REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

TRAVANCORE

FOR THE YEAR

1098 M. E.
1922–23 A. D.

PART I—REPORT

PART II—STATEMENTS

35076

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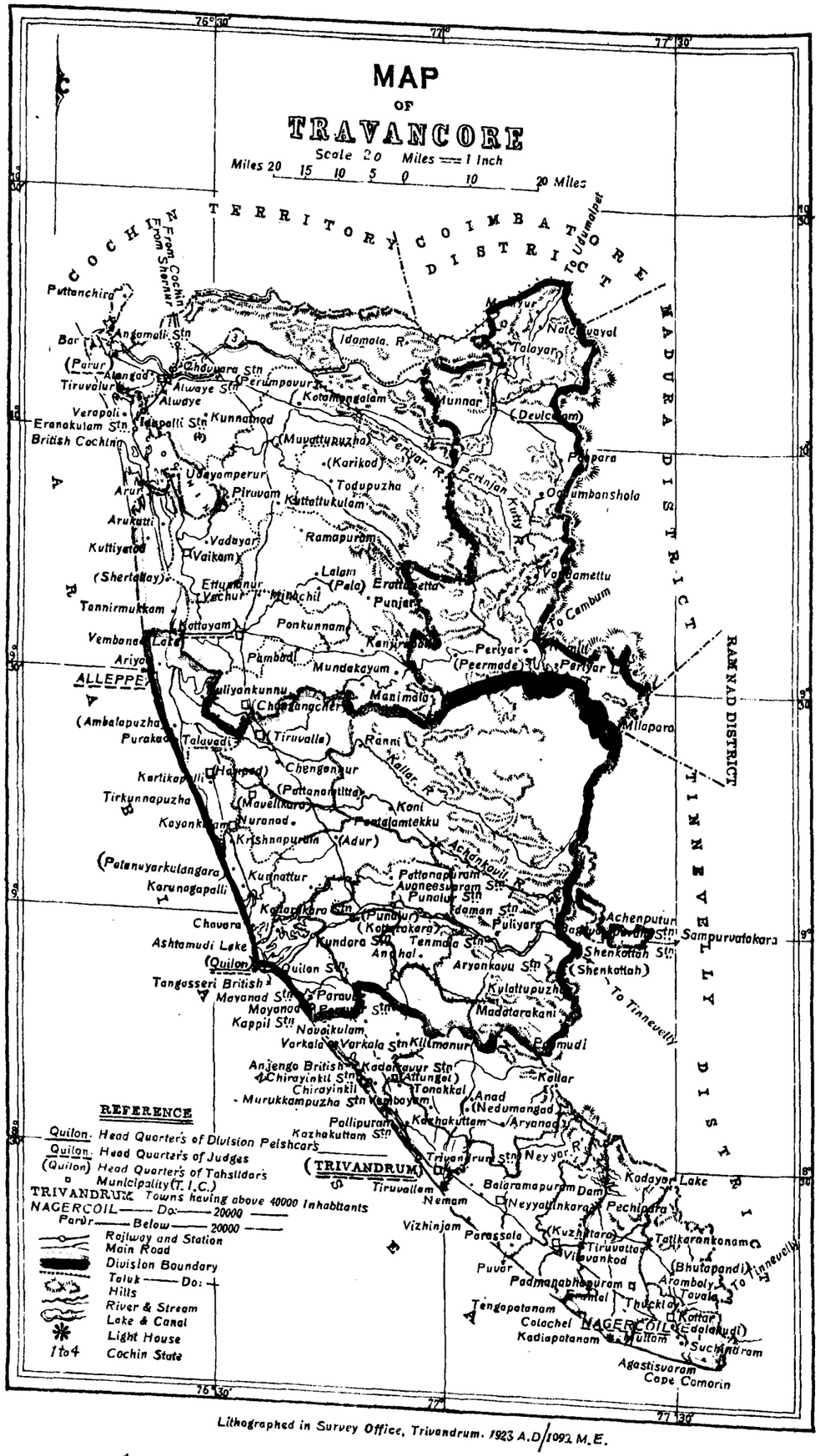

Lithographed in Survey Office, Trivandrum. 1923 A.D/1092 M.E.

PART I.—REPORT.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

TRAVANCORE (*Mal. Tiruvitaṅkur*) 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° 4′ and 10° 22′ North Latitude and between 76° 13′ and 77° 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 Tinnevelly, 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 Tinnevelly 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 Col. 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; the Rani gave birth to a second son on the 22nd March 1922.

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, was passed on the 2nd October, 1921. Under the new constitution, the Council is composed of 50 members, of whom 28 are elected and 22 nominated, 15 out of the latter alone being officials. The Dewan is the President, but a Deputy President, who need not necessarily be an officer, is also 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 30 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 Edavakas and political pensioners, and the remaining two to represent the interests of commerce and industry. All those who are registered holders, inamdars, tenants or kudiyans 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 Government their wants and wishes and representing their views regarding the administrative measures adopted from time to time, and to enable Government 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 Government 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 30 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 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 Government, 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 ordinarily 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 Government.

6 For purposes of land revenue administration the State has been divided into four divisions, three under the control of officers called Dewan Peishkars, the officer in charge of the fourth or the Devicolam Division being called Commissioner. All these officers are directly responsible to the Land Revenue and Income-tax Commissioner who is the head of both the Land Revenue and Income-tax Departments. The head of each of the four divisions exercises the powers of a District Magistrate. Each division is divided into taluks under the charge of Tahsildars and each taluk is subdivided into pakuthies or villages which constitute the unit of administration. The head of a pakuthi is called a Proverthikar. There are now 30 taluks and 432 pakuthies.

7. 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 during the decade 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. 1098 (August 1922—August 1923).

1. In response to the invitation of His Highness the Maha Raja of Cochin, His Highness the Maha Raja left Trivandrum on a tour to Cochin on the 21st February 1923. His Highness reached Trippunithura on the 26th February and after a stay of two days there, left for Trichur on the 1st March 1923. On the 3rd March, His Highness returned to Trippunithura and, leaving Trippunithura the next afternoon, returned to Trivandrum on the evening of the 8th March, 1923.

2. In July 1923, His Majesty the King Emperor was graciously pleased to appoint His Highness the Maha Raja 'Honorary Colonel' of the 10th Bn., 3rd Madras Regiment.

G. P. T. 1549. 800. 17-2-1924.

CHAPTER II.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

INTRODUCTION.

3. The constitution of the enlarged Legislative Council towards the close of 1097 with powers to vote on demands for grants, necessitated some important changes in the grouping of the prescribed major heads of accounts. At the same time, the necessity for making these changes afforded an opportunity for carrying out a complete revision and rearrangement of the major heads. The changes effected are detailed in the budget estimate for 1098.. One important change in the system of accounting introduced with a view to avoid inflation of the accounts, is, however, worth special mention. Refunds of revenue were being provided for on the expenditure side. They are now shown as deductions from revenue and only the net receipts realised in a year are exhibited in the accounts. To exhibit the financial operations of the commercial departments in their true perspective, the working expenses of the Kodayar Irrigation Project and the Anchal department are now deducted from the gross receipts and only the net receipts are exhibited on the revenue side of the accounts. Similarly only the net receipts from Railways are shown on the receipt side.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

4. The following is a summary of the financial transactions of the State for the year 1098:—

Revenue and Receipts	...	Rs. 1,95,87,147
Opening Balance	...	Rs. 64,07,242
Total	...	Rs. 2,59,94,389
Expenditure (ordinary)	...	Rs. 1,88,26,714
Expenditure not charged to Revenue	...	Rs. 82,941
Closing Balance	...	Rs. 70,84,734
Total	...	Rs. 2,59,94,389

The above figures are exclusive of all debt and remittance transactions. The ordinary expenditure of the year under report was Rs. 1,88,26,714 resulting in a surplus of Rs. 7,60,433. Inclusive of the capital expenditure on the Quilon-Trivandrum Railway, there was a net surplus of Rs. 6,77,492, raising the State's balance from Rs. 64,07,242 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 70,84,734 at its close.

5. The assets and liabilities of the State, as they stood at the close of 1098 are shown below :—

Liabilities.	Rs.	Assets.	Rs.
i. Devaswom Fund	4,76,707	i. Cash Balance	49,50,387
ii. Savings Bank Deposits	30,74,217	ii. Investments in Government of India Paper, Debentures etc.,	83,63,635
iii. Deposits of Service and other Funds	2,51,107	iii. Sinking Fund Investment	31,21,775
iv. Sinking Fund	32,12,156	iv. Bullion Account	4,010
v. Departmental and other Deposits	20,94,702	v. Advances	8,33,982
vi. Accounts with Foreign States	1,49,342	vi. Coinage Account	71,973
vii. Loans	12,19,289	vii. Departmental Balances	48,506
viii. Remittances	5,97,325	viii. Suspense	20,414
		ix. Stock	7,44,897
Total	1,10,74,845	Total	1,81,59,579
Add State's closing Balance	70,84,734		
Total Rs.	1,81,59,579		

It will be seen that the assets of the State amounted to Rs. 1,81,59,579 and the liabilities to Rs. 1,10,74,845, resulting in a closing balance of Rs. 70,84,734. The above statement of assets and liabilities does not include the capital liability of the State to the end of March 1923, amounting to B. Rs. 1,33,57,260 on account of the Shencotta-Quilon Railway, for the discharge of which a sinking fund has been created. This fund amounted to Rs. 29,22,569 at the close of 1098. Nor does the statement include the capital outlay incurred on the extension of the Railway from Quilon to Trivandrum, amounting to Rs. 53,87,884 to the close of the year or the investment on the Kodayar Irrigation Project, which is a reproductive work, amounting to Rs. 81,00,644.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

6. The following statement compares the revenue and receipts of 1098, with the actuals of the preceding year as recast in the light of the revised classification of budget heads from the year under report :—

No.	Head.	Accounts, 1097. Rs.	Accounts, 1098. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
1	Land Revenue	42,11,850	42,53,057	41,207	..
2	Taxes on Income	4,17,983	5,01,865	83,882	..
3	Salt	17,36,490	21,59,264	4,22,774	..
4	Excise	44,70,717	44,38,411	..	32,306
5	Customs	24,83,075	23,75,726	..	1,07,349
6	Forest	15,01,535	11,29,376	..	3,72,159
7	Stamps	23,28,855	24,70,399	1,41,544	..
8	Registration	6,58,608	6,83,691	25,083	..
9	Interest	3,43,272	3,98,899	55,627	..
10	Education	6,31,610	6,89,796	58,186	..
11	Public Works (including Maramat and Productive Irrigation works)				
	Net receipts	1,82,198	1,78,109	..	4,089
12	Railways Net receipts	– 1,56,720	– 1,01,095	55,625	..
13	Anchal. Gross receipts	2,96,140	2,97,600	..	..
	Deduct working expenses	3,57,274	3,47,718	..	..
	Net receipts	– 61,134	– 50,118	11,016	..
14	Other receipts including H. H. the Maharaja's Stables, Administration of Justice, Jails, Police, Ports, Agriculture and Fisheries, Industries, Medical and Sanitary, State Charities, Currency and Mint, Stationery and Printing, Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments, Military, Receipts in aid of pensions, and Miscellaneous	4,39,081	4,59,767	20,686	..
	Total Receipts	1,91,87,420	1,95,87,147	9,15,630	5,15,903
	Net Increase	..	3,99,727	3,99,727	..

It will be seen from the above that the gross revenue rose from Rs. 1,91,87,420 in 1097 to Rs. 1,95,87,147 in 1098, or there was an increased receipt to the extent of Rs. 3,99,727. The principal variations responsible for the result are explained below by heads :—

Land Revenue.—Improved receipts under sale of Government lands account chiefly for the excess revenue of Rs. 41,207 under this head.

Taxes on Income.—The receipts exceeded the actuals of the previous year by Rs. 83,882, the year under report being the second year after the introduction of income-tax in the State and the demand having been more fully worked out and realised.

Salt.—The enhancement of the duty on salt from B. Re. 1 and annas 4 to B. Rs. 2 and annas 8 per Maund with effect from the 1st March 1923 which affected the receipts of the State towards the latter half of 1098 accounts for the increased receipt of Rs. 4,22,774 under Salt.

Excise.—There was a fall in the total receipts from Excise to the extent of Rs. 32,306 and it was under 'Abkari and Opium'.

Customs.—The receipts from Land Customs have shown a considerable decline to the extent of Rs. 2,12,000. The fall is partially counterbalanced by an increase under Sea Customs receipts, indicating as it does a diversion of trade from land routes to direct exports through the Travancore ports. The fall in the receipts in 1098 was due chiefly to less receipts realised from the duty on copra and cocoanut oil owing to the poor yield of the cocoanut tree.

Forest.—The receipts from Forests were Rs. 3,72,159 less in 1098 than in 1097. This was due solely to the extreme dulness of the market in British India for the State's jungle-wood species, owing to the competition of Burma teak which was unusually cheap.

Stamps.—Stamp revenue showed an improvement of Rs. 1,41,544 over the receipts of 1097, the excess having been chiefly under 'Sale of Court Fee Stamps'.

Registration.—There is an improvement of Rs. 25,083 under this head and it is principally under fees for registering documents.

Interest.—Improved receipts to the extent of Rs. 55,627 were realised under this head and they were due to (1) realisation of one half-yearly interest on Government of India securities for Rs. 9,50,000 in Kanni 1098 instead of in Karkadakam 1097, since the Pro-notes had been sent for conversion into a special note towards the close of 1097, (2) gain accrued to the State by way of savings under Income-tax charges as a result of the Government of India securities in the ordinary form having been converted into special notes and (3) larger interest realised from the investments of current balances in short term fixed deposits in the Imperial Bank of India.

Education.—The receipts exceeded the actuals of the previous year by Rs. 58,186, due to the fact that the increased rates of fees sanctioned in 1097 were realised throughout the year 1098 as against only 3 months in the previous year.

Railways.—The Railway from Shencotta to Trivandrum worked at a loss in 1098 as in 1097, but the actual amount paid by the State to the South Indian Railway Company was, however, Rs. 55,625 less than in 1097. Though the actual loss in the working of the Railway during the year amounted to Rs. 1,61,682, a sum of Rs. 60,587 was realised and credited in the year under report, being the State's extra share of the net surplus in the two half years ended 30th September 1919 and 30th September 1920 and this accounts for the apparently less loss in the year 1098.

7. The gross expenditure of the year 1098 under the various heads, is compared in the following statement with that in 1097:—

No.	Head.	Accounts, 1097 Rs.	Accounts, 1098 Rs.	Increase Rs.	Decrease Rs.
1	Land Revenue and Taxes on Income	9,98,143	10,43,161	45,018	..
2	Salt, Excise and Customs	5,53,640	5,10,410	..	43,230
3	Forest	9,07,909	7,74,001	..	1,33,908
4	Stamps	97,359	57,393	..	39,966
5	Registration	2,60,163	2,63,896	3,733	..
6	Interest	1,90,564	2,19,215	28,651	..
7	Payment towards Sinking Fund	2,40,171	2,46,171	..	..
8	The Subsidy, the Palace and General Administration	23,77,743	23,44,668	..	33,075
9	Administration of Justice	11,49,640	10,48,803	..	1,00,837
10	Military, Police and Jail Departments	11,64,981	10,79,246	..	85,735
11	Education	32,24,597	33,06,032	81,435	..
12	Agriculture and Fisheries	2,08,864	1,95,564	..	13,300
13	Industries	1,37,694	1,49,068	11,374	..
14	Medical and Sanitary	7,51,582	8,37,689	86,107	..
15	Devaswoms	13,06,626	4,51,641	..	8,54,985
16	State Charities	3,50,454	3,41,578	..	8,876
17	Public works including Protective Irrigation, Maramat and Irrigation—Capital Expenditure	34,20,685	26,84,211	..	7,36,474
18	Pensions of all kinds and gratuities	8,64,909	8,68,220	3,311	..
19	Other expenditure (including Ports, Currency and Mint, Stationery and Printing, Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments, Miscellaneous Political Expenditure, and Miscellaneous).	10,29,800	8,11,747	..	2,18,053
20	Contribution to Devaswom Fund	..	16,00,000	16,00,000	..
21	Railways—Capital Expenditure	9,048	82,941	73,893	..
	Total expenditure	1,92,44,572	1,89,09,655	19,33,522	22,68,439
	Net decrease	..	3,34,917	..	3,34,917

From the above statement, it will be seen that the gross expenditure of the State including the Capital Expenditure on the Quilon-Trivandrum Railway which is not charged to Revenue was Rs. 1,89,09,655 in 1098 against Rs. 1,92,44,572 in 1097 or Rs. 3,34,917 less than that in the preceding year. The principal variations which brought about this result are explained below by heads :—

Land Revenue and Taxes on Income.—There was an increase of Rs. 45,018 under these items in 1098 and it was principally due to the combination of the following facts :—

From the year 1098, the system of debiting one-third share of Taluk charges to Administration of Justice for the magisterial work done by Tahsildars has been discontinued, resulting in an excess expenditure of Rs. 1,12,000, since almost all the Tahsildars at present, though they are Magistrates potentially, exercise that function very rarely. This was counterbalanced by the saving of Rs. 60,000 effected by the reduction in the number of taluks and the connected establishments under Taluk cutcherries.

Salt, Excise and Customs.—This group of expenditure showed a decline of Rs. 43,230 and it was chiefly due to less expenditure incurred in 1098 under transport charges of salt.

Forest.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,33,908 less in 1098 than in 1097, due to less amount spent on timber extraction owing to insufficient demand for timber.

Stamps.—Less outlay on purchase of watermarked paper and card boards for the Manufactory accounts for a saving of Rs. 39,966 under this head.

Interest.—The charges under this head in 1098 were Rs. 28,651 more than those in 1097. This was due to the following causes: (1) the rate of interest on deposits in the Government Savings Bank was raised from 3½ per cent. to 4 per cent.

from the year 1098, and (2) till the year 1097, interest at 3½ per cent. per annum was allowed only on a fixed portion of the Life Insurance Fund; but from 1098 interest at 4 per cent. per annum is credited to the Fund on its entire balance after deducting a sum of about Rs. 10,000 for meeting the current expenses every year.

The Subsidy, the Palace and General Administration.—Less expenditure incurred in 1098 on His Highness the Maharaja's tours outside the State, accounts for the saving of Rs. 33,075 under this group.

Administration of Justice.—The decrease of Rs. 1,00,837 under this head was primarily due to the reason explained under Land Revenue and Income-Tax.

Military, Police and Jail departments.—Under this head of expenditure there was a saving of Rs. 85,735 and the major portion of this saving was due to less expenditure in 1098 under equipment and clothing and under establishment charges and allowances in the Police department.

Education.—There was an increased expenditure of Rs. 81,435 in 1098 under Education. It was mainly due to increased expenditure in connection with the opening of new schools and higher forms in existing vernacular schools and also under grants-in-aid to schools.

Medical and Sanitary.—The expenditure in 1098 was Rs. 86,107 in excess of that in 1097, the major portion of the increase being due to larger purchases of European medicines, surgical instruments, etc.

Devaswoms.—There was a decrease of Rs. 8,54,985 in the expenditure of 1098 under Devaswoms. This was only apparent since from the year 1098 a separate Devaswom Fund was created and the Government's contribution to it for expenses inclusive of the expenditure for Maramat was provided as a separate item outside the service heads of expenditure.

Public Works including Protective Irrigation, Maramat and Irrigation Capital Expenditure.—The expenditure on this group in 1098 was Rs. 7,36,474 less than that in 1097 and it was due to less expenditure of Rs. 20,000 on Executive Establishment, Rs. 5,40,000 on works, and Rs. 56,000 on Tools and Plant and also to the fact that the expenditure by the Maramat department in respect of Devaswom works was debited to the Devaswom Fund in 1098 instead of under Maramat proper.

Other expenditure.—There was a decrease of Rs. 2,18,053 under this group and it was mainly accounted for by less expenditure of Rs. 1,49,000 on the cost of stationery for Public departments, Rs. 39,000 under the Government Press—chiefly under its supplies, services and contingencies and Rs. 26,000 under Census owing to the final closing of the Census work in 1098.

Contribution to Devaswom Fund.—Rs. 16,00,000 is the fixed minimum allotment for the Fund and it was contributed for the first time in 1098.

Railways—Capital expenditure. A sum of Rs. 82,941 was spent on account of capital charges on the Quilon-Trivandrum Railway in 1098 against Rs. 9,048 in 1097 showing an excess expenditure of Rs. 73,893.

Account Office.

8. Revised instructions regarding the operations of the Outside Audit department of the Account office in supersession of all previous orders on the subject were issued in the year, the important changes introduced being the inspection by the inspecting staff of *all* the account records and registers maintained in the institutions inspected and the test-audit annually of the accounts of certain revenue institutions, in addition to the check exercised by the departmental controlling officers.

The Outside Audit department inspected or locally audited the accounts of 118 institutions during the year comprising 15 Treasuries, 10 P. W. D. Division & Sub-Division offices, 10 Anchal offices, 7 Forest offices, 19 Municipal Councils, 9 Courts, 11 Educational institutions, 12 Hospitals, 7 Institutions under the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, 3 Customs Houses, and 15 other institutions, including the School of Arts, H. H. the Maha Rajah's Stables, the Kakur Estate, the Sri Mulam Shashtiabdapurthi Smaraka Dharmalayam, the Ayurvedic Hospital and Pharmacy, and the Travancore Minerals Company Limited.

In lieu of the Audit and Appropriation Report, two separate reports on the accounts of 1097—one called the Audit Report and the other, the Appropriation Report, were issued.

CHAPTER III.

MAIN HEADS OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

9. *Personnel.*—Mr. K. Ananthanarayana Iyer held charge of the office of the Land Revenue and Income-tax Commissioner till the 1st Makaram 1098, when he went on combined privilege leave and furlough preparatory to retirement. Mr. S. C. H. Robinson succeeded Mr. K. Ananthanarayana Iyer as Ag. Land Revenue and Income-tax Commissioner and he was in charge of the office from the 2nd Makaram 1098 to the end of the year. He was confirmed in the appointment from the 2nd Karkadakam 1098.

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 1097 and 1098:—

Year.	Gross demand.									Assessment written off.	Net demand.
	Ayacut.		Non-ayacut.								
	Assessment on wet lands.	Assessment on garden and dry lands including estates.	Kudichika or back arrears of assessment.	Sanchayam.	Leases to the British Government.	Sale of Government lands.	Miscellaneous.	Survey department receipts.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1097 (Revised)	19,38,978	16,41,351	86,019	17,363	51,067	3,61,144	2,12,741	7,659	43,46,322	5,717	43,40,605
1098	19,40,170	16,50,606	51,867	46,867	51,067	4,10,297	2,23,628	10,346	43,84,848	4,994	43,79,854

The revised figures for the year 1097, given above, require a word of explanation. The revenue from lands belonging to the incorporated Sirkar Devaswoms, which used to be included under 'Devaswoms' till 1097, was separated from the latter head and brought under 'Land Revenue', with effect from the 1st Chingam 1098, in pursuance of the direction contained in the Royal Proclamation dated the 12th April 1922 that all immovable properties belonging to the Devaswoms and shown in the revenue accounts as 'Devaswom-vaga' should be deemed to be, and dealt with as, 'Pandaravaga' from the above date. For purposes of comparison, the figures of revenue for 1097 from the Sirkar Devaswom lands have accordingly been added to the Land Revenue figures for that year, and the resultant figures, which relate to the revenue both on Sirkar lands and on Sirkar Devaswom lands, have been shown as the revised figures for 1097. These figures, however, exclude the revenue on certain extra-territorial Devaswom lands now credited to the newly constituted Devaswom fund or the personal deposit accounts of the Devaswoms concerned.

There was an increase of Rs. 1,192 under wet lands, Rs. 9,255 under garden and dry lands, Rs. 49,153 under 'Sale of Government lands', Rs. 10,887 under 'Miscellaneous', and of Rs. 2,687 under 'Survey department receipts'. The demand under 'Kudichika' and 'Sanchayam' alone showed a decrease to the extent of Rs. 34,152, and Rs. 496, respectively. The increase of Rs. 10,447 under assessment on wet, garden and dry lands was mainly due to the assignment of Government lands and to a small extent to the levy of enhanced assessment on alienated *jenmom* lands by the process of *karampathippu* and to the rectification of settlement mistakes in a few cases. The area newly brought under registry during the year was 7,659 acres against 10,547 acres in 1097. The permanent increase to the Ayacut revenue due to new registries was Rs. 9,807 against Rs. 12,792 in 1097. 'Sanchayam' is a fluctuating item and the small decrease under that head does not call for any remarks. The increase under 'Sale of Government lands' was under sale proceeds of porambokes, backwaters and river reclamations, and also under *vilayartham* on escheat lands. The increase under 'Miscellaneous' was the net result of increased receipts under 'Process service fees', 'fines and forfeitures', 'sale of old stores and materials', and 'other items' and the decrease under 'gain on sale of paddy', '*thadivila* on puduval lands' and 'receipts from markets.' The increase under 'Survey department receipts' was mostly under demarcation and survey charges realised during the year. The decrease under 'Kudichika' was mainly in the Kottayam Division and to a small extent in the Quilon Division and the fall is the effect of the revision of the Rules under the Land Conservancy Regulation, under which the levy of arrears of assessment, whether ordinary or prohibitory, on poramboke lands, was restricted to a maximum period of 5 years. There was a decrease of Rs. 723 in the amount written off during the year. In the result, the net demand showed an increase of Rs. 39,249 in 1098, 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 1097 :—

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.
1097 (Revised.)	95,672	43,40,605	44,36,277	41,430	41,86,762	42,28,192	20,990	53,537	74,527	33,252	1,00,306	1,33,558
1098	1,33,558	43,79,854	45,13,412	46,972	42,58,246	43,05,218	31,961	15,587	47,551	54,622	1,06,021	1,60,643

The observations in the preceding paragraph regarding the inclusion of Devaswom revenue in the figures for 1097 apply also to the figures given in the above statement. The total collections during the year as per the departmental accounts amounted to Rs. 43,05,218 against the audited figure of the Account Office, *viz.*, Rs. 43,05,454. The difference, *viz.*, Rs. 236, is the net result of an increase of Rs. 844 under 'arrears' and a decrease of Rs. 1,080 under 'current revenue'. The Land Revenue Commissioner has been requested to insist on the Tahsildars effecting a complete reconciliation of the departmental figures with the treasury figures from the year 1099. Taking the departmental figures for purposes of comparison, it is seen that, of the total collections, Rs. 46,972 was under 'arrears' and Rs. 42,58,246 under 'current revenue', against Rs. 41,430 and Rs. 41,86,762 respectively in 1097. The percentage of collection under current demand was 97·22 against 96·45 in 1097. There was a slight improvement in collection work under current demand as compared with 1097. The percentage of collection under arrears showed a decline from 43·30 in 1097 to 35·17 in 1098. Taking arrears and current revenue together, the percentage of collection was 95·39 against 95·31 in 1097. Government consider that there is still scope for improvement in the collection work.

The total pending balance at the end of the year rose from Rs. 1,33,558 to Rs. 1,60,643 or by Rs. 27,085. Of the total balance, Rs. 1,832 represents the last instalment of the Residency lease amount which was paid up and credited in the accounts only after the close of 1098. A sum of Rs. 25,421 could not be collected during the year, as its recovery was held in abeyance under orders of Government or injunctions from civil courts owing to the pendency of appeals and civil suits. Another sum of Rs. 34,526 had to be remitted or written off, or adjusted in the accounts, but, before the sanction could be accorded, the year had closed. Rs. 18,358 accrued towards the close of the year in respect of which no coercive action could be taken during the year itself. For the realisation of the rest of the balance, amounting to Rs. 80,506, steps under the Revenue Recovery Regulation were in various stages of progress at the close of the year.

Compared with the year 1097, the amount remitted showed a marked decrease, being Rs. 47,551 only against Rs. 74,527 in 1097.

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

Year.	Demand notices issued.		Distraint of movables and attachment of immovables.		Auction sale of properties.					
					Movables.		Immovables.		Total.	
	Number of cases.	Amount involved.	Number of cases.	Amount involved.	Number of cases.	Amount involved.	Number of cases.	Amount involved.	Number of cases.	Amount involved.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1097	1,59,544	12,29,383	5,341	1,17,465	233	4,141	1,010	38,082	1,243	42,223
1098	2,79,722	14,08,977	5,945	1,04,292	486	4,448	687	18,357	1,173	22,805

Compared with the previous year, the number of cases in which demand notices were issued during 1098 and the amount involved rose from 1,59,544 to 2,79,722 cases and from Rs. 12,29,383 to Rs. 14,08,977. There was an increase in the number of cases under 'distraint of movables and attachment of immovables' also, but the amount involved was less than that of the previous year. Under 'sale of movable properties', the figures show a rise both in the number of cases and in the amount involved, the rise being due to the fact that the figures for 1098 include the coercive proceedings taken in respect of Sirkar Devaswom revenue also, while those for 1097 relate to the steps taken in regard to Sirkar land revenue alone. The total value of movables and immovables sold in auction was only ·52 per cent. of the total collections for the year, against 1 per cent. in 1097.

13. *Revenue Cases.*—The following statement shows particulars of the revenue cases disposed of by the Division and Taluk officers during the years 1097 and 1098:—

No.	Nature of cases.	No. for disposal including the previous year's balance.		Disposal.				No. of cases pending at the end of the year.	
				No. disposed of.		Percentage of disposal.			
		1097	1098	1097	1098	1097	1098	1097	1098
1	Applications for Cardamom lands ...	137	42	96	15	70·07	35·71	41	27
2	Puduval cases ...	18,795	23,633	8,572	12,569	45·60	53·18	10,223	11,064
3	Karampathippu cases ...	401	332	321	166	80·04	50·00	80	160
4	Escheat cases ...	17	18	8	4	47·05	22·22	9	14
5	Cases under the Land Conservancy Regulation	11,322	17,696	7,240	14,433	63·94	81·56	4,082	3,263
6	Cases under the Land Acquisition Regulation	1,174	672	930	411	79·21	61·16	244	261
7	Transfer of Registry cases	90,477	97,239	46,298	48,362	51·16	49·73	44,179	48,877

The applications for cardamom lands were exclusively in the Devicolam Division. Only one application was received during the year. Including this, the total number of applications for disposal was 42, of which 15 were disposed of against 96 in 1097.

The number of puduval cases for disposal during the year was 23,633 against 18,795 in 1097. There was thus an increase of 4,838 cases as compared with the previous year. 12,569 cases were disposed of during the year against 8,572 in 1097, the percentage of disposal being 53·18 against 45·60. There was an improvement both in the number of cases disposed of and in the percentage of disposal. In the number of cases disposed of, Trivandrum Division stood first with 5,396 cases, followed by Quilon with 3,987, Kottayam 2,799 and Devicolam 387 cases. The number of cases left pending at the end of the year was 11,064. The largest pendency was in the Quilon Division, *viz.*, 5,005. Trivandrum, Kottayam and Devicolam follow in order with 4,542, 1,392 and 125 cases respectively. Among the applications for puduval lands, 3,112 were from members of the depressed classes. Of these, 2,010 applications were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,102 at the end of the year. The total area assigned during the year to members of depressed classes was 409 acres.

The number of karampathippu cases for disposal during the year was 332 against 401 in 1097, of which 166 were disposed of against 321 in 1097. There was a perceptible fall in the percentage of disposal, which went down from 80·04 to 50 in 1098. Of the 166 cases pending, 101 cases were in the Kottayam Division, 53 in Quilon and 12 in Trivandrum.

Under escheat, only 4 cases were disposed of during the year of the 18 cases for disposal, the corresponding figures for 1097 being 8 and 17 respectively.

The number of cases under the Land Conservancy Regulation for disposal was 17,696 against 11,322 in 1097, of which 14.433 cases were disposed of against 7,240 cases in 1097, leaving a balance of 3,263 against 4,082 in 1097. Both in the number of cases for disposal and in the number disposed of there was an increase by 6,374 and 7,193 respectively. The large accession to the number of cases for disposal was due to the detection of encroachments by the Land Records staff. The number of cases disposed of during the year was nearly double that of 1097. The percentage of disposal was 81·56 against 63·94 in 1097. As in the previous year, the largest disposal was in the Quilon Division with 5,856 cases. Trivandrum, Kottayam and Devicolam followed in order with 4,570, 3,994 and 13 cases respectively. The pendency at the close of the year showed a decline by 819 cases as compared with the previous year. Of the pending cases, 1,218 were in the Trivandrum Division, 1,503 in the Quilon Division, 527 in the Kottayam Division and 15 in the Devicolam Division.

There were 672 cases for disposal under the Land Acquisition Regulation, of which 411 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 261 at the end of the year. The corresponding figures for 1097 were 1,174, 930 and 244 respectively. The percentage of disposal fell from 79·21 to 61·16. Of the 261 pending cases, 67 cases were in the Trivandrum Division, 111 in Quilon, 80 in Kottayam and 3 in Devicolam. Including the previous year's balance, the total amount of land compensation for disbursement during the year in all the Divisions together was Rs. 1,78,173. Of this, a sum of Rs. 89,702 was actually disbursed against Rs. 1,98,165 in 1097. The amount pending disbursement at the close of the year was Rs. 88,471 against Rs. 77,907 in 1097. The heaviest balance was in the Trivandrum Division, *viz.*, Rs. 41,179, followed by Kottayam with Rs. 30,169, Quilon Rs. 16,315 and Devicolam Rs. 808. Of the amount pending in the Trivandrum Division, a sum of Rs. 14,296 represents the compensation awarded for the lands acquired for the Cape Comorin General Traffic Company in respect of which steps are being taken to withdraw from the acquisition proceedings as the company have failed to deposit the compensation amount as originally agreed to by them. Another sum of Rs. 5,429 is the compensation awarded for lands acquired for the English School for Muhammadans at Tiruvithamcode, further proceedings in respect of which have been stayed under

orders of Government. Rs. 8,327 relating to lands acquired for the Kuzhithura municipality and Rs. 3,870 relating to lands acquired for the Vaikam temple are pending receipt of the amounts from the Municipality and the Devaswom department respectively. A sum of Rs. 11,693 was placed under judicial deposit and another sum of Rs. 1,660 under court attachment. Rs. 2,522 could be disbursed only after receipt of the same from the parties for whose benefit the lands were acquired. The payment of a sum of Rs. 11,862 was held in abeyance at the instance of the P. W. D. Of the remaining balance amounting to Rs. 28,812, the major portion was pending disbursement owing to the non-appearance of parties to take payment as per notices issued.

The number of transfer of registry cases for disposal rose from 90,477 in 1097 to 97,239 in 1098. The number disposed of was also higher, *viz.*, 48,362 against 46,298 in 1097. The percentage of disposal however showed a fall from 51·16 to 49·73. The number of cases disposed of by the Tahsildars, Assistant Tahsildars and Taluk Head Accountants were 31,005, 16,250 and 1,107 respectively. The number of cases pending at the close of the year rose from 44,179 to 48,877. Of these, 12,339 cases were in the Trivandrum Division, 18,032 in the Quilon Division, 18,453 in the Kottayam Division and 53 in the Devicolam Division. It was observed that the chief causes which hampered the progress of work under this item was the delay in sub-dividing lands in cases involving sub-division. Of the total pendency of 48,877 cases, as many as 40,218 were cases involving sub-division. The question whether pokkuvaravu might not be ordered on the basis of the areas mentioned in the documents and without actual survey and demarcation on the ground was examined and orders have been issued in the current year that pokkuvaravu may be effected without actual survey and demarcation on the ground. Government hope that this decision will enable the Land Revenue Commissioner to wipe off the arrears under pokkuvaravu cases by the close of 1099.

14. *Appeals.*—The number of revenue appeals for disposal by the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, was 925 against 888 in 1097. Of these, 648 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 277 cases against 236 in 1097. The percentage of disposal was only 70 against 73 in 1097. The disposal was largest in the Trivandrum Division (431), followed by Kottayam (110), and Quilon (107), the percentages of disposal being 84·67, 71·42 and 40·99 respectively. Devicolam had only one case for disposal during the year and the same was left pending at the close of the year. The largest pendency was in the Quilon Division with 154 cases, followed by Trivandrum (78), and Kottayam (44). The number of appeals for disposal by the Land Revenue Commissioner during the year was 94 against 41 in 1097. Of these, 43 cases were disposed of against 28 in 1097, leaving a balance of 51 cases at the end of the year against 13 in 1097. The number of appeals, including revision petitions, for disposal by the Dewan during the year was 93, of which 42 cases were disposed of, against 104 and 51 respectively in 1097. There were 51 cases pending disposal at the close of the year against 53 in 1097. Of these, 32 cases have been disposed of since the close of the year.

15. *Applications for Agricultural Loans.*—Including the previous year's balance, there were 571 applications for disposal during the year, against 512 in 1097. The number of applications received during the year was 452 against 474 in 1097. Of the total number for disposal, 147 applications were granted and 245 rejected, leaving a balance of 179 at the close of the year. The largest pendency was in the Trivandrum Division, *viz.*, 84 applications, Quilon came next with 58 applications, Kottayam with 34 and Devicolam 3. The total amount of loans sanctioned to be granted during the year was Rs. 92,534 against Rs. 96,236 in 1097. Judged by the amount of loans granted, Kottayam stood first, as in the previous year, with Rs. 32,675, Trivandrum, Quilon and Devicolam followed in order with Rs. 28,240, Rs. 27,069 and Rs. 4,550 respectively. The amount of loans actually disbursed during the year was Rs. 86,711. It is gratifying to note that the ryots in general are realising the advantages of effecting agricultural improvements with the aid of State loans and that the simplified procedure prescribed in the new rules for the grant of loans has had the desired effect.

16. *Tours of Officers.* (i) *Land Revenue Commissioner.*—The Land Revenue Commissioner was in camp for 104 days during the year against 100 days in 1097 and inspected 1 Division Cutcherry, 10 Taluk Cutcherries and 4 Pakuthi Cutcherries.

(ii) *Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam.*—The average touring of the Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, was 150 days in 1098 against 181 in 1097. As compared with the previous year, the touring work of the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, showed a decline from 201 days to 139 days, apparently because the Division Assistant was in charge for about 3 months. The Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam and the Commissioner, Devicolam, inspected all the Taluk Offices in their respective Divisions. The Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, inspected only 4 taluks out of 8 in his Division and the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, 9 taluks out of 11 in his Division. The Dewan Peishkars of Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam inspected 83, 34 and 64 pakuthi offices respectively and the Commissioner, Devicolam, 10 pakuthi offices, in their Divisions during the year.

(iii) *Tahsildars.*—The average number of days per quarter the Tahsildars were in camp during the year was 52 against 47 in the previous year.

17. *Inspection and Maintenance of State Boundary Marks.*—Tovala, Agastiswaram, Chirayinkil, Quilon, Shencotta, Shertalla, Vaikam, Muvattupuzha, Kunnatnad, Parur, Devicolam and Peermade are the taluks the State boundaries in which the respective Tahsildars have to inspect. The Tahsildar of Devicolam Taluk completed one round of perambulation and inspection of the whole line of boundaries in his taluk during 1097 and 1098 together as laid down by Government. It is satisfactory to note that all the other Tahsildars inspected the whole line of boundaries once during the year. The boundary marks were found intact in the taluks of Agastiswaram, Chirayinkil, Quilon, Shertalla and Parur. Stones were found either missing or in unsound condition in the other taluks. Several defects were also noticed in respect of the boundaries in the Devicolam taluk. The Land Revenue Commissioner has been requested to see that prompt steps are taken to have the missing stones replaced as expeditiously as possible. The Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, inspected one mile of the State boundary between Travancore and Anjengo in company with the Chirayinkil Tahsildar. The other Peishkars did not do any work in this direction. The Commissioner, Devicolam inspected, during the year, a portion of the State boundary adjoining the Coimbatore district.

18. *Markets.*—There were 134 public markets in the State during 1098. The revenue realised by leasing out these markets amounted to Rs. 54,111. The number of private markets at the beginning of the year was 209, of which 7 were closed during the year. 62 markets were newly opened. The total number of private markets at the close of the year was thus 264. The amount spent during the year for the improvement of markets was Rs. 7,215.

19. *Conversion of dry lands into wet within the area commanded by the Kodayar Project.*—The total extent available for conversion was 25,561 acres. Of this, an extent of 629 acres was converted during the year, against 490 acres in 1097. The total area converted up to the end of 1098 was 17,053 acres and the balance remaining for conversion at the end of the year was 8,508 acres consisting of 8,489 acres of registered dry lands fit for conversion into wet, 15 acres of tank beds and 4 acres of other porambokes.

20. *Jamabandy.*—As the periodical inspections of pakuthi and taluk offices provided for in the Land Revenue Manual were neither regular nor effective and as there was no uniformity in the system of inspection adopted by the officers, the system of annual jamabandy was introduced during the year, with a view *inter alia* to make the inspections uniform and efficient. The annual jamabandy would further enable the officers to overhaul the accounts and fix the land revenue demand and dispose of all items affecting the demand and avoid leakages of revenue. The work is to be done by the Division Peishkars and their Assistants in the three Divisions of Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam and by the Commissioner, Devicolam, in the Devicolam Division. The jamabandy of all the pakuthies in the three Divisions of Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam, was accordingly conducted during the last quarter of the year. The jamabandy of the pakuthies of the Devicolam Division

could not be conducted as the last quarter was reported to be unsuitable for doing the work in view of the climatic conditions of the Division. Orders have since been issued that the jamabandy in the Devicolam Division should be conducted in the month of Meenam or Medam, instead of the last quarter months. The jamabandy in that Division will accordingly be commenced in 1099 only.

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

(1) Schedules I and II annexed to the Rules for the remission of land revenue were revised.

(2) The sale proceeds of the tree-growth on puduval lands removed by the Forest department were ordered to be credited to the Forest department instead of to the Land Revenue department.

(3) All Head Accountants of taluk offices were empowered to hold charge of Taluk Treasuries during the absence of the Tahsildars on tour.

(4) Rule 8 of the rules dated 22nd January 1921, issued under Section 24 of the Travancore Markets Regulation, VII of 1092, was modified, and the rates of fees levied on sheep, goats and calves were revised.

(5) A set of rules was issued for regulating the custody and preservation of records in Revenue Offices.

(6) A notification was issued declaring 17 non-municipal stations as towns under Rule 31 of the Revised Puduval Rules, so as to make the rules relating to the assignment of town lands applicable to those towns.

(7) Hillmen were declared to be a depressed class for purposes of assignment of puduval lands on concessional terms under the Revised Puduval Rules and the tribes coming under the term 'Hillmen' were also defined.

(8) Definite instructions were issued in the matter of marking water-ways in backwaters by the Public Works department before the assignment of the waterlogged and other areas on either side of such water-ways is taken up by the Land Revenue department.

(9) A set of rules was issued for regulating the grant of certified copies of Revenue records to parties.

(10) Committees consisting of officials and non-officials were appointed for each of the taluks of Peermade, Devicolam, Pathanapuram, Kottarakara, Pattanamtitta, Todupuzha, Mavattupuzha and Kunnatnad for perambulating the reserved forests in those taluks and making out lists of such swampy areas within those reserved forests as are fit for paddy cultivation, with a view to disafforest and throw them open for registry.

(11) Rules were issued under section 32 of the Irrigation Regulation, III of 1072, for the purpose of constituting Irrigation Boards, consisting of officials and land-holders in the area commanded by the Kodayar Project, to regulate the distribution of water from the channels under the Kodayar Project.

(12) Annexures to the Tour Journals of Tahsildars were prescribed to show details of the inspection work done by them.

(13) Tahsildars were empowered to sanction kuthagapattam leases for periods not exceeding 12 years.

(14) Rule 5 of the Puduval Rules was amended with a view to minimise delay in the disposal of applications for poramboke lands, such as reclamations from rivers, backwaters, canals or tanks, or parts of roads, by the prescription of a joint inspection by the P. W. Sub-Division Officer and the Tahsildar or the Assistant Tahsildar.

(15) A committee of officials and non-officials was appointed to investigate and report on the minor irrigation works in the Trivandrum taluk.

(16) The simplification and reclassification of the budget heads of Land Revenue Receipts and the revision of the forms of some of the Registers, Accounts and Returns, in the village, taluk and division offices, were sanctioned, the changes taking effect from the 1st Chingam 1099.

(17) Rules 9 (ii) and 14 of the rules issued under the Land Conservancy Regulation, IV of 1091, were amended so as as to admit of the recovery of kuthagapattam rent for back years of occupation and to limit such recovery to a maximum period of five years.

(18) Heads of departments other than the Land Revenue department were authorised to grant kuthagapattam leases of trees on the Government lands under their control, without limit of time.

(19) Detailed instructions were issued to the P. W. D. and Land Revenue officers in connection with the detection and inspection of unregulated encroachments on backwaters, rivers and drainage courses.

(20) Rules were passed under Section 26 of the Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094, for the apportionment of the cost of survey when settling boundary disputes arising otherwise than in the course of a survey.

(21) The Puduval Rules, which were only executive orders, were re-issued under Section 7 of the Land Assignment Regulation, III of 1097, with a view to give them statutory force.

(22) The revised Waste Land Rules were also promulgated in the same manner under Section 7 of the Land Assignment Regulation, III of 1097.

(23) A notification was issued fixing the court fees chargeable on applications or petitions or memoranda of appeals presented to the Tahsildars, Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, and the Land Revenue Commissioner under any rules passed under Section 7 of the Land Assignment Regulation at half a rupee, and on similar applications, petitions or memoranda of appeals presented to Government at two rupees, per application, petition or appeal.

(24) The Rules regarding the Revenue Test Examination were revised and re-issued.

(25) Rule 10 of the rules regarding the constitution of Block Boards issued under the Irrigation Regulation, III of 1072, was revised so as to authorise Assistant Tahsildars to conduct elections of members of Block Boards.

(26) A G. O. was issued under which the 14 taluks in the three Divisions of Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam were constituted into 7 Revenue Sub-Division charges and placed in exclusive charge of the Division Assistants. Certain revenue and administrative powers were also delegated to these Division Assistants and the relative position and powers of the Division Peishkars and the Division Assistants in respect of these 14 taluks were also defined.

(27) Rules were issued prescribing the procedure for the recovery of arrears of rent due in kind and money to the estates of Kilimanoor and Edapalli under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, the essence of the rules being that the paddy distrained could be appropriated as paddy towards the rent payable in kind.

(28) Instructions were issued for the purpose of regulating the award of compensation for Kandukrishi lands acquired for Governmental purposes.

(29) An examination called the Travancore Account Test Examination was instituted and Rules regarding the conduct of the same were issued.

(30) Circular orders were issued that copies of olugus and olugu forms should be invariably granted by Revenue Officers to parties applying for the same.

(31) Circular instructions were issued for the guidance of Land Acquisition Officers in the matter of making awards for lands acquired for public purposes.

(32) The Melkanganom, Kandukrishi and Sanketham Tahsildars were empowered to dispose of dead, decayed or useless trees on lands under their control and to sanction kuthagapattam leases for periods not exceeding 12 years.

(33) Revised rules were issued under Section 30 of the Irrigation Regulation, III of 1072, defining the powers and duties of Tahsildars and P. W. D. officers under the Regulation.

(34) Rule 10 of the Karampathippu Rules was so modified as to make it obligatory on the Dewan Peishkars to hear the parties before passing orders in karampathippu cases.

(35) Regulation II of 1098 was enacted repealing the Destruction of Records Regulation, III of 1057, and authorising the Land Revenue Commissioner to frame rules for the destruction of records in revenue offices.

(36) Rule 39 of the Puduval Rules was amended reducing the minimum tharavila on wet lands in the Devicolam and Peermade taluks from Rs. 50 to Rs. 25 per acre.

(37) Rule 55 of the Puduval Rules was amended with a view to make the meaning of rules 42 and 55 clear in regard to the recovery of back arrears on puduval lands brought under registry within the close of the second quarter of the year of registry.

(38) The duties of Head Accountants and Head Clerks of taluk offices were defined.

(39) The administrative powers of Tahsildars were enhanced and they were empowered to make any appointment on the sanctioned establishment of their offices or the offices subordinate to them the pay of which does not exceed Rs. 14 per mensem.

(40) Rule I of the rules issued under section 32 (*a*) of the Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094, and Rule 3 of the Land Records Maintenance Rules, were amended, so as to admit of stones planted by the P. W. department on the sides of rivers, roads, canals, etc., under their charge, being recognised as survey marks planted under section 3 (vi) of the Regulation.

(41) Revised instructions were issued in the matter of supply of preliminary records of survey to the Revenue department by the Puduval Survey staff.

(42) Rule 10 of the Rules *re* Block Boards constituted under the rules issued under the Irrigation Regulation was revised so as to empower the Tahsildars to convene meetings of the members of Block Boards for the election of a President from among them.

(43) Nelpura Vicharippukars and Accountants of the Kandukrishi department and Monigars and Accountants of the Sreepandaravaga department were included in the list of officers who are required to submit landed property statements.

(44) A notification was issued laying down that the reduced rates of valuation of reserved trees on puduval lands would be in force until further orders.

(45) A rule was added to the Revised Waste Land Rules, issued under section 7 of the Land Assignment Regulation, III of 1097, laying down that no sale shall be deemed to be complete until the whole price of the land agreed upon was paid.

Maintenance of Land Records.

22. (i) *Staff.* Mr. M. Raghava Iyengar, Assistant Superintendent of Survey, was exclusively detailed for land records work from the commencement of the year with the designation of 'Land Records Superintendent' and placed directly under the Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner, in view to avoid delay in correspondence and to ensure greater progress and expedition in work. He continued to be in uninterrupted charge of the work throughout the year. As in the year 1097, the field work was done under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Tahsildars. Owing to the reduction in the number of taluks from 34 to 30 from the beginning of 1098, the number of these officers was reduced from 29 in 1097 to 25 in 1098 and they were working in the several taluks excepting Tovala, Shencotta, Karthikapalli, Devicolam and Peermade. The land records work in these latter taluks was done by the normal village staff under the direction of the Tahsildars concerned. 289 Accountants,

(consisting of 136 permanent Accountants diverted from the permanent village staff and 153 temporary Accountants), and 555 peons (consisting of 390 permanent peons from the pakuthi staff and 165 temporary peons), were employed on land records work during the year. Of these, 194 Accountants were employed on work connected with porambokes, 71 on pokkuvaravu work and the remaining 24 on puduval work. For the refixing of theodolite stations on the sides of porambokes preliminary to the starting of their survey, 25 Surveyors drawn from the permanent staff of the Survey department, were employed. The two Head Surveyors of the Survey department, transferred to the Land Records department in 1097, for the inspection of the work turned out by the Surveyors, were retained in 1098 also.

(ii) *Progress.*—(*a*) *Refixing of theodolite stations.*—The following statement compares the out-turn under this head during the year with that in 1097 :—

Year.	No. of Pakuthies in which the work was done	No. of stations verified.	No. of stations found to be in position.	No. of stations missing.	No. of stations requiring repair.	No. of stations renewed.	No. of stations repaired.	Percentage of stations renewed.	Percentage of stations repaired.	Remarks.
1097	149	23,639	8,501	9,981	5,154	*10,087	‡1,886	80·7	92·9	*Includes the balance of 2511 of 1096. ‡Includes the balance of 105 of 1096.
1098	166	25,925	8,482	13,326	4,127	†14,666	§4,500	93·2	100	†Includes the balance of 2405 of 1097. §Includes the balance of 373 of 1097.

The work of refixing theodolite stations was done in 166 pakuthies against 149 in 1097. 25,925 stations were verified, as a result of which 13,326 stations were found to be missing and 4,127 to require repair. Of the stations verified in 1097, there was a balance of 2,405 and 373 stations pending renewal and repair respectively. Thus, on the whole, 15,731 theodolite stones had to be re-planted and 4,500 to be repaired. Of the former, 14,666 were actually replaced during the year, leaving a balance of 1,065. All the 4,500 stations requiring repair were repaired and there was no balance under this item at the close of the year. Excluding the arrears of 1097, 12,261 stations were renewed during the year, of which 1,992 stations were done departmentally at Government cost by the Surveyors and the rest by the land-holders themselves. Of the 4,127 stations repaired in the year, 175 were done departmentally and the remaining 3,952 by the land-holders concerned. Including a few pakuthies in which refixing work is unnecessary, the work was completed in 356 pakuthies up to the end of 1098, the number of pakuthies finished up to the end of 1097 being 190.

(*b*) *Demarcation and Survey of porambokes.*—The boundaries of 40,444 poramboke numbers were verified during the year, against 32,597 numbers in 1097. The demarcation, survey and preparation of plotted measurement sketches were completed in respect of 28,272 numbers covering an area of 34,040 acres, against 29,520 numbers for an area of 20,942 acres. There was a small decrease in the number of porambokes demarcated and surveyed when compared with 1097, but the extent surveyed was 13,098 acres in excess of the area surveyed in 1097. The decrease in the number of porambokes was due to the fact that only 194 Accountants were employed on this work against 265 in the previous year. In the course of this work, the Land Records staff detected 19,246 encroachments involving an area of 1,630 acres, against 20,324 encroachments involving an area of 1,680 acres in 1097. Besides the 19,246 encroachment cases detected during the year, 13,625 cases were pending at the close of the year 1097, making a total of 32,871 cases. Of these 32,871 cases, 15,982 were disposed of by Tahsildars during the year leaving a balance of 16,889 cases. It is stated that the disposal of encroachments detected and puduval lands surveyed by the Land Records staff brought in a revenue of Rs. 3,28,802, against Rs. 1,33,179 in 1097.

(*c*) *Other items of work.*—Besides the above the following items of work were also done by the Land Records Staff during the year:—

(1) The demarcation, survey and preparation of plotted sketches were completed in respect of 15,783 pokkuvaravu sub-divisions, covering an area of 12,253·39 acres. In this work, the regular Land Records Staff was assisted by the staff of 6 Surveyors and 2 Head Surveyors of the Devicolam Division who were transferred to the plains and ordered to do work under the Land Records Superintendent during the monsoon period when no field work could be done in that Division.

(2) The demarcation, survey and preparation of plotted measurement sketches were done in respect of 5,761 puduval sub-divisions, covering an area 7,699 acres.

(3) An extent of 63·20 acres of land in the Kurichi pakuthi, Changanachery taluk, set apart for assignment as house sites to the members of depressed classes, was demarcated and sub-divided into blocks of 25 cents each.

(4) The refixing of theodolite stations round the grazing block in the Kurichi pakuthi in the Changanachery taluk, covering an area of 208·37 acres, was done in view to enable the Tahsildar to set free an extent of 95·13 acres of land for cultivation.

(5) The survey of Illimala-Moozhikkal canal lying in the Vadakkekara, Puliyur, Chengannur and Pandanad pakuthies of the Tiruvalla taluk was conducted in order to detect and remove encroachments and widen the canal.

(6) Of the 28,272 poramboke numbers surveyed, demarcated and mapped by the staff, duplicate copies of the plotted measurement sketches were prepared in 20,002 cases and triplicate copies in 19,031 cases.

(7) 240 skeleton maps were prepared for rivers, backwaters and large minor circuits and supplied to 13 taluks for marking on them the registered holdings and encroachments and for noting the sub-divisions surveyed in the case of minor circuits.

(8) 38,982 sub-division sketches were received during the year in the office of the Superintendent of Land Records for check by the computor draftsmen. Besides these, 5,828 sketches were pending scrutiny towards the end of 1097. Thus, on the whole, sketches of 44,810 sub-divisions had to be checked during the year. Of these, sketches of 10,480 sub-divisions, were checked and finally passed by the Superintendent of Land Records and 9,095 sketches were returned to the taluks concerned for correction, leaving a balance of 25,235 sketches at the close of the year.

(9) In addition to the above, mapping and computation of areas were done in respect of 571·38 acres of puduval lands surveyed in the Nedumangad taluk. Duplicates of field measurement sketches were also prepared for 826 puduval sub-divisions and supplied to the same taluk.

(*d*) *Tours.*—The average number of days during which the Assistant Tahsildars were on tour during the year was 212. The Land Records Superintendent was on tour for 163 days during the year against 170 in 1097 and he visited all the 28 taluks in which Land Records work was going on.

23. *Training in Survey of Revenue Officers.*—All the permanent Tahsildars now employed in the department except 3 have been trained in survey. The latter 3 have been exempted from undergoing training as being too old. All the Proverthikars except that of the Naduvila pakuthi in the Vaikam taluk and all the Accountants have undergone training in chain survey. The Proverthikar of Naduvila pakuthi is reported to be too old to undergo training.

SURVEY.

24. *Control.*—Mr. R. Venkitarama Dikshitar continued to be in charge of the Survey department up to the 14th Meenam 1098 when he went on combined privilege leave and furlough. In the reorganisation of the department, an Office Assistant was sanctioned and Mr. K. Govinda Kartha, B. A., was appointed to the post. He was put in charge of the department in addition to his own duties, from the 15th Meenam 1098 to the close of the year.

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

(1) Special and Miscellaneous cadastral survey;
(2) Lithography of village and other maps;
(3) Puduval survey operations by the temporary staff;
(4) Training of private candidates in survey schools and of officers in a special survey class.

26. *Special and Miscellaneous Cadastral Surveys.*—The main items of work done under this head during the year are detailed below:—

(*a*) Computation and mapping of tea and rubber estates comprising an area of 3,169·26 acres; of 934·60 acres of cardamom lands; of 1,156·28 acres of puduval, pokkuvaravu and other sub-divisions; and of 2,604·44 acres of miscellaneous cadastral survey.

(*b*) The demarcation and survey of tea and rubber cultivation, cardamom lands, puduval, pokkuvaravu and other sub-divisions comprising in all 2,746·81 acres.

(*c*) Miscellaneous and cadastral surveys in 8 blocks comprising in all an area of 11·28 square miles.

Besides the above items of work, the joint survey of the bungalow site on the Agastiar peak was completed and the joint survey of the banks of the Periyar river by the Cochin and Travancore Surveyors was also undertaken during the year. Portions of the State boundary adjoining the Kannan Devan Hills, about 5 miles in length, were also verified. In the work of extending the cadastral survey limits up to the reserved forests, the boundaries of three reserved forests, to an extent of 22·75 miles, were surveyed. The mapping of the boundaries of 4 reserved forests was also attended to and draft maps were supplied to the Forest department for verification by the officers of that department. Maps of portions of the State boundaries in 8 places were prepared for being lithographed. The selection of original field books and the preparation of extracts of field books were attended to in respect of 581 and 46 books respectively.

The sub-joined statement shows the out-turn under special and miscellaneous cadastral surveys during the year as compared with 1097:—

No.	Particulars of work.	1097	1098
		Sq. miles.	Sq. miles
1	Traverse surveyed (by theodolite) ...	9·39	15·68
2	Fields surveyed (by chain) ...	9·59	15·72
3	Traverse computed ...	14·03	11·18
4	Traverse plotted ...	14·03	11·18
5	Mapping completed ...	18·25	12·31
6	Area computed ...	18·25	12·31
7	Map finished ...	18·25	12·31

The increase under field work in 1098, as compared with 1097, was due to the fact that the figures include the out-turn of the surveyors of the taluks of the Devicolam Division who were transferred to the Survey department from Kumbham 1097, while the decrease in office work is attributed to the transfer of half the number of the permanent computor-draftsmen for work under the Land Records Superintendent from the beginning of the year.

27. *Lithography of maps.*—The out-turn during the year under printing of 16 inch maps was 518·77 square miles, against 545·14 square miles in 1097. The above figure includes the Village maps reprinted to the extent of 508·13 square miles. The four-inch maps of Poopara pakuthi, Devicolam taluk, covering an extent of 29·57 square miles and of Udumpanshola covering 197·35 square miles were

reprinted during the year, against 70 square miles in 1097. 46 sheets of the State boundary maps and several other miscellaneous maps and diagrams were also printed during the year.

28. *Tours.*—During the year, the permanent Superintendent was in camp for 92 days and the Office Assistant in Charge, for 51 days. The total number of days spent in camp was thus 143, against 90 in 1097.

29. *Puduval Survey operations.*—(i) *Scope of work.*—Towards the close of 1097 the question of the plan of puduval survey operations for 1098 was considered and it was settled that, in view of the heavy cost of the temporary staff and the fall in the number of applications for assignment of puduval lands, the puduval survey operations of the year might be attended to by two parties, instead of the four parties which existed in 1097, and that only those minor circuits need be taken up for subdivision survey for which there was a keen demand for registry as evidenced by the applications received. The staff was accordingly revised and the parties reduced to two. A considerable reduction was, in consequence, effected in the field staff, 42 surveyors alone being retained for the first four months of the year, against the sanctioned strength of 222 surveyors in 1097. This staff was engaged in closing up the balance of field work in the minor circuits already taken up and left unfinished in 1097. From the 1st Dhanu 1098, a staff of 22 surveyors alone was retained, of whom 12 were engaged on correction work sent out from the headquarters office and the remaining 10 on original survey in the Central Group alone.

(ii) *Out-turn.*—A total area of 3,586 acres was sub-divided and surveyed during the year by the reduced staff. Besides this, 371 miles of outer boundaries were refixed and surveyed by theodolite survey during the year, against 1,604 miles in 1097. Of the total area of 2,06,754 acres to be surveyed, 81,918 acres were surveyed by the puduval survey staff up to the close of 1098.

(iii) *Supply of preliminary Survey records to the Revenue department.*—Preliminary survey records of 217 minor circuits for an area of 23,235 acres were supplied during the year to the Revenue department by all the parties together, against 315 minor circuits and 17,508 acres in 1097. The records of 370 minor circuits for an area of 52,314 acres were received in the headquarters office for verification and mapping. The records of 246 minor circuits for an extent of 16,738 acres were finally checked and their maps completed by that office. In the 16,738 acres finally mapped, 7,474 acres were available for registry, the balance being either already registered lands or porambokes. Again, of the 246 minor circuits finally mapped in the year, the final records of 186 minor circuits were supplied to the Tahsildars during the year. The records of 166 minor circuits were pending in the Survey Office for issue after the expiry of the appeal time of three months allowed under the Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094. Up to the close of 1098, the puduval survey staff has completed 700 minor circuits with an area of 78,483 acres, of which preliminary records were supplied in respect of 568 minor circuits with an area of 48,615 acres. 378 minor circuits with an area of 21,832 acres were finally checked and mapped, and final maps and records were actually supplied to taluk offices in respect of 212 minor circuits for an area of 8,876 acres.

(iv) *Land Complaints.*—161 land complaints were received during the year in all the groups together. Including the previous year's balance, *viz.*, 209, there were 370 complaints for disposal during the year. Of these, 237 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 133 at the close of the year.

30. *Survey Schools.*—One special survey class was opened and conducted in the Survey Office for 3 months from the 1st Kumbham 1098 for giving training, in chain and theodolite survey, to some of the untrained Tahsildars and Magistrates, and also to a few others selected from departments for recruitment as Assistant Tahsildars according to necessity. 23 persons underwent training in that class and all of them came out successful in the final examination. 283 Accountant candidates were trained in chain survey in both the Central and the Kottayam survey schools in the four courses of the year against 296 in 1097, and 206 passed in the final examinations against 207 in 1097. 75 candidates failed and 2 absented themselves.

of the 206 candidates who came out successful from both the schools, only 4 were Government servants. The fee collections of the two schools amounted in 1098 to Rs. 3,967 against Rs. 4,290 in the previous year.

31. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The receipts of the Survey department during the year were Rs. 10,346. The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 90,647.

GENERAL.

32. The annexed statement compares the receipts and expenditure of the Land Revenue department (including survey) and the net revenue during the years 1097 and 1098:—

Year.	Gross receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	Net Revenue. Rs.
1097	42,28,192	10,26,970	32,01,222
1098	43,05,454	10,28,778	32,76,676

INCOME-TAX.

33. *Administration.*—Mr. K. Anantanarayana Iyer continued to be the Income-tax Commissioner and Chief Revenue Authority under the Income-tax Regulation till the 1st Makaram 1098, when he went on six months' combined privilege leave and furlough preparatory to retirement, and Mr. S. C. H. Robinson, Commissioner and District Magistrate, Devicolam, was appointed as his successor. As in 1097, the existing revenue agency was utilised for income-tax work; but, owing to the amalgamation of the Trivandrum and Padmanabhapuram Revenue Divisions and the reduction in the number of taluks from 34 to 30 from the beginning of the year 1098, the total number of Collectors had to be reduced from 46 to 42. The one Additional Division Assistant Collector, newly appointed in 1098, had his headquarters at Chengannur and his territorial jurisdiction was conterminous with his magisterial jurisdiction.

During the year 1097, six Income-tax Inspectors were working in the municipal towns of Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Quilon, Kayancolam, Alleppey and Kottayam; but their appointments had to be abolished from the beginning of 1098 as the demand for grant for their continuance was negatived by the Legislative Council at the Budget Session in Karkadakam 1097. The necessity for the continuance of the Inspectors was, however, again considered by the Council at the Vrischikam Session in 1098 and the appointment of three Inspectors was resolved on and they were appointed in Dhanu 1098. These Inspectors were posted for work in the towns of Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppey. An Income-tax Auditor was also appointed during the year to help the Collectors in examining the complicated accounts of big firms and companies. He took charge of his duties on the 18th Kumbham 1098.

34. *Working of the Income-tax Regulation.*—Ever since the introduction of the Income-tax Regulation, the question of taxing quasi-agricultural incomes, especially incomes derived from planting industries such as tea and rubber, had been engaging the attention of Government. A conference of some of the leading planters of the State, the Income-tax Commissioner and other officers was held under the presidency of the Dewan on the 3rd Meenam 1097 to discuss the question of taxing incomes derived from tea and rubber industries and to work out a formula for allocating the income derived between the industrial and the agricultural portions of the industries. The conclusions arrived at, at the conference, in so far as the income derived from tea was concerned, were that the formula to be fixed in Travancore should be the same as that fixed in British India and that, till the formula was decided in British

India, the proportion of the industrial to the agricultural portion of the income might be provisionally fixed as 1 to 2. In October 1922, rules were passed in British India for dealing with the income from tea. In regard to other quasi-agricultural incomes, rules had already been framed in British India along with the Revised Rules passed under the British Indian Act of 1922. In accordance with the decisions come to at the conference, similar rules were passed here on the 7th March 1923. These rules lay down, in general, the method of taxing quasi-agricultural incomes, and in regard to the income from tea, the rules specially provide that the income derived from the sale of tea grown and manufactured by the seller should be computed as if the growing, manufacture and sale of tea were a business within the meaning of Section 8 of the Income-tax Regulation and that 25 per cent. of such income should be deemed to be derived from business. The question as to whether the production of rubber is a purely agricultural industry or a quasi-agricultural industry like tea has been engaging the attention of Government since the recent revival of the rubber market.

35. *Assessment proceedings.*—The total number of C and D Form notices issued during the year was 4,005, of which 3,852 were actually served on the persons concerned, against 5,185 and 4,113 respectively in 1097. Returns of income were received in 3,561 cases and assessments made in 2,290 cases, against 3,514 and 2,245 in 1097. Of the 2,290 persons assessed, 98 were companies, one was a Firm and 2,191 were individual assessees. The increase in the number of companies was due to the fact that tea companies were not assessed in 1097 pending the settlement of the method of assessing the incomes from tea and that they were assessed for the first time in 1098.

36 *Current demand.*—The subjoined statement compares the current demand under 'taxes on incomes' during the years 1097 and 1098 :—

Year	Taxes on incomes.						Other items.		Total.
	Companies.		Firms.		Individuals.				
	No.	Amount of tax due. Rs.	No.	Amount of tax due. Rs.	No.	Amount of tax due. Rs.	Fines and penalties. Rs.	Miscellaneous. Rs.	Rs.
1097	88	1,54,383	..	..	2,157	3,25,772	12,164	4	4,92,323
1098	98	2,62,515	1	3,994	2,191	3,12,294	12,280	25,851	6,16,934

The total demand for the year 1098, including arrears, is given by the Income-tax Commissioner as Rs. 6,96,732. Deducting the unrecovered arrears for the year 1097, *viz.*, Rs. 79,798, the total current demand for 1098 amounted to Rs. 6,16,934. Of the current demand, a sum of Rs. 1,49,949 represents the tax from tea companies. From a comparison of the figures for 1097, it will be seen that there was an increase of Rs. 1,08,132 in the tax due from companies corresponding to an increase in the number of company assessees from 88 to 98, while, under tax from individual assessees, there was a decrease of Rs. 13,478 although there was an increase of 34 in their number. The fall in the assessment of individual assessees is due apparently to the unfavourable character of the year for business of many kinds.

Including arrears, the amount of tax levied was the highest in the Quilon Division, being Rs. 3,75,102, followed by the Devicolam Division with Rs. 1,39,894. The demand for the Trivandrum and Kottayam Divisions was Rs. 1,03,118 and Rs. 78,618 respectively. Of the total demand of Rs. 6,96,732, a sum of Rs. 2,39,469 represents the tax levied in the five important municipal towns of Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam. Although this figure includes the arrears, it is very much less than the tax derived during the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 2,99,544. The fall is noticeable in all the towns except Alleppey, though there is no substantial reduction in the number of assessees in any of them except Kottayam.

37. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The following statement shows the demand for the year (including arrears), the amounts collected and remitted, and the balance at the close of the year as compared with 1097 :—

Year.	Demand. Rs.	Collection. Rs.	Amount remitted. Rs.	Balance. Rs.
1097	4,92,323	4,12,301	224	79,798
1098	6,96,732	5,30,886	22,491	1,43,355

The figures in the statement are those furnished by the department. The amount shown under 'collection' does not include the sum of Rs. 6,878, which represents the excess collections during the year. Including this, the total actual collections of the year amounted to Rs. 5,37,764. Against this, the collections according to the audited figures of the Account Office amounted to Rs. 5,34,067, *i. e.*, Rs. 3,697 less than the departmental figure. The Income-tax Commissioner says that this difference is probably due to the fact that Collectors have given credit, in 1098, to sums collected in 1097 by the Account Office and he assures Government that every endeavour will be made to effect a reconciliation of the Treasury and the departmental figures. He has been requested to effect the reconciliation and submit a special report to Government after having done so.

It will be seen from the above statement that the actual collections (less the excess collections) amounted to Rs. 5,30,886. The percentage of collection works out to 76·19 against 83·7 in the previous year. Of the amount pending recovery, *viz.*, Rs. 1,43,355, the heaviest balance was in the Quilon Division *viz.*, Rs. 87,107, followed by the Devicolam Division with Rs. 24,335, the Trivandrum Division with Rs. 23,556 and the Kottayam Division with Rs. 8,357. Taking the income-tax due from tea companies, it is seen that, of the total demand of Rs. 1,49,949, only a sum of Rs. 77,214 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 72,735. This heavy balance was due to the poor collection in the Trivandrum and Quilon Divisions. The collection in the Trivandrum Division amounted to Rs. 304 only against a demand of Rs. 8,409 and the collection in the Quilon Division was Rs. 2,226 only against a demand of Rs. 44,598. The balances are very heavy. The Collectors concerned have been asked to see that the arrears are collected promptly during the current year.

Taking the population of Travancore according to the last Census, *viz.*, 4,006,062, the incidence of taxation per head of population was 4 chs. 5 cash against 3 chs. 5 cash during the previous year. The rise in the incidence is mainly due to the inclusion in the demand for 1098 of the assessment on tea companies amounting to nearly Rs. 1½ lakhs, which were not assessed in 1097.

38. *Refunds.*—The total sum refunded under the provisions of the Income-tax Regulation amounted to Rs. 32,202. Of this, a sum of Rs. 6,568 represents the amount refunded under Section 36 of the Regulation.

39. *Penalties and Prosecutions.*—A sum of Rs. 12,280 was imposed as penalty, of which a sum of Rs. 4,031 alone was collected. The maximum penalty, *i. e.*, a penalty equal to the amount of tax payable, was imposed in 10 cases. No prosecution was ordered during the year.

40. *Objection petitions and revision cases.*—The number of objection petitions received under Section 21 (1) of the Income-tax Regulation, including the 31 pending cases of 1097, was 508, against 546 during the previous year. Of these, 104 were petitions filed before the Income-tax Commissioner. The total number of objection cases disposed of during the year was 439, of which 79 were disposed of by the Income-tax Commissioner and the remaining 360 petitions by the other Commissioners of Income-tax, leaving 25 and 44 petitions respectively pending at the close of the year, against 8 and 23 respectively in 1097. Of the 439 cases disposed of, 280 were decided wholly or partially in favour of the objectors, while the objections were rejected in 148 cases ; the remaining 11 cases were otherwise disposed of.

The number of revision cases for disposal by the Income-tax Commissioner under Section 23 of the Regulation, in his capacity as Chief Revenue Authority, was 41, of which 8 cases were of 1097. Of these, 28 cases were disposed of, leaving 13 pending at the close of the year, against 8 in 1097. In 13 of the 28 cases, the decision was favourable to the revision petitioners. No case of 1097 was pending disposal at the close of 1098.

41. *Inspection and Tours.*—The Income-tax Commissioner inspected the offices of 11 Tahsildar-Collectors, 5 Division-Assistant-Collectors and 2 Dewan Peishkar-Collectors, against 21, 5 and 4 respectively in the previous year.

42. *Miscellaneous.*—(i) In exercise of the powers conferred on them by Section 43 of the Income-tax Regulation, Government exempted from liability to income-tax, for the year 1098 also, all pensions paid by, or on behalf of, the Government of Travancore to their retired officers who were both residing and drawing their pensions outside Travancore and who were liable to pay income-tax in respect thereof to a Government other than the Government of Travancore. This was done in view to grant relief to assessees from payment of double income-tax in respect of the same income.

(ii) In the case of the following classes of income, Government ruled that they would not be assessed to income-tax but would, however, be taken into account in determining the rates at which the other income of the assessees concerned was taxable :—

(*a*) Any sum paid by an assessee as a contribution to the Travancore Licensed Teachers' Provident Fund subject to the proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Income-tax Regulation. This exemption was allowed in supersession of the exemption granted under Notification Dis. No. 1119 of 22/Revenue, dated the 15th October 1922, which exempted all sums paid by an assessee as contribution to *any* Provident Fund ; and

(*b*) Interest on deposits in Co-operative Societies of the State registered under the Co-operative Societies Regulation, X of 1089, as a tentative measure.

(iii) For purposes of conversion of incomes received in the shape of paddy in order to compute the amount of tax thereon, the commutation rate of 20 chuckrams per para of 800 cubic inches of paddy, sanctioned for the year 1097, was extended to the year 1098 also.

(iv) Under Section 35 of the Income Tax Regulation, failure to deduct and pay tax as required by Section 15 renders the defaulter liable to fine on conviction before a magistrate. Certain companies raised doubts as to whether they were legally bound under Section 15 to collect and remit the tax due from their employees. Though Government were convinced that the companies were so bound, the latter could not be prosecuted for failure to collect and remit the tax, as there was no provision in the Code of Criminal Procedure to regulate the service of summonses on companies as a preliminary to prosecution. To obviate this difficulty, the High Court have issued, at the instance of the Government, a Circular dated the 4th Karkadakam 1098, in exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 430 of the Criminal Procedure Code, regulating the service of summonses on companies.

43. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The total receipts under 'II—Taxes on income' including excess collections, penalties, etc., amounted to Rs. 5,34,067 according to the audited accounts of the Account Office, of which a sum of Rs. 32,202 was actually refunded, reducing the net receipts under this head to Rs. 5,01,865. The total expenditure on account of salaries to the Income-tax Inspectors and the Auditor, their travelling allowances, and the cost of establishment of the Income-tax Commissioner's Office, and the share debitable to Income-tax, amounted to Rs. 14,383 against Rs. 12,766 in 1097. This gives a percentage of 2·69 to the total amount collected against 3·05 during the previous year.

FOREST REVENUE.

44. *Reserved Forests and Reserved Lands.*—The year 1097 closed with an area of 2,387 square miles and 578·17 acres under reserved forests. During 1098, the Anakulam Reserve (North Block) in the Pattanamtitta taluk, notified under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation as covering an area of 4 square miles, was finally notified under Section 18 as a reserve covering 153·20 acres. Two other blocks preliminarily notified as covering 366 acres, *viz.*, the Alathumala Grazing Block in the Kunnatur taluk and the Puthuveetumuri Fuel Reserve in the Neyyattinkara taluk, were also finally notified as reserves comprising an area of 111·48 and 250·96 acres respectively. Another extent of 212·27 acres has also been added to this head by the inclusion in it of (1) the area (191·32 acres) of the Devicolem Fuel Reserve which is under the control of the Land Revenue department and (2) 20·95 acres being the area left out by mistake in certain grazing blocks. There was thus an aggregate increase of 727·91 acres or 1 square mile and 87·91 acres. Against this, it was found on survey that the correct area of the Neriamangalam Reserve in the Northern Division and the Nellappara Reserve in the Kottayam Division was less than their notified area by 7 square miles and 202·71 acres. 299·37 acres of land were also thrown out of reserved forests for registry and public purposes. There was thus a net decrease of 6 square miles and 414·17 acres and the area of the reserved forests at the end of 1098 thus stood at 2,381 square miles and 164 acres. The correct area of reserved lands at the end of 1097 was 66 square miles and 439 acres. During the year, an area of 1 square mile and 19 acres in the Ottashekaramangalam pakuthi, Neyyattinkara taluk, was notified under Section 4 under the name of the Klamala Extension Reserve. Against this, there was a reduction of 4 square miles and 366 acres covered by the preliminary notifications of the Anakulam Reserve North Block, the Alattumala Grazing block and Puduvettumuri Fuel Reserve finally settled during the year. The area of reserved lands at the end of the year was thus 63 square miles and 92 acres, of which 54 square miles and 184 acres are intended to be formed into reserved forests and the remaining area, *viz.*, 8 square miles and 548 acres into fuel and grazing blocks.

Lists of cattle porambokes were received in respect of the Vadayar and Thalayazham pakuthies in the Vaikam taluk : the Kokothamangalam pakuthi of the Shertalla taluk ; the Mekkode pakuthi of the Kalkulam taluk ; the Ananthapuram pakuthi of the Tovala taluk ; the Ottasekaramangalam pakuthi of the Neyyattinkara taluk; the Chemmaruthi and Azhur pakuthies of the Chirayinkil taluk ; and the Enadimangalam pakuthi of the Kunnatur taluk. Orders were passed on the recommendations of the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner as to which of them should be reserved as cattle porambokes and which might be thrown open for cultivation. In the result, an area of 708·63 acres not useful for grazing was ordered to be registered.

45. *Forest Settlement.*—There were 14 proposed reserves pending settlement at the end of the previous year. The Klamala Extension Reserve newly notified, raised this figure to 15, of which one, *viz.*, the Anakulam Reserve North Block was finally settled. Of the remaining 14, 4 were pending with the Forest department, 7 with the Forest Settlement Officers, one in a court of law and 2 with the Survey department. Eliminating the Aryanad proposed reserve included under the category of fuel and fodder reserves, the number of such reserves pending settlement at the beginning of the year was 31. The Puduvettimuri Fuel Reserve and the Alattumala Grazing Block were finally reserved, leaving 29 pending at the close of the year.

46. *Demarcation and Survey.*—A length of 4·975 miles of outer boundaries of reserved forests was newly cut and demarcated with 225 cairns and 12 sign boards at an average cost of Rs. 45·5 per mile against 7·78 miles with 424 cairns at a cost of Rs. 39·4 in 1097. The increase in cost is attributed to the high cost of labour. In addition to the above, 12·798 miles of boundaries of enclosures within reserved forests were also cut and 318 cairns were erected at a reduced cost of Rs. 18·02 per mile, against 5·775 miles, 329 cairns and Rs. 21·3 per mile in 1097. Of the demarcated boundaries of reserved forests and their enclosures requiring reclearing, a total length of 960·384 miles was recleared and maintained at an average cost of Rs. 5·2

per mile against 876·40 miles at Rs. 4·1 per mile in 1097. A length of 44·557 miles of the boundaries of proposed reserves was also preliminarily demarcated with 1063 cairns and 4 sign boards against 41·2 miles with 337 cairns in 1097. The average cost came to Rs. 10 per mile against Rs. 18 in the previous year. The Conservator reports that 187·5 miles of reserve boundaries still remain to be demarcated. These comprise 8 miles of enclosure boundaries, whose demarcation awaits the refixing of estate limits in reserves by the Revenue department and the registry of long standing encroachments, and 179·5 miles of outer boundaries of reserves. The outer boundary includes 30·75 miles of inter-reserve boundaries in the Central and Quilon Divisions not requiring demarcation at present. The length of boundaries pending demarcation in the Shencotta Division comes to 63·54 miles and the Divisional Forest Officer has been asked to push on with the work with the help of men recently trained at the Forest College, Quilon. The remaining distance of nearly 85 miles falls within the limits of the abolished High Range Division and the major portion of it forms inter-reserve boundary.

Survey work was done in all the Divisions except Kottayam. A length of 278·12 miles and an area of 4·2 acres was surveyed by departmental surveyors at a cost of Rs. 2,907, against 446·61 miles and 50 acres at a cost of Rs. 4,732 in 1097.

The draftsman's section in the Conservators' office prepared 151 maps, plans, designs, etc., against 152 in the previous year. The State boundary at Agastiermala was demarcated and surveyed during the year after a joint inspection by the Superintendent of Survey, the Southern Divisional Forest Officer and the British authorities.

47. *Working plans.*—Elaborate working plans prepared on the lines laid down in the Forest Code exist for the Malayattur, Yeroor, Kulathupuzha, Ariyankavu, Shendurni and Pallode Working Circles and Marayur Sandal Reserves Nos. 51, 52 and 54, covering 673 square miles and 350 acres. In the year 1917, the late Mr. V. Subramonia Iyer, Conservator of Forests, brought to the notice of Government that, in the light of the experience gained in actual working, several deviations were found necessary from the prescriptions of the sanctioned working plans and that, as the preparation of elaborate working plans was costly, it would suffice for the future to prepare simple or preliminary working schemes for the remaining areas by the officers in charge of the respective Divisions. This proposal was sanctioned by Government and the Conservator was asked to submit a set of draft rules to govern the preparation of such schemes. The present Conservator of Forests reported that no hard and fast rules were necessary; that the details required for the compilation of a simple working scheme would depend upon the demands to be made on the forests, the nature and value of the produce to be removed therefrom and other factors which could not be fixed or regulated; and that it was enough if the headings given in the Code for the preparation of working plans were selected and adopted at the discretion of the officers preparing the simple schemes according to the requirements in each case. This proposal was sanctioned and in that connection it was ordered that there was no necessity to prepare working plans for forest areas which were not likely to be taken up for working immediately for such reasons as inaccessibility, non-existence of timbers likely to pay, heavy transport charges etc.; and that such schemes need be prepared only for areas the working of which was either profitable or necessary for other reasons. The first simple working scheme that was sanctioned by Government was the one relating to the Thadicarenkonam Fuel Working Circle of 5 sq. miles and 160 acres. Since then, two other schemes have been sanctioned, *viz.*, (i) the scheme for the working of teak and blackwood from the Velur and Vedagiri Reserves in the Kottayam Division—area 68 acres; and (ii) the scheme for the working of bamboos from the Koni, Achenkovil, Kumaranperur, Mundomuzhi, Anakulam South Block and Kodumon Reserves in the Central Division—area 134 sq. miles and 318 acres. During the year sanction was accorded to a simple working scheme for the Neriamangalam reserve comprising 8 sq. miles and 185 acres in the Northern Division. The total area under sanctioned working schemes at the end of 1098 came to 148 sq. miles and 91 acres. Besides these, working schemes prepared for an area of 469 sq. miles

and 92 acres during the time of the late Conservator Mr. V. Raman Menon are pending further examination and submission of final reports by the present Conservator. Thus out of the total area of reserved forests in the State *viz.*, 2,381 sq. miles and 164 acres, working plans or schemes have been sanctioned or prepared for an area of 1,290 sq. miles and 533 acres, leaving an area of 1,090 sq. miles and 271 acres for which schemes have yet to be prepared.

Timber extractions were largely restricted during the year owing to extreme dulness of the timber market and the existence of surplus stock. In the Kottayam Division, only one coupe was opened out for exploitation. 47,362·054 cubic feet of hardwoods and some softwoods were extracted from the Malayattur Reserve in the Northern Division. A quantity of 52,910 cubic feet of Kongu and Nangu materials, 14,703 boles, 8,351 railway sleepers, 3,881 thembavu scantlings and 69 round logs were collected from the Arienkavu, Kulathupuzha and Shendurni Reserved Forests in the Shencotta Division. The extractions made in the Quilon Division were 4,046 cubic feet of royal trees and junglewood from Coupe III of Felling Series A of the Arienkavu Working Circle, 59,124 junglewood boles from Coupes 2, 3 and 4 of Felling Series A and 32,840 cubic feet from Coupe 3 of Felling Series B of the Yerur Working Circle. Extractions were also made of 5,923·172 cubic feet of hardwood from the Pallode and Veerapuli Working Circles in the Southern Division.

48. *Communications and buildings.*—The budget grant was Rs. 35,090, of which, a sum of Rs. 19,522 was spent—Rs. 4,467 on roads and bridges, Rs. 10,014 on buildings and Rs. 5,041 on other works. The expenditure on this account in 1097 was Rs. 23,571—Rs. 4,163 on roads and bridges, Rs. 18,162 on buildings and Rs. 1,246 on other works. The percentage of expenditure was 55·7, against 69·3 in the previous year.

49. *Offences.*—Including the cases pending at the beginning of the year, the number of cases for disposal was 1,140 against 1,099 in 1097. Of these, 835 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 305 cases, against 718 and 381 respectively in 1097. The percentage of disposal was 73, against 65 in 1097. Of the 835 cases disposed of, 223 ended in conviction and 40 in acquittal by magistrates, 520 were compounded and 52 withdrawn. 14·8 per cent. of cases taken to court resulted in failure, against 29·7 per cent. in 1097. The percentage in 1096 was 33·4. There were 182 cases of illicit collection of timber and other produce from reserved forests and 257 cases of such collections from lands at the disposal of Government, against 306 and 265 respectively in 1097. The number of cases compounded was 520 and the sum realised as compensation was Rs. 9,586, the corresponding figures for 1097 being 429 and 7,785 respectively.

50. *Fires.*—Precautionary measures were taken as usual for protecting the forests from fire. 636 acres are reported to have been burnt down during the year against 1 sq. mile and 263 acres in 1097.

The steady improvement in the efficacy of the measures adopted for fire protection is satisfactory. There were 4 cases of setting fire to reserved forests, against 12 in 1097.

51. *Grazing.*—The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 16,628, against Rs. 14,453 in 1097. The revenue in 1096 was Rs. 12,707 only. The increase was chiefly in the Northern and Kottayam Divisions.

52. *Reproduction—natural and artificial.*—Natural regeneration was satisfactory everywhere. Under artificial regeneration, an area of 545·30 acres was planted up with teak in pursuance of the general scheme to bring under teak an area of one square mile per annum roughly. The cost incurred amounted to Rs. 2,020, which works out at Rs. 3·67 per acre, the corresponding figures for 1097 being 7,514 and 12·51 respectively. The average cost per acre in 1096 was Rs. 21. The great reduction in the cost of planting is due to the extension of the Taungya system introduced by the late Conservator Mr. Raman Menon. It is reported that the system has worked successfully in the Central, Northern and Kottayam Divisions; that it has been found profitable; and that attempts are being made to popularise it in the remaining divisions. The existing teak plantations covering nearly 6,450 acres were maintained. A revenue of Rs. 50,909 was derived from these plantations, against

Rs. 70,487 in 1097. The fall in this revenue is said to be due to the slump in the market. The plantations in the Northern and Central Divisions sustained some damage from the ravages of wild elephants and caterpillars. The existing sandal plantations were maintained and they are reported to be thriving. Some sandal seeds were dibbled in coupe 6 of the Puliara Reserve, Shencotta Range, but germination was poor. Sandal seeds were sown in the Range Office compounds at Minachil and Kalkulam and these are said to have germinated. With a view to the propagation of sandal wood, selected seeds obtained from the Anjanad Range were supplied to all Range and Teak Plantation Officers and the Executive Engineer, Southern Division. It is too early to look for any results. Large tracts of lands in the Anjanad Valley have been earmarked for reservation and cultivation of sandal. The report of the Conservator is silent as to the action taken to enumerate the spontaneous growth of sandal plants in the Shencotta Range referred to in the last year's report. Mahogany seeds were sown over an area of five acres in the Northern Division and of one acre in the Shencotta Division, but the results in the latter Division were not satisfactory. Sal seeds obtained from the Ganjam District of the Madras Presidency were sown in the Southern Division and the results are being watched. 117 acres in the Kypricad plantation in the Northern Division and 10 acres near the Vattapara plantations in the Central Division were dibbled with Taliput palm seeds to provide against the scarcity of fodder for captive elephants and the seeds are said to be germinating. The cashewnuts dibbled over an area of 3 acres in the Muttathura pakuthi adjoining the Trivandrum Railway Station and referred to in the last year's report are reported to have germinated but the plants died owing to the heat of the sandy soil. The Conservator has been asked to consult the Director of Agriculture and see if this cannot be prevented.

53. *Elephants.*—Elephant capturing operations were undertaken in the Northern, High Range and Central Divisions, and 28 elephants were captured against 20 in 1097. At the beginning of the year, the department was in possession of 15 elephants. Of the total, 43 elephants, 22 were sold, one was given over to the Royal Stables and 2 died, leaving a balance of 18 elephants at the close of the year. The revenue derived from the sale of elephants was Rs. 44,945.

54. *Produce.*—The total quantity of timber removed from the forests was 6,39,554 cubic feet, against 8,26,667 cubic feet in 1097, showing a decrease of 1,87,113 cubic feet. Of the total quantity removed, 5,94,463 cubic feet were collected by Government agency and 44,940 cubic feet by consumers and purchasers, the corresponding figures for 1097 being 6,50,414 and 1,74,954 respectively. Exploitation of timber was carried out mostly by contractors. The decrease in collection by both the agencies was due to the restriction of fellings in view of the large stock in hand, the abolition of coupe sales in reserved forests, and the dulness of the timber market. There were no removals of timber by right holders. 151 cubic feet of timber was removed as a free grant by the Kalanjoor villagers for the construction of a bridge across a stream. 17,939 teak saplings and 1,096 cubic feet of odds and ends of timber were also extracted. The quantity of royal timber cut and removed to the depôts was 99,823 cubic feet, against 3,08,467 cubic feet in 1097. The outturn under junglewood was 5,39,731 cubic feet against 5,18,200 cubic feet in 1097. There was at the end of 1097 an unsold stock of 9,84,014 cubic feet of timber under all species put together. Inclusive of the receipts in 1098, the stock on hand amounted to 16,23,568 cubic feet; of this, a quantity of 7,64,148 cubic feet was disposed of, leaving a balance of 8,59,420 cubic feet. Of the balance stock, 3,60,443 cubic feet was the undisposed of stock in the sale depôts, and the remaining 4,98,977 cubic feet were in the forest depôts. The standing timber in unreserved areas selected for teak plantation was sold coupe-war for Rs. 53,037. Fuel and charcoal were collected by consumers or purchasers, and there was a marked increase in the quantities collected from the High Ranges.

The revenue derived from minor forest produce was Rs. 7,802 under the head of removals by Government agency and Rs. 27,434 under removals by consumers or purchasers or Rs. 35,236 in all, against Rs. 38,145 in 1097. The cardamom crop in the Kottayam Division was collected and sold departmentally, while the produce available in the Northern and Central Divisions was leased out. A revenue of Rs. 6,293

was realised by the sale of ivory, against Rs. 10,070 in 1097. Sandalwood was extracted in the High Range Division and 339 maunds out of 342 collected were sold for Rs. 3,655. 33 tins of Kodappala oil were collected from the Shendurni and Kulathupuzha Ranges and sold.

55. *Receipts and expenditure.*—The gross revenue of the department deducting refunds amounted to Rs. 11,29,376, against Rs. 15,01,536 in 1097. The budget estimate was Rs. 15,00,000. This large deficit of Rs. 3,70,624 is attributed to the stoppage of ship building industry in Europe and the consequent diversion of the trade in cheap Burmah teak from the European to the South Indian markets resulting in a large fall in the demand for Travancore timbers; the disappointment sustained by the department in regard to the revenue anticipated from the outright sale of the old stock of teak in the water depôts to Messrs. Sabnis and Co., of Bombay; the non-realisation of the anticipated value of timber on estates on the High Ranges granted under the Waste Land Rules and the fall in the demand in the Northern Division for Agil timber used for cocoanut oil casks.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,74,001, against Rs. 9,07,910 in 1097. The decrease is due to the limited extraction of timber and economy exercised in all directions. The net revenue for the year was Rs. 3,55,375 against Rs. 5,93,626 in 1097.

56. *Touring.*—The touring of the Conservator and the Divisional Forest Officers was on the whole good.

57. *Conduct of Forest Officials.*—There were 8 cases of dismissal, 40 cases of suspension and 8 cases of reduction, against 26, 49 and 6 respectively in 1097. The offences included extortion, connivance at smuggling, absence from duty, overstaying leave, disobedience and incompetency.

58. *Miscellaneous.*—The following are the chief among the changes introduced during the year:—

(1) The department was reorganised with effect from the 1st Vrischikam 1098. The number of Forest Divisions was reduced from 7 to 6, the High Range Division being abolished and amalgamated with the Kottayam and the Malayattur Divisions. The staff was also reduced and their salaries were augmented and placed on a time scale basis. The number of Deputy Conservators was reduced from 3 to 2 and that of Assistant Conservators from 7 to 4, one of the remaining Assistant Conservators being treated as Personal Assistant to the Conservator of Forests. There was a reduction of one Ranger in the executive staff, while the protective staff was strengthened by the conversion of 32 watch-pillas into permanent guards. The guards were retained in the superior service and 24 clerks places were abolished.

(2) Deputy Rangers were given a uniform rate of permanent travelling allowance at Rs. 10 per mensem.

(3) The pay of mahouts on trained elephants was revised.

(4) The Forest College was abolished after 2 years of useful existence. Of the 13 students who sat for the final examination in the Ranger's class, 10 obtained the higher standard certificate, two obtained the lower standard certificate and one failed. Of the 20 students in the Deputy Ranger's class, 5 left the College, 9 obtained the Deputy Ranger's certificate, 5 the Forester's certificate and the rest failed. The results were satisfactory, and Government are glad to learn that the training given was in no way inferior in standard to that attained by the institutions at Dehra Dun and Coimbatore. The expenditure on the institution came to Rs. 20,910.

(5) One of the Assistant Conservators of Forests, has been placed on special duty as Utilisation Officer for a period of one year with headquarters at Quilon and with a staff consisting of a clerk on Rs. 20 and 2 peons on Rs. 9 each per mensem.

(6) Seeing that the department has the requisite number of trained hands in the higher ranks, sanction has been accorded for the opening of a school at Koni for the training of Forest Guards.

(7) While the Utilisation Officer's report on the possibility of manufacturing paper pulp from reeds was under consideration, an offer was received from Mr. Cox for the lease of the right of collection and removal of *eatta* from 8,000 acres of forests in the Northern Division for the manufacture of match boxes and splints and as the Economic Development Board advised the acceptance of the offer as being profitable, an agreement has been reached with him. It is reported that sufficient raw material in the shape of reeds is not available for both paper pulp and match making industries and that the former has to be given up.

(8) A supplemental agreement dated the 26th July 1923, was entered into with the Managing Director of the South Indian Match Factory Company whereby the Company undertook to make its own arrangements for working down soft woods and fuel from the Government forests on payment of fixed rates of seigniorage.

(9) Two important resolutions were moved in the Legislative Council. One was for the revision of the rules relating to the grant of free passes for the removal of timber and fuel from private lands and the other was for abolishing the monopoly on royal trees. A mixed committee consisting of 5 officials and 4 non-official members of the Legislative Council presided over by the Conservator of Forests was appointed to go into these questions and submit reports to Government. The committee submitted its report on the Free Pass Rules and orders thereon have been issued. These orders are expected to remove many longstanding grievances.

(10) The fee for the grazing of foreign cows and bulls on unreserved lands except in the Southern Division, was raised from annas six to annas eight per annum.

(11) The sanctioned rate for a bundle of elephant fodder of 56 lbs. was raised from chackram 1 to chackrams $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per bundle.

SALT REVENUE.

59. *System.*—The salt consumed was partly manufactured at the Government factories and partly imported from Bombay and Tinnevelly. Salt for consumption was sold by Government agencies in bankshalls, depôts and factories, except on the High Ranges and at the Alleppey depôt. On the High Ranges, the consumers themselves were permitted to import the salt required by them from the adjoining British territory on payment of duty at the chowkeys. A quantity of 8,866 maunds was thus imported. Bombay salt was imported only for Munambam and Alleppey and the quantity aggregated 2,63,907 maunds. The contract for supply and sale of Bombay salt at Munambam was discontinued from the beginning of Makaram and the quantity imported by the contractor in the year was 1,886 maunds. Since then contract has been given for supply alone at the depôt. In the Alleppey depôt, supply and sale system in regard to Tinnevelly salt had to be introduced during the year with a view to give effect to a contract entered into by Government some years back and the contractor concerned imported Tinnevelly salt and sold it directly to the merchants and the public at the rate prescribed by Government. The quantity imported was 2,21,384 maunds. A contract was also given for the supply of Tinnevelly salt at Quilon and the quantity imported was 45,674 maunds.

60. *Manufacture of home salt.*—Manufacture of home salt was carried on in 12 out of the 14 existing alloms. The total area of pans available for manufacture was slightly increased by the conversion of an additional extent of 13·2 acres into pans. But the area actually worked as pans was 427·81 acres,—45·80 acres having been left waste. The Excise Commissioner attributes the fallows in the pans to the delay on the part of the P. W. D. in completing works for the prevention of percolation of water from the adjoining irrigation channels, the want of co-operation on the part of the owners of certain factories in repairing the damages caused by the cyclone of Vrischikam 1098 and the indifference of some of the licensees. Arrangements have been made for completing the improvement works as expeditiously as possible and

for arranging with the licensees to attend to repairs which they are bound to undertake. The total quantity of salt manufactured in all the factories came to 5,22.480 maunds, against 4,11,782 maunds in 1097. Including the excess credited from the heaps sold out, the total out-turn during the year was 5,64,458 maunds, against 4,24,155 maunds in 1097, the increase being 1,40,303 maunds.

61. *Stock.*—The sub-joined statement gives particulars of the stock of salt of different kinds which was available and their issues:—

Kind.	Stock at the beginning of the year.	Quantity received during the year.	Excess in sheds.	Total	Quantity written off.	Quantity available for issue.	Quantity sold including deficiency for which value was realised.	Balance of stock at the end of the year.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Home salt ...	5,01,224	5,64,585	...	10,65,809	4,896	10,60,913	3,29,482	7,31,431
2. Bombay salt imported on account of Government ...	69,080	2,66,161	...	3,35,241	93	3,35,148	1,94,938	1,40,210
3. Bombay salt imported by the special contractor Munambam ...	46,878	1,886	294	49,058	...	49,058	49,058	...
4. Tinnevelly salt imported on account of Government ...	3,07,520	48,360	...	3,55,880	...	3,55,880	3,19,648	36,232
5. Tinnevelly salt imported by the special contractor, Alleppey.	...	2,21,385	191	2,21,576	...	2,21,576	1,54,966	66,610
Total.	9,24,702	11,02,377	485	20,27,564	4,989	20,22,575	10,48,092	9,74,483

Including 8,866 maunds of Tinnevelly salt imported on payment of duty at the chowkeys on the High Ranges, the total quantity of salt of all kinds consumed in the year was 10,56,958 maunds, against 10,60,820 maunds in 1097. The consumption fell by 3,862 maunds. The average consumption per head of population was 21·47 lbs. against 21·78 lbs. in 1097.

62. *Factories, Depôts and Bankshalls.*—There were 5 depôts and 3 bankshalls. In the factories, sale by Government rose by 30,421 maunds and sale by licensees fell by 30,788 maunds. The sale by Government from the bankshalls increased by 1,020 maunds and from the depôts decreased by 28,587 maunds.

63. *Selling price of salt.*—The issue prices of salt were the same as in the previous year till the 1st March 1923/17th Kumbham 1098, when the duty on salt was raised from Bh. Rs. 1-4-0 to Bh. Rs. 2-8-0 per maund in British India. The issue prices were accordingly enhanced in this State also by Bh. Rs. 1-4-0 per maund with effect from the above date and they were :—

	Rs.	As.	P.	per maund.
Salt factories ...	3	2	0	...
Trivandrum Port salt depôt	3	4	0	...
BOMBAY SALT.				
Alleppey depôt ...	3	8	0	...
Munambam depôt ...	3	6	0	...
TINNEVELLY SALT.				
Quilon Railway salt depôt	3	4	0	...
Bankshalls	3	5	0	...

The special contractor engaged for the supply and sale of Bombay salt at the Munambam depôt for 3 years from 1095 sold his stock at Bh. Rs. 2-2-0 per maund till the close of Dhanu 1098. A contractor was afterwards engaged for supply alone

at the depôt, the sale being undertaken by Government agency. The special contractor engaged for the supply and sale of Tinnevelly salt at the Alleppey depôt sold his salt at Bh. Rs. 2-4-0 per maund till the 1st March 1922 and at Bh. Rs. 3-8-0 per maund thereafter as a result of the enhancement of duty.

64. *Fish curing yards.*—A quantity of 16,706 maunds of salt was issued to the department of Agriculture and Fisheries during the year and the price due on the same was realised and credited in the accounts.

65. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The total receipts under salt amounted to Rs. 21,59,264, against Rs. 17,36,705 in 1097, the increase being Rs. 4,22,559. The increase was due to the enhancement of duty from Bh.Rs. 1-4-0 to Bh. Rs. 2-8-0 per maund from 1st March 1923. The expenditure was Rs. 74,660, against Rs. 1,05,850 in 1097. The net revenue was thus Rs. 20,84,604 against Rs. 16,30,855 in 1097.

EXCISE REVENUE.

A. Abkari.

66. *Country liquor and country liquor shops.*—The biennial contracts for the vend of arrack and toddy having expired by the end of the year 1097, fresh contracts had been arranged for, for a further period of 2 years. The opportunity was availed of to reduce the number of country liquor shops considerably in pursuance of the declared policy of Government. In the place of 2,093 shops sanctioned in the previous biennium, only 2,025 shops were sanctioned and out of them only 2,013 were ultimately opened against 2,091 in 1097. In the Devicolam taluk alone, the right of manufacture and vend of arrack remained with one contractor; elsewhere the contract distillery system was in force. In the case of toddy, the independent shop system and tree-tax were in force in the Revenue Divisions of Trivandrum and Quilon, in the taluks of Changanachery, Kottayam, Meenachil, Muvattupuzha and Todupuzha, Manjur and Kaduthuruthi pakuthies of the Vaikam taluk of the Kottayam Division and in the Peermade taluk of the Devicolam Division. The taluks of Vaikam excepting the Manjur and Kaduthuruthi pakuthies, Shertalla, Kunnathunad and Parur had a separate contractor who manufactured and sold toddy in his own shops, the number and location of which were fixed by the department. The vend of toddy is not undertaken in the Devicolam taluk where there are only arrack shops.

67. *Arrack supply contract.*—Mr. Balaguruswami Nadar of Porayar was given the contract for the supply of arrack for 1098 and 1099 to the independent shops in all the taluks of the State except Devicolam, his supply rates being Bh. Rs. 2-6-6 6/7 per gallon (proof) of jaggery arrack and Bh. Rs. 4-0-10 2/7 per gallon (proof) of toddy arrack. As in the previous years, the jaggery arrack required for the shops in Mr. Nadar's supply area was manufactured by him under departmental supervision in the Government distillery at Nagercoil and cocoanut toddy arrack was similarly manufactured in his distillery at Vaikam. The strength of arrack issued from distilleries and warehouses to the shopkeepers continued to be 25 U. P. and 35 U. P. as in 1097, arrack of the lower strength alone being issued in the area bordering on Cochin.

68. *Consumption of arrack and the number of arrack shops in the Excise area.*—There were 631 arrack shops during the year in the State, excepting Devicolam, against 654 in 1097. 1,20,787 proof gallons consisting of 1,20,639 proof gallons of jaggery arrack and 148 proof gallons of toddy arrack were consumed, the corresponding figures for 1097 being 1,14,489, 1,13,476, and 1,012. The consumption thus showed an increase of 6,298 proof gallons or 5·5 per cent. The consumption of arrack per head of population was 1·46 drams, against 1·38 drams in 1097. There was one shop for every 11 square miles and 6,287 inhabitants, against 10·67 square miles and 6,075 inhabitants in 1097. Particulars regarding the consumption of arrack in the Excise area will be found in Appendix VIII.

69. *Rentals of the arrack vend in the Excise area and the Excise duty.*—The total arrack vend rental for the Excise area fell from Rs. 5,22,813 in 1097 to Rs. 4,37,616 during the year while the total amount of duty realised from the vendors rose from Rs. 4,44,224 to Rs. 4,62,049. During the year, a sum of Rs. 1,778 was realised on account of commission on the sale of toddy arrack. The rate of excise duty on jaggery arrack remained unaltered *viz.*, Bh. Rs. 3-12-0 per proof gallon while that on toddy arrack was raised from Bh. Rs. 6-4-0 to Bh. Rs. 6-14-0 per proof gallon. The total collections under arrack on account of rentals, duty, commission and miscellaneous sources amounted to Rs. 9,00,296 against Rs. 9,49,332 in 1097 showing a fall of Rs. 49,036.

70. *Number of toddy shops in the Excise area.*—The total number of shops sanctioned was 1378 but the number actually opened during the year was 1,375 consisting of 939 independent shops and 436 vend renters' shops, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1430, 1430, 955 and 475 respectively. There was one shop for every 5·06 sq. miles and 2889 inhabitants against 4·82 sq. miles and 2778 inhabitants in 1097. Appendix IX gives detailed particulars.

71. *Tree-tax.*—The rates of tree-tax were enhanced with effect from the 1st Chingam 1098 as follow :—

		From	To	
Palmyra	Bh. Rs.	1 4 0	1 12 0	per 6 months.
Cocoanut	,,	2 8 0	3 0 0	Do.
Choondapana or sagopalm ..		4 0 0	5 0 0	Do.

Licences were given for tapping 46,855 cocoanut trees, 11,155 palmyra trees and 14,066 choondapana trees, against 56,003, 11,783 and 16,065 respectively in 1097. The manufacture of toddy from palmyra was confined to the taluks of Tovala, Agastiswaram, Kalkulam, Vilavancode, Neyyattinkara and Shencotta. Sagopalms were tapped in the taluks of Quilon, Kottarakara, Pathanapuram, Kunnathur, Karunagapally, Mavelikara, Tiruvalla, Pattanamtitta, Kottayam, Changanacheri, Meenachil, Muvattupuzha, Todupuzha and Peermade. The collection under tree tax amounted to Rs. 2,32,607 against Rs. 2,15,349 in 1097.

72. *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. 125 licenses were issued in these areas for tapping sweet toddy from 966 cocoanut trees, 240 palmyra trees and 77 sago palms, against 135, 989, 136, and 99 respectively in 1097.

73. *Toddy vend rentals in the Excise area.*—The rentals for the vend of toddy in the Excise area amounted to Rs. 10,02,400, against Rs. 12,50,285 in 1097. The total collections under the head of toddy amounted to Rs. 12,31,887 against Rs. 14,32,916 in 1097.

74. *The Farming System.*—The rentals for the 7 shops in the arrack farm of the Devicolam taluk was the same as in the previous year *viz.*, Rs. 36,000 and the whole amount was collected. Particulars regarding the number of shops etc., in the area are furnished in Appendix X.

75. *Foreign liquor.*—The total quantity of foreign liquor of all varieties imported rose from 15,563 gallons in 1097 to 15,926 gallons during the year. 1,533 gallons were imported by sea through the Alleppey Port, 4,779 gallons by backwater *via* Arukutty, 2454 gallons by land mainly through the chowkeys of Aramboly, Bodi and Karimkulam and 7,160 gallons by rail. 184 permits for importing 2,514 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 151 permits for 1,523 gallons in 1097. 45 licenses for wholesale vend, 15 for retail vend and 23 for the sale of medicated wines were issued, the corresponding figures for 1097 being 46, 19 and 23 respectively. No special or occasional license was issued for the sale of foreign liquor. The total collections under the head 'Foreign liquor—license fees' amounted to Rs. 13,760, against Rs. 16,311 in 1097.

76. *Demand, collection and balance.*—The sub-joined statement for the Abka revenue for the year gives particulars of its demand (arrears as well as current collection, amount written off and balance pending collection:—

Abkari Revenue for 1098.

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. Abkari.												
(1) Excise duty on arrack, license fees etc.	...	1,63,917	1,63,917	...	1,63,917	1,63,917	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Rent of independent shops.	19,917	4,37,616	4,57,532	8,495	4,36,379	(a) 4,44,874	163	...	163	11,260	1,236	12,49
B. Toddy.												
(1) Rent of vend areas.	...	2,90,000	2,90,000	...	2,90,000	2,90,000	..	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Rent of independent shops.	34,146	7,12,400	7,46,546	12,725	7,08,804	(b) 7,21,529	3,787	448	4,235	17,633	3,149	20,78
(3) Tree Tax.	8,367	2,34,752	2,43,119	4,390	2,32,607	(c) 2,36,997	526	...	526	3,451	2,145	5,59
(4) Bakery license fees etc.	...	476	476	...	476	476	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Arrack and Toddy Combined.												
Rent of areas farmed out.	...	36,000	36,000	...	36,000	36,000	...	...	...	...	...	..
D. Foreign liquor license fees.	...	13,760	13,760	...	13,760	13,760	...	...	...	...	...	..
E. Miscellaneous including fines and forfeitures	...	11,899	11,899	...	11,899	11,899	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	62,430	22,00,819	22,63,249	25,610	21,93,812	22,19,452	4,476	448	4,924	32,344	6,530	38,873

(*a*) This does not include the sum of Rs. 524-14-8 collected in 1098 as advance collection for 1099 and the excess collection of Rs. 313-18-11 made in 1098.

(*b*) This does not include the sum of Rs. 659-19-0 collected in 1098 as advance collection for 1099 and the excess collection of Rs. 96-11-1 made in 1098.

(*c*) This includes the sum of Rs. 6,315-9-6 realised in 1097 as advence collection for 1098 but does not include the sum of Rs. 10,280-13-0 being the advance collection made in 1098 for 1099.

The total demand of the year, including arrears, was Rs. 22,63,249, of which Rs. 22,19,452 was collected and Rs. 4,924 was written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 32,344 under arrears and Rs. 6,529 under current revenue or a total of Rs. 38,873. The percentage of collection under current demand was 99·7 and under arrears 44·3, against 96·7 and 13·9 respectively in 1097.

B. Opium and Ganja.

77. *System.*—The biennial leases of the opium and ganja shops under the independent shop system arranged for from the beginning of 1097 continued to be in force during 1098 and the number of opium and ganja shops remained the same *viz.*, 141.

78. *Sale.*—The quantities of opium and ganja issued for sale during the year were 4,703 and 2,295 seers, respectively, the corresponding figures for 1097 being

5,037 and 2,643. The fall in the consumption of the articles was due to the enhancement of the price of opium from Bh. Rs. 65-8-0 to Bh. Rs. 72 consequent on the increase of duty on it by the Madras Government by the middle of the year and to the poor quality of the old stock of ganja which had to be issued side by side with the new stock. The average retail selling price per tola of opium was Re. 1-9-8 and that of ganja chs. 16 cash 4 against Re. 1-7-0 and chs. 18 cash 4 respectively in 1097.

79. *Consumption.*—The average consumption per head of population was ·09 tola of opium and ·045 tola of ganja against .1 and ·052 respectively in the previous year.

80. *Refund of duty on ganja.*—A sum of Rs. 34,607-12-0 was received from the British Government on account of the rebate of duty on 2000 seers of ganja purchased from the store houses at Santravur and Vattapalam between 1st April 1922 and 31st March 1923, against Rs. 43,258-26-0 on 2500 seers in 1097.

81. *Rentals.*—The demand under shop rentals for the year was Rs. 1,34,530 as in 1097. The collections amounted to Rs. 1,33,790, leaving a balance of Rs. 740, against Rs. 1,34,282 and Rs. 248 respectively in 1097.

82. *Revenue.*—The revenue under opium and ganja includes besides rentals, licence fees, gain on account of the trade transactions connected with the purchase and issue of the stuff and rebate of duty. Including them, the total revenue comes to Rs. 1,88,913 which however does not represent the actual cash transactions. Rs. 819 realised in 1097 as advance collection has to be deducted from it and Rs. 20 realised in excess of the demand for 1098 has to be added to it. Thus adjusted, the actual cash collection amounted to Rs. 1,88,114 against Rs. 1,72,361 in 1097.

83. *The incidence of taxation on Abkari, Opium and Ganja.*—The incidence per head of population of the gross revenue under abkari, opium and ganja was chs. 16 cash 14 against chs. 18 cash 3 in 1097.

C. Tobacco.

84. *Issue and Import.*—There was a rise in the quantity of tobacco issued from the bankshalls and in the quantity imported direct by merchants through chowkeys on payment of duty. The former was 14,200 candies and the latter was 4,910 candies, against 13,222 and 4,477 respectively in 1097. There was a net increase of 1,411 candies.

85. *Consumption.*—The quantity of tobacco consumed during the year was 19,110 candies, against 17,699 candies in 1097. Leaving out a third of the population as children and abstainers, the average consumption per head of population was 4·29 lbs., against 3·98 lbs. in the previous year.

86. *Collections.*—The total collection under tobacco was Rs. 20,25,843 against Rs. 18,73,576 in 1097, the increase being Rs. 1,52,267.

D. Offences.

87. *Breaches of law.*—1,492 cases affecting 1,742 persons were reported under the Abkari, Opium, Tobacco and Salt Laws, against 1,129 cases affecting 1,364 persons in 1097. Including the 54 cases affecting 101 persons pending investigation at the beginning of the year, 1,546 cases affecting 1,843 persons were handled. Of these, 1,337 cases were charged before the magistracy. 146 cases were either referred for orders or struck off the register and 63 were pending investigation at the end of the year. Including the 29 cases pending trial when the year opened, the number of cases dealt with by the magistracy was 1,366. Of these, 1,290 cases ended in conviction, 60 in acquittal and 16 were pending trial at the end of the year. The percentages of conviction and acquittal were 95·56 and 4·44 respectively, against 92·86 and 7·14 in 1097. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 363 in the number of cases detected of which 307 were under abkari.

CHAPTER III.

E. FINANCIAL.

88. *Receipts and expenditure.*—The gross collections and expenditure under the head of Excise (abkari, opium, ganja and tobacco) were as shown below:—

		Receipts.	Expenditure.
Abkari	...	Rs. 22,25,012	
Opium and ganja	...	Rs. 1,88,114	
Tobacco	...	Rs. 20,25,843	Rs. 3,62,604.
	...	Rs. 44,38,969	

The receipts and expenditure for 1097 were Rs. 44,71,705 and Rs. 3,76,410 respectively. There was thus a decrease of Rs. 32,736 under receipts and Rs. 13,806 under expenditure as compared with 1097. The net revenue under the head of Excise was thus Rs. 40,76,365 against Rs. 40,95,295 in 1097.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

89. *Customs houses.*—The number of chowkeys (customs houses) was reduced from 64 to 63 by the abolition of the temporary chowkey at Kottayam.

90. *Receipts and expenditure* :—The Sub-joined statement compares the receipts from customs during 1097 and 1098.

No.	Items.	Receipts.	
		1097	1098
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Export duty ...	24,56,079	23,12,041
2	Import duty collected at the customs houses.	1,79,120	1,88,984
3	Amount received from the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention		
4	Receipts from miscellaneous items ...	36,653	10,543
	...	12,029	12,396
	Total ...	26,83,881	25,23,964

The receipts for the year were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 1,59,917. Of the total duty levied, that on exports amounted to 91·6 per cent. and that on imports to 7·5 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. 13,77,031 or 59·6 per cent. of the total revenue from exports, against Rs. 15,88,238 or 64·7 per cent. in 1097. The increased income from duty on tea is due mainly to the increased quantity exported but partly also to an advance payment of Rs. 13,659 on account of tea to be exported in 1099. The receipts under exports showed a net decrease of Rs. 1,44,038. The major portion of the import duty was realised from the different preparations of tobacco *viz.*, snuff, English tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, beedies, gudak and other kinds of Indian manufactured tobacco imported into the country. The total import duty derived from these articles amounted to Rs. 1,59,249 against Rs. 1,45,480 in 1097, the increase being Rs. 13,769. The amount received from the British Government as compensation under the Interportal Trade Convention during the year was Bh. Rs. 10,543. Deducting the cost of collection, the net revenue under customs was Rs. 23,02,022 against Rs. 24,10,493 in 1097, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,08,471.

91. *Changes in rules.*—(*a*) The cess on the tea exported to foreign countries by sea was raised to annas 6 per 100 lbs. with effect from the 21st April 1923/8th Medam 1098, and

(*b*) The levy of cess on indigo exported to any port outside British India or to Aden was discontinued with effect from the 1st August 1923/16th Karkadakam 1098.

STAMPS.

92. *Manufacture.*—The following table shows the printing work done during the years 1097 and 1098 :—

Description of stamps.		Number printed during	
		1097	1098
General Stamps.	General stamp papers ...	5,58,229	5,09,900
	Hundi stamp papers ...	5,500	29,372
	Special adhesive stamps ...	...	...
	Foreign Bill stamps ...	..	17,856
	One Anna Receipt stamps	6,84,000	5,94,000
	Private documents ...	65,796	62,150
Court fee Stamps.	Court Fee stamp papers ..	5,16,600	53,900
	Court Fee labels ...	15,37,200	12,75,200
	Copying papers (ordinary) ...	13,79,000	15,89,000
	Copying papers (service) ...	92,500	1,00,500
Anchal.	Stamps, cards and covers ...	1,02,22,550	1,22,84,400
Service Anchal.	Stamps and cards ...	28,18,000	25,28,241
	Total ...	1,78,79,375	1,90,44,519

The total value of stamps printed during the year was Rs. 22,87,530 against Rs. 30,66,127 during 1097. Stamps etc. to the value of Rs. 40,49,743 were delivered to the Central Stamp depôt. The excess amount sent to the Central Stamp depôt over that manufactured during the year represents the value of previous stock held in the Manufactory.

Consequent on the introduction from 1st Chingam 1099 of Court Fee stamp papers from Re. 1 to Rs. 10 in place of labels, an additional staff of 2 printers on Rs. 12 each per mensem, and a cooly on Rs. 8½ per mensem to be paid from contingencies was sanctioned at the Central Stamp depôt, with effect from 5th Karkadakam 1098, to cope with the increase of work in the depôt.

93. *Revenue and expenditure.*—A sum of Rs. 25,41,328 was realised by the sale of stamps and as duty on impressing documents. Miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 5,989. The total gross revenue of the year was thus Rs. 25,47,317 against Rs. 24,06,664 in 1097. Deducting from the above the refunds of the value of General and Court Fee stamps amounting to Rs. 76,918, the net receipts under 'Stamps' came to Rs. 24,70,399. The receipts from the sale of General stamps amounted to Rs. 8,30,056 as against Rs. 8,14,991 in 1097; and those from Court Fee stamps to Rs. 16,22,597 against Rs. 15,62,745 in 1097. The gross expenditure during the year, excluding refunds of the value of stamps, amounted to Rs. 88,838; and of this, a sum of Rs. 31,445 was debited to the Anchal department as its proportionate share. The net expenditure under 'stamps' for 1098 was therefore Rs. 57,393. The net revenue of the department was thus Rs. 24,13,006 as against Rs. 22,31,496 in 1097.

94. *Personnel.*—Mr. P. Vasudeva Kurup B. A., & B. L. was confirmed as Superintendent with effect from 18th Vrischikam 1098.

CHAPTER IV.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

95. *Legislative meetings.*—Three meetings of the Legislative Council, lasting in all for 26 days, were held during the year.

96. *Regulations passed by the Council.*—The Council passed the following two Regulations :—

(1) *Regulation II of 1098.*—To consolidate and amend the law providing for the destruction or other disposal of certain documents in the possession or custody of Courts and Revenue and other public offices.

(2) *Regulation III of 1098.*—To amend the Tolls Recovery Regulation, IV of 1088.

97. *Regulation I of 1098.*—A Regulation to amend the British Post Regulation, III of 1076, was passed by His Highness the Maha Raja direct, as Regulation I of 1098.

98. *Legislative measures.*—The following Bills were introduced into the Council and referred to Select Committees :—

(1) A Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code.
(2) A Bill to amend the Limitation Regulation.
(3) The Reformatory Schools Bill.
(4) The Revenue Summons Regulation Amendment Bill.

Besides the above official Bills, a Bill to amend the Nair Regulation, I of 1088, was introduced into the Council by a non-official member and referred to a Select Committee. Two Bills, *viz.*, the Markets Regulation Amendment Bill and the Land Conservancy Regulation Amendment Bill, were thrown out by the Council, at the time of introduction. Select Committee's Reports on the following Bills were presented to and discussed by the Council :—

(1) The Land Acquisition Regulation Amendment Bill.
(2) The Tolls Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill.
(3) The Destruction of Records Regulation Amendment Bill.
(4) The Travancore Ezhava Bill.
(5) The High Court Regulation Amendment Bill.
(6) The Revenue Summons Regulation Amendment Bill.

99. *Financial business* :—The Budget Estimates for the year 1099 M. E. were discussed and passed by the Council, reductions being effected to the extent of Rs. 8,958. Supplementary grants to the extent of Rs. 2,37,770 were also voted by the Council.

100. *Questions.*—548 questions were answered.

101. *Resolutions.*—16 Resolutions on matters of general public interest were discussed by the Council.

102. *Committees.*—A Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Council consisting of three nominated officials and three non-official members elected by the Council with the President of the Council as the President thereof was constituted to examine the draft annual budget so far as the same was within the cognisance of the Council, all applications for supplementary grants under votable items of expenditure and such other matters as may be referred to it by Government. As many as seven

special committees of the Council were also appointed to examine (1) the revised rules for the constitution and working of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly ; (2) the working of the Government Press ; (3) the provision of accommodation in His Highness the Maha Raja's College ; (4) the distribution of educational scholarships ; (5) the question of the establishment of a University in Travancore ; (6) the rules regulating the grant of passes for the removal of timber from private lands ; and (7) the working of the Government P. W. D. Workshops.

POLICE.

103. *General.*—The Department was reorganised during the year as a result of the recommendations of the Salaries Committee. The salient features of the re-organisation were the following :—

The High Range District was abolished and the jurisdiction divided between the Quilon and Kottayam Districts, while the Trivandrum and Nagercoil Districts were amalgamated. In each District two sub-divisions were formed. The Head-quarter sub-divisions were placed under the direct control of District Superintendents, and Assistant Superintendents were placed in charge of the sub-divisions of Nagercoil, Chengannur and Perumpavur under the general supervision of the respective District Superintendents. Each District Superintendent was provided with a Personal Assistant. Circle charges were all abolished. In order to effect further economy, 6 Charging Stations were converted into out-posts ; 2 out-posts were abolished and the clerical establishments were reduced by roughly 30 per cent.

104. *The force.*—The sanctioned strength of the force was 1,938, i. e., 4 less than the figure for the previous year, while the actual strength stood at 1,908 at the close of the year. The temporary force of 12 Head constables and 54 constables employed in guarding certain Sirkar temples was maintained from the Devaswom fund.

During the year 9 policemen died and 17 were dismissed, against 19 and 33 respectively in the previous year. There was an appreciable decrease in casualties under all the heads, and the fall from 9 to 5 in the number of men who resigned is an indication of the improvement in the conditions of the service.

The proportion of officers and men punished departmentally fell from 63 per cent. in 1097 to 45 per cent, the variation in the percentage of men punished in the different units being much less than in the previous year. The Commissioner of Police attributes the fall in the departmental punishments from 1,294 to 904 to the results of his instructions having been followed by the District Officers in their work of supervision.

100 policemen concerned in 70 cases were prosecuted by the public during the year, against 71 concerned in 65 cases in the previous year. Of these, 67 were discharged and 33 were pending trial at the close of the year. In five cases, compensation was awarded by the courts to the discharged policemen. 10 policemen in 8 cases were prosecuted by the department of whom, 2 were convicted and 1 was discharged and the cases against 7 were pending trial at the close of the year. The Commissioner points out that the number of policemen involved in such complaints was only fortuitous and that the variation in the number is inconsiderable.

105. *Rewards.*—Rewards to the extent of Rs. 923 were given to the members of the Police Force for good work against Rs. 800 in 1097. British Police officers and certain private individuals too were granted rewards to the extent of Rs. 137.

106. *Investigation.*—2,479 cognisable cases were taken up direct by the Police, during the year. 196 were pending at the beginning of the year and 464 cases were referred by the magistracy to the Police. Thus the total number of cognisable cases for disposal was 3,139 against 2,937 in 1097. 938 cases were referred as false, 264 were transferred to the undetected list, 1,700 were charged and 10 were left uninvestigated under Section 139 of the Criminal Procedure Code, leaving a balance of 227 cases at the close of the year. Of the 464 cases referred by the magistracy, 341 were returned as false. The number of non-cognisable cases dealt with was 70 against 124 in the previous year.

The percentage of detection fell from 64 to 58 and the percentage of conviction remained the same as in the previous year *viz.*, 52. The Police Commissioner remarks that it is not to be supposed that the reduction in the strength of the force and particularly in that of the higher officers, brought about for purposes of retrenchment at the commencement of the year, would have no effect on the results of investigation and believes that the fall in the percentage of detection, recovery of stolen property and successful prosecution is due mainly to it. It is hoped that the unsettled conditions incidental to such changes would soon pass away and that better results would be attained next year.

The average pendency of cases, charged by the Police before the magistracy was 44 days against 50 days in 1097. The average pendency of referred charge sheets and of undetected reports was 41 and 67 days, against 45 and 86 days respectively in 1097. The results were satisfactory compared with the previous year: but as there is ample scope for improvement, Government have asked the District Magistrates to exercise effective supervision over the work of the subordinate magistracy and insist on these cases being disposed of expeditiously.

107. *Grave crimes.*—The comparative statement in the margin gives particulars of grave crimes dealt with in 1097 and 1098. The total number of grave crimes reported was 1,564 against 1,570 in 1097. There was a decrease under culpable homicide, dacoity and robbery and a slight increase under thefts. The number of cases of murder was the same as in the previous year. In the Trivandrum and Quilon Districts, this form of crime was more common than in the previous year, while Kottayam showed a decline. Out of property worth Rs. 5,043 lost in the 35 cases of dacoity reported during the year, property to the value of Rs. 4,425 was recovered. The total value of property lost through crime was Rs. 1,01,489 as against Rs. 78,464 in 1097, the loss being heaviest in Quilon. The percentage of recovery of the total property lost fell however from 47 to 43 in the year.

No.	Offences.	No. of cases reported.		Percentage of conviction				Percentage of property recovered.	
				Cases.		Persons.			
		1097	1098	1097	1098	1097	1098	1097	1098
1	Murder	58	58	37	67	20	64	...	...
2	Culpable homicide	11	6	100	100	91	64	...	...
3	Dacoity	42	35	66	...	46	...	20	88
4	Robbery	143	132	46	60	36	40	67	14
5	House-breaking and theft	431	440	91	94	80	82	36	38
6	Cattle theft	95	97	88	93	75	76	81	74
7	Ordinary theft	790	795	87	87	65	75	61	51

108. *Counterfeiting coin and currency notes.*—Of the 30 offences reported under counterfeiting coin and currency notes, 3 were of actual counterfeiting of coins, 5 were of actual counterfeiting of currency notes and the remaining related to possession and delivery. Such of the offences as were inter-related were clubbed together and finally, 5 cases relating to coin and 12 to currency notes were taken up. Of these, 4 ended in conviction, 2 were found to be false; 3 remained undetected, 3 were under police investigation and 3 were pending trial at the close of the year. In one of the remaining 2 cases, the charge was withdrawn and in the other the accused was acquitted.

109. *Miscellaneous.*—669 cases of violent and unnatural deaths were reported during the year against 664 in 1097. Of these, 474 were cases of accidental deaths and 166 suicides. Of the latter, 106 related to males and 60 to females. There were also 15 cases of accidental fire against 16 in the previous year.

1,26,422 processes were executed by the Police during the year against 1,31,485 in 1097.

The total number of cases handled by the Prosecuting Inspectors was 882 or 56 less than in 1097. Of these, 593 were original cases and 289 appeals, against 564 and 374 respectively in 1097. 319 of the former and 192 of the latter ended in conviction. 127 original cases and 15 appeals were pending trial at the close of the year. The percentage of successful prosecution in original cases fell from 66 to 54 and in respect of appeals from 78 to 66.

There were 11 cases of escape of prisoners during the year, 2 from lock-ups and 9 from other Police custody. All the 11 prisoners were recaptured. Of these, 6 were convicted and 1 acquitted and 4 were pending trial at the close of the year. Of the 4 Policemen responsible for the escapes, 3 were prosecuted and 1 was punished departmentally. Of the 3 prosecuted, 1 was acquitted and 2 were pending trial at the close of the year.

The total number of habitual criminals was 338 against 383 in 1097. 24 per cent. of them were out of view, the largest being at Trivandrum.

110. *Inspection.*—The Commissioner was on circuit for 137 days against 119 in the previous year. He inspected 37 stations, 2 out-posts, 3 District Offices and the Head-quarters office. The District Superintendents, Trivandrum and Kottayam, visited all the stations and out-posts in their jurisdiction and the District Superintendent, Quilon, visited all the stations and out-posts except those in the High Ranges which were inspected by his Personal Assistant. The District and Assistant Superintendents were on circuit for 190 days on an average.

111. *Motor vehicles.*—The number of motor vehicles newly registered during the year was 67 against 53 in the previous year, while the number of drivers' licenses issued was 882 against 812 in 1097. The Motor Bus Inspector was in camp for 149 days. Inspection of buses was made 147 times on the road and 201 times in garages. No serious accident occurred during the year. With a view to keep him fully engaged, the Motor Bus Inspector was made responsible under the supervision of the respective District Superintendents for the effective control of traffic throughout the State and for instructing the constabulary in their duties in that connection. For this purpose he has been appointed a Police officer under Regulation IV of 1095 and given the necessary authority for dealing with traffic.

112. *Hackney carriage.*—The number of hackney carriages registered during the year was 662 in Trivandrum and 116 in Quilon against 600 and 114 respectively in 1097. The number of persons licensed to drive was 497 in Trivandrum and 116 in Quilon, against 453 and 110 respectively in 1097. The number of hackney carriages registered in Alleppey was 134 and the number of licenses issued to drivers was 137 against 125 and 107 respectively in 1097. The number of prosecutions rose from 2,275 in 1097 to 2,706 in 1098.

113. *Finger print*—The number of finger impression slips received for search was 1,220, against 1,269 in 1097. Of these, 178 were traced here, and 12, through other bureaus, *i. e.*, 15 per cent. of the total number received during the year as against 14 per cent. in 1097.

114. *Education.*—During the year under report, 13 recruits were trained in the school attached to the Head quarters office against 57 in 1097 and all of them passed out successfully. The decrease in the number of recruits trained was due to the suspension of recruitment on account of the existence of supernumeraries. The Police Manual, the compilation of which was entrusted to an officer deputed for the purpose, was not completed during the year.

115. *Armed Reserve.*—43 detachments of the Armed Reserve were sent out during the year against 39 in 1097, to reinforce the District Police on special occasions.

116. *Criminal Intelligence Department.*—As usual, the services of the men and officers were utilised for the most part in making enquiries in cases of an intricate nature, such as counterfeiting currency notes &c., and in a variety of confidential matters. The number of cases handled by them was 13 against 11 in the previous year. The work done by the Inspector was very successful.

MILITARY.

117. *Personnel.*— Lieut. Col. H. C. Oakes, Commandant, Nayar Brigade, vacated his appointment on the 31st January 1923, on retirement from the British Service, and, Capt. H. M. Chambers, the next senior officer assumed temporary command

pending the arrival of Major A. C. A. Thackwell, M. C., 10th/1st Madras Pioneers, who was appointed Commandant, Nayar Brigade, in succession to Lieut. Col. H. C. Oakes. Major A. C. A. Thackwell, M. C., assumed command of the Nayar Brigade with effect from the 9th February 1923.

At the end of 1097, the strength of the Nayar Brigade was 1473. During the year under report, 75 men were enlisted, 1 died, 60 were invalided and 14 were discharged, so that the strength of the Brigade stood at 1,473 at the close of the year. Revised rules for the drawing of batta for the men of the Nayar Brigade was sanctioned with effect from the 1st Vrischikam 1098 Demobilised men who were fit and up to the necessary standard, when available, were preferred for vacancies occurring in the Battalions, and 17 demobilised men of the Indian army were so enlisted.

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

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

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

118. 66 licenses in all were issued for the import of guns, rifles, revolvers, gunpowder, cartridges, detonators, dynamite &c. All the arms and ammunition were brought into the country either as personal effects by individuals or as articles of trade by licensed vendors. 14 export licenses were issued for guns, rifles, revolvers, and ammunition and 123 licenses were granted for the manufacture or sale of arms, ammunition and military stores. Of these latter, 62 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 4,546 and the amount of fees levied is Rs. 6,624. Under Regulation V of 1079, 4 licenses were issued for the possession and use of explosives for mining or for blasting purposes.

JAILS.

The Central Prison.

119. *Strength.*—776 prisoners consisting of 660 convicted, 45 undertrial and 71 civil were admitted during the year. Inclusive of 451 convicted, 13 undertrial and 10 civil prisoners who remained at the commencement of the year, the total strength was 1,250. The number of prisoners discharged during the year was 769—655 convicted, 46 undertrial and 68 civil—leaving at the close of the year 456 convicted, 12 undertrial and 13 civil prisoners or a total of 481 against 474 in 1097. The average daily strength of convicted prisoners was 435 against 413 in the previous year. 161 reconvicted prisoners were admitted during the year against 190 in 1097.

120. *Sickness and mortality.*—The percentage of the sick to the total strength was less than 1 as in 1097, and the daily average of sick rose from 1 to 2. The Superintendent explains that this rise is due to the fact that all serious cases were admitted as in-patients. There were only 8 deaths during the year against 17 in 1097, the number of admissions in the hospital being 64 as against 70 in the previous year. This represents the lowest death rate during the past 12 years. The releases on medical grounds were only 2 against 6 in the previous year. During the year under report, systematic examination of the faeces of every convict soon after arrival and search for microfilaria in the blood of all convicts, old and new, were conducted as a result of the report of the special Investigation Officer, and prompt and adequate treatment given wherever necessary by the medical officer in the Jail. Government note with satisfaction that the health of the Jail was good during the year.

121. *Discipline and conduct.*—The number of Jail offences during the year was 141 against 128 in the previous year. The number of cases in which penal diet with solitary confinement was awarded was 4 against 3 in the previous year and corporal punishment was inflicted in 5 cases. There were 15 cases of separate cellular and

solitary confinement. 36 convicts were released under the Remission Rules against 58 in the previous year, the maximum remission and gratuity earned being 2 years, 2 months and 3 days and Rs. 23 and chackrams 3 respectively. Moral and religious instruction was, as usual, imparted to the convicts by honorary workers. These courses of instruction were generally appreciated by the convicts. The imparting of elementary education to the adolescent convicts was continued during the year. There were 97 students in the class for casuals and 41 in that for habituals. It is observed that the students who were attending the classes continuously for 6 months and more were ordinarily found to be able to read and write fairly well and exhibit earnestness in their study.

122. *Execution and escapes.*—There were 2 executions during the year. There was no escape.

123. *Receipts and expenditure.*—The earnings from manufactures amounted to Rs. 12,421 against Rs. 12,480 in 1097. There is scope for further increase. The miscellaneous receipts came to Rs. 1,993, against Rs. 2,836 in 1097. The Prison Press was, during the year, transferred to the control of the Superintendent, Government Press.

The total earning during the year amounted to Rs. 14,414 against Rs. 15,317 in 1097, as shown in the marginal statement. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 88,059. The net expenditure on the Jail was thus Rs. 73,645.

Receipts.	1097	1098	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
1. By sale of manufactured articles ...	12,480	12,421	59
2. By garden produce &c., ...	2,836	1,993	843
Total ...	15,316	14,414	902

Lock-ups.

125. The number of prisoners confined in the lock-ups during 1098 was 4,364 against 3,754 in 1097.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Tribunals.

124. The Temporary Additional Sessions Courts at Nagercoil, Alleppey and Kottayam continued to work throughout the year. Another Temporary Additional Sessions Court was established at Quilon for a period of one year from the 1st Chingam, 1098.

The creation of a separate department for the administration of Devaswoms and State Charities was taken advantage of to effect a redistribution of Revenue and Magisterial charges and to take a further step in the direction of the separation of judicial and executive functions by relieving most of the Tahsildars of the work of trying criminal cases and increasing the number of Stationary Second Class Magistrates. The following were the main changes introduced :—

(1) the number of District Magistrates was reduced from 5 to 4, Padmanabhapuram Division being amalgamated with the Trivandrum Division. The Division First Class Magistrate, Padmanabhapuram, was invested with the powers of a District Magistrate and designated "Additional District Magistrate, Padmanabhapuram";

(2) the Temporary Division First Class Magistrate's Court at Alleppey was made permanent and a third Division First Class Magistrate's Court for the Quilon Division was established at Chengannur ;

(3) the Tahsildar-Munsiff-Magistrate of Shencotta was divested of his Civil and Criminal work and a separate Munsiff-First Class Magistrate was appointed to do that work ;

(4) the number of Tahsildar-Magistrates was reduced from 34 to 30, by the abolition of the taluks of Eraniel, Chengannur, Ettumanur and Alangad and their amalgamation with the adjoining taluks. Of the 30 Tahsildars who are *ex-officio* Second Class Magistrates, only five *viz.*, the Tahsildars of Nedumangad, Pathanapuram, Patanamtitta, Minachil and Todupuzha, were allowed to receive complaints and try magisterial cases.

(5) the Stationary First Class Magistrates' Courts at Kottar and Kayenkulam were converted into Stationary Second Class Magistrates' Courts and the one at Alleppey was abolished ;

(6) the Stationary Second Class Magistrates' Courts at Colachel, Thiruvattar, Warkalai and Tiruvalla were shifted to and located at Eraniel, Kuzhithura, Attingal and Chengannur, respectively ;

(7) the Stationary Second Class Magistrates' Courts at Arukutty and Mundakayam were abolished and new Stationary Second Class Magistrates' Courts were established at Kottarakara, Ettumanur and Alwaye.

With a view to give non-official gentlemen a further share in the administration of justice and incidentally to afford also some relief to stipendiary magistrates, 4 First Class Bench Courts, within the Municipal towns of Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppey, and 4 Second Class Bench Courts within those of Kayenkulam, Tiruvalla, Kottayam and Changanachery, were established with effect from the 1st Dhanu 1098, under the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Regulation VI of 1097.

The total number of Courts that exercised Criminal Jurisdiction at the close of 1098 was 62, against 79 in 1097.

State of Crime Generally.

126. *Offences Classified.*—The number of offences reported rose from 22,976 to 23,505, of which 11,731 were offences under the Penal Code and 11,774 under special and local laws, against 12,654 and 10,322, respectively, in 1097. The decline in the number of cases under the Penal Code occurred mainly under criminal force and assault, mischief, robbery, criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, theft and lurking house-trespass. There was also an appreciable fall in the offences under grievous hurt, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, defamation, criminal trespass and other offences relating to possession of property, criminal misappropriation of property, dacoity, cheating, fraudulent deed and dispossession of property, causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, criminal breach of contract of service and offences by or relating to public servants. Grave crimes such as murder, abetment of and attempt to murder, offences against the State and offences relating to coin and Government stamps showed a healthy decrease, while there was an increase in the offences relating to hurt, offences against public tranquillity, public health, safety, convenience and morals, public justice, kidnapping, abduction, slavery, contempt of lawful authority of public servants, causing death by rash and negligent act, attempt at and abetment of suicide and culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The increase in the offences under special and local laws was chiefly in regard to prosecutions under the Police, Abkari, Weights and Measures, Forest and Municipal Regulations, the Code of Civil Procedure, Salt, Tobacco and Arms and Ammunition Regulations. Prosecutions under the Hackney Carriage, Chitty and Stamp Regulations showed, however, a decrease. The number of cases rejected *in limine* fell from 770 to 664. The percentage of conviction in respect of persons fell from 41 to 37.

127. *Female offenders.*—The number of female offenders charged was 2,365 and the number convicted 631, against 3,224 and 959, respectively, in 1097. The largest number of convictions was, as usual, under the Municipal Regulation.

128. *Juvenile offenders.*—The number of juveniles accused fell from 717 to 197, while the number actually brought to trial and the number convicted rose from 43 and 8 to 82 and 13, respectively, the cases against the other juvenile accused being

rejected *in limine*, withdrawn, compounded, dismissed for default or otherwise disposed of. As usual, theft was the principal crime of which the juveniles were convicted, 9 being convicted of the offence, against 5 in the previous year. 2 were convicted for lurking-house-trespass and house breaking and 2 under the Police Regulation. The number of juveniles transferred to the Reformatory in 1098 was 11, against 6 in 1097.

129. *Public servants prosecuted.*—The number of public servants prosecuted and the number convicted rose from 106 and 4 to 107 and 6, respectively. The percentage of conviction was 3, against 4 in 1097. Of these 176 prosecutions, 8 were initiated by Heads of Departments and 1 ended in conviction. Of the remaining 168 prosecutions, 5 (3 per cent.) ended in conviction, against 3 (3 per cent.) in 1097.

Magistrates' Courts.

130. *Original work.*—The file of the stipendiary magistracy rose from 22,976 to 23,505—448 preliminary enquiries and 23,057 trials. Inclusive of arrears, the total number for disposal was 25,081, of which 23,263 were disposed of during the year. The arrears rose from 1,161 to 1,818, as also cases of more than 1 and 3 months' pendency from 463 and 228 to 877 and 349, respectively, but it is gratifying to find that the average number of cases disposed of by a magistrate was 455, against 356 in 1097, that the average duration of cases fell from 45 to 36 days in the case of preliminary enquiries and from 36 to 32 days in trials, and that the number of witnesses detained beyond the first day and that detained beyond three days fell from 5,622 and 920 to 1,440 and 200, respectively. Each magistrate examined on an average 918 witnesses, against 610 in 1097. The number of persons involved in the cases disposed of by the magistracy in peliminary enquiries as well as in trials fell from 3,051 and 43,742 to 2,134 and 42,044, respectively. The number of persons committed to the sessions fell from 413 to 360. The number of persons convicted in magisterial trials also fell from 12,161 to 12,141, the percentage being 29 against 28 in 1097. 88 per cent. of the persons convicted was sentenced to fine only, against 85 in the previous year. Solitary confinement was awarded to 6 persons, against 3 in 1097.

The number of cases tried in the Bench Magistrates' Courts was 5,871, affecting 6,083 persons. The disposals aggregated 5,056 cases (86 per cent.), leaving 815 cases undisposed of. The number of witnesses examined was 644 and of these, 18 appear to have been detained beyond the first day of their appearance.

131. *Appellate work.*—During the year under report, the number of magistrates that exercised appellate jurisdiction was the same as in 1097, *viz.*, 12. The number of appeals preferred fell from 1,625 to 1,295. The total number for disposal was 1,880 of which 1,695 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 185 at the close of the year. Of these, 41 relate to the Kottayam Division where the pendency was the heaviest. The average duration of an appeal fell from 44 to 34 days, the District Magistrate, Devicolam, showing the longest duration of 47 days.

The percentages of confirmation, reversal, modification, and cases otherwise disposed of were 42, 30, 13 and 15 respectively, against 46, 39, 14 and 1 in the previous year.

132. *Revisional work.*—The number of applications received for revision fell from 61 to 49. The total number for disposal, inclusive of arrears, was 53, of which all but one were disposed of.

133. *Miscellaneous work.*—Better use was made in 1098 of the Security sections, as 123 persons were bound over to keep the peace and 25 for good behaviour, against 53 and 45, respectively, in 1097. None of the persons required to find security to keep the peace suffered imprisonment, against 2 in 1097, while 6 persons called upon to give security for good behaviour suffered imprisonment, against 11 in the previous year. 11 proceedings in cases of local nuisance and 73 in those of disputed possession of immovable property were passed, against 9 and 79 respectively, in 1097.

63 cases of frivolous or vexatious complaints were summarily dealt with, against 31 in 1097, while the fines imposed and the amount realised were Rs. 770 and Rs. 373, respectively, against Rs. 534 and Rs. 416 in the year previous.

134. *Fines.*—The fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 63,901, against Rs. 64,009 in 1097. The total amount for recovery was Rs. 80,692 of which a sum of Rs. 55,337 was recovered, Rs. 2,744 was remitted on appeal or revision. and Rs. 6,295 struck off as irrecoverable, leaving at the end of 1098 a balance of Rs. 16,316, against Rs. 16,791 at the close of the previous year. The balance unrealised being still considerable, Government have once more drawn the attention of the District Magistrates to the necessity of insisting upon vigorous and sustained steps being taken for the early recovery of the arrears.

SESSIONS COURTS.

135. *Original work.*—The number of cases committed to the Sessions Courts during the year was 160. Inclusive of arrears and the cases ordered to be retried or transferred from one court to another, the total number for disposal was 172. The disposals numbered 156, leaving a balance of 16 at the close of the year, against 196 and 11, respectively, in 1097. The number of persons involved in the cases disposed of was 390, of whom 160 or 41 per cent. were convicted.

The average duration of Sessions Cases fell from 27 to 13 days. The number of witnesses examined fell from 2,605 to 2,369. The number of witnesses detained beyond a day and 3 days rose from 370 and 342 to 546 and 410, respectively. The inconvenience and hardship caused by the detention of witnesses beyond the day fixed for their examination have been the subject of animadversion by Government. The High Court have once again been requested to examine the causes of this evil and see that prompt and effective steps are taken with a view to remedy it. One person was sentenced to death, 16 to rigorous imprisonment for life, 111 to various terms of rigorous imprisonment and 4 to simple imprisonment. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment and fine was 25 and that of persons sentenced to fine alone was 3.

136. *Appellate work.*—The number of appeals preferred to the Sessions Courts during the year was 289, against 465 in the previous year. The number for disposal, inclusive of arrears, and the appeals remanded or transferred, fell from 552 to 375. Of these, 328 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 47 at the close of the year, against 470 and 82, respectively, in 1097. The average duration of an appeal rose from 20 to 38 days. The percentages of confirmation, reversal, modification and cases otherwise disposed of were 41, 51, 7 and 1, respsctively, against 44, 34, 20 and 2 in the previous year.

137. *Revisional work.*—The number of applications presented to the Sessions Courts for revision was 40, of which all but one were disposed of. The number of Calendars, Proceedings and Appeal statements disposed of fell from 7,154 to 4,933.

138. *Fines.*—The fines imposed in Sessions trials aggregated Rs. 2,997, against Rs. 3,100 in 1097. The amount to be recovered, inclusive of the previous year's balance, was Rs. 27,666 of which Rs. 969 was realised, Rs. 425 was remitted on appeal or revision, and Rs. 3,515 was struck off as irrecoverable, leaving at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 22,757, against Rs. 24,669 at the end of the previous year. The balance is still very large, and steps have been taken for their recovery.

HIGH COURT.

139. *Referred cases.*—The number of referred cases received during the year was 10, affecting 15 persons. Inclusive of the one case, affecting one person, pending at the commencement of the year, the total number of cases for disposal was 11, affecting 16 persons. All the cases were disposed of. Sentence of death was commuted to rigorous imprisonment for life in the case of one person, while sentences of rigorous imprisonment for life were confirmed in the case of 6 persons. The conviction in the case of two persons was altered into one of less heinous offence and lighter punishment awarded, and the conviction in the case of seven persons was quashed and acquittal ordered.

140. *Appeals.*—150 appeals were preferred to the High Court, against 213 in 1097. The number for disposal, inclusive of arrears, was 237 of which 218 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 19 at the close of the year. The appeals for

disposal included 32 appeals preferred by Government. Of these, interference was wholly declined in 19 cases, and acquittal set aside and conviction entered in 11 cases. 2 appeals were pending at the close of the year.

141. *Revision cases.*—The disposal under the head of revision fell from 589 to 452. The percentages of cases in which the sentence or order was confirmed, quashed and modified were 69, 25 and 6, respectively, against 71, 25 and 4 in 1097. The number of Calendars, Proceedings, Appeal statements etc., revised was 2,925. 49 applications for transfer of cases and 146 miscellaneous petitions were also disposed of.

There was thus a decline in the aggregate quantity of work turned out by the High Court. This decrease is explained by the fact that the hearing of an appeal engaged a Bench of 3 Judges for 3 months and odd, that two of the Judges constituting the Bench were working in chambers for a period of one month and that the High Court was also short of the full strength, when two Judges were absent on leave and one Judge was engaged in conection with the trial of Election dispute cases.

EXTRADITION.

142. 44 persons were obtained on extradition during the year, of whom 17 were convicted, 14 were discharged, 2 were acquitted, one absconded and the remaining 10 were awaiting trial when the year closed. The principal offences the accused were charged with, were murder, house-breaking at night, theft, cheating, criminal breach of trust, and forgery.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

TRIBUNALS.

143. The arrears in the High Court and the District Courts of Nagercoil, Alleppey and Kottayam having continued to be heavy, the Temporary Additional Bench in the High Court and the Temporary Second Judge's Courts at Alleppey and Kottayam were continued till the end of the year. An Additional Temporary Second Judge's Court was opened at Quilon with effect from the 1st Chingam, 1098 for a period of one year to clear off the arrears which had accumulated in the District and Second Judge's Court at that station. The continuance of the Temporary Additional Munsiff's Courts at Vaikam, Shertalla, Mavelikara, Trivandrum and Kuzhithura till the end of 1098 was also sanctioned. The arrears at Vaikam having come down, the Temporary Additional Munsiff's Court at that station was transferred on the 1st Chingam, 1098 to Padmanabhapuram where the arrears had become heavy. The term of the Temporary Additional Munsiff's Court at Perumpavur which expired on the 20th Dhanu 1098 was extended till the end of the year. The six Village Panchayat Courts tentatively established in 1092 and since continued from year to year and the 13 courts established in 1095 also continued to work during the year.

The total number of civil courts including the High Court and the Village Panchayat Courts was 73, against 72 in the previous year.

LITIGATION IN GENERAL.

144. The year was marked by an increase in the volume of original litigation throughout the State. 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.
1097	7,189	57,361	833	65,383	4,052	1,276	5,328	70,711
1098	7,772	63,307	834	71,913	4,019	1,280	5,299	77,212

The institutions in the year as compared with those in 1097, showed an increase in the number of original suits by 6,530 or 9·9 per cent. and a fall in that of appeals by 29 or 54 per cent. The number of original suits in 1098 was higher than those for the two previous years and exceeds the average for the past quinquennium ending with 1097 by 128. The increase was contributed chiefly by the Munsiffs' Courts (5,946) and to some extent by the Village Panchayat Courts (583). Taking the institutions as a whole, litigation increased by 6,501 suits, or 9·19 per cent.

ORIGINAL LITIGATION.

145. *Village Panchayat Courts.*—7,772 cases were instituted during the year. The total number for disposal was 8,873 of which 7,678 were disposed of. The corresponding figures for 1097 were 8,112 and 7,352, respectively. The average duration of suits was 51 days against 49 in the previous year. The number pending at the end of the year was 1,195. The largest disposal was, as in the previous year, at Trivandrum, and the smallest at Kuzhithura where the number which came on for disposal, was also the smallest.

146. *Munsiffs' Courts.*—The total institutions of the year rose from 57,361 to 63,307, ordinary suits from 28,959 to 31,399 and small causes from 28,402 to 31,908. The number for disposal inclusive of arrears, readmissions etc., was 55,209 ordinary suits and 36,524 small causes, out of which 33,186 and 32,592 respectively were disposed of. The disposals were 1,152 more than in the previous year and formed the same percentage of the number for disposal, as in 1097. The contested ordinary suits and small causes disposed of were 34 and 14 per cent. respectively of the total disposals, against 38 and 16 in the preceding year. Arrears rose from 24,727 to 25,955. The number of suits between one and two years' pendency fell from 5,226 to 5,201, while those pending for over 2 years rose from 3,190 to 3,212. The average duration of contested cases and uncontested cases fell from 12 months and 17 days to 12 months and 16 days and from 2 months and 22 days to 2 months and 12 days respectively.

147. *District Courts.*—The number of ordinary suits instituted during the year rose from 809 to 819, while that of small causes fell from 24 to 15. Inclusive of arrears, the number for disposal was 2,503 ordinary suits and 28 small causes, of which 855 and 9 or a total of 864 were disposed of. The percentage of disposal to the number for disposal was 34, against 33 in the previous year. The arrears under ordinary suits increased from 1,604 to 1,648 and those under small causes from 11 to 19. The number of suits between 1 and 3 years' pendency rose from 721 to 1,010. The number of suits over 3 years old increased from 230 to 326, of which 71 were of over 5 years' duration. Taking old suits as a whole, Trivandrum had the largest arrears being 229, Kottayam, Nagercoil, Alleppey, Quilon and Parur coming with 188, 182, 170, 150 and 91 respectively. The average duration of contested cases disposed of rose from 21 months and 7 days to 25 months and 7 days and that of uncontested from 8 months and 27 days to 10 months and 12 days. The High Court point out that the longer duration is due to the fact that as many as 275 ordinary suits of over 2 years' duration were disposed of during the year against 172 such suits in the previous year.

The total number of original suits instituted during the year rose from 65,383 to 71,913. The increase was chiefly under suits relating to mortgages and those relating to written contracts and accounts.

148. *Execution of decrees.*—The number of execution applications for disposal, inclusive of arrears amounted to 4,824 in the Village Panchayat Courts, 1,06,417 in the Munsiffs' Courts and 2,379 in the District Courts, out of which 4,390, 95,101 and 1,792 respectively were disposed of. The average duration of an execution application in the District Courts fell from 100 to 94 days in the case of ordinary suits, and from 81 to 66 days in the case of small causes, while in the Munsiffs' Courts the duration in the case of ordinary suits and small causes remained practically unchanged, *viz.*, 34 days and 25 days respectively. In the Village Panchayat

Courts the average duration of execution applications was 13 days as in 1097. The amount realised in execution in the District Court rose from Rs. 7,71,080 to Rs. 8,22,933 and that in the Munsiff's Courts from Rs. 24,65,196 to Rs. 27,78,228. The amount realised in the Village Panchayat Courts was Rs. 16,850 against Rs. 6,401 in 1097. The number of judgment debtors imprisoned rose from 490 to 601, while that of those arrested but released without being imprisoned rose from 18,258 to 19,351. The number of cases in which movable or immovable property was sold fell from 3,501 to 3,211. The number of cases in which attached immovable property was dealt with under Section 302 of the Civil Procedure Code fell from 525 to 215.

149. *Miscellaneous petitions.*—The number of miscellaneous petitions disposed of in connection with application for the execution of decrees was 5,605 in the District Courts and 1,15,957 in the Munsiffs' Courts, the corresponding figures for 1097 being 4,758 and 1,19,935 respectively. 175 petitions in the District Courts and 1,178 petitions in the Munsiffs' Courts were pending at the close of the year. 74 decrees from British Indian Courts and 58 decrees from Cochin Courts were received for execution, against 77 and 63, respectively, in the preceding year, while local decrees transferred for execution to the British Indian and Cochin Courts numbered 90 and 29 respectively, against 84 and 20 in the preceding year. The number of miscellaneous petitions disposed of, other than those connected with the execution of decrees was 31,219 in the District Courts and 2,79,085 in the Munsiffs' Courts, the number pending at the close of the year being 241 and 1,528 respectively. Under the provisions of Sections 165 and 169 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the District Courts fined 1 and the Munsiffs' Courts fined 7 witnesses, against 9 each in the year preceding.

APPELLATE LITIGATION.

150. *District Courts.*—The institutions of the year numbered 3,388 regular appeals, 208 cross objections, 423 miscellaneous appeals or a total of 4,019. Inclusive of arrears, the number for disposal was 7,652 regular appeals, 476 cross objections and 668 miscellaneous appeals, of which 3,159, 167 and 291, respectively were disposed of. The disposals formed 41 per cent. of the total number for disposal against 40 per cent. in the year preceding. The average duration of regular appeals rose from 11 months and 25 days to 13 months and 7 days and that of cross objections from 9 months and 16 days to 12 months and 3 days and that of miscellaneous appeals from 6 months and 10 days to 6 months and 28 days. The High Court point out that the longer duration is due to the fact that as many as 400 old appeals were disposed of against 141 in 1097. The duration of regular appeals was highest in the Quilon District Court, being 17 months and 26 days. As a result of the increase in the number of appeals, the arrears at the close of the year were 5,179 as against 4,651 in the previous year. The heaviest arrears were at Trivandrum, Alleppey and Quilon. The number of appeals between one and two years' duration rose from 877 to 1,280, while those pending for over 2 years fell from 465 to 410. Trivandrum had the largest arrears of such appeals, *viz.*, 395 and 22 respectively. Of the appeals pending for more than 2 years, 106 were of over 3 years' duration, and 49 were of over 4 years' duration, Trivandrum having the largest number under both the heads *viz.*, 68 and 40 respectively. The High Court remark that 8 of the regular appeals pending for over 5 years were also at Trivandrum.

151. *High Court.*—The institutions of the year numbered 509 first appeals and 542 second appeals, against 526 and 521 respectively in 1097. There was thus a decrease of 17 in the number of first appeals, and an increase of 21 in the number of second appeals. The total number for disposal, inclusive of arrears was 2,134, of which 588 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,546. The disposals showed a decrease of 306 and formed only 27 per cent. of the number for disposal against 45 in 1097. The average duration of first appeals rose from 12 months and 26 days to 16 months and 19 days, and that of second appeals from 10 months and 26 days to 13 months and 17 days. The High Court remark that the longer duration is due to the disposal of so many as 158 appeals of more than 2 years' duration. 41 of the

first appeals disposed of were decided by Full Bench, against 27 in 1097. 148 of the second appeals decided were appeals on facts under Section 553 (*c*) of the Civil Procedure Code, against 275 in the year preceding. Of the first and second appeals disposed of, 14 and 19 respectively, or 33 in all had to be remanded to the lower courts under Sections 537 and 540 of the Code of Civil Procedure. 55 cross objections, 126 appeals from orders and 25 review applications were disposed of. 1,748 civil miscellaneous petitions were disposed of including revision petitions. No references were received under Section 565 of the Civil Procedure Code.

There were 129 Full Bench and 264 Division Bench and 72 Single sittings during the year against 40,374 and 64 sittings respectively in 1097. The fall in the number of Division Bench sittings and in disposal is due to the fact already stated in explaining the diminished out-turn of work under Criminal Justice.

152. *Quality of work.*—The percentage of appeals from the decrees of Munsiffs shows an increase, being 29 against 26 per cent. in 1097, while that of appeals from District Judges and Second Judges' decrees and that of appellate decrees appealed against show a fall, being 37 and 19 against 54 and 22, respectively in 1097. The percentage of confirmation, modification and reversal of decrees of the Munsiffs were 53,13 and 34 against 54,14 and 32 respectively in the previous year. 35 of the Munsiffs' decrees were restored by the High Court on second appeal against 44 in 1097. In the case of first appeals in the District Courts the percentage of confirmation, modification and reversal were 52, 24 and 24 respectively against 47, 27 and 26 in 1097. The percentages in regard to second appeals were 52, 14 and 33 respectively against 64, 11 and 25 in the previous year.

153. *Government suits and appeals.*—There were 78 suits in the District Courts to which Government was a party against 147 in 1097. Inclusive of arrears the number for disposal was 442, of which 178 were disposed of—137 on the merits, 84 for and 53 against Government The corresponding figures for 1097 were 94, 75 on merits, 49 for and 26 against Government. There were 103 appeals before the High Court, of which 27 were disposed of—25 on the merits, 19 for and 6 against Government.

154. *General.*—The work of District Munsiffs, District Judges and Second Judges is in need of improvement in many respects and the High Court have been requested to issue the necessary instructions with a view to an early securing of this improvement.

THE LAW COLLEGE.

155. The strength of the College rose from 385 to 401, the increase being mainly due to a larger number of students in the F. L. and Pleadership classes. As the April Law examinations were cancelled, no results were published in regard to the B. L. and F. L. examinations. 48 candidates appeared for the Pleadership examination, of whom 23 passed. The income from and expenditure on the College amounted to Rs. 34,551 and Rs. 24,004 respectively against Rs. 38,500 and Rs. 24,187 in 1097. The fall in the income is due to the collection of only one-third of the fees from each student for the first term of 1923—1924 instead of one-half, as a result of the division of the academic year into three terms. In the Hostel attached to the College there were only 26 students residing at the close of the year, as against 54 at the close of 1097. The expenditure on the Hostel amounted to Rs. 3,533 as against Rs. 3,644 in 1097.

REGISTRATION.

156. *District and Sub-Registry Offices.*—The number of District Registrar's Offices was reduced from 4 to 3, but that of the Sub-Registry Offices remained the same as in the previous year, namely, 77. The total number of documents presented for registration increased from 2,84,316 in 1097 to 2,91,517 showing a percentage of increase of nearly 3 as against a decrease of about 7 in 1097. The average number of documents for each office was 3,785 as against 3,692 in 1097.

157. *Value of transactions.*—The aggregate value of transactions rose from Rs. 9,49,75,179 in 1097 to Rs. 10,57,22, 577 in 1098, that is, by over 11 per cent. The average value per document also rose from Rs. 334 to Rs. 362 or by 8 per cent. Of the total transactions, 95 per cent. related to immovable property as in the previous year. The number of registrations relating to immovable property rose by 2 per cent. and their value by 11 per cent.

158. *Documents registered.*—Inclusive of 26 documents pending registration at the commencement of the year, the total number for registration was 2,91,543, of which 2,91,461 were registered, 54 were refused registration and 10 were returned unregistered. Of the remaining 18 documents pending disposal at the close of the year, 13 were under reference to the District Registrars for adjudication of stamp duty and 5 were under various stages of enquiry. The number of wills presented for registration during the year was 771 against 713 in 1097. Sealed covers containing wills deposited with the District Registrars numbered 20 against 19 in the previous year. Of the 190 covers held in deposit, 6 were opened and registered, 4 were withdrawn by the depositors and the remaining 180 were in deposit at the close of the year.

159. *Appeals.*—The total number of appeals, including applications under Sections 66 and 67 of Regulation II of 1087, preferred to the District Registrars, during the year, amounted to 41 against 35 in 1097. Including the single case pending at the beginning of the year, there were 42 cases for disposal. Of these, 36 cases were disposed of, registration being ordered in 28 cases and refused in 2 cases; the remaining 6 cases were otherwise disposed of, leaving 6 cases pending at the close of the year.

160. *Prosecutions.*—As in the previous year, there was no case of prosecution under the Registration Regulation instituted by the department. There were, however, 3 prosecutions instituted by private individuals, for offences under the Regulation. All the cases were disposed of, resulting in the acquittal of 18 persons and the conviction of 1.

161. *Chitties.*—The number of Chitties registered during the year was 913 against 1,113 in 1097. Since the passing of the Chitties Regulation, 3,895 chitties were registered in the State till the end of 1098, of which 119 had terminated before the close of 1097 and 70 terminated during 1098. The total capital of 3,706 chitties in operation at the close of the year amounted to 86 lakhs. The amount of fees collected under the Chitties Regulation during the year was Rs. 26,593 against Rs. 19,908 in 1097. 33 prosecutions were instituted by the department for offences under the Regulation. In 12 cases, the accused were convicted while the remaining 21 cases ended in acquittal.

162. *Receipts and expenditure.*—The receipts of the department rose from Rs. 6,52,810 in 1097 to Rs. 6,79,887 in 1098. The expenditure was Rs. 2,54,731 against Rs. 2,50,954 in 1097, the increase being due to the re-organisation of the department brought into effect from the 1st Tulam 1098. The ratio of the expenditure to the receipts was 37 per cent. against 38 per cent. in the previous year.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

163. The receipts from the fees realised during the year for stamping weights and measures amounted to Rs. 2,587, against Rs. 575 in 1097. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 593, against Rs. 90 in the previous year. The increase both under 'receipts' and 'expenditure' was due to the larger number of stamping operations conducted during the year in all the Divisions, as compared with 1097.

CHAPTER V.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SEASON AND RAINFALL.

164. *Season.*—The season was on the whole favourable to agriculture. The wages of labour continued to be the same as in the previous year, but prices of food grains went down a little.

165. *Rainfall.*—The average rainfall gauged at 75 stations was 110·06 inches or 17·62 inches more than the fall in the previous year. The highest fall was at the Peermade Residency and the lowest at Tamarakulam Old Salt Factory.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

166. *Staff.*—The post of Assistant Director of Agriculture remained vacant till the 24th Edavam 1098 when it was filled by the promotion of Mr. K. Parameswaran Pillai, Agricultural Chemist, who returned from study leave after taking the B. Sc. Degree in Agriculture of the University of Edinburgh. Mr. K. R. Narayana Iyer, Ag. Agricultural Chemist, was deputed to the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa to undergo a course of training in Agricultural Bacteriology. The Director was in camp for 193 days against 216 days in 1097.

167. *The work of the Assistants.*—(*a*) *Agricultural Chemistry.*—The work in the chemical section of the Agricultural Research Laboratory consisted mainly of the analysis of soils, manures and foodstuffs. Several samples of these were analysed both for the department and for the public. A survey of the peaty (kari) soils of the State was made and maps were prepared of the localities where such lands are met with. The further investigation of these soils will be taken up after the return of the Assistant Agricultural Chemist deputed to Pusa. The investigation of the alkaline soils in South Travancore begun last year was continued. The bulletins on the soil survey of Kuttanad and Nanjanad have been completed and are ready for publication. The soil survey of the Vaikam taluk was also completed and a bulletin is reported to be under preparation. The investigation of the sugar resources of the State was continued and a preliminary report is being prepared. Experiments were continued for the utilisation of the spent wash in the Government distillery at Nagercoil for the manufacture of manures, and a method of converting it into a cheap manure containing a fair amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash by treating it with lime was discovered. The efficacy of the manure thus prepared is being tried on rice crops in the Paddy Farm at Nagercoil. Experiments were also conducted for discovering cheaper chemical agents for refining crude sardine oil.

(*b*) *Entomology.*—The Entomologist visited important agricultural centres and demonstrated the practical methods of combating insect pests. Energetic measures were adopted for the suppression of the cocoanut leaf roller disease by engaging temporary field men to co-operate with the land owners to cut and burn the affected leaves. 30,227 palms were so treated. In the laboratory, the Entomologist was engaged chiefly in working out the life histories of some new insects found to attack root crops. His investigations of the 'Ginger Borer' and 'Rice stem Borer' were completed and leaflets containing the results were published and distributed. Collection and identification of insects continued to engage the attention of the Entomologist.

(*c*) *Mycology and Economic Botany.*—As the Mycologist continued to be on leave, the investigation of fungoid diseases was not taken up. The demonstrations started during the previous year for the treatment of cocoanut palms affected by the root disease was extended to half a dozen localities with encouraging results so far.

80 per cent. of the trees treated were successful. It was found that the best method of eradicating the cardamom disease was to remove the diseased plants and replace them by healthy seedlings. A nursery is proposed to be opened by the department for this purpose. The investigation of the weed flora was continued and specimens of several species of weeds were collected and identified and added on to the specimen collections, with descriptive sheets. A note on 'Utricularia Reticulata' was drafted. The experiments begun last year with regard to tapioca, the periodicity in the sexual domain of cocoanut, and fibre resources were continued and bulletins embodying the results of the work done are ready for publication. A careful study of all the varieties of rice met with was begun.

168. *Crop experiments and farms. A. Paddy.*(i) *Paddy Farm at Nagercoil and Demonstration Farm at Eraniel.*—In the Paddy Farm, Nagercoil, the yield for the first crop was below the normal owing to adverse climatic conditions and heavy floods. The net profit per acre for this crop was only Rs. 24, while the second crop yielded Rs. 108. The manurial experiments proved that, of all the common oil cakes, ground nut cake gave the best results when applied at the rate of 450 lbs. per acre, that of the various artificial fertilisers, the best yield was obtained from the plot manured with basic bone superphosphate giving 3,143 lbs. of grain and that of the bulky organic manures, such as night-soil, sunnhemp and cattle manure, night-soil manure gave the highest average yield *viz.*, 3,660 lbs. of grain per acre. Experiments to test the best seed rate for the soils in South Travancore were started with a variety of paddy known as *Samba* and the best yield was obtained from the plot in which the seed rate was 90 lbs. per acre. Experiments to determine the minimum water requirement of paddy were continued in the Paddy Farm and in the Demonstration Farm at Eraniel, and it was found that the plot that was kept wet by frequent irrigation produced a much better yield than the one which was irrigated at long intervals. Of the several early maturing varieties tried in the Paddy Farm, it was found that Panankuruva with 112 days' duration gave the highest yield *viz.*, 1,854 lbs of grain and that Cheengunny with 87 days' duration gave 1,441 lbs. per acre. Spacing experiments proved that the best distance at which seedlings should be planted is from 6" to 9". The major portion of wet lands in South Travancore has been brought as the result of the propaganda work of the department under single seedling transplantation or economic transplantation of 2 to 3 seedlings.

(ii) *Punja Cultivation Farms.*—The experiments conducted during the past 5 years at Alleppey having proved that punja lands cultivated biennially could be profitably brought under annual cultivation by a liberal application of lime and by the judicious use of other manures, the demonstration thereof was started at four other important centres in the year. The success of the experiments at Alleppey is said to have induced several persons to start the cultivation of their punja lands annually, and during the year under report nearly 3,000 acres which would have otherwise remained fallow, were brought under cultivation.

B. Cocoanut.—Experiments with spacing and artificial fertilisers were continued in the Experimental Farm at Trivandrum. The manurial experiments started in 1085 on 10 cocoanut trees were continued with the result that the yield rose from 617 to 642 nuts. In the Experimental Farm at Alleppey, varietal experiments were conducted and the botanical characters and other peculiarities of all the varieties are being carefully recorded. The number of bearing trees in the farm rose from 97 to 172 during the year. The cultural experiment started four years ago in the cocoanut farm at Oachira was continued. Observations are being made regarding the interval between successive inflorescences, duration of the stages in the development and shedding of tender nuts and other important particulars. Manurial experiments were conducted in private gardens at Palikal and other places.

C. Sugar-cane.—The cultivation of sugar-cane was extended through the efforts of the department to several new localities. The experiments conducted on the Cattle Farm at Trivandrum under well irrigation showed that this crop could be grown even on poor dry laterite soils. The cultivation of sugar-cane in rotation with rice was tried at Nagercoil and Eraniel with considerable success. Setts of the red

Mauritius variety which has been proved to be the variety best suited to Travancore were distributed free of cost. Cultural and manurial experiments were conducted at several places on private lands for which the manures required were supplied free. The area under the red Mauritius variety increased largely in the Alengad taluk.

D. Tapioca.—The investigation started last year towards a special study of the different varieties of tapioca now cultivated was continued and notes on three varieties have been prepared for publication. Manurial and cultural experiments were repeated in the Cattle Farm, Trivandrum, and the Experimental Farm, Kottarakara. Trials were also made with setts of different lengths and of different parts of the stem. The plots planted with setts three feet long gave the best yield. Several demonstrations to show that the yield can be doubled by the adoption of the manures and the methods advocated by the department were successfully undertaken.

E. Pepper.—The planting of different species of trees as standards for pepper vines in the Pepper Farm at Koni from the nursery raised in the previous year, was commenced.

F. Other crops.—The experiment with regard to the cultivation of different varieties of cotton in the Trivandrum Cattle Farm proved that Scindiwari 14 and J. N. I. got down from the Central Provinces could be successfully cultivated there. This is a point gained, as the results obtained in the previous year tended to show that only Shencotta and South Travancore were suitable for this crop. The cultivation of Guinea grass and cholam as fodder crops was pursued in the Government farms. Guinea grass is found to be the fodder crop that can be most successfully raised. The Ginger Farm sanctioned at Ettumanur was not opened for want of a proper site, but demonstrations were conducted on private lands. The cultivation of potato was tried in the Experimental Farm, Kottarakara, but it failed, thus proving that potato is a crop which requires a temperate climate and the only place in the State suited to its cultivation is the High Range, where arrangements are being made to open a potato farm. A new farm was opened exclusively for fruit cultivation at Cape Comorin. Of the fruit trees already planted in the agricultural farms, mangoes, oranges, sapodillas, limes, pomegranate, grape vines, pineapple and papaya are reported to have commenced bearing while loquat and litchie have flowered profusely but produced no fruits. The department helped private persons with advice to open orchards. As the soil and climate of Travancore are well suited for the extension of the pineapple, the department has been asked to develop its cultivation.

169. *Seeds, manures and implements.*—The use of selected seeds having become popular, 10,240 lbs. of seeds were selected from the Paddy Farm alone. Paddy seeds were selected also from private lands cultivated under departmental supervision. Distribution of selected seeds was done by the departmental officers and seed unions. The Government nursery at Alleppey and the grant-in-aid private nursery at Pallikkal together supplied to the public 10,451 seed cocoanuts and 6,262 cocoanut seedlings. The department distributed gratis groundnut seeds, cotton seeds and setts of the better varieties of sugar-cane and tapioca.

The Fordson tractor belonging to the department ploughed 122½ acres, as against 175 acres in 1097 in South Travancore by way of demonstration, charging Rs. 1½ per acre besides fuel. The iron ploughs manufactured at the Alwaye Agricultural School and by Mr. K. G. Thomas of Pallikkal were popular and in demand.

Scientific manures introduced by the department have established themselves well. The cultivators themselves have now begun to collect the ingredients and make manures according to the departmental recipes. The supply of manures is therefore being slowly transferred to private agencies. Already 2 well established companies doing business in manures have come into existence. In the year, manures to the value of Rs. 13,275 against Rs. 16,465 in 1097 were sold from the 17 departmental depots, while the estimate of the sales effected by the 38 private depots working under the management of commission agents is Rs. 40,000.

170. *Live stock and poultry.—Cattle farms.*—The cattle farms at Trivandrum and Easanthimangalam were maintained with a view to improve local breeds. The

Veterinary Sub-Inspector at Easanthimangalam was deputed to Bangalore, Coimbatore and other places to study the working of the dairy farms there. During the year, 12 cows and 11 calves of Sindhi breed were purchased and added to the stock in the Cattle Farm at Trivandrum and a few calves of the same breed were sold to the public. The total number of animals in the herd at the Cattle Farm, Trivandrum, was 74 at the close of the year. From the herd at Easanthimangalam also some animals were sold to the public for the improvement of the local breed. The herd in that farm consisted of 89 animals when the year closed. The departmental breeding bulls served 602 cows and the bulls maintained with the help of money grants from Government served 870 cows. The feeding experiments with prickly pear were continued and the production of a rotary blower for burning the spines of the prickly pear was under experiment. The strength of the flock kept in the Silk Farm at Trivandrum was 44 at the end of the year. 41 sheep were shorn and they yielded 30 lbs. 5 oz. of fleece which was woven into rugs, carpets and blankets. A school to train boys in rug and blanket making was opened in the silk farm and 10 boys are being trained to start rug and blanket making as a cottage industry, as rug making even with imported wool is a good industry.

Every attempt was made by the department to popularise poultry farming as a cottage industry and two co-operative poultry societies were organised—one at Trivandrum and the other in South Travancore. Experiments at the poultry farm have proved that crosses between Orpingtons and local hens produce high class birds which thrive well in this climate.

171. *Sericulture.*—The reeling and rearing house of the Silk Farm at Trivandrum was completed. The area under mulberry in the Trivandrum and Nedumangad farms was extended. A small plot was planted with mulberry on the farm attached to the agricultural school at Alwaye with a view to give the students training in sericulture. The area cultivated with mulberry by private persons rose from 42 to 47 acres. The number of private persons engaged in silk industry who received grants from Government was 19 against 20 in 1097. From the rearings conducted in the silk farm, 74 lbs. of cocoons were obtained. A portion of the cocoons was reeled and the yarn was woven into handkerchiefs and *thuppattas*. The scheme for the development of the industry by colonising an area in the Nedumangad taluk with trained students is being brought into operation, the land intended for the purpose having been already handed over to the department of Agriculture.

172. *Agricultural Education, Publication and Exhibition.*—An important feature of the training given in the agricultural school at Alwaye is that the handling, manufacture and repair of most of the agricultural implements and tools required for the farm are done by the students themselves in the school workshop. An iron plough which has found favour with the cultivator is also manufactured there. The opening of another agricultural school at Kottarakara has been sanctioned and the necessary buildings will be put up soon. Articles on agriculture and allied sciences were contributed by the officers of the department to the Travancore Economic Journal. Bulletins and leaflets on agricultural subjects were published and distributed among the public.

173. *Veterinary.*—The number of veterinary institutions remained the same as in the previous year *viz.*, five hospitals and seven dispensaries. The veterinary officers in their tours inspected 344 villages and treated 3,811 animals, especially for an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in several places, the corresponding figures for 1097 being 459 and 2,346 respectively. The total number of animals treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 10,021, as against 7,954 in 1097, thus making a total of 13,832, as against 10,300 patients in all in 1097. 1,452 operations including 761 castrations were performed against 1,252 in 1097. 32 elephants were treated, of which 27 were discharged cured.

Foot and mouth disease was prevalent in the taluks of Muvattupuzha, Todupuzha, Kunnatnad, Kottayam, Pattanapuram and Shencotta. A few cases of black quarter and haemorrhagic septicaemia were also reported from 4 villages.

Prompt measures were taken for the eradication of the epidemics. Rules under Section 17 of the Animal Diseases Regulation, XI of 1094, were issued.

174. *Fisheries.*—The experiments on the breeding, catching and curing of fish were continued. The prawn breeding farm at Ayiramtengu gave disappointing results, partly due to the drying up of the tanks and partly to the scarcity of prawn larvae in the backwater. Experiments were conducted on the growth of marine prawns under varying conditions and also on the raising of larvae from ovigerous females of fresh water prawns. Arrangements were also made for stocking the fry of milk fish and giant perch in the Sivanalloor spring at Shencotta. A careful study of the growth and life history of backwater mollusca, and of the fish parasites was undertaken. 250 specimens of sardines were collected and examined for parasites and were identified through the courtesy of Dr. Annandale, Superintendent of the Zoological Survey of India, and pronounced to be harmless to human life.

Mr. L. A. Netto continued to exercise the right of collecting shank shells from the sea. The total number of shank shells collected was 5,000, against 7,800 in 1097 and the royalty realised by Government was Rs. 125 against Rs. 195, the collection being poor on account of the shank beds being covered by mud brought down by the rivers during the November cyclone. The right of collecting lime shells from the deep sea beds at Kadiapattanam, Enayam and Vizhinjam and in the Vembanad lake was also leased out. 5 fish curing yards were in existence at the beginning of the year. 2 yards were newly opened, thus raising the number to 7. 53,462 maunds of fish were cured in all the yards together, against 19,554 maunds in 1097. Various experiments on light and hard curing of fish were conducted at the Neendakara experimental station and at the Alleppey yard. The use of long lines and hooks and other fishing implements was demonstrated at Neendakara and the long line is finding favour with the fishermen. The quantity of fish and fish products exported rose from 2,11,887 cwts. to 2,60,183 cwts., the largest increase being under fresh fish which rose from 15,840 cwts. worth Rs. 1,58,372 to 73,766 cwts. worth Rs. 7,37,660. The total receipts from the backwater and inland fisheries were Rs. 9,592, against Rs. 10,318 in 1097, the fall being due to adverse conditions in the backwater. The departmental fish oil factory at Alleppey was again leased out for an annual rental of Rs. 75 for a period of 2 years from 1098. The private factory at Pallithode worked satisfactorily and earned larger profits.

The Fishermen's schools at Panavalli and Aroor where children were taught weaving cloth and making nets side by side with the three R's, were very popular and did good work and so did the Aided Fishermen's Night School at Kuzhittura. A private fishermen's school was started at Alleppey under the management of the Sri Padmanabhavilasam Co-operative Society. The number of fishermen's co-operative societies rose from 5 to 14 and the number of their *Karayogams* from 2 to 11. A bulletin in Malayalam on fish breeding was published.

175. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The agricultural receipts of the year including veterinary fees amounted to Rs. 15,971 and the receipts under fisheries to Rs. 19,366, against Rs. 15,338 and Rs. 14,089 respectively in 1097. The total expenditure under the agricultural branch was Rs. 1,74,343 and that under fisheries Rs. 21,221.

INDUSTRIES AND GEOLOGY.

176. *Expansion of the department.*—The Geological department was amalgamated with the department of Industries and made a branch thereof with a Geological Assistant. The work of boiler inspection was transferred from the P. W. D. to this department.

177. *Geology.*—A programme of work was sanctioned at the beginning of the year for the Geological Assistant. He continued to prospect for pyrrhotite at Mangamala and for uranium-bearing green mineral at Kuttakuzhi. But departmental prospecting for these minerals is said to have been since suspended as applications have been received from private persons for licenses to prospect for them.

The Geological Assistant carried on investigation with regard to lignite and kaolin deposits also. On the suggestion of the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Geological Assistant made a study of the geology of the alkaline soil areas in South Travancore. Experiments to see how far the alkalinity could be neutralised are in progress. Samples of monazite sand were collected for analysis at the Imperial Institute. The first geological survey done on the old quarter-inch-map being inaccurate in details, a resurvey with more accurate details on the one-inch-map recently published by the Survey of India was taken in hand and 90 square miles were thus resurveyed. The Assistant also identified minerals sent to him by private persons.

178. *Industries: I. Work of the Experts.*—(*a*) The Oil Chemist spent the greater part of the year in making a survey of the oil resources of the State with a view to determine the lines on which research has to be carried on and the oil industry has to be developed. As a result of the survey, he has suggested the necessity for carrying on experiments for the purification of the available oils. Research work for purification of oils is being undertaken in the annexe to the Science Laboratory of His Highness the Maha Raja's College. The Oil Expert visited the existing oil mills and soap factories and imparted to their proprietors advice for effecting improvements in them.

(*b*) The Leather Expert carried on an investigation of the resources in tanning materials and hides and submitted a report. The comparative efficiency of the several tanning materials has to be determined by research commenced in the new laboratory annexe. The Leather Expert visited all the existing private tanneries in the State and gave them instructions in improved tannage. He also demonstrated to butchers improved methods of flaying and curing skins. Experiments connected with the cheap tanning of leather of good colour and weight were undertaken. Steps are being taken to open a Government demonstration tannery.

(*c*) The Textile Expert inspected 15 grant-in-aid weaving schools. There were altogether 32 such schools. The Textile Expert gave demonstrations in knitting and in the dyeing of cotton and coir yarns. He also worked out a scheme of buildings and machinery required for the Textile Section of the proposed Central Technical Institute. A central weaving co-operative society was started in Trivandrum with the Expert as Secretary for helping the members by the supply of implements, raw materials, purchase and sale of the finished goods and the provision of technical education.

(*d*) The Industrial Engineer's work mainly consisted of (1) the investigation connected with the industrial aspects of the proposed Kallar Hydro-Electric Scheme ; (2) the prevention of the waste of power in pumping water for the punja lands in Kuttanad ; (3) the remedies for the difficulties experienced in lift irrigation ; and (4) the preparation of schemes for well boring and for the supply of electricity to the town of Trivandrum. As the Chief Boiler Inspector, he inspected 58 boilers and the Supervisor working under him inspected 14 boilers during the year. Prior to the transfer of the work of Boiler Inspection from the P. W. D., Mr. Parratt of the latter department, as Chief Boiler Inspector, inspected 14 boilers. Thus 86 boilers were inspected during the year out of the 144 boilers in existence. As the result of the inspections made, the working pressure of 22 boilers was reduced and licenses were withheld from 12 boilers. 10 boilers were prohibited from working for default of payment of fees for the renewal of their licenses. The boiler of a steam pump which was being used to remove water from Kozhichal field in the Changanachery taluk, burst on the 10th Vrischikam 1098 and caused the death of 3 men and injuries to 6 others. The matter is under investigation. The need for instituting a system of certifying to the competency of the persons in charge of boilers has been pressed on the attention of Government and the necessary rules are under preparation.

II. Laboratory and Research Work.—The Chemical Assistant devoted his attention mainly to research work on pottery. The miscellaneous work of the Chemical Assistant consisted of :—(1) experiments on washing and briquetting lignite

from Warkala, (2) chemical identification of minerals, (3) examination of the mineral contents of samples of spring water sent by Messrs. Narienwalla Naroji and Sons, and (4) examination of clay sent by a Firm at Punnathura as regards its fitness for making stoneware.

The Oil Assistant continued to do experiments in essential oils in the Laboratory attached to His Highness the Maha Raja's College under the direction of Mr. Moudgill, Professor of Chemistry. His work was confined mainly to lemon grass oil, ginger oil, and inchi grass oil. The post of Oil Assistant was abolished at the close of the year. The work in essential oils will, in future, be continued by the Oil Expert and the Chemical Assistant. Besides these, Mr. Moudgill continued the investigation of the essential oils which he had in hand in the previous year. He made a comparative study of the essential oils from the varieties of cardamoms, called, 'Mysore', 'Malabar', and 'Wild' and found that the oil from the Mysore variety is identical with the trade oil, the oil from the Malabar variety has a lower ester content and that from the wild variety is in some respects superior to the Mysore oil. The analysis of the oil from inchi grass was completed. The composition of black dammer and its oil proved to be more complex than was anticipated and an exhaustive research has been started. An oil obtained from *Karumthumpa* was examined and found to contain about 60 to 70 per cent. of limonene, a raw material used in the manufacture of synthetic camphor. The essential oil from dry ginger was examined and found to agree in properties with the trade oil. Ginger scrapings were also found to give an oil similar to the trade oil. It has been noticed that ginger oil changes considerably in heating and also on prolonged exposure. The conditions which bring about the change are under investigation.

III. Factory Industries. (1) *Lemon grass distillation*—The Essential Oil Assistant imparted scientific instruction during his visits to Moovattupuzha and Todupuzha to the local distillers of lemon grass oil.

(2) *Jaggery Factory*—Messrs. Heatly and Gresham, dealers in sugar-cane mills, informed the Director that the makers of the mills were prepared to guarantee an extraction of only 82 per cent. of the juice from sugar-cane. As this represents only a very slight increase over the percentage of juice yielded by country mills, the Industrial Engineer has undertaken the examination of the question whether this slight improvement in the yield will compensate for the increased capital outlay involved in the installation of power mills and the cost of the transport to them of the cane from the scattered fields.

(3) *Sugar Refinery in South Travancore*—The land required for putting up buildings for the factory could not be taken possession of by the Company as the case relating to its acquisition was pending in courts of law. Recently the case has been decided in favour of the Company. It is reported that certain details of the plans for the Sugar Refinery got down from Europe required modification, that the plans have been sent back for necessary correction and that, as soon as they are received back, steps will be taken for the construction of the refinery.

(4) *Match manufacture*—The South Indian Match Factory at Thenmala had nearly completed the installation of the plant when the year closed. The factory has since been given a licence to work its steam boiler. Government have granted Mr. Cox of Messrs. George Brunton and Sons a lease for 30 years over 8,000 acres of land for the extraction of *eatta* and 20 acres of land for putting up factories for the manufacture of match boxes and splints from the material. Mr. Cox has since formed a company under the name, the Malabar Match Manufacturing Company Ltd., with a capital of Rs. 10,00,000 for working the concern. The company had not commenced operations when the year closed.

(5) *Paper mills*—The Meenakshi Paper Mills, Punalur, has installed a new and improved set of machinery for the manufacture of paper. The Manager of the mills has applied for the lease of *eatta* areas in the Yerur and Kulathupuzha Ranges. The matter is engaging the attention of Government.

IV. Cottage Industries. (a) *Peripatetic work in weaving.*—The Peripatetic Instructor visited the weaving centres and demonstrated the use of improved appliances. The automatic take-up motion was shown to the weavers as an improvement in fly shuttle weaving. The staff has been strengthened with effect from the beginning of 1099 by the appointment of an additional Peripatetic Instructor, two weavers and one peon, thus creating two parties each consisting of an Instructor, a weaver and a peon.

The other cottage industries to which the department devotes attention are coir spinning, basket making, screwpine and bamboo-mat making, lace making, knitting and embroidery.

(b) *Apiculture.*—The Apicultural Assistant visited several mofussil stations and was looking after the departmental apiaries and doing propaganda work. He also set up hives in the Government Agricultural and Cattle Farms. There were 113 private apiaries in the State at the close of the year. This branch of work has, since the commencement of the current year, been transferred to the department of Agriculture and Fisheries, as apiculture is more allied to agriculture than to industries.

Technical and Industrial Education.—(a) In the S. M. R. V. Technical Institute, Nagercoil, there were 20 students on the rolls, 6, 4 and 10 pupils in classes 1, 2 and 3 respectively. The results of the examinations were satisfactory.

(b) *The Sri Mulam Technical School.*—At the commencement of the year, there were 39 pupils on the rolls of the school—16 in the Mechanical Overseers' class and 23 in the Fitters' class.

(c) *The School of Arts, Trivandrum.*—The number of students in the drawing classes again fell from 10 in the previous year to 5 during the year. This is attributed to the existence of private institutions.

(d) *Carpentry School, Quilon.*—This was opened on the 7th Edavam 1098. Mr. M. K. Panikar, L. M. E., Assistant Lecturer in the Sri Mulam Technical School, was appointed Superintendent of the school. The strength of the school at the close of the year was 13 (7 in class 1, and 3 each in classes 2 and 3). Machinery worth Rs. 10,520 was purchased for the workshops attached to the school during the year.

(e) *The Government School of Commerce, Alleppey.*—There were 112 students on the rolls, 97 in the English Section and 15 in the Malayalam Section. The results of the examinations were satisfactory.

(f) *Non-departmental Industrial Schools.*—At the close of 1097, there were 37 aided schools and 39 unaided schools. During the year, grants were given to three new schools, the grant to one defunct school which was revived was renewed and the grant of one school was stopped, as there was a dispute about the management.

Of the aided schools, 32 imparted instruction in cotton weaving, 2 in coir industries, 2 in carpentry and smithery, 1 in rattan and bamboo work, 1 in basket making, 1 in mat weaving and 1 in drawing and painting. The number of unaided schools rose to 50 during the year. The Director of Industries having raised the question of control of grant-in-aid institutions for girls, Government decided that it should rest with the Inspectress of Girls Schools, as there is a distinction between industries and feminine occupations.

(g) *Foreign scholarship.*—Mr. A. Gopala Menon deputed for advanced study in banking, industry and commerce in the University of London made progress in his studies.

(h) *Information Bureau.*—The Departmental library which consists of 967 volumes and its periodicals and occasional publications are made available to the public during office hours. All the subjects of permanent interest dealt with in each publication are card-indexed for easy reference. During the second half of the year for which a register was maintained, as many as 532 persons made use of the library. The department supplied information regarding trade and commerce and technical matters connected with industries to the enquiring public.

179. *Miscellaneous.*—(*a*) *Loom accessories depôt.*—Loom accessories to the value of Rs. 1,886 were purchased and Rs. 948 worth of articles were sold during the year.

(*b*) *Imperial Institute.*—An arrangement was come to with the Imperial Institute, London, on payment of an annual contribution of £. (100) one hundred for a period of three years, by which the institute has promised to furnish to the department, reports on samples supplied to it for investigation, and to supply technical or commercial information relating to the development of local materials. Identification of inchi grass, supply of information relating to the manufacture of buttons from corozo nuts and a machine for the use of the Mahilamandiram, Trivandrum, for the manufacture of pill boxes from talipot leaf and analysis of lignite, laterite, monazite and oil from the shells of cashewnuts, were among the items of work undertaken by the Institute.

(*c*) *The Government Technical Examination.*—A special technical examination in Malayalam was held during the year by the department. The examination was for the intermediate grade in three subjects *viz.*, book-keeping, commercial geography and theory and practice of commerce and for the elementary grade in banking. 12 students appeared for the two examinations together and 10 passed in book-keeping and theory and practice of commerce, 11 in commercial geography and 12 in banking. The results were satisfactory.

(*d*) *Technical Education Code.*—The draft code framed by the committee appointed for the purpose during the previous year was received and published for criticism.

(*e*) *Industrial loans.*—A set of rules for the grant of small loans for the encouragement of cottage and other minor industries was issued for public criticism, and a sum of Rs. 20,000 was allotted for the purpose in the budget for the year. The rules have since been finally approved and issued.

180. *Tour.*—The Director was on tour for 78 days against 98 days in 1097.

181. *Finance.*—The expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,49,068 and its income Rs. 13,999.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

182. *Constitution.*—The constitution of the Board underwent no alteration during the year. Mr. A. Venkitarama Iyer, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, vacated his seat when he was appointed District and Sessions Judge, Nagercoil. The Board also sustained a loss by the death of Mr. N. A. Mahamed Kunju, a non-official member, and this vacanay was filled up by the appointment of Mr. K. Mahamed Ali. Dr. N. Kunjen Pillai, Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, continued to be the president of the Board. The period of two years for which the members were appointed having expired on the 13th Karkadakam 1098, Government sanctioned their continuance till the close of the year. The constitution of the Board has been revised with effect from the beginning of 1099, the number of official members being reduced from six to five and the number of non-official members from fourteen to seven. Four of the non-official members are to be elected by the Legislative Council and three to be nominated by the Government. The term of membership of the reconstituted Board has been fixed at three years.

183. *Meetings of the Board.*—Three ordinary meetings of the Board were held at Trivandrum, Nagercoil and Kottayam respectively, and a special meeting with co-opted members was convened at Quilon at the instance of Government to discuss the constitution and working of a State-aided Bank.

184. *Committees.*—The standing committees for (*a*) agriculture and forestry, (*b*) industry and commerce, (*c*) banking and co-operation and (*d*) publication, continued. Special committees were appointed at different meetings for the detailed consideration of specific subjects, of which the following were the most important:—

(i) caustic soda manufacture, (ii) consideration of the present position of the coir mat and matting industry, (iii) levying an export duty on manure, (iv) planting of avenue trees, and (v) starting a spinning and weaving mill. The recommendations of the Board continued to receive the careful attention of Government.

The draft rules regarding the grant of lands under the scheme for the formation of agricultural colonies prepared after consulting with the Board, have been published for criticism. The concessions granted to Mr. Cox for starting a match factory followed in the main the terms and conditions recommended by the Board and so did the scheme for the constitution and management of the State-aided Bank.

185. *Economic Journal.*—The Malayalam journal continued to be published as a monthly by a committee of the Board. The work of conducting this journal is proposed to be transferred to private agency under the control of the Board.

186. *Finance.*—The total expenditure incurred on account of the Board was Rs. 10,190.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

187. *Numerical Strength.*—197 companies, including 17 charitable associations were working at the beginning of the year. There were also 27 companies and 3 associations which were either defunct or in liquidation. 6 new companies, all limitted by shares, were newly registered, against 16 in 1097. Of the companies newly registered, 5 were public companies and 1 a private company. The highest authorised capital among the newly registered companies was Rs. 5 lakhs, against Rs. 12 lakhs in 1097. 16 companies, limited by shares went into liquidation and 23 became defunct ; 5 companies filed their reports of final dissolution and 5 were struck off the register. The names of the 3 associations which were defunct at the beginning of the year were also struck off. Thus, taking into account, the new registrations and removals of the year, there were 220 companies on the rolls at the end of the year, against 227 in the previous year, of which only 145 companies limited by shares and 17 charitable associations were working. The working companies consisted of 38 banking, 6 transit and transport, 65 trading and manufacturing, 30 planting, 1 salt manufacturing and 1 sugar manufacturing company, besides 4 mills and presses.

188. *Capital.*—No company raised its authorised capital during the year. One company reduced its capital from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 11·25 lakhs. The aggregate authorised, subscribed and paid up capitals of the 145 working companies were Rs. 4,91,38,500, Rs. 1,34,57,620 and Rs. 77,17,099 respectively, the corresponding figures for 1097 being Rs. 5,42,10,980, 1,41,19,902, and Rs. 77,96,565.

189. *Foreign Companies.*—66 companies registered outside Travancore had places of business in the State at the beginning of the year. 3 companies ceased to have a place of business in the State, while 5 companies newly established a place of business in it. Thus the number of foreign companies rose to 68 at the close of the year.

190. *Inspection.*—The permanent and acting Registrars inspected 9 companies during the year, against 49 in 1097, and the permanent and acting Auditors of the department inspected 103 companies against 96 in 1097.

191. *Working of the companies.*—The working of Joint Stock Companies has not improved. The fall in fresh flotations which began in 1096 was the largest in the year and was accompanied by a corresponding rise in the companies which ceased to work. This fall is attributed to the stringency of the money market and the failure of a large number of companies created by the post-war boom of 1095 (1919-20) mainly on account of want of adequate paid-up capital and experience in company management and in some cases to the irresponsible way in which the managing directors conducted their business. It is reported that the defects in the administration of Joint Stock Companies referred to in the last year's report also continued to exist more or less.

192. *Investigation of affairs and prosecution.*—There was no prosecution for infraction of the provisions of the Regulation, nor was there any application for investigation of the affairs of the companies.

193. *Audit.*—The number of licensed auditors at the beginning of the year was 23, excluding the Government Auditor. Of these, 5 held permanent certificates. The periods prescribed for 13 licenses expired during the year and of these, 6 were renewed. 7 fresh certificates were issued. Including these, the number of license holders at the end of the year was again 23.

194. *Finance.*—The receipts of the department fell from Rs. 6,085 in 1097 to Rs. 3,804 in 1098 due to the paucity of fresh flotations. The expenditure also fell from Rs. 9,495 to Rs. 9,265 owing to retrenchment of staff.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

195. *Administration.*—Mr. R. Vythilingom Pillai was confirmed as Registrar. The need of a special officer to attend to the organisation of new societies having been felt, the Chief Inspector was liberated to assist the Registrar in that direction. Four additional temporary Inspectors were sanctioned. These appointments necessitated a redistribution of jurisdiction. The number of administrative circles was therefore raised from seven to ten.

The Registrar was on tour for 145 days inspecting 72 societies, against 117 days and 80 societies in 1097.

196. *Number of societies.*—The year started with 367 societies and 33 applications pending disposal. 148 fresh applications for registration were received. 151 societies were registered, leaving 30 under enquiry when the year closed. Of the societies registered, 116 were agricultural and 35 non-agricultural, 46 being of the limited and 105 of the unlimited type. 144 were credit societies, 2 combined credit with production, 1 credit with distribution and 4 were supervising unions. Among the new societies, 21 were for depressed classes—12 for Pulayas, 3 for Arayans and 6 for Valans. The total number of societies at the end of the year was 518, or 13 societies for 1,00,000 of the population. Of these, 444 were actually working. Most of the remaining 74 societies had not sufficient time to start work after their registration towards the close of the year. The following statement shows the distribution of the existing societies among the several working circles:—

Name of the circle.	Name of taluks.	Agricultural.		Non-agricultural.		Total.
		Limited.	Un-limited.	Limited.	Un-limited.	
1. Nagercoil	Tovala, Agastiswaram, Kalkulam and Vilavancode	2	25	13	7	47
2. Trivandrum	Neyyattinkara, Trivandrum, Nedumangad and Chirayinkil	10	26	21 †	3	60
3. Quilon	Quilon, Kottarakara, Pattanapuram, Shencotta and Karunagapally	15	20	8	...	43
4. Mavelikara	Mavelikara	19	33	3 §	2	57
5. Tiruvalla	Tiruvalla	20	49	16 §	5	90
6. Alleppey	Ambalapuzha and Kartikapalli	13	19	8	1	41
7. Pattanamtitta	Pattanamtitta and Kunnattur	18	20	3 §	...	41
8. Kottayam	Changanachery, Kottayam and Peermade	22	21	9 §	1	53
9. Vaikam	Vaikam, Shertalla and Parur	10	15	19	...	44
10. Muvattupuzha	Muvattupuzha, Todupuzha, Kunnatnad, Minachil and Devicolam	10	25	7	...	42
		139	253	107	19	518

† Includes one Central Bank.

§ Including Supervising Unions.

197. *The nature and working of societies.*—The subjoined statement shows the nature of the societies in existence:—

Nature of society.			No.
	Central Financing Bank	... .	1
	Central Weaving Society	... ...	1
	Supervising Unions	... ...	5
Agricultural	Credit alone	... 360	392
	Credit with production and sale	... 32	
Non-agricultural	Credit	... 95	119
	Credit with production and sale	17	
	Distributive	 5	
	Other types	 2	
	Total	...	518

(2) *The Trivandrum Central Co-operative Bank (Ltd.)*—Although 5 institutions designed to be urban banks have come into existence, the Trivandrum Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., continued to be the central financing institution. At the beginning of the year, the bank had 232 members—140 individuals and 92 societies. 14 individuals and 34 societies were admitted as members, while 4 individuals and 1 society were removed. There were thus, at the end of the year, 275 members, 125 of them being societies. The total number of shares subscribed for was 509 against 388 in 1097. The paid up share capital at the beginning of the year was Bh. Rs. 19,120. Bh. Rs. 2,810 was paid and Bh. Rs. 1,420 was returned. Thus, the net paid up share capital amounted to Bh. Rs. 20,510. The calls in arrears amounted to Bh. Rs 3,120 against Bh. Rs. 3,720 in 1097. Consequent on the increased rate of interest offered for deposits, the receipts by the bank under that item rose from Bh. Rs. 4,219 and Bh. Rs. 11,628 under current and fixed deposits in 1097 to Bh. Rs. 32,757 and Bh. Rs. 56,284 respectively in 1098, thus showing a notable increase of over 500 per cent.

The Provident Deposit Scheme drawn up in the previous year was successfully brought into operation from the middle of the year and 30 accounts were opened with a total monthly remittance of Bh. Rs. 197. Consequent on the increase in receipts referred to, the working capital of the Bank rose from Bh. Rs. 87,113 to Bh. Rs. 1,17,293. As for the disbursement transactions of the bank under loans to societies and individuals, there was a sum of Bh. Rs. 74,733 pending collection at the beginning of the year, of which Bh. Rs. 36,821 was overdue. A sum of Bh. Rs. 57,510 was advanced, of which Bh. Rs. 33,200 was to societies and Bh. Rs. 24,310 to individuals, against Bh. Rs. 19,940 and Bh. Rs. 7,854 respectively in 1097. The demand, collection and balance of the bank for the year is reported to have been Bh. Rs. 74,149, Bh. Rs. 32,271 and Bh. Rs. 41,878 respectively. The percentage of balance outstanding was 56·5 of the demand, against 58·6 in 1097, thus showing only a very slight improvement in collection over last year. Under interest due to the Bank, a sum of Bh. Rs. 11,588 fell due including Bh. Rs. 5,285 pending collection at the end of the previous year. Bh. Rs. 6,812 was collected leaving as arrears a sum of Bh. Rs. 4,776, the percentage of balance being 41·2 against 49·2 in 1097. The bank repaid the sum of Bh. Rs. 12,281 to Government being the second instalment of the loan advanced to it in 1091. The net profit earned by the bank by its working was Bh. Rs. 2,898, against Bh. Rs. 3,355 in 1097, the fall being due to the influx of deposits which, however, will soon be absorbed in the business transactions of the bank. The reserve fund of the bank which stood at Bh. Rs. 4,149 in 1097 rose to Bh. Rs. 4,874 by the addition of Bh. Rs. 725 arranged to be credited by the audit orders of the year.

(3) *Supervising Unions.*—The year opened with a single Supervising Union at Mavelikara. 4 more unions were newly organised. 52 societies are affiliated to the 4 unions that have started work. Their working capital amounted to Bh. Rs. 321 and their total collections to Bh. Rs. 392. The 4 working unions together inspected

19 societies, visited 29 others for propaganda work and organised 7 new societies. Government have undertaken to help these unions by contributing 75 per cent of the cost of entertaining a supervisor for each of them.

(4) *Primary Societies.* (i) *Membership.*—The total number of members of Primary Societies rose to 29,614, showing an increase of 7,872 members. The Agricultural Societies contributed 22,995 and the non-agricultural 6,619. The average membership per society was 67 against 74 in 1097, the fall being ascribed to the large number of societies started towards the close of the year. Of the 29,614 members, 13,730 are pure agriculturists, 10,846 are non-agriculturists and 5,038 derive their income partly from agriculture and partly from other sources. Of the total number, 2,061 members are women. 265 of the primary societies serve the interests of particular communities. There were 97 societies for Nairs, 58 for Christians, 2 for Brahmins, 3 for Vellalas, 8 for Ezhavas, 13 for Christian fisherfolk, 29 for Arayans and Valans, 1 for Velans, 1 for Velars, 1 for Ganakans, 7 for Artisans, 39 for Pulayas and 6 for Parayars. The number of societies for depressed classes increased from 66 to 87. Taking at the average 5 relations to every member, the number of persons that may be taken to have come within the beneficial influence of co-operative movement is 1,48,070 and this works out to one in every 27 of the total population.

(ii) *Finance.* (*a*) *Working and share capital and reserve.*—The total working capital of the primary societies at the close of the year stood at Bh. Rs. 4,43,603, against Bh. Rs. 3,29,320 in 1097. The paid up share capital of all the primary societies together rose from Bh. Rs. 2,12,102 to Bh. Rs. 2,80,166, the increase being Bh. Rs. 68,064 or 32 per cent. The agricultural societies contributed Bh. Rs. 2,10,208 and the non-agricultural societies Bh. Rs. 69,958, against Bh. Rs. 1,52,863 and Bh. Rs. 59,239 respectively in 1097. The total reserve fund of all the primary societies together was Bh. Rs. 29,498 at the beginning of the year. It rose at the end of the year to Bh. Rs. 31,157 including undisposed of profits and other sums to the extent of Bh. Rs. 1,659. To this has to be added a sum of Bh. Rs. 13,451 arranged to be credited as per the audit orders of the year, thus raising the reserve fund to Bh. Rs. 44,608. Out of the total Reserve fund of Bh. Rs. 31,157, Bh. Rs. 15,774 is invested in the central bank and the balance sum of Bh. Rs. 15,383 remained with the respective societies and is being utilised as working capital.

(*b*) *Deposits.*—The deposits received by all the primary societies during the year, amounted to Bh. Rs. 39,514, against Bh. Rs. 26,225 in 1097 and repayments to Bh. Rs. 30,287, against Bh. Rs. 23,988. Speaking of agricultural societies separately, the deposits of members and non-members amounted to Bh. Rs. 16,950 and Bh. Rs. 8,723, against Bh. Rs. 11,857 and Bh. Rs. 1,384 respectively in 1097; the corresponding figures for non-agricultural societies stood at Bh. Rs. 11,711 and Bh. Rs. 2,130, against Bh. Rs. 9,808 and Bh. Rs. 3,176 respectively in the previous year.

(*c*) *Loans.*—Loans were issued by 376 primary societies during the year, aggregating in number to 11,338 and in amount to Bh. Rs. 3,42,002, the corresponding figures for 1097 being 243, 7,263 and 2,34,797 respectively. Of these, the agricultural societies issued 9,090 loans amounting to Bh. Rs. 2,59,877 while the non-agricultural societies issued 2,248 loans amounting to Bh. Rs. 82,125. Out of the amount of Bh. Rs. 3,42,002 loaned by primary societies, the central bank advanced only 10 per cent against $8\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in 1097. The societies thus depend for these transactions mostly on their own funds, *viz.* their collected share capital and the deposits they succeeded in attracting and on their reserve funds. Classified according to the purpose for which loans were advanced, Bh. Rs. 2,07,234 were for productive purposes, and Bh. Rs. 1,34,768 for non-productive purposes, but the bulk of the latter went for the discharge of prior debts. The increase in loans for productive purposes, especially for cultivation and for the purchase of cattle, raw materials &c., the larger number of loans of smaller sums between Bh. Rs. 100 and 200 and the grant of loans on personal security are noteworthy. The total amount of interest earned by the primary societies was Bh. Rs. 39,597, against Bh. Rs. 30,080 in 1097, although as already stated, the central bank earned only Bh. Rs. 7,547, against Bh. Rs. 7,047 in 1097, by way of interest. Of the interest earned by the primary

societies, agricultural societies earned Bh. Rs. 31,425 and non agricultural societies Bh. Rs. 8,172.

198. *Demand, collection and balance.*—The statement given below shows the demand, collection and balance under loans and interest of the primary societies for 1097 and 1098, the figures for the central bank being given in juxtaposition for purposes of comparison. In the figures given below, portions of loans for the repayment of which extensions have been granted in the year for sufficient grounds are also included in collections.

PRINCIPAL.

Societies.	Demand.						Collection.						Balance.						Percentage of balance to demand.		
	1097.			1098.			1097.			1098.			1097.			1098.			1097.	1098.	
	Bh. Rs.	ch.	c.	Bh. Rs.	ch.	c.	Bh. Rs.	ch.	c.	Bh. Rs.	ch.	c.	Bh. Rs.	ch.	c.	Bh. Rs.	ch.	c.			
Agricultural	2,08,260	20	13	3,01,260	16	13	1,12,710	22	1	1,78,100	22	0	95,549	22	1	1,23,159	23	5	45·8	40·9	3·6
Non-agricultural.	72,848	14	5	94,658	1	11	48,057	27	2	62,775	27	10	24,790	15	11	31,882	2	9	34·0	33·6	
Central Bank.	62,820	19	8	74,149	6	10	25,999	18	14	32,271	12	1	36,821	0	10	41,877	23	1	58·6	56·5	

INTEREST.

Societies.	Demand.						Collection.						Balance.						Percentage of balance to demand.		
	1097.			1098.			1097.			1098.			1097.			1098.			1097.	1098.	
	Bh. Rs.	ch.	c.	Bh. Rs.	ch.	c.	Bh. Rs.	ch.	c.	Bh. Rs.	ch.	c.	Bh. Rs.	ch.	c.	Bh. Rs.	ch.	c.			
Agricultural.	35,159	14	1	17,554	9	10	16,265	22	8	23,704	8	3	18,893	20	1	23,850	1	7	53·7	50·1	17·6
Non-agricultural.	9,017	5	15	11,491	23	3	5,042	23	4	7,190	6	14	3,974	11	3	4,301	16	5	44·0	37·4	
Central Bank.	10,741	2	15	11,588	0	14	5,455	9	15	6,811	17	8	5,285	21	8	4,776	11	14	49·2	41·2	

It will be seen from the statement that out of a total demand of Bh. Rs. 4,70,067 chs. 25 cash 2 under loans and Bh. Rs. 70,637 chs. 5 cash 3 under interest in all the primary societies and the central bank together, Bh. Rs. 2,73,148 chs. 4 cash 11 and Bh. Rs. 37,706 chs. 4 cash 1 were collected, leaving Bh. Rs. 1,96,919 chs. 20 cash. 7 and Bh. Rs. 32,931 ch. 1 cash 2 respectively as balances at the end of the year Although the percentages of arrears have gone down slightly from last year, the result being more satisfatory in the case of primary societies than in that of the central bank, the progress made has still to be characterised as poor. The Registrar attributes the poor results to unfavourable seasonal and trade conditions in addition to want of business habits not only among the co-operators but even among the committee members of societies. The staff of the department has been further strengthened by the appointment in 1099 of 2 more Inspectors and by contributions towards the appointment of one Inspector in the central bank and 4 Supervisors for supervising unions. Three honorary organisers have also been appointed. Under the revised rules issued under the Regulation, awards made by the Registrar could be summarily executed by the revenue authorities. In view of these facilities, the Registrar should be able by sustained and vigorous action and vigilance to effect considerable improvement in the work of collection both in the case of the central bank and in the case of the primary societies.

199. *Audit and Inspection* :—The Chief Inspector was in camp for 120 days and each of the Inspectors on an average for 273 days. Almost all the societies were

inspected by the Inspectors more than once and no society was left uninspected at least once. The final audit of all the societies was also completed by the Inspectors.

200. *Cost of working the Regulation.*—The total cost to Government of working the Regulation in 1098 was Rs. 25,228, against Rs. 26,880 in 1097. This gives Rs. 49 per society and 4·5 per cent. of the working capital of the societies, the corresponding figures for 1097 being 73 and 6·5 respectively. This comparative fall in the working charges is due to the increase in the number of societies.

201. *Progress of the movement.*—The subjoined Statement shows the rapid spread of the movement during the quinquennium among all classes of the population:—

Particulars.	1091 1918—19	1095 1919—20	1096 1920—21	1097 1921—22	1098 1922—23
Total number of societies ...	101	177	266	367	518
Central societies ...	1	1	1	1	1+1 (a)
Agricultural do. ...	82	143	214	299	392
Non-agricultural do. ...	18	33	51	66	119
Supervising unions ...	...	...	...	1	5
Limited liability societies ...	50	100	174	205	246
Unlimited do. ...	51	77	92	162	272
Societies for depressed classes ...	11	16	14	66	87
Stores societies ...	6	8	6	5	5
Other forms ...	...	...	3	3	7
Number of taluks in which co-operative societies are working ...	21	28	33	33	284
Total number of members ...	6,525	11,725	17,237	21,882	29,761
Average number of members per society ...	70	80	76	74	67
Aggregate working capital of societies in Bh. Rs. ...	1,87,896	2,95,060	3,37,321	4,16,134	5,61,217
Average working capital per society in Bh. Rs. ...	2,087	1,762	1,499	1,407	1,264
Total paid up share capital of societies in Bh. Rs. ...	56,621	1,08,998	1,69,829	2,31,221	3,00,676
Average of do. per society in Bh. Rs. ...	629	741	755	781	677
Total reserve fund of societies in Bh. Rs. ...	8,030	15,648	23,793	33,646	49,482
Average of do. per society in Bh. Rs. ...	89	106	105	114	111
Total of deposits in societies in Bh. Rs. ...	30,204	35,764	52,045	44,679	1,34,230
Loans issued by the central bank no. ...	14	26	73	52	66
Do. amount in Bh. Rs. ...	16,150	28,700	34,970	27,794	57,510
Interest earned by the central bank in Bh. Rs. ...	5,392	5,822	6,516	7,047	7,547
Net profit earned by central bank in Bh. Rs. ...	2,299	2,697	3,158	3,356	2,898
Loans issued by primary societies no. ...	1,716	3,680	6,082	7,263	11,338
Do. amount in Bh. Rs. ...	72,033	1,39,166	2,03,655	2,34,797	3,42,002
Interest earned by the primary societies in Bh. Rs. ...	8,803	13,690	21,436	30,080	39,597
Net profit earned by do. in Bh. Rs. ...	8,361	13,270	17,882	25,507	33,366
Arrears pending collection at the end of the year by the central bank in Bh. Rs. ...	34,371	37,782	34,776	36,821	41,878
Percentage of balance to demand—central bank ...	62·0	70·0	54·0	58·6	56·5
Arrears by primary societies in Bh. Rs. ...	38,033	47,366	78,388	1,20,340	1,55,042
Percentage of balance to demand by do. ...	45·0	36·0	36·7	42·8	39·2
Expenditure on the department in Bh. Rs. ...	11,153	17,304	20,316	26,880	24,785

† The reductions due to redistribution of taluks and consequent reduction in number.
(a) One Central Weaving Society.

The movement has, however, yet touched but the mere fringe of the problem of agricultural indebtedness, relief having been given in the direction in the year to the extent of Bh. Rs. 1,23,647 only. Much more remains to be done in this direction and the object can be achieved only if the movement attracts much greater capital from the investing public than at present. The number of urban banks increased from one to five. The agricultural societies which are particularly flourishing, deal with such useful matters as the joint sale of agricultural produce, and production and sale of implements and manures. Some of the societies have opened dispensaries and schools and are conducting them with tolerable success. The popularity of the movement among the depressed classes is another very encouraging feature as is evidenced by the fact that there were seventeen societies for the benefit

of the Araya community, twelve for Valans, thirteen for Coast Christian fishermen, thirty-nine for Pulayas and six for Parayas and Sambavars. The number of industrial societies increased from four to eight. The Parur Weaving Co-operative Society which was conducting hand-loom weaving industry on a factory scale earned a profit of Bh. Rs. 700 and recouped the losses of the two previous years. The Onattukara Sri Vivekanandavilasam Co-operative Society continued to do fairly good work in advancing loans to members for purchase of yarn to the extent of Bh. Rs. 3,937. The remaining industrial societies, have either just started or have not made themselves felt so far. During the year, three societies were registered for the municipal employees at Quilon, Alleppey and Parur, two societies for factory employees at Quilon and ten for Government servants. Distributive societies are however not progressing. Of the five Stores societies on the rolls at the close of 1097, two which had not started work failed to work in 1098 also. In the Trivandrum Co-operative Distributive Society and Stores, which is the largest of the kind in Travancore, the number of members rose from 520 to 544 and the value of the goods purchased from Bh. Rs. 82,346 to Bh. Rs. 88,893, but the net profits fell from Bh. Rs. 837 to Bh. Rs. 435. The remaining two stores *viz.*, the Quilon Co operative Society and Stores and the Vadiviswaram Urban Co-operative Stores, kept on working and earned small profits. The Registrar has, after examination, reported that no stores can succeed without efficient management and the untiring support and loyalty of the members. He thinks that the real cause could be found in defective management and suggests that a full-time paid manager with small workable committees to advise him in the different branches of the stores work would be the best remedy for the existing evils. The Registrar has been directed to induce the Trivandrum Co-operative Distributive Society and Stores to give his suggestion a trial. Twenty-seven societies worked at a loss and their total loss amounted to Bh. Rs. 585, the corresponding figures for 1097 being 15 and 1,360 respectively. Twenty-two of these societies were newly started in the year. The loss incurred by the new societies came to Bh. Rs. 229 and that by the five old societies to Bh. Rs. 356. Three societies viz., the Parur Co-operative Society, the Aiyroor Co-operative Society, and the Mayyanad Co-operative Society which contributed a large portion of the total loss in the previous year, worked better and earned higher profits. All the remaining societies worked at a profit.

202. *Special features.*—Local and special conferences of societies were held in the year and were found useful for intensive propaganda work and the starting of supervising unions. The Araya and Vala Co-operative Societies held a conference at Ambalapuzha under the presidency of Rao Bahadur M. Govindan of the Madras Fisheries department. Lectures illustrated by lantern slides were given at Trivandrum during the Sree Mulam Popular Assembly week. Similar lectures were delivered at Mavelikara, Tiruvalla, Kottayam and Changanachery also. Articles were contributed to the Travancore Economic Journal on co-operation and allied subjects. The rules under the Co-operative Regulation were revised. The main features of the new rules are (1) arbitration awards are made executable summarily by the revenue authorities ; (2) the Registrar is invested with powers to assign dividends in the case of unlimited liability societies and (3) powers are reserved to him to curtail the rate of dividend in the case of limited liability societies. A scheme for utilising the services of honorary co-operative organisers to help in the organisation, supervision and inspection of societies was sanctioned and has been brought into operation.

FACTORIES.

203. There were 157 factories at the end of 1098, against 146 in 1097. Of these, 49 were for the manufacture of black tea and 1 for curing cardamoms in the Devicolam and Peermade taluks. Of the remaining 107, 40 were in the Trivandrum Division, 42 in the Quilon Division and 25 in the Kottayam Division. These 107 factories were engaged in the manufacture of soda water, bricks, tiles, coir yarn, coir matting, tea and rubber, cotton spinning and weaving, extraction of cocoanut oil and monazite, milling rice and husking paddy and in the preparation of dressed

palmyra fibre for making brushes. 8 factories were worked by water power, 35 by steam, 25 by oil, 3 by steam and oil, 3 by steam and water, 17 by gas, 11 by electricity, 11 by gas and oil, 6 by steam and manual labour, 15 by manual labour, 1 by coal, 1 by furnace and 21 by tile working machines.

The total number of hands employed was 25,861 which includes 1,721 women and 7,535 children. The average daily wages ranged from As. 2 to Rs. 2¾. The dura ion of work varied from 3 to 12 hours a day. The District Magistrates and the Medical Officers inspected the factories within their respective jurisdiction. Building accommodation, sanitary arrangements &c., were satisfactory.

TRADE.

204. *Value.*—The value of external trade was Bh. Rs. 13,33,36,756, against Bh. Rs. 12,34,65,157 in 1097. Of the total trade, the value of exports was Bh. Rs. 8,26,77,709 or 62 per cent., against 60 per cent. in 1097 and that of imports Bh. Rs. 5,06,59,047 or 38 per cent., against 40 per cent. in 1097.

205. *Routes.*—20·39 per cent. of the external trade was carried on by sea, 46·04 per cent by backwater, 22·84 per cent. by land and 10·73 per cent. by railway, against 17·87, 50·59, 21·69 and 9·85 respectively in 1097.

206. *Exports and Imports.*—The sub-joined statement compares the principal exports and imports for the two years 1097 and 1098:—

Article.		Exports. 1097. Quantity.	Exports. 1097. Value. Bh. Rs.	Exports. 1098. Quantity.	Exports. 1098. Value. Bh. Rs.
Copra	cwts.	5,65,059	1,37,14,184	3,64,396	81,98,881
Cocoanuts	No.	1,70,87,588	11,60,229	1,17,41,432	9,56,258
Coir	cwts.	5,72,400	55,87,59	6,25,494	93,89,718
Cables	do.	438	4,381	541	5,397
Coir fibre	do.	3,448	31,478	2,712	27,116
Cocoanut husk	do.	5,200	41,627	3,661	29,293
Cocoanut oil	do.	1,65,700	76,27,034	3,92,231	73,54,321
Plantains	do.	2,95,848	16,35,010	2,14,865	10,76,579
Arecanuts	cwts.	8,547	8,00,972	7,228	6,52,728
Jaggery	cwts.	85,142	8,51,462	1,06,317	10,63,159
Coffee	lbs.	81,573	21,412	2,55,705	87,891
Ginger	cwts.	75,284	16,90,761	65,370	9,46,166
Hides	No.	2,10,475	2,04,424	2,36,288	2,57,018
Fish	cwts.	1,77,063	17,70,266	2,41,858	28,62,453
Tamarind	do.	64,081	7,69,544	46,212	5,51,561
Molasses	do.	46,773	2,81,070	35,347	2,12,079
Pepper	cts.	38,315	38,31,325	46,557	46,55,730
Timber	c. ft.	11,92,488	12,30,710	..	12,27,754
Coir mat	cwts.	1,10,527	26,38,151	1,45,021	31,18,202
Coir matting	yds.	25,41,019	22,30,802	25,97,550	27,78,214
Piece goods	..	..	4,77,372	..	5,70,971
Cyl. goods	cwts.	12,841	9,40,518	1,789	10,28,553
Tea	lbs.	2,01,55,919	1,27,02,412	2,70,16,159	2,21,31,096
Rubber	do.	29,41,891	25,81,941	33,16,116	28,87,392
Other articles	..	..	1,01,57,165	..	1,02,87,117
Total...		..	7,40,89,586	..	8,26,77,709

Articles.		Imports. 1097. Quantity.	Imports. 1097. Value. Bh. Rs.	Imports. 1098. Quantity.	Imports. 1098. Value. Bh. Rs.
Piece goods	..	..	12,72,553	..	45,66,421
Thread	cwts.	..	11,30,057	..	4,18,237
Cotton goods	..	..	9,90,846	..	10,43,760
Rice	cwts.	12,64,901	1,36,46,517	12,94,435	1,37,84,519
Paddy	do.	15,16,137	90,40,520	15,31,543	91,02,195
Tobacco	cts.	19,523	29,67,571	19,432	38,29,063
Hardware	..	..	14,52,947	..	11,27,818
Provisions	..	..	3,78,370	..	92,260
Machinery	..	..	2,10,925	..	3,04,142
Salt	lbs.	6,17,942	4,52,706	5,36,832	3,20,522
Gingelly oil	..	..	3,56,782	..	2,42,658
Glassware	..	..	68,905	..	94,872
Liquors	lbs.	15,563	2,02,933	15,926	2,12,689
Sundries	..	..	1,42,53,939	..	1,51,96,345
Total...		..	4,06,75,357	..	5,06,59,047

The total value of the articles exported and imported by the Trivandrum-Shencotta Railway was Bh. Rs. 1,33,64,631, against Bh. Rs. 1,21,56,492 in 1097. The per capita value of the imports was Bh. Rs. 12·4 and that of the exports Bh. Rs. 20·4, against Bh. Rs. 12·3 and Bh. Rs. 18·5 respectively in 1097. The total value of external trade was greater than that of 1097 by Bh. Rs. 98,71,599. The trade in the produce of the cocoanut tree the duty on which alone formed 59·6 per cent. of the collections from dutiable exports amounted to Bh. Rs. 2,70,45,846, against Bh. Rs. 3,12,04,305 in 1097, showing a decrease of Bh. Rs. 41,58,459. The value of rice and paddy imported during the year was Bh. Rs. 2,28,86,714, against Bh. Rs. 2,26, 87,037 in 1097, the increase being Bh. Rs. 1,99,677. The export of tea during the year increased by 74,20,241 lbs. The quantity of rubber exported also increased by 4,18,225 lbs.

207. *Direction.*—The direction of the external trade is shown in the sub-joined statement:—

Countries.	Exports. Bh. Rs.	Imports. Bh. Rs.	Total. Bh. Rs.	Precentage. 1097	Precentage. 1098
British India.	7,48,85,811	4,78,28,476	12,27,14,287	94·14	92·03
Foreign Countries.					
1 Pondicherry and Marseilles	54,951	3,260	58,211	·04	·04
2 Ceylon	9,33,542	24,89,870	34,23,412	1·52	2·57
3 The United Kingdom	25,80,142	3,08,922	28,89,064	2·00	2·17
4 America	20,06,323	5,212	20,11,533	·72	1·51
5 Other countries	22,16,940	23,307	22,40,247	1·58	1·68
Total	77,91,898	28,30,571	1,06,22,469	5·86	7·97
Grand total	8,26,77,709	5,06,59,047	13,33,36,756		

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

MARINE.

208. *Shipping.*—Particulars regarding steamers and country craft that called at the ports are given below:—

Ports.	No. of steamers. 1098	No. of steamers. 1097	No. of country craft. 1098	No. of country craft. 1097	Tonnage. 1098	Tonnage. 1097
Alleppey ...	152	110	77	89	4,26,153	3,10,585
Quilon ...	11	2	67	67	37,095	13,202
Trivandrum ...	14	12	2	12	37,352	42,640
Colachel ..	15	5	12	13	48,563	15,949
Total ...	192	129	158	181	5,49,163	3,82,376

The increase in the number of steamers was due to the increased rates of landing and shipping dues levied at the Port of Cochin. The small reduction in country craft is reported to be due to the competition of coasting steamers.

209. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The total collections amounted to Rs. 32,428, against Rs. 23,852 in 1097 and the total expenditure to Rs. 30,644, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,784.

210. *Improvement of Ports.*—The formation of a Conservancy Board for the Alleppey Port is under consideration. As the necessary standards and derricks did not arrive, the steam winches and boiler got down for Alleppey Pier could not be fitted up. A section of the tramway line on the Pier was removed and new flange rails laid down. In the Port of Trivandrum, a derrick crane was newly fitted up on the Pier and the question of widening and extending the same and providing it with two more derricks engaged attention. At present, the convenience afforded at this port for landing and shipping consists solely in the use of steam cranes for which a fee is charged. Proposals have been called for, for providing all conveniences contemplated under the Ports Regulation, I of 1094 and levying the prescribed landing

and shipping dues. The light exhibited from the base of the flagstaff at the Colachel Port has proved very serviceable to shipping and fishermen. At the Srimulapuram Port, a masonry pillar has been erected to indicate the position of the wreck of the steamer 'Zinnia'. The position of the wreck has been surveyed and notices have been issued, including information to the Hydrographic department. The old flagstaff at the port has been ordered to be dismantled.

211. *Boundary Pillars, Beacons and Buoys.*—The south boundary pillar at Alleppey washed away during the monsoon of 1095, has been replaced by a new one of iron framing covered on the seaward side with galvanized sheet iron. The Quilon Buoys and the Patna Rock Buoy at Colachel were removed for the monsoon on the 15th May and replaced in position on the 5th October and 27th September 1922, respectively.

212. *Ships and cargo boats.*—No seagoing vessels were built or registered. Of the vessels registered previously, 'Kaliyan Pasha' 'Vijayalaxmi' and 'Bhagialaxmi', were sold and registered *de novo* outside the State. At Alleppey, there were 25 cargo boats borne on the register at the close of the year, of which 3 ceased to exist and 6 were built and registered during the year.

213. *Port Rules.*—Rules for the guidance of Port Officials and Masters of vessels, including rules for the medical inspection of vessels, have been published in the Gazette for criticism.

214. *Casualties to shipping.*—During the cyclone in November last, there were 4 casualties to shipping. The schooners 'Sivakumaraswami' and 'Flor-de-mar', the Dhoni 'Vijialaxmi' and the Brigantine 'Mahomed Bhagialaxmi', were overtaken by the cyclone. The first was wrecked off Vizhinjam, but the crew swam ashore and escaped, the second was abandoned by the crew who were picked up by steamer 'Ulla' and the sinking ship was brought to the Port of Trivandrum by salvors; the third, stranded at Srimulapuram, received no material damage and was subsequently refloated; and the last mentioned vessel foundered off Cape Comorin; three of the crew drifted to the shore on a plank, two were rescued and seven were missing.

215. *Monsoon Port.*—The Alleppey Port was closed for the South West Monsoon on the 23rd May and the Monsoon Port was, as in the previous year, opened at Porakkad, in the middle of July. Seven steamers called at this port and 4 were warned off, owing to wet weather. It was closed on the 21st August, when shipping was resumed at Alleppey.

216. *Weather.*—The weather was abnormal with frequent unsettled periods, particularly during October, November, January and May. A cyclonic storm passed over South Travancore at the end of November causing some destruction to shipping and damage on land. The Principal Port Officer reports that 'it would appear that the storm formed off Colombo on or about the 29th November and travelled to the N. N. W., the centre passing into Travancore near, and to the eastward of, Cape Comorin, thence N. W., to the eastward of Trivandrum, and out to sea near Quilon on the night of November 30th.'

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.

217. The total expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 28,42,266 including the expenditure under suspense heads, of which the expenditure under P. W. D. was Rs. 26,06,457 and that under Maramat was Rs. 2,35,809, against Rs. 37,29,444 or Rs. 31,42,539 by the former and Rs. 5,86,905 by the latter in 1097.

The Chief Engineer's Department.

218. *Personnel.*—Mr. R. Everard, Chief Engineer, continued to be in charge of the department from the 1st Chingam to 25th Chingam 1098. He proceeded on combined leave for 6 months from the 26th Chingam 1098, preparatory to retirement and retired from the service from the 26th Kumbham 1098. Mr. K. V. Natesa

Aiyar, Senior Executive Engineer, First Grade, was appointed to act as Chief Engineer and was in charge of the department from the 26th Chingam 1098. He was confirmed as Chief Engineer, with effect from the 26th Kumbham 1098. A temporary Sub-Engineership was created for the Delhi Palace works with effect from the 4th Karkadakam 1098 and Mr. P. J. Thomas, Supervisor, First Grade, was appointed to the post.

The revision of pay of the non-gazetted staff and the re-organisation of the department came into effect only from the 1st Kanni 1098. The abolition of 6 gazetted appointments (5 engineers and 1 manager) and 17 other executive subordinates should have resulted in an annual saving of over half a lakh of rupees, but the actual saving on account of the reorganisation was Rs. 3,765 only per annum, as most of the savings was counterbalanced by increases in the pay and prospects of the non-gazetted staff.

There were important alterations in the jurisdiction of divisions and sub-divisions consequent on the re-organisation. The Southern Division was abolished and its sub-divisions distributed between the Kodayar Project Division and the Trivandrum Division. The canal sub-division was abolished with its five sections and the canal work was distributed among the ordinary sub-divisions in which the canals lie, under the control of the respective Division Officers. The number of P. W. D. Sections was reduced from 57 to 47.

219. *Budget grant and Expenditure.*—The total grant sanctioned for 1098 was Rs. 27,56,651 and the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 26,89,794. The following statement compares the expenditure of 1098 with that of 1097. It will be seen that while the expenditure on original works 'buildings' which could generally wait, was markedly less, the fall in the expenditure on original works 'communications' was not quite so marked. It will also be seen that there was no stinting in the expenditure on maintenance of existing buildings and communications and that there was a marked improvement in the expenditure on Minor Irrigation works.

Service Heads.	Original construction and improvements and special repairs.		Periodical repairs and maintenance.		Total.	
	1097	1098	1097	1098	1097	1098
1. Buildings ...	5,64,361	2,97,084	1,28,872	1,31,500	6,93,233	4,28,584
2. Communications ...	8,86,752	6,68,637	7,17,760	7,25,820	16,04,512	13,94,457
3. Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	64,487	32,375	49,252	48,695	1,13,739	81,070
	14,098	57,767	18,466	12,918	32,564	70,685
4. Irrigation (Minor) ...					41,385	22,913
5. Reproductive works ...	41,385	22,913	...	...	1,18,240	1,47,408
(a) Capital ...	57,310	89,123	60,930	58,285		
(b) Revenue ...						
Total.....	16,28,393	11,67,899	9,75,280	9,77,218	26,03,673	21,45,117
6. Delhi Palace ...	...	...	...	...	...	11,015
7. Railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,522
8. Chakay Satrom work not adjusted during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	329
					...	21,64,983
9. Tools and Plant ..	...	..	...	...	1,13,376	57,245
10. Establishment ...	...	..	..	...	4,84,308	4,67,566
			...	...	32,01,357	26,89,794
11. Gross outlay ...	..	...	—	...	—30,598	—50,672
Suspense heads ...	...	...	...	...	31,70,759	26,39,122
Total actual expenditure for the year ...	...	...				
Deduct from Capital outlay on project, receipts on account of sale proceeds of tank beds &c. ...	..	...	...	...	—28,220	32,665
					31,42,539	26,06,457

220. *Buildings.*—The expenditure on original works including special repairs was Rs. 2,97,084, against Rs. 5,64,361 in 1097. As already remarked, original building works could wait and the amount allotted for them generally depends upon finances.

Among the important works that were in progress during the year, may be mentioned the additional block in the Training College, the new Arts College Hostel building, H. G. E. School for boys in Nagercoil and the new General Hospital buildings in Trivandrum. The work of constructing a Palace in Delhi for His Highness the Maha Raja was given on contract to Messrs. Martin & Company of Calcutta and the work is in progress. The construction of the Shashtiabdhapurthi Memorial Institute on the maidan behind the Public Offices, was undertaken as a contribution work, the year's outlay being Rs. 3,925.

221. *Communications.*—The expenditure of Rs. 7,25,820 incurred on maintenance during the year was distributed as follows :—

		Rs.			Rs.
Main roads	...	5,92,410	Traces	...	13,739
Village roads	...	28,413	Canals	....	68,647
			Ferries	...	32,611

The lengths of communications maintained during the year were :—

		Miles.			*Miles.*
Main roads	...	2,756	Traces	...	557
Village roads	...	1,287	Canals	...	204

The average cost of maintenance was Rs. 241·3 per mile for main roads, Rs. 22·1 for village roads, Rs. 24·21 for traces and Rs. 332·7 for canals.

The outlay on communications—original works including special repairs—amounted to Rs. 6,68,637 and was distributed as follows :—

		Rs.			Rs.
Roads	...	4,08,466	Bridges and culverts	...	1,74,662
Traces	...	1,736	Canals	...	73,923
Ferries	...	2,292	Miscellaneous	...	7,558

The bulk of expenditure by the P. W. D. *i. e.*, over half the gross expenditure was on 'Communications'.

Improvement to the Palacozha-Todupuza road absorbed a sum of Rs. 17,050 during the year and metalling work was completed for four miles. An outlay of Rs. 30,000 was incurred on the work of opening a cart road from Kumili to Devicolam, especially on the portion from Devicolam to Periakanal and the work made progress. The outlay incurred on the work of constructing a road from Poovanakadavu to Cherukolepuzha amounted to Rs. 16,006, and the road made fit for traffic for the first eight miles and the last three miles. An expenditure of Rs. 14,215 was incurred in connection with the extension of the road system in Alleppey.

In connection with improvements to the Quilon-Alleppey road, an expenditure of Rs. 19,328 was incurred on improvements to the 2nd, 3rd and 7th sections of the road. The portion of the road from Haripad to Karuvatta was opened for traffic.

An outlay of Rs. 2,256 was incurred for opening roads to the following villages for the use of the Sambavars of Nanjanad:—

(1) Vembathurchery.
(2) Poolankuzhychery.
(3) Attakulamchery.
(4) Vadakarasankuzhi.
(5) Marukalchery.

Fifty-six miles of ryots' roads were taken over for maintenance in the Tiruvalla taluk. The construction of bridges and culverts on ryots' roads

taken over were also in progress. In the Kottayam Division, a sum of Rs. 13,377 was spent on such works in 1098. The question of survey and transfer to poramboke of the lands surrendered for these roads and of the staff required for doing the work is under the consideration of Government.

Under bridges, the work of reconstructing the collapsed bridge at Thondara, 78th mile M. C. road, was completed and the bridge opened for traffic with an outlay of Rs. 16,328 during the year. An expenditure of Rs. 13,724 was incurred on the construction of the bridge over Varattar river on the 77th mile, M. C. Road. The level of the platform was raised and the concreting of the two spans was also arranged for.

Under canals, an expenditure of Rs. 41,088 was incurred during the year on the Alleppey—Shertalla Canal Project. The canal was excavated fully for two miles and a half at the Alleppey end and was begun to be used in that length. Excavation in the rest of the third mile was in progress. The road on the west bank of the canal along the 1st mile was nearly completed. Inlets on the east bank of the 2nd mile were finished as well as one inlet on the west bank.

222. *Irrigation.*—The expenditure on irrigation amounted to Rs. 2,41,006, of which Rs. 70,685 was on minor works and Rs. 1,70,721 on the Kodayar Project works. Of the latter amount, the outlay on the capital account of the Project was Rs. 22,913 and the working expenses or revenue account amounted to Rs. 1,47,408.

(1) *Minor Irrigation (or Protective Irrigation).*—The expenditure on minor irrigation works during the year was Rs. 70,685 against, Rs 32,564 in 1097. This is a satisfactory feature of the year. Out of Rs. 70,685, the amount spent on original works including special repairs under minor irrigation was Rs. 57,767, against Rs. 14,098 in 1097. Works awaiting execution for several years, were taken up. Special mention should be made of the protection, from submersion, afforded in 1098 to the wet lands in the Kallada valley at an expenditure of Rs. 9,766 and of the improvement and restoration works done in the channels and tanks in the Trivandrum, Neyyattinkara, Vilavancode and old Eraniel taluks. Tank restoration works in the Shencotta taluk were in progress during the year. Works were executed in the Sathiakulam group, and the Samburvadagara group, in the Hariharanadi basin.

The necessity for appointing a separate temporary staff for the investigation of irrigation works and the preparation of estimates for the same has been urged upon Government by the Chief Engineer and a small staff has now been sanctioned.

(2) *Kodayar Project.*—The total capital outlay on the Project during the year was Rs. 28,482 inclusive of the establishment and tools and plant charges adjusted to the Project. Against this, a sum of Rs. 32,665 was realised from the sale of tank beds &c. Thus the net result is a credit of Rs. 4,183 to the capital account. The total expenditure on the Project till the end of 1098 was thus Rs. 81,00,609. The gross receipts during the year under Revenue Account of the Project amounted to Rs. 1,73,549—Rs. 4,200 being direct receipts of the P. W. D. and Rs. 1,69,340 being the cess due to irrigation and realised by the Revenue department. The working expenses of the Project amounted to Rs. 1,83,855 inclusive of establishment and tools and plant charges.

The total area irrigated in 1098 for which water cess was levied was 51,807 acres, against 50,529 acres in 1097.

223. *Establishment.*—The total charges on account of establishment amounted to Rs. 4,67,566 which bears a ratio of 21·6 per cent. to the expenditure on works (inclusive of land compensation), against 18·6 in the previous year. The rise in the per centage in 1098 is accounted for by the fact that the grant for the P. W. D. for the year was less than that for 1097.

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

Gross Outlay on works.	Land Compensation.		Gross Outlay on works excluding land compensation.	Establishment.		Tools and Plant.	
	Charges.	Per cent.		Charges.	Per cent.	Charges.	Per cent.
21,64,983	49,562	2·28	21,15,421	4,67,566	22·10	57,245	2·70

224. *Miscellaneous*.—The revenue realised from the working of the Public Canals and Ferries Regulation amounted to Rs. 57,941, against Rs. 69,026 in 1097. Under tolls on roads, a sum of Rs. 70,398 was realised, against Rs. 57,606 in 1097. Rules for the occupation of Travellers' Bungalows and Camp sheds were revised during the year. All Camp sheds were thrown open to the travelling public on payment of the fees fixed for second class Travellers' Bungalows. Considerable reduction was effected in the P. W. D. Workshop charges by securing orders for furniture from all Government departments and thereby increasing the out-turn in the Workshop and utilizing in this way timber not useful for building purposes, remaining in the hands of the department. Closer scrutiny was exercised in checking estimates as regards quantities, rates and designs, thus reducing cost of works without detracting from their usefulness. Rules governing the Irrigation Boards in the Kodayar area were finally issued and the formation of the Boards was commenced. Defects in the rules under the Irrigation Regulation were remedied. A committee of officials and non officials was appointed to report on the condition of irrigation works in the Trivandrum taluk and to make suggestions as regards their improvement.

The Chief Engineer was on tour for 112 days, against 177 in the previous year.

THE MARAMAT DEPARTMENT.

225. The expenditure under Maramat during the year was Rs. 2,35,809. Out of this, the expenditure under Maramat department proper was Rs. 2,04,916 and that on account of establishment and contingencies for palaces, bungalows and satroms amounted to Rs. 30,893.

The operations of the Maramat department during the year related to :—

(1) Maramat works proper, and

(2) Maramat works relating to Devaswoms.

226. *Maramat works proper*.—The total grant for Maramat works for the year was Rs. 1,58,050, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,53,378, against Rs. 1,42,640 and Rs. 1,31,480 respectively in 1097.

Among the important Maramat works completed during the year may be mentioned the construction of a Satrom at Kumaracoil in the Padmanabhapuram Circle, and the construction of a new building in the Mampally Kottaram at Vaikam in the Kottayam Circle. The restoration of the Palace buildings at Tiruvattar, the work of providing cement concrete flooring to the Sreebali Mandapam in the Sri Padmanabhasvami temple, Trivandrum, and the provision of an enclosure wall to the Mampally Kottaram are some of the important Maramat works in progress during the year.

227. *Devaswom Maramat works*.—The total grant for Devaswom Maramat works for 1098 was Rs. 2,13,433, while the actual expenditure was only Rs. 1,33,890 resulting in a lapse of Rs. 79,543.

Among the Devaswom Maramat works completed during the year may be mentioned the temple works at Ottasekharamangalam and Veeranacavu in the Trivandrum Circle, Mambazhattura temple works in the Quilon Circle and the reconstruction of the Vilakkumatam of the Ambalapuzha temple in the Haripad Circle.

The work of repairs to the terrace of the Cape temple, the temple works at Airur, Chengannur, and the reconstruction of the Haripad temple are some of the important works in progress during the year.

A lump sum grant of Rs. 12,830 was made in the Budget for 1098 for the restoration of Minor Devaswoms in the State, preference being given to works in respect of which the people interested agreed to contribute half the cost of restoration. Eleven such works were in progress during the year with a total expenditure of Rs. 6,757, against the grant of Rs. 12,830. The following three works were completed :—

(1) Stone Mandapam to the Srimulanathaswami temple, Samboorvadakara, in Quilon Circle,

(2) Nagari temple; and

(3) Vathallur temple in the Haripad Circle.

228. *General*.—Mr. K. V. Natesa Aiyar, Executive Engineer, First Grade was in charge of the department till the 24th Chingam 1098. On his appointment as Chief Engineer in succession to Mr. R. Everard, Mr. O. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, was appointed to succeed Mr. Natesa Aiyar in the Maramat department; and Mr. Ramaswami Aiyar was in charge of the department for the rest of the year. The Maramat works relating to Devaswoms, Palaces and Charitable institutions which were under the control of the Maramat Engineer during 1097, continued to be attended to by the Maramat department in 1098 also, but, with the formation of a separate department for Devaswoms from 1st Chingam 1098 and the creation of a separate Devaswom fund, all Devaswom works excepting annual repairs and maintenance works, are carried out by the Maramat department with funds placed at its disposal from the Devaswom fund, the accounts thereof being kept distinct from those relating to Maramat proper. The excepted Devaswom works are attended to by the Devaswom staff.

RAILWAY.

229. The net receipts of the entire line from Shencotta to Trivandrum for 1098 M. E. were not sufficient for the payment of the guaranteed interest on the capital raised in England for the construction of the Shencotta—Quilon section. Government had therefore to pay a sum of Rs. 1,01,095 during the year, against Rs. 1,56,720 in 1097.

The survey for the extension of the Railway from Trivandrum to Nagercoil was started during the year by Mr. G. Marini who was specially engaged for the purpose and the survey is in progress.

ANCHAL.

230. *Anchal Offices and Letter Boxes*.—7 anchal offices and 12 letter boxes were newly opened during the year, while 2 offices and 3 letter boxes were abolished. Thus, there were 237 anchal offices and 333 letter boxes at the end of the year, against 232 and 324 respectively at the end of 1097. The anchal offices consisted of 181 permanent departmental offices, 1 departmental experimental office, 11 non-departmental experimental offices and 44 non-departmental offices.

231. *Mail Line*.—The length of the mail line at the end of 1098 remained the same *viz.*, 1,252⅜ miles. Mails were transported by railway for 110½ miles, by motor cars for 128½ miles and by runners for 1,013⅓ miles. The runner service is

kept up in the interior where cheap or regular motor transport is not available and between Kottayam and Parur on the main line owing to the difficulty in securing reliable motor service there.

232. *Articles handled.*—Articles of all kinds handled by the department, excluding money orders, rose to 1,57,61,739 from 1,53,32,892 in 1097. These include letters, anchal cards and newspapers. Private articles numbered 1,28,05,877 and official and privileged ones 29,55,862.

233. *Delivery of Articles.*—1,56,95,232 articles were delivered showing an increase of 4,27,238 over the previous year and giving an average of 29,119 to each delivery peon, against 28,538 in 1097. This works out at 79 articles per head per diem, against 78 in the previous year.

234. *Value Payable Articles.*—Of the articles handled, 1,12,112 were sent value-payable, the corresponding figures for 1097 being 1,16,658. Of these, 7,880 articles were sent to the Cochin State. Including the undelivered balance of 1097 and the number received from Cochin, the total number of such articles for delivery was 1,15,845. Of these, 79,729 were delivered and 33,922 were refused and returned to the senders, leaving an undelivered balance of 2,194 articles.

235. *Hundies.*—All the 237 anchal offices were doing hundy business. 3,03,331 hundies of the value of Rs. 40,23,763 consisting of 2,83,112 inland hundies (inclusive of land and other revenue hundies) covering Rs. 38,42,251 and Rs. 20,219 foreign hundies for Rs. 1,81,512 were issued against 2,99,772 for Rs. 37,88,959 in 1097. 2,95,037 hundies for Rs. 39,29,519 were paid against 2,96,015 for Rs. 37,12,693 in 1097. 2,693 hundies were refused and 659 unclaimed and were returned to the senders, the corresponding figures for 1097 being 2861 and 845. 17 hundies were disowned by the remitters also. Revenue hundies numbered 4,979 and were valued at Rs. 26,954 against 4,058 worth Rs. 25,846. The understanding with Cochin for the reciprocal payment of hundies which terminated with the end of 1098, was renewed for another year. Hundies of the value of Rs. 1,78,122 issued in this State were paid in Cochin and hundies issued in that State worth Rs. 90,476 were paid in Travancore.

236. *Savings Bank.*—Savings bank business was newly introduced in 25 additional anchal offices, and including these, 72 anchal offices were doing this work at the end of 1098. The number of transactions rose from 20,014 to 22,939 under deposits and from 21,408 to 24,824 under withdrawals. The details of these transactions are merged in those of the working of the Sirkar savings banks which includes the savings bank work done by the treasuries as well.

237. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The receipts of the department rose from Rs. 2,96,140 to Rs. 2,97,600, showing an increase of Rs. 1,460 over the previous year and Rs. 20,708 over 1096. The working charges of the department fell from Rs. 2,76,929 to Rs. 2,71,323 showing a plus balance of Rs. 26,277. The cost of stationery, printing and manufacture of stamps to be debited to the department, however, amounted to Rs. 76,395. Including this cost, the department worked at a net deficit of Rs. 50,118, against Rs. 61,134 in 1097.

238. *Dead Letter Office.*—The number of covers received in the Dead Letter Office was 36,249, against 34,522 in 1097. Of these, 95, against 44 in 1097, bore no addresses. The value of stamps and other articles found in the covers opened and returned to the senders amounted to Rs. 21, against Rs. 402 in the previous year. 73 articles were redirected to the addressees and 2,714 articles were finally deposited as 'dead'.

239. *Conduct of Anchal officials.*—There was no prosecutions of the officers of the department. 340 complaints against anchal subordinates were received from the public, of which 223 were disposed of and 117 were pending enquiry. Of the number disposed of, 101 ended in punishment and 122 were found groundless. 3 subordinates of the department were dismissed and 30 suspended.

240. *General.*—Part II of the Anchal Manual is about to issue and Part III is under scrutiny.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS.

241. Twenty one Patents in respect of the following inventions were sealed during the year :—

1. Driving and controlling mechanism for power operated machines.
2. Improvements in continuous wave telephony and telegraphy.
3. Improvements in or relating to the preservation and for transportation of the nuts, to which the names pea-nuts, ground-nuts and other names are applied.
4. Soil sterilizer.
5. Improved process of and apparatus for manufacturing veneers and splints from bamboo and like growths.
6. Electric sewing machine.
7. Improvements in or relating to processes for the production of bicarbonate of soda and of ammonium chloride.
8. and 9. Improvements in or relating to the synthesis of ammonia.
10. Apparatus for effecting exothemic chemical synthesis.
11. Process of effecting exothemic chemical synthesis taking place under pressure and at a high temperature.
12. Improvements in or relating to catalytic material adopted for use in the synthesis of ammonia.
13. Improvements in the process of extracting fibre from cocoanut husks.
14. Kiln to burn shell lime or small sized substances.
15. Improvements in receivers for use in wireless telegraphy.
16. Improvements in and relating to transmitting arrangements for high frequency telegraphy and telephony.
17. Improvements in and relating to relay arrangements for alternating currents.
18. Improvements in or relating to vacuous tubes used as magnifiers and producers of continuous electrical oscillations.
19. Improvements in wireless telegraph transmitters.
20. Method for cutting bamboo and like woods into splints and apparatus therefor.
21. Obat Pokoe (destructive of fungi and other insect pests.)

Of these, three inventions were granted to persons resident in Travancore.

No designs were registered during the year.

The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 705 and the expenditure to Rs. 407.

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC HEALTH, MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

242. *Births and deaths.*—The total number of births registered was 68,978 an the total number of deaths 45,439, against 70,447 and 45,945 respectively in th preceding year. The birth and death rates were thus 17·21 and 11·34 respectivel per mille of population, against 17·58 and 11·46 in 1097. The number of infantil deaths registered was 5,241 giving a ratio of 75·98 per mille of registered births against 78·41 in the previous year. The net natural increase of population during the year was 23,539, against 24,502 in 1097. Of this, 64 per cent. was contributed by Hindus, 30 per cent. by Christians, and 5 per cent. by Mahomedans.

The number of deaths from small-pox reported was 320. Of cholera and plague, there was only one case of each during the year. The one case of plague was imported from the Madura District. It is gratifying to note that, since the first decade after the organisation of the Sanitary department in 1071 M. E., the number of deaths from small-pox and cholera has been steadily on the decline when compared with the Madras Province as a whole and the Malabar District. Dysentery and diarrhoea accounted for the death of 5,251 persons in the year. 15,647 persons died from various kinds of fevers, 454 from diabetes and carbuncle, 1,936 from consumption, 762 from injuries and 21,067 from other causes.

243. *Vaccination.*— As in previous years, vaccination was compulsory in all the municipalities except Trivandrum and the non-municipal areas where it continued to be optional. The total number of operations performed was 2,63,944, against 2,33,727 in 1097, comprising 2,13,478 cases of primary vaccination and 50,466 cases of re-vaccination. The percentage of success in primary vaccination was 97·58, against 98·18 in the previous year. The total number of infants successfully vaccinated was 17,280, against 18,001 in 1097. The number of cases verified by the 8 sanitary Circle Officers fell to 41,463 during the year from 53,776 verified by 11 officers in 1097. These figures do not include the cases vaccinated in the presence of the Circle Officers. 2,08,938 grains of glycerine lymph were prepared during the year in the Vaccine depôt, whence the lymph was supplied for vaccination throughout the State. Samples of the lymph were sent to the King Institute, Guindy, for examination and their quality was reported to be satisfactory.

244. *Conservancy.*—The number of conservancy stations was raised from 27 to 28 during the year. One conservancy station was temporarily opened for 4 months. Rural sanitation, as at present attended to by the department, includes the collection and removal of rubbish from conservancy stations, the inspection of and report on the sanitary condition of markets by Sanitary Circle Officers, the prevention of epidemics, the provision of sanitary arrangements in connection with fairs and festivals, etc. As in previous years, the rubbish collected from the several stations was disposed of by sale, the value realised from the sale aggregating Rs. 252. In pursuance of the scheme for providing protected wells, 2 new wells were constructed by the Public Works department, and 236 wells were disinfected by the

Sanitary department. 54 markets were inspected by the Sanitary Circle Officers and their sanitary condition was reported on. A scheme submitted by the Sanitary Commissioner for placing all markets in conservancy towns under the control of his department is being examined by Government. As usual, Conservancy Overseers attended to vaccination within their stations. Sanitary arrangements were made in connection with 25 fairs and festivals. The department has been alive to the importance of propaganda work in public health, and in the year under report the Sanitary Circle Officers had informal talks and discussions with the people on 142 occasions during their tours of inspection, with a view to educate them in matters relating to public health and sanitation. The Sanitary Commissioner has submitted a scheme for the propagation of the principles of hygiene and public health. This is also under the consideration of Government.

245. *Inspection.*—The Acting Sanitary Commissioner was in camp for 7 days and inspected 3 vaccination ranges, 2 conservancy stations and 1 sanitary circle office. The Superintendent, Vaccine depôt, who was asked to do inspection work in the period during which the permanent Commissioner was in combined charge of the Sanitary and Census departments, was in camp for 45 days and inspected 32 vaccination ranges, 10 conservancy stations, 8 municipal towns and 1 sanitary circle office. The permanent Sanitary Commissioner was in camp for 44 days, inspected 50 vaccination ranges, 14 conservancy stations, 5 municipal towns and 5 sanitary circle offices.

246. *Finance.*—The expenditure on account of the department was Rs 97,708, against Rs. 1,00,591 in 1097.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

247. *Constitution.*—The number of municipal towns remained the same as in 1097, *viz.*, 19. Under the present constitution, all the councils had a substantial majority of non-official members, their number on the whole in 1098 being 249 out of a total of 303 members.

248. *Directing officers.*—As in the last year, all the councils except those of Trivandrum and Colachel were presided over by non-official gentlemen, while the councils of Trivandrum and Colachel were presided over by officials. Of the 17 non-official presidents, two were nominated by Government, *viz.*, the presidents of Mavelikara and Alwaye, and the rest were elected by the members of the respective councils.

249. *Area and population.*—The total area comprised within the jurisdiction of municipal councils was 109 square miles. The population of this area was 3,24,892 as per the Census of 1921, of whom 1,67,173 were males and 1,57,719 females. The urban population of the State works out at 8·1 per cent. of the total population.

250. *Meetings.*—The average number of meetings held by the councils was 21 against 32 in 1097. The largest number of meetings, *viz.*, 39, was held by the Nagercoil municipal council, against 46 in 1097 by the same council. Padmanabhapuram with 31 meetings came next, followed by Trivandrum with 29, Quilon with 27, Alwaye with 25, Parur with 24, Shencotta and Changanachery with 23 each and Kayenkulam with 22, the smallest number of meetings, *viz.*, 12 being held by the Haripad municipal council.

251. *Public health.*—Small-pox prevailed in a sporadic form in 4 municipal towns. The councils concerned made strenuous efforts to check the spread of the disease. There was a total of 740 attacks and 147 deaths, against 158 attacks and 15 deaths in 1097. There were no cases of cholera in any of the towns, except an imported one at Shencotta.

252. *Vaccination.*—41,781 vaccinations were performed in all the municipal towns together, against 30,847 in 1097. Of these, 26,866 were primary vaccinations and 14,915 re-vaccinations.

253. *Lighting.*—As in last year, all the municipal councils, except that of Trivandrum, attended to the lighting of the streets in their respective towns at their own cost. The total number of lights maintained by all the councils together was 2,167, the largest number being 579 in the town of Nagercoil.

254. *Prosecutions.*—The total number of prosecutions started by all the councils together was 4,059, against 3,003 in 1097, of which 1,194, or 29·5 per cent. ended in conviction, against 1,623 or 54 per cent. in 1097.

255. *Finance.*—Appendix XXIX gives particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the several municipalities during the year. The opening balance of the year to the credit of all the councils together amounted to Rs. 1,36,295, against Rs. 1,22,783 in 1097. The collections of the councils rose from Rs. 2,29,588 in 1097 to Rs. 2,81,551 in 1098. The Government municipal grants were reduced from Rs. 29,250 in 1097 to Rs. 28,525 in 1098. The aggregate receipts of the councils thus amounted to Rs. 3,10,076, against Rs. 2,58,838 in the previous year. Including the opening balance the amount available for expenditure was Rs. 4,46,371, against Rs. 3,81,621, in 1097, of which a sum of Rs. 2,79,056 was spent by them, against Rs. 2,45,326 in the previous year. The closing balance of 1098 to the credit of all the councils together was Rs. 1,67,315.

256. *General.*—A tentative revision of pay of the staff of all the municipal councils was sanctioned and it was given effect to from the 1st Makaram 1098. In pursuance of the resolutions of the first municipal conference held on the 18th September 1920, the question of the transfer of the roads under the control of the Public Works department for maintenance to the municipal councils was considered by Government during the year and all the minor roads and streets in the towns of Nagercoil and Alleppey were transferred to the respective councils for maintenance for a period of 5 years from the 1st Chingam 1099, subject to the payment by Government of the full Public Works grant for 1099 and 50 per cent. of it in each of the subsequent four years.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

257. *Government Institutions.*—29 hospitals and 31 dispensaries, *i. e.*, one hospital more and one dispensary less than in 1097, were mintained, excluding the Contagious Diseases Hospital and the Hospitals for Mental Diseases, Leprosy and Chronic-Diseases. The increase of 1 under hospitals is due to the fact that the dispensary at Arukutty was raised to the status of a hospital. A bi-weekly dispensary was opened at Poonjar and worked by the Assistant attached to the District Hospital, Lalom. The sanctioned strength of Surgeons was increased and that of Deputy Surgeons reduced by one. There were thus 4 Surgeons and 18 Deputy Surgeons (including one supernumerary), as against 3 and 19 respectively in 1097. There was a general revision of pay of the officers and establishment of the department.

258. *Treatment.*—The number of in-patients treated in the Sirkar institutions was 20,834, against 19,947 and that of out-patients 9,70,388, against 9,60,291 in 1097. Of the total number of patients treated, *viz.*, 9,91,222, 4,24,923 were men, 3,02,050 women and 2,64,249 children. The total number of beds for in-patients rose from 1,685 to 1,689.

59·85 per cent. of the in-patients were cured, 23·06 per cent. relieved, 8·86 per cent. discharged otherwise and 4·81 died, against 60·15, 23·25, 8·74 and 4·45 respectively in 1097. The cost of dieting in-patients excluding the inmates of the Hospital for Lepers and persons afflicted by mental diseases was Rs. 2 ch. 1 c. 5, against Rs. 2 chs. 7 c. 0, and including the inmates of the above mentioned institutions Rs. 3 chs. 5 c. 6, against Rs. 3 chs. 14 c. 11 in the previous year. 43,226 surgical operations were performed, against 41,786 in 1097. Six Sub Assistant Surgeons, the same number as in the year previous, were engaged on special duty in connection with epidemics, fairs and festivals, and they treated 4,346 out-patients, against 5,129 in the previous year.

259. *Post-mortem examinations.*—439 post-mortem examinations were conducted, against 387 in 1097, of which 344 were medico-legal cases and 95 pathological.

260. *Midwives.*—62 Midwives were in employ, as against 61 in the year previous, 5,440 cases of labour were attended to by them, against 5,264 in 1097, giving an average of 88 per midwife, against 86 in the previous year. The Midwifery class opened on the 1st Chingam 1097 was closed on the 31st Karkadakam 1098.

261. *General Hospital.*—The number of in-patients in the hospital rose from 2,903 to 3,191 and that of out-patients from 43,502 to 44,519. The number of surgical operations also increased from 1,872 to 1,896. The percentage of mortality among the in-patients was 3·8 and among those operated ·42 against 3·7 and ·96 respectively in 1097. The Dental department was worked during the year as also the Ear Nos and Throat departments. The X-ray apparatus attached to the hospital, was not working during the year.

Wards for paying patients worked satisfactorily. The five single rooms in the verandahs of the main ward were converted into paying wards and the number of paying patients increased to 94 from 50 in 1097.

The class for the training of compounders opened on the 1st Karkadakam 1097 came to a close on the 32nd Mithunam 1098. The students had their final examination in Karkadakam 1098 and out of the 39 examined, 33 passed. The remaining six who were re-examined after a further practical course for two months have also passed.

262. *Women and Children's Hospital.*—The number of in-patients rose from 3,124 to 3,371 and of out-patients from 24,183 to 26,978. The number of surgical operations fell from 1,256 to 1,239. The percentage of mortality among the in-patients, excluding deaths from operations, was 1·8 and among those operated ·08, against 1·1 and ·3 respectively in the previous year. 140 patients occupied the pay wards, against 132 in 1097.

The students of the nursing class opened in the Women and Children's Hospital were examined after they had completed their two years' course and all the 13 students—12 stipendiary and 1 non-stipendiary—passed and were entertained as apprentices in the General Hospital and subsequently as nurses from the 1st Chingam 1099.

263. *Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Quilon.*—The number of in-patients fell from 1,497 to 1,486 and of out-patients from 19,145 to 19,020. The number of surgical operations fell from 696 to 680. The percentage of mortality among the in-patients excluding deaths from operations, was 1·75 and among those operated was 1·03 against 1·20 and 1·29 respectively in 1097.

264. *Ophthalmic Hospital.*—The number of in-patients rose from 628 to 697 while that of out-patients fell to 5,602 from 7,509 in 1097. The number of operations performed was 667, against 444 in 1097. Sight-testing was carried out systematically and it was found that a very large number of patients, whose sight was tested, came from the student population.

265. *Hospital for Lepers.*—There were 199 lepers at the beginning of the year. 117 were newly admitted and 39 re-admitted, making a total of 355, against 336 in 1097. Of these, 304 were males and 51 females. Out of the 355 in-mates 153 were discharged, 28 died and 174, consisting of 144 males and 30 females, remained at the close of the year.

Systematic treatment of leprosy based on the results of recent researches was adopted with gratifying results. A new form of clinical sheet with diagrams showing at a glance the variety of leprosy, the parts affected and the progress of the patient from time to time was introduced. Coloured drawings of select cases to show progress under treatment were also maintained. The treatment by the injection method has become popular among the patients.

266. *Hospital for Mental Diseases.*—There were 129 inmates at the beginning of the year. 22 were newly admitted and 3 re-admitted making a total of 154.

of whom 111 were males and 43 females. Of these, 19 were discharged, 17 died and 118, consisting of 84 males and 34 females, remained when the year closed.

267. *Special Investigation Officer.*—This officer conducted investigations in chronic bowel complaints in the Central Prison, Trivandrum, in malaria at Padmanabhapuram and its neighbourhood and in the Periyar valley and in elephantiasis at Shertalla. His investigations in the Central Prison disclosed that, out of the 523 convicts, 375 were found infected with one or more kinds of worms, chiefly the round worm, the ordinary hook-worm, the new-world type of hook-worm, the whip-worm and the thread-worm. Most of these prisoners appeared to have come to the Central Prison already infected and many of them were found to be of health *below* par. From the extent and intensity of infection by worms found amongst the convicts there was no doubt that these worms were in a great measure responsible for the incidence of the bowel complaints in the Jail. The malaria investigations at Padmanabhapuram, Maycode, Kulasekharam, Pechipara and Arumana showed that all these places except Padmanabhapuram were endemic areas of malaria. As in all these places, rice cultivation is largely resorted to, the Special Investigation Officer is of opinion that anti-malarial measures should be adopted by filling up ditches, pools and abandoned tanks and by improving drainage. The Special Investigation Officer proceeded to the Periyar valley to determine whether the flushing of the river bed would be a satisfactory anti-malarial measure for that area. The result of his investigation showed that flushing the river bed was not a practicable measure and, even if practicable, would not solve the malaria problem there. He suggested that cooly lines be built, not on the edges of the swamps at the foot of the hills, but high upon their slopes or on their crests. From the Periyar he went to Shertalla to investigate elephantiasis and is still engaged in it.

268. *Bacteriological and Pathological Laboratory.*—There were 317 examinations for diagnostic purposes, against 414 in 1097. The number of vaccines prepared was 148, against 115 and the number of pathological examinations of tissues was 64, against 58 in the previous year. 1,400 tubes of A. B. vaccine were also prepared for the Brigade Hospital and supplied at one anna per tube. The total receipts of the Laboratory were Bh. Rs. 1,891, against Bh. Rs. 161 for the last 2½ months of 1097.

269. *Buildings.*—The construction of the new block of 50 beds in the General Hospital was making fair progress, and the wards for untainted children of lepers in the Hospital for Lepers were nearing completion. Two latrines were put up for the District Hospital, Arukutty. The portico of the District Dispensary, Colachel, which had fallen down was renewed and quarters for the compounder and the midwife attached to the District Dispensary, Devicolam, were completed. Other works of a comparatively minor character were carried out in the hospitals at Kottayam, Nedumangad and Shertalla.

270. *Grant-in-aid Institutions.*—Excluding the Leper Asylums at Alleppey and at Neyyoor, the grant-in-aid institutions numbered 13, *i. e.*, one more than in the previous year. The increase was due to the grant newly given to the Salvation Army Branch Hospital at Aramboly. The number of patients treated in these institutions fell to 1,06,747 from 1,11,717 in 1097.

271. *Inspection.*—The Darbar Physician inspected all the Government institutions at headquarters and 36 mofussil institutions. Clinical sheets showing the history and clinical examination and treatment of in-patients were obtained from the mofussil hospitals and examined and observations made for the guidance of the medical officers concerned.

272. *Finance.*—The following statement compares the expenditure of the Medical department during the years 1097 and 1098 :—

		1097	*1098*
		Rs.	Rs.
Government institutions	...	5,83,428	6,77,266
Grant-in-aid "	...	18,241	15,403

The payment in 1098 for quinine and other medicines ordered for 1097 as well as 1099 in addition to those ordered for 1098, the purchase of more medical books and the supply of new plant and articles required for the Bacteriological laboratory account chiefly for the increase in expenditure under 'Government Institutions'. The net receipts of the department fell from Rs. 12,108 to Rs. 8,070. The net expenditure rose to Rs. 6,84,599 from Rs. 5,89,561 in 1097.

273. *General.*—With a view to spreading the use of quinine in malarial tracts, by bringing it to the door of the consumer, a revised set of rules for its sale was issued during the year. A scholarship of Bh. Rs. 55 per mensem was sanctioned to a Travancore female student to study in the M. B., B. S. class in the Madras Medical College. Deputy Surgeon Miss A. T. Martin, L. M. & S., who had gone to Great Britain for higher studies in medicine and surgery, rejoined duty after passing L. R. C. P. & S. (Edin.), L. R. F. P. S., (Glasgow) and L. M. (Dublin) Examinations. Assistant Surgeon A. E. John on study leave in England is reported to have passed the Primary Fellowship Examination of the Royal College of Surgeons (England). Three stipendiary lady students were studying in the Vellore Medical School for women.

The Darbar Physician has given an instructive analysis of hospital statistics in regard to the high incidence in particular areas of particular diseases. The diseases most largely prevalent in the State are malaria, anaemia and dysentery. These statistics should enable the Darbar Physician to suggest special measures for tackling these diseases in the areas where their incidence is high.

With a view to remove the ignorance of practical midwifery that now prevails among the medical officers and the consequent unnecessary use of the forceps to which they resort in labour cases, the Darbar Physician has submitted a scheme to Government, whereby every member of the department could be given scope and opportunity for training in midwifery. The scheme is under the consideration of Government.

DEPARTMENT OF AYURVEDA.

274. *General.*—There was a revision of the scale of grants to the grant-in-aid vaidyans during the year. The vaidyasalas were graded into four classes with a grant of Rs. 30, Rs. 25, Rs. 20 and Rs. 15 per mensem for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th class vaidyasalas respectively. A detailed syllabus of studies for the various Government Ayurveda examinations, *viz.*, the Vaidya Sastri, the Vaidya Kalanidhi and the Ayurveda Acharya examinations and the syllabus for the Visha Vaidya examination were drawn up and introduced during the year. The fees for the Vaidya Sastri examination was raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7. The fees for the Ayurveda Achariya and the Visha Vaidya examinations were fixed at Rs. 15 and Rs. 8 respectively, and successful candidates in the Visha Vaidya examination were declared eligible for the title of 'Visha Vaidya Visarada'. Useless vaidyans who were receiving grants were eliminated and defunct vaidyasalas were abolished during the year.

275. *The Ayurveda College.*—There were 121 students including 15 girls on the rolls in 1098, against 119 in 1097. The lecturer on Modern Anatomy is said to have done good work both in the lecture room and the dissection classes. There were 120 lectures in Physiology, 40 in Anatomy and 10 in Hygiene given to the students of the two college classes together. The lectures were supplemented by a regular course of practical dissection of the human body.

The percentage of attendance in the College was 89·5, against 82·6 in 1097. 223 candidates in all appeared for the several examinations, against 206 in 1097; of these, 111 were from the Ayurveda College, 44 from the grant-in-aid Ayurveda High School at Changankulangara and 41 from the grant-in-aid Ayurveda High School at Ettumanur, the rest being private candidates.

17 candidates including 2 private candidates appeared for the Vaidya Kalanidhi examination, of whom 10 from the Ayurveda College came out successful.

Not less than 4 of the successful candidates were English knowing men. The percentage of pass in the class examination was 76·4.

276. *Grant-in-aid Ayurveda High Schools.*—The Ettumanur High School sent up for the annual examinations 19 students of the first year class, 14 of the second year and 8 of the third year classes, of whom 15, 10 and 6 respectively passed, while the number of students of the first, second and third year classes of the Changankulangara High School who appeared for the annual examinations was 24, 19 and 1 respectively, the number of passes among them being 10, 15 and 1 respectively.

277. *The Ayurveda Hospital and Dispensary and the Pharmacy.*—The number of in-patients treated in the Ayurveda Hospital was 105, against 121 in 1097, while the number of out-patients treated in the dispensary fell from 30,850 in 1097 to 24,861 in 1098. Of the in-patients treated, 72·38 per cent. were cured, 20 per cent. were relieved or discharged otherwise, ·95 per cent. died and 6·67 per cent. were undergoing treatment when the year closed, against 77·7, 14·0, 1·7 and 6·6 respectively in 1097. The average daily cost of dieting an in-patient was 7 chs. 11 cash, against 7 chs. 7 cash in 1097. Of the total number of out-patients treated in the Ayurveda dispensary 10,838 were men, 8,092 women and 5,931 children. The average daily attendance of out-patients was 216·5, against 253·6 in 1097. The number of persons served by the pharmacy was 14,202, against 16,094 in 1097. Medicines to the value of Rs. 21,134 were in stock in the pharmacy, and of this, medicines costing Rs. 6,823 were supplied to the departmental hospital and dispensary in Trivandrum. Medicines costing Rs. 9,769 were sold to the public at 10 per cent. more than the cost price, against medicines costing Rs. 11,957 in 1097. Medicines worth Rs. 4,542 remained in stock at the close of the year. The accounts of the pharmacy were inspected by the Senior Assistant Account Officer.

278. *Grant-in-aid Vaidyasalas.*—Consequent on the elimination of useless vaidyans and the abolition of defunct vaidyasalas, the number of grant-in-aid vaidyasalas came down from 81 to 72, of which 2 were graded in the 1st class, 4 in the second, 23 in the third and the rest in the 4th class. The revision of grants was given effect to from the 1st Meenam 1098. 1,90,837 patients in all were treated in these vaidyasalas, against 1,80,431 in 1097. Of these, 93·6 per cent. are reported to have been cured, ·5 per cent. to have died and 5·9 per cent. to have been discharged or to be under treatment at the close of the year, against 93·3 per cent., ·6 per cent. and 6·1 per cent. respectively in 1097.

279. *Inspection.*—The Director was in camp for only 10 days during the year and inspected 19 vaidyasalas.

280. *Finance.*—The total expenditure of the department for 1098 including grants to the aided institutions was Rs. 40,997, against Rs. 42,628 in 1097. The net expenditure of the department was Rs. 40,580, against Rs. 41,000 in 1097.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

281. 107 cases were received and attended to. Of these, 30 were cases of alleged human poisoning and in 19 of them poison was detected—arsenic in 3, mercury in 2, morphia in 6, strychnine in 3, poisonous alkaloids in 3, alcohol in 1, and potassium nitrate in 1. There were 2 cases of suspected cattle poisoning and poison was detected in one case. 51 cases of blood stains were investigated and stains of mammalian blood detected in 25 cases. There were 3 cases of suspected seminal stain and semen was detected in 1 case. Besides the above, there were for analysis 15 samples of water and 6 of other substances *viz.*, 3 of arrack, 1 of opium, 1 of lehiam, and 1 of some liquid.

The designation of the Laboratory Assistant and Clerk was changed into Chemical Assistant and Clerk.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

INTRODUCTION.

282. The main features of the progress of education in the State during 1098 were the following:—

(1) Provision was made for the teaching of Group II in the Senior Intermediate class of His Highness the Maha Raja's College and a Professor of Natural Science was appointed in that college.

(2) His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women was removed from the buildings in the Cantonment to the old quarters of the Darbar Physician at Taikad.

(3) Group I was opened in the Junior Intermediate class of His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women and the necessary additional staff was appointed for the purpose.

(4) Sanction was accorded to the introduction of a course of study in the Vedas in the Mahopadhyaya department of the Sanskrit College, Trivandrum.

(5) The course of training for undergraduate teachers, as prescribed in Rule 178 of the Education Code, was reduced from two years to one year in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Legislative Council.

(6) A scheme for the award of untrained teachers' certificates was sanctioned.

(7) A scheme of fee concessions to pupils of the depressed and backward classes was sanctioned and brought into force.

(8) A scheme for the medical inspection of pupils in English schools was sanctioned and brought into operation.

(9) The teaching of English as a compulsory subject was introduced in nine Vernacular Middle Schools.

(10) Sanction was accorded to the gradual conversion of the Malayalam schools in the Tamil taluks of the State into Tamil schools and the medium of instruction in class I of those schools was changed from Malayalam into Tamil.

(11) The system of partial recognition of primary schools and the award of bonuses to them was discontinued.

(12) Rural schools were abolished as such and the opening of part-time schools was sanctioned in lieu of them.

(13) A special class after Form III to impart instruction in subjects specially useful for women was introduced in His Highness the Maha Raja's English High School for Girls and the curriculum of studies for Primary schools for girls was revised.

(14) Mr. V. K. Balakrishna Pillai B. A., a former student of His Highness the Maha Raja's College, passed the preliminary examination for the Indian Civil Service and is now undergoing the Probationer's course in England.

(15) A committee of officials and non-officials, with Mr. J. Stephenson B. SC., Principal of His Highness the Maha Raja's College, as chairman, was appointed to revise the rules regarding the award of scholarships. The committee's report is now under the consideration of Government.

(16) Another committee of officials and non-officials, with Dewan Bahadur Dr. Peter N. Lakshmanan, Darbar Physician, as chairman, was appointed to consider

the question of accommodation in His Highness the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum, with a view to the admission of more students to the college. The orders passed by the Government on the report submitted by this committee were carried out early in the academic year 1923-24 and resulted in larger admissions to the college.

(17) A third committee, consisting of officials and non-officials, with Rao Bahadur K. A. Krishna Aiyangar B. A., & B. L., as chairman, was appointed to consider the question of the provision of a University for Travancore. This committee had not finished its labours when the year closed.

(18) The committee appointed to revise the curricula of studies in vernacular schools for boys submitted its final report. This report is now engaging the attention of the Government.

(19) An educational exhibition and a conference of teachers of vernacular schools for boys were held in Trivandrum.

(20) The re-organisation of the department sanctioned in 1097 was given effect to from the 1st Tulam 1098. The pay of the Professors in His Highness the Maha Raja's College was revised and fixed at Rs. 300-25-700. Partly with a view to retrenchment and partly to afford an incentive to undergraduate teachers, a selection grade for undergraduates capable of handling Form III was formed with the scale of an untrained graduate teacher attached thereto.

(21) Government copy-books were introduced in departmental schools with effect from the beginning of the school year 1923-24.

(22) The period of notice of six months required in the case of applications for permission to open private schools with a view to their subsequent recognition under paragraph 1 of Rule 134 of the Education Code was reduced to three months. The practice of sending teachers back to the Training School for a further period of training, as provided for in paragraph (1) of Rule 158 of the Code, was abolished except in exceptional cases.

General Statistics.

283. The total number of recognised institutions in the State rose from 3,197 to 3,294 and their strength from 4,02,181, to 4,27,143, showing an increase of 97 schools and 24,962 scholars, against 85 schools and 9,268 scholars in 1097. There were, besides, 783 private unrecognised schools with a strength of 25,768, against 974 schools of that description with a strength of 32,393 in 1097. With the abolition of the scheme for the partial recognition of schools referred to above, partially recognised schools are merged in unrecognised schools. Including the unrecognised schools, the total number of educational institutions in the State at the close of 1098 was 4,077 with a total strength of 4,52,911, against 4,202 schools with a strength of 4,35,740 in 1097, showing a decrease of 125 schools and an increase of 17,171 scholars. While the number of departmental schools fell from 1,112 to 1,105, their strength increased from 2,00,380 to 2,09,623, recognised private schools rose both in number and strength from 2,085 to 2,189 and from 2,01,801 to 2,17,520 respectively. Private aided schools rose in number and strength from 1,892 to 1,955 and from 1,82,633 to 1,92,802 respectively and private unaided (but recognised) schools from 195 to 234 and from 19,168 to 24,718 respectively. The large fall in the number of unrecognised schools, which is a healthy sign, is due mainly to the abolition of the system of partial recognition of primary schools. There was on an average one school (recognised or unrecognised) for every 1·87 square miles and for every 983 inhabitants in 1098, against 1·81 square miles and 953 inhabitants in 1097. Taking the recognised institutions alone into account, there was one school for every 2·31 square miles and for every 1,216 of the population in 1098, the corresponding figures for 1097 being 2·38 and 1,253 respectively. Every pakuthi in the plains, except Pudur and Mekkara in the Shencotta taluk, possessed at least one recognised school, while there were ten pakuthies in the Devicolam Division alone without a recognised school. Of the total number of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions, 49·1 per cent.

studied in departmental and 50·9 in private schools, against 49·8 and 50·2 respectively in 1097, there being some further and welcome advance in the comparative strength of the latter.

284. Appendix XXXI gives particulars of the number and type (whether 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 institution in the different stages of instruction during 1097 and 1098:—

Institutions.	Number under instruction.		
	1097	1098	Difference
Collegiate education ...	1,839	1,980	+ 141
English school education ...	39,123	41,512	+ 2,389
Vernacular school education ...	3,59,838	3,81,736	+ 21,898
Special school education ...	1,381	1,915	+ 534
Total.	4,02,181	4,27,143	+ 24,962

There was an increase of strength in all the different kinds of institutions. The strength of His Highness the Maha Raja's College increased by 141 and that of the Women's College by 8. There was also an increase of 284 students in all the four private colleges together. The statement given above, however, shows only a net increase of 141 students under collegiate education, because the strength of the Veda and Kavya sections of the Sanskrit College, which were hitherto included under collegiate education, has now been brought under special school education and only the strength of the Sastra section in that college (comprising the Upadhyaya and Mahopadhyaya classes) has been included under collegiate education. The real accretion to the strength of colleges was thus 434. Calculating on the basis of these figures, the increase in the strength of colleges worked out at 28·7 per cent., of English schools at 6·1 per cent., of Vernacular schools also at 6·1 per cent., and of special schools at 14·4 per cent. Assuming that the number of children that should be attending classes I to IV of primary schools is 15 per cent. of the total population of the State, the percentage of pupils actually attending those classes in recognised schools was 59·1, and in both recognised and unrecognised schools put together 63·4, against 55·7 and 61·1 in 1097, showing an increase of 3·4 and 2·3 per cent., respectively.

285. Appendix XXXII shows the distribution of pupils under instruction in the several taluks of the State, while Appendix XXXII A shows the distribution of pupils under instruction in classes I to IV of vernacular schools in those taluks. As certain taluks were abolished and the boundaries of certain others were changed in 1098, resulting in a re-adjustment of the areas of as many as twenty taluks, the Director does not find it feasible to furnish the usual comparative statistics in respect of the progress of education in the different taluks. Taking the attendance in recognised schools alone into account, it is found that all the taluks, except Shencottah, Muvattupuzha, Todupuzha, Kunnatnad, Peermade and Devicolam, had more than 40 per cent. of their children of school-going age attending such schools, while, if the unrecognised schools also enter into the calculation, the only taluks which had not at least 40 per cent. of the children of school-going age in them under instruction were Shencottah and the two taluks of Peermade and Devicolam in the Devicolam Division. The spread of education in Devicolam must, for a variety of reasons, be necessarily slow, but the Government feel that it is incumbent on the department to put forth special efforts for increasing the percentage of children under instruction not only in the taluks of Shencottah but also in those of Nedumangad, Pattanapuram, Muvattupuzha, Todupuzha, Kunnatnad and Parur, the conditions of which are not appreciably better in that respect.

286. The detailed statistics furnished by the Director as to the distribution of scholars according to communities show that the largest numerical increases were, in order, among Ezhavas, Nairs, Roman Catholics, Syrian Christians, other Christians, Mahomedans, Protestant Christians, Nadars, Asaries and Arayas. The advance of education among these classes accounted for an increase of 25,914 scholars. The largest numerical decreases were in order among Pulayas, Parayas, Mukkuvans and Chayakkarans accounting for an aggregate fall of 3,728. The decreases among Pulayas and Parayas are attributed by the Director to many of the converts among those classes being returned as Christians, which is also said to partly account for the increases under Roman Catholics, Protestants and other Christians.

The following statement compares the figures for 1097 and 1098 in regard to some of the more important communities:—

	Strength in		Variation in	
	1097	1098	1097	1098
Nairs ...	98,360	1,02,296	− 998	+ 3,936
Ezhavas ...	57,358	63,069	+ 2,581	+ 5,711
Christians ...	1,49,404	1,61,121	+ 5,211	+ 11,717
Mahomedans ...	12,604	14,607	+ 618	+ 2,003
Pulayas ...	11,655	10,120	− 726	− 1,535
Parayas ...	5,180	3,738	+ 45	− 1,442
Nadars ...	11,375	12,731	+ 161	+ 1,356

287. The distribution of scholars according to the occupation of their parents or guardians is shown in Appendix XXXIII.

288. The percentage of pupils protected from small-pox rose from 99·4 to 99·6 in departmental schools, while that in all the recognised schools together remained the same as in 1097, *viz.*, 98·3. There were 950 unprotected pupils in departmental schools, 5,164 in aided schools and 1,173 in unaided schools, the corresponding figures for 1097 being 1,105, 5,079 and 791 respectively.

289. There were 567 applications for teachers' licenses for disposal in the Director's office during the year, of which 555 were granted and the remaining 12 were either rejected or otherwise disposed of. The number of applications for teachers' licenses for disposal by the Inspector of Vernacular Schools was 1,182, of which 1,146 were granted, and the remaining 36 either rejected or otherwise disposed of.

290. Appendices XXXIV, XXXV and XXXVI furnish details regarding the gross expenditure on education, the receipts from departmental institutions and the net expenditure on education for the years 1097 and 1098. The gross expenditure rose from Rs. 32,25,287 to Rs. 33,06,032 or by Rs. 80,745, showing an increase of 2·5 per cent. over the outlay in the previous year. The percentage of gross expenditure on education to the total expenditure (ordinary) of the State during the year was 17·6. The receipts during the year rose from Rs. 6,32,300 to Rs. 6,89,796 or by Rs. 57,496 showing an increase of 9 per cent. over the income in 1097. The net expenditure on education thus rose from Rs. 25,92,987 to Rs. 26,16,236, or by Rs. 23,249, the

percentage of increase during the year being ·9. The distribution of expenditure for 1098, as compared with 1097, is summarised in the following statement:—

Heads.	1097.	1098.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Controlling agencies ...	1,82,951	1,79,980	− 2,971
Departmental institutions ...	22,82,740	23,11,479	+ 28,739
Private institutions ...	5,79,649	6,33,426	+ 53,777
Miscellaneous ...	1,79,947	1,81,147	+ 1,200
Total.	32,25,287	33,06,032	+ 80,745

There was increase of expenditure under all heads except controlling agencies. The increase under departmental institutions, amounting to Rs. 28,739, is shared by Colleges, English schools, Vernacular schools and Special schools as detailed below:—

		Increase. Rs.
Colleges	...	5,446
English schools	...	3,765
Vernacular schools	...	17,256
Special schools	...	2,272
Total	...	28,739

291. The following table compares the gross and net outlay on the departmental and private aided schools for 1097 and 1098, classified according to their grades, the expenditure incurred on 'Controlling Agencies' and under 'Miscellaneous' being left out:—

	1097.					1098.				
	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 ...	2,45,288	72,262	1,73,026	1,000	2,46,288	2,50,734	83,758	1,66,976	2,900	2,53,634
English Schools ...	5,28,923	3,56,040	1,72,883	47,232	5,76,155	5,32,688	3,86,010	1,46,678	51,785	5,84,473
Vernacular Schools ...	11,35,528	94,906	13,40,622	5,21,204	19,56,732	11,52,784	1,10,985	13,41,799	5,68,745	20,21,529
Special Schools ...	72,001	6,514	66,487	10,213	83,214	75,273	6,838	68,435	9,996	85,269
Total ...	22,82,740	5,29,722	17,53,018	5,79,649	28,62,389	23,11,479	5,87,591	17,23,888	6,33,426	29,44,905

The total net expenditure on collegiate education decreased from Rs. 1,74,026 to Rs. 1,69,876 or by Rs. 4,150, the net expenditure on departmental colleges amounting to Rs. 1,66,976 and the grants to private colleges to Rs. 2,900.

The total net expenditure on English schools also decreased from Rs. 2,20,115 to Rs. 1,98,463 or by Rs. 21,652, the net expenditure on departmental English schools amounting to Rs. 1,46,678 and the grants to private English schools to Rs. 51,785. The total net expenditure on vernacular schools rose from Rs. 18,61,826 to Rs. 19,10,544 or by Rs. 48,718, the net expenditure on departmental vernacular schools amounting to Rs. 13,41,799 and the grants to private vernacular schools to Rs. 5,68,745. The total net expenditure on special schools rose from Rs. 76,700 to Rs. 78,431 or by Rs. 1,731, the net expenditure on departmental special schools amounting to Rs. 68,435 and the grants to private special schools to Rs. 9,996. The average annual rate of recurring grant as distributed among the 1,955 aided institutions worked out at Rs. 324 per institution in 1098, against Rs. 306 as distributed among 1,892 aided institutions in 1097. The gross expenditure on all classes of institutions together rose from Rs. 28,62,389 to Rs. 29,44,905, showing an increase of Rs. 82,516. The receipts from departmental institutions increased from Rs. 5,29,722 to Rs. 5,87,591. The total net expenditure on the educational institutions under the control of the Director thus rose from Rs. 23,32,667 to Rs. 23,57,314 or by Rs. 24,647, showing an increase of 1·06 per cent. over the figure of 1097. The expenditure on 'Controlling Agencies' and 'Miscellaneous' amounted to Rs. 1,79,980 and Rs. 1,81,147 respectively, while the receipts under 'Miscellaneous' amounted to Rs. 1,02,313 *minus* a refund of Rs. 108. The percentages of gross expenditure under each of the sub-heads to the total expenditure on education are compared below for 1097 and 1098:—

		1097	*1098.*
Controlling agencies	...	5·67	5·44
Collegiate education	...	7·64	7·67
English school do.	...	17·86	17·68
Vernacular do.	...	60·68	61·14
Special do.	...	2·58	2·58
Miscellaneous	...	5·57	5·49

The gross and the net expenditure incurred by Government on education in 1098 work out at 23 chackrams and 2 cash and 18 chackrams and 4 cash per head of population, against 22 chackrams and 9 cash and 18 chackrams and 2 cash respectively in 1097.

292. Besides the expenditure incurred directly through the Education department, Government continued to spend large sums of money on such educational institutions as the Law College, the Ayurveda College, the Sri Mulam Technical School, Trivandrum, the Government School of Commerce, Alleppey, the S. M. R. V. Technical Institute, Nagercoil, the Carpentry School, Quilon, the School of Arts, Trivandrum, and other instructional institutions attached to other departments. Government also maintained such quasi educational institutions as the Trivandrum Public Library, the Museum and the Public Gardens, the department for the preservation of Oriental Literature and the department of Archaeology.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

293. *Direction.*—Mr. L. C. Hodgson M. A., Director of Public Instruction, was in charge of the department during the year, except for a period of one month and two days when he was on privilege leave and Mr. J. Stephenson B. SC., Principal, His Highness the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum, acted as Director. Mr. Hodgson spent 59 days on tour and paid 7 visits to colleges, 26 to English schools, 27 to vernacular schools and 9 to special schools. He attended two meetings of the Senate of the Madras University and one meeting of the Madras Students' Advisory Committee. Mr. Stephenson did not tour during the period he officiated as Director.

294. *Inspection.*—Mr. J. Pryde M. A. B. SC., continued as Inspector of English schools till the 1st Kumbham 1098, from which date he was appointed Professor of Natural Science in His Highness the Maha Raja's College,

Trivandrum, and Mr. A. Narayana Aiyar B. A., L. T., Headmaster, Sri Mula Vilasam School, Trivandrum, was promoted as *sub-protem* Inspector of English schools in the place of Mr. Pryde. Thus Mr. Pryde was on duty for 180 days in the year, out of which he spent 64 days on tour (excluding those spent at Ponmudi), he being engaged in actual inspection work during 58 days. He inspected 33 High schools and one Middle school and visited two High schools and 16 Middle schools. Mr. Narayana Aiyar was on duty for 185 days during the year. He spent 52 days on tour, out of which 40 days were utilised for inspection work proper. He conducted the annual inspection of 8 High schools and one Middle school and the grant inspection of 12 High schools. He also visited 9 High schools and 17 Middle schools. The Assistant Inspector of schools on duty in the office of the Inspector of English schools was designated Personal Assistant to the Inspector from the 1st Tulam 1098.

The touring work of the Assistant Inspectors of English Schools and the Mahomedan Inspector was fairly satisfactory. The Mahomedan Inspector passed the examination in Arabic prescribed as a qualification for his confirmation. The old taluk of Tiruvalla was under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Inspector of English Schools, Trivandrum, but as there was a great disparity in the number of schools under his charge and of those under the charge of the Assistant Inspector of English Schools, Kottayam, the control over schools situated in that taluk was transferred to the latter.

Mr. S. Subrahmanya Sastri M. A., Inspector of Vernacular Schools for Boys, spent 107 days on tour, out of which 74 days were utilised for actual inspection work. He conducted the annual inspection of all the Vernacular High schools and Training schools and visited 27 High and Middle schools, 44 Primary schools and 9 Special schools. He also inspected the offices of seven Assistant Inspectors of Vernacular schools.

The two Range offices continued to exist till the 1st Tulam 1098. Mr. P. Krishna Aiyar B. A., L. T., held charge of the Southern Range till the 21st Kanni 1098 on which date he handed over charge to Mr. Subrahmanya Sastri. Rao Sahib O. M. Cheriyan B. A., L. T., having been appointed Personal Assistant to the Director, Mr. G. Alexander B. A., Assistant Inspector of Vernacular Schools, Kottayam, held, in addition to his own duties, charge of the Northern Range till the 1st Tulam 1098, from which date the Ranges were abolished.

All the Assistant Inspectors of Vernacular schools were transferred from their districts, some to other districts and others to English schools, except Mr. C. Subrahmanyan Potti who was retained in District IX to afford him facility for the supervision of the Kulakada Special school for Malayala Brahmins. The transfer of several senior Assistant Inspectors of Vernacular Schools to teacherships in English school was ordered consequent on the abolition of the two Range Inspectorships, since the sole avenue of promotion to them now lies through English High schools.

The Peermade District was abolished from the 1st Tulam 1098, and the number of Assistant Inspectors reduced from 22 to 21. The two taluks comprising that district were added to the neighbouring districts—Peermade to District XVIII and Devicolam to District XIX.

All the Assistant Inspectors of Vernacular Schools, except three, were able to show the minimum out-turn of inspection prescribed by the Government.

Miss F. C. Carrapiett, M. A., L. T., Inspectress of Girls' Schools, spent 153 days on tour and 28 days in the inspection of schools at or near headquarters. She inspected 78 schools and paid 104 visits of inspection. All the schools under her direct control were inspected, most of them more than once. The touring work of the Assistant Inspectresses was however hampered by ill-health, leave etc., with the result that their work in this respect was not satisfactory in Districts II, III, IV and V.

295. During the year, the gazetted staff of the department was strengthened by the addition of 19 officers, and the non-gazetted superior staff by the addition of 61 officers, while the menial staff was reduced from 449 to 443. The total

strength of the staff of the department at the end of 1098 was 8,328, against 8,254 in 1097. 33 officers retired from service in 1098, against 29 in 1097. 17 officers were discharged, 2 degraded, 23 suspended and 212 fined during the year.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

296. *General.*—The number of colleges affiliated to the Madras University remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 7. The number of students attending these colleges increased from 1,449 in 1097 to 1,893 in 1098, there being an increase of strength in all the colleges. The main increases were in His Highness the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum, and the St. Berchman's College, Changanachery, *viz.*, 141 and 144 respectively. There were also 7 post-graduate students in His Highness the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum, of whom 6 were women. They are not included in the general statistics, being not full-time students of the college.

297. *His Highness the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum.*—Group II was started in the Senior Intermediate class with effect from the beginning of the current academic year. The strength of the college rose from 695 in 1097 to 830 in 1098 or by 135, the increase being due to the admission of a larger number of students under the orders passed by the Government on the report submitted by the College Accommodation Committee. 468 and 379 students applied in time and in the proper form for admission to the Junior Intermediate class and the Junior B. A. class respectively, of whom 329 and 288 were selected for admission, the number that joined the two classes ultimately being 248 and 196, respectively. Of the former, 245 held Travancore English School Leaving Certificates, 2 Madras certificates and 1 a Cochin certificate. The number of students admitted to the Honours course was 13, against 17 in 1097. 39 women students studied in the college against 31 in the previous year, of whom 3 were in the third year Honours class, 3 in the second year Honours class, 6 in the first year Honours class, 7 in the Senior B. A., 13 in the Junior B. A., 3 in the Senior Intermediate and 4 in the Junior Intermediate class, besides the 6 post-graduate women students already referred to. There were 18 Honours students in the English branch and 20 in the History branch, against 19 and 22 respectively in 1097. With a view to meet the needs of the 280 students in the Junior Intermediate class, the lecture class in English was duplicated. In the Final Honours Examination in English, all the 6 students who appeared from the college passed, 3 being placed in the second class and 3 in the third class. Of the 9 students who appeared for the Final Honours Examination in History, 3 passed in the second class and 4 in the third class. One student withdrew from the examination and another was recommended for the Pass Degree. 80 students out of 108 passed the B. A. degree examination completely, against 65 out of 99 in 1097. 4 students passed in the first class in Mathematics. In the Intermediate examination, there were 8 first classes in Group I and 1 in Group III, while 24 students on the whole secured distinction.

The number of volumes in the College Library rose from 17,499 in 1097 to 17,760 in 1098, and the number issued from 20,291 to 21,716.

34 students of the college were in residence at the Caste Hindu Hostel and 42 students in the L. M. S. Hostel. The lodgings of students who were not living in the Caste Hindu Hostel or any other approved hostel or with their relations, were inspected as usual by the members of the college staff.

The net expenditure to Government on account of the college amounted to Rs. 86,460, against Rs. 95,357 in 1097. The average cost per student fell from Rs. 232 to Rs. 206, of which a sum of Rs. 113 was contributed by Government and Rs. 93 was met from the students' fees, against Rs. 142 and Rs. 90 respectively in the previous year.

298. *His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women.*—At the beginning of the current academic year, the college was removed from the Cantonment buildings to the more spacious Darbar Physician's old quarters at Taikad and Group I of the Intermediate course was started in the institution from that date. The number of students in the college rose from 122 to 139, of whom 66 were in the Senior Intermediate and 73 in the Junior Intermediate class. 63 students were admitted into the Junior Intermediate class, of whom 60 held Travancore English School Leaving Certificates, and the other three a Cochin School Leaving Certificate, a Madras School Leaving Certificate and a Madras High School Certificate respectively. 63 of the students were Hindus and the remaining 76 Christians, 49 of the former and 48 of the latter being Nairs and Syrians respectively. Of the 37 students who were presented for the Intermediate examination held in March 1923, 20 passed fully, 2 passed in Part I only and 10 in Part II only. 22 students of the college—17 Hindus and 5 Christians—were living in the Hostel attached to the college against 14 Hindus and 5 Christians during the previous year. 41 other students were living in the Holy Angel's Convent and the Y. W. C. A. Hostels, against 42 in 1097. The total number of books in the library was 3,554, against 3,170 in 1097. The College Magazine appeared regularly, paid its way and carried a small balance over to the new year. The net expenditure on the college rose from Rs. 19,542 in 1097 to Rs. 27,369 in 1098, the bulk of the increase being under supplies, services and contingencies owing to the opening of Group I.

299. *Private Colleges.*—The strength of the C. M. S. College, Kottayam, was 235, against 212 in 1097. Of these, 115 were in the Senior Intermediate and 120 in the Junior Intermediate class. 73 students appeared for the Intermediate Examination of 1923, of whom 29 passed in full, 15 in Part I and 10 in Part II. One student was placed in the first class. In all, 107 students were residing in college hostels.

The strength of the Scott Christian College, Nagercoil, increased from 175 in 1097 to 227 in 1098. Of these, 103 were in the Senior Intermediate class and 124 in the Junior Intermediate class. 52 students appeared for the Intermediate examination of 1923, of whom 9 passed in full and 12 in one part. Two students were placed in the first class. 25 students were in residence in the Christian and Ezhava Hostels, while 45 students lived in the Hindu Hostel and the recognised lodges attached thereto.

The strength of the Union Christian College, Alwaye, increased from 98 in 1097 to 163 in 1098. This increase was due to the opening of the Junior B. A. class in 1923. 151 students were in residence in the hostels attached to the college.

The strength of the St. Berchman's College, Changanachery, increased from 118 in 1097 to 262 in 1098, the increase being mainly due to the opening of the Senior Intermediate class in 1923. 56 students were in residence in the hostel for Hindu students and 70 in the hostel for Christian students.

300. *The Training College.*—Dr. G. F. Clark, M. A., PH. D., Principal, availed himself of the furlough leave sanctioned to him from the 27th Mithunam 1098, and Mr. K. P. Ukkandan Unni Nair, M. A., L. T., Senior Lecturer, was appointed Acting Principal in his place. 30 graduate students were admitted at the beginning of the academic year 1923-24 of whom 13 were drawn from departmental and 9 from recognised private schools in Travancore, while 7 were from Cochin and the remaining one was a private student. Of the 28 graduates who appeared for the L. T. Degree examination from the college, 21 passed. The course of training for undergraduates was reduced from two years to one year from the beginning of the academic year 1923-24. Consequently there were two different batches of students during the year, the senior batch consisting of 22 second year students who joined the college in 1922-23 and the new batch consisting of 24 students admitted in 1923-24. The former batch will continue till the end of the current academic year, after which there will be only a single batch of undergraduates for training each year. Instruction in the various forms of manual training and educational handwork continued to be imparted to all students of the college and to the majority of the pupils of the Model School including the teachers under instruction, 577 students received instruction in manual training in 1098 against 618 in 1097. As in previous years, the Organiser in Manual Training inspected the manual training work of the Vernacular Training Schools and also visited many of the Vernacular Middle schools to examine how the teaching of manual training introduced in those

schools was making progress. The net expenditure on the college was Rs.49,453, against Rs. 54,914 in 1097.

301. *The Sanskrit College, Trivandrum.*—The strength of the Sastra section of the college alone is taken into account in calculating the number of students attending recognised colleges in the State. The strength of this section was 48 in 1098 against 53 in 1097. Of the 9 candidates who appeared for the Mahopadhyaya examination, all passed, 2 being placed in the first class. For the Upadhyaya examination, 22 candidates appeared, of whom 12 passed, 2 being placed in the first class. It was thought desirable that the college should afford scope for a cultural study of the Vedas apart from the instruction in chanting, etc., to which the existing Veda section is devoted, and accordingly a fourth branch of the Mahopadhyaya course in Vedic studies was started at the beginning of the current academic year. Books to the value of Rs. 149 were added to the College Library. The Council of Visitors inspected the college twice during the year. The net expenditure on the institution rose from Rs. 16,897 in 1097 to Rs. 17,751 in 1098.

English Education.

302. The number of recognised English schools increased from 165 to 180, or by 15.

The standard of the Adur English High School was raised by the opening of Form VI; Form V was opened in the Alleppey English School for Mahomedans, Form VI in the Nair Service Society's Private English High School at Perunna, Changanachery, and Form IV in the Taikattuchery and Prakulam Private English Middle schools.

303. The following table compares the distribution of pupils in the several stages of instruction in recognised English schools in 1097 and 1098:—

Class or Form.	1097.	1098.	Variation.
Preparatory class.	8,631	9,023	+ 392
Form I.	8,443	7,982	−461
„ II.	7,077	7,587	+ 510
„ III.	5,288	6,155	+ 867
„ IV.	3,935	4,379	+ 444
„ V.	3,029	3,370	+ 341
„ VI.	2,720	3,016	+ 296
Total...	39,123	41,512	+ 2,389

The total number of pupils in recognised English schools rose from 39,123 to 41,512, *i. e.*, by 2,389 or 6 per cent., against 1,482 or 4 per cent. in 1097. The increase in the number of pupils is made up of 2,160 in Boys' schools and 229 in Girls' schools, against 1,001 and 481 respectively in the previous year. The increase in the strength of private schools was 1,611 and that of departmental schools 778 against 1,377 and 105 respectively in 1097. The number of girls attending Boys' schools at the end of 1098 was 2,912, against 2,511 in 1097, the percentage of increase being 15·9 against 12·1 in the previous year. The comparatively low rise in the number of girl-pupils in Girls' schools is thus more than counterbalanced by the large increase in their strength in Boys' schools. There were as many as 15 Boys' Schools with more than 50 girls on their rolls, and as many as 111 girls attending the Kayankulam English High School for Boys. As noticed in the reports of the previous years, the increasing number of girl-pupils in Boys' schools is a sure index of the growing demand for the English education of girls in the country and Government look to private enterprise to meet this demand.

The fall in the strength of pupils in Form I being only natural, on account of the decrease of nearly 1,000 pupils in the Preparatory class in 1097, it is satisfactory to note that the decrease of strength in that form has only been to the extent of 461 pupils during 1098. Of the 26 unrecognised schools at the end of 1097, 15 were recognised during the year leaving 11 schools still unrecognised. 11 schools were also newly started during the year with the permission of the department. Thus, on the whole, there were in all 22 unrecognised schools at the end of 1098. The department has been asked to put forth steady efforts to bring as many of these as possible within the fold of recognition.

304. 2,525 candidates were presented for the English School Leaving Certificate examination from schools, while 55 students appeared as private candidates. 2,545 candidates sat for the examination and 2,327 certificates were issued. 1,191 certificate-holders were declared eligible for admission to colleges, forming 51·2 per cent. of the total number of pupils to whom certificates were issued.

305. Additional buildings as per the new type designs were sanctioned for the English High schools of Chengannur and Kottarakara and building operations were in progress at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 16,919 was spent on equipment in departmental High schools and Rs. 2,267 in departmental Middle schools. It is reported that several private schools stand in need of better equipment. It is hoped that the managers of the ill-equipped schools will realise their responsibility in this matter.

306. The net expenditure on the departmental English schools was Rs. 1,46,678, against Rs. 1,72,883 in 1097. A sum of Rs. 51,785 was spent on account of grants to private recognised English schools, against Rs. 47,232 in 1097. The total net expenditure on English school education was thus Rs. 1,98,463, against Rs. 2,20,115 in the previous year. The gross and the net expenditure per pupil for all English schools taken together stood at Rs. 23·2 and Rs. 9·1, against Rs. 34·5 and Rs. 11·3 respectively in 1097. There were 16,129 pupils in departmental English schools and the net expenditure per pupil in them worked out at Rs. 9 chs. 2 cash 10. The strength in private aided schools was 9,300, and the average net expenditure to Government per pupil in them was Rs. 5-chs.15-cash 15.

307. A periodical inspection of schools and school children by qualified medical officers being a matter of vital importance in any scheme of education, Government, in their order Dis. No. 26 of 23/Rev-E, dated the 4th January 1923, directed that the necessary steps be taken in that direction from the beginning of the current school year. Such inspection is proposed to be conducted, to begin with, in respect of pupils in recognised English schools for boys, High and Middle, departmental as well as private. Ordinarily, not more than three inspections are considered necessary during the school-life of every pupil studying in an English school, the first on admission to the school, the second on promotion to Form III and the third on promotion to Form VI. The cost of medical inspection in the case of departmental schools is to be borne entirely by Government and in the case of private schools to be shared equally by Government and the management.

Vernacular Education.

308. The total number of vernacular schools rose from 2,992 to 3,071, and their strength from 3,59,838 to 3,81,736, showing an increase of 79 schools and 21,898 pupils, against an increase of 116 schools and 8, 29 pupils in 1097. The number of departmental schools decreased by 7, Boys' schools having decreased by 6 and Girls' schools by 1. The strength of the departmental schools showed an increase of 8,288, against a fall of 4,431 in the previous year, the increase in Boys' schools being 6,697 and in Girls' schools 1,591. Private schools increased in number by 86 and in strength by 13,670, against 123 and 12,660 respectively in 1097. The number of Vernacular High schools, both departmental and private, remained stationary. The number of complete departmental Vernacular Middle schools decreased by 4 during the year, while there was an increase of one among private schools of that type. Incomplete departmental primary schools

fell by 19 against 18 in 1097; but including private schools, the total number of such schools rose by 37 during 1098. Complete departmental primary schools showed an increase of 16 against 32 in 1096.

309. The strength of departmental Vernacular High and Middle schools for boys was on an average 330, against 311 and that of aided Vernacular High and Middle schools for boys 226, against 219 in 1097. The latter type of schools increased from 37 to 39 and their strength from 8,102 to 8,795. The number of unaided Vernacular High and Middle schools for boys increased from 1 to 2 and their strength from 24 to 60 in 1098. The average strength of departmental Vernacular High and Middle schools for girls was 259, against 251 in 1097, while that of aided Vernacular High and Middle schools for girls increased from 241 in 1097 to 262 in 1098. The average strength of departmental, aided and unaided primary schools for boys and girls is compared below for 1097 and 1098:—

Schools.	Boys' Schools.		Girls' Schools.	
	1097.	1098.	1097.	1098.
Departmental ...	150	158	111	118
Private Aided ...	87	90	108	112
Private Unaided ...	53	61	32	127

The following table shows the number of pupils attending the several classes of Vernacular schools in 1097 and 1098:—

Class.	1097.	1098.	Increase.
I	1,27,560	1,33,601	6,041
II	91,649	97,288	5,639
III	69,134	75,154	6,020
IV	46,449	49,291	2,842
V	11,797	12,499	702
VI	5,891	6,302	411
VII	6,797	7,015	218
VIII	224	231	7
IX	337	355	18

From the above statement, it will be seen that the strength in all the classes increased during the year, the largest increase being in classes I to IV. This is encouraging inasmuch as it shows that the people are becoming increasingly alive to the value of a *complete* course of primary education. The value of higher education in the Vernacular is not apparently much appreciated as could be judged from the strength in classes VIII and IX. The Director has been requested to furnish information in future reports as to how many of the Vernacular School Leaving Certificate holders enter English schools and how many continue in Vernacular High Schools. 3,817 students were presented for the Vernacular School Leaving examination from schools, while there were also 190 private candidates, against 4,014 and 214 respectively in 1097. There were thus 4,007 candidates on the whole, of whom 22 were absent for the examination. Of the total number of candidates who appeared for the examination, 1,258 or 31·6 per cent. consisting of 942 boys and 316 girls, came out successful against 30·2 per cent. in 1097. 475 candidates sat for the

Vernacular Higher examination of whom 136 came out successful, consisting of 108 boys and 28 girls giving a percentage of 28·6 against 28·7 in 1097.

310. The net expenditure on Vernacular education rose from Rs. 18,61,826 in 1097 to Rs. 19,10,544 in 1098. The net cost on account of departmental schools alone rose from Rs. 13,40,622 to Rs. 13,41,799, while the grants to private aided schools amounted to Rs. 5,68,745, against Rs. 5,21,.04 in 1097. The pupils in departmental and private aided schools numbered 1,91,732 and 1,82,085, against 1,83,444 and 1,70,935 respectively in 1097. Calculating on the basis of these figures, the average net cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 6-27-15 in the former and Rs. 3-3-7 in the latter, against Rs. 7-8-0 and Rs. 3-1-0 respectively in 1097.

311. During the year, 15 buildings were newly put up for the accommodation of vernacular schools for boys, 9 buildings were tiled, 53 improved and 12 extended at an aggregate cost of Rs. 34,475, of which a sum of Rs. 12,878 was spent by the department.

312. With a view to secure uniformity in the administration of Vernacular schools, a conference of Assistant Inspectors and Headmasters of Training Schools and High Schools was held at Trivandrum. To improve the teaching of English in vernacular schools, Assistant Inspectors were asked to deliver a course of lectures with model lessons, practical lessons and criticism lessons at their headquarters. Headmasters of Training schools were also instructed to help and take part in the work. All teachers holding English School Leaving Certificates and Headmasters of Vernacular High Schools attended the course.

313. During the year, manual training was newly introduced in 32 Vernacular Middle and 13 Primary schools for boys. All the 158 Vernacular Middle schools for boys and 13 Primary schools have now been staffed with Manual Training Instructors.

314. Rural schools which were originally intended to provide some form of teaching in manual occupation and to impart instruction in the three R's to the pupils of the depressed and the backward classes inhabiting the interior and the backward localities, showed a steady decline in number and strength. The Director enquired into the causes of their failure and submitted a report to Government in the matter, and the Government in their order Dis. No. 445 of 23/Leg-E, dated the 15th May 1923, directed the abolition of rural schools as such and the opening of part-time schools instead. These latter schools are to confine themselves to the teaching of children, adult education being provided for in night schools. The children are to be taught for three hours a day to read and write and to learn the meaning and use of numbers, while for the rest of the day they should be free to assist their parents in whatever occupation is followed by the latter.

315. Orders were also passed on the Director's report regarding what were known as Partially Recognised schools. The system of partial recognition and bonus was introduced in 1093. Though there was an increase in the number and strength of partially recognised schools during the first year of the introduction of the rules, the popularity of the scheme showed a steady decline in the succeeding years. Side by side with this decline, there was a noticeable increase both in the number and strength of departmental and aided primary schools in the State, which rendered the existence of partially recognised schools unnecessary. Accordingly, in their order Dis. No. 151 of 23/Leg-E, dated the 14th February 1923, Government sanctioned the discontinuance of the system of partial recognition and award of bonus.

316. At the end of 1098, there were 34 night schools with a strength of 1,310 pupils against 26 and 938 respectively in 1097.

317. The question of the removal of overlapping of schools received the attention of the department during the year. It is reported that there are 36 pairs of schools which admit of the abolition of one each of those pairs without any detriment to the educational interests of the localities concerned. The proposed abolition is expected to set free 75 teachers and bring in a net gain of Rs. 13,884 per annum. The Director has been requested to expedite his proposals in the matter so as to

enable the Government to take action in respect of these schools sufficiently early before the commencement of the next school year. The question of closing 13 aided schools was also taken up as a result of the enquiries pursued in this direction, and 2 of such schools were actually closed and 2 allowed to continue during the year. The Director's report in regard to the remaining 9 schools is awaited.

318. English was introduced as a compulsory subject in 1 incomplete and 8 complete Vernacular Middle schools for boys. During the year, the vernacular schools at Arudai and Devicolam were converted into Anglo-vernacular schools to meet the special educational needs of the High Range District.

319. A course of extension lectures with an educational exhibition was planned and conducted at Trivandrum and it is reported that these lectures covered the whole range of the requirements of the vernacular school teacher.

320. Government copy-books were introduced in all departmental schools. 7,14,996 copy-books were printed during the year and 1,43,402 copy-books sold, the amount realised under this head being Rs. 10,243. The expenditure incurred on account of the printing of Government copy-books during 1098 was Rs. 22,454.

321. In paragraph 14 of their order No. Fl. 896, dated the 29th April 1923, revising the pay of the employees in the Education department in pursuance of the recommendations of the Salaries Committee, Government directed that a scheme for the award of Untrained Teachers' Certificate should be introduced for the benefit of the teachers of primary schools and that those who secured such certificates as well as all trained teachers should be given an allowance of Re. 1 per mensem in addition to their pay. In pursuance of this G. O., the Government, in their order Dis. No. 620 of 23/Leg-E, dated the 13th June 1923, sanctioned the institution of an Untrained Teachers' Certificate examination. Under this scheme, no uncertificated teacher in future will be given charge of class IV or be promoted as a Headmaster and the uncertificated teachers who already enjoy the above concessions will not be eligible for the allowance of Re. 1 unless they pass the Untrained Teachers' Certificate examination.

322. The Teachers' Associations organised under the supervision of the department worked well during the year. There were 146 associations embracing 2,256 schools and 9,445 teachers, of which 847 schools and 5,216 teachers were departmental. The average attendance at the meetings was 77 per cent. against 54 per cent. in 1097.

323. In 1919, a special examination was conducted for the selection of suitable men for teachers' posts from among members of the depressed classes who had studied up to classes VI and VII. 135 candidates passed the examination, of whom 81 are now reported to be working in schools. Of the latter, 73 were given licenses to teach classes I and II as a permanent arrangement.

324. *Tamil Schools.*—In response to representations made at successive sessions of the Assembly to the effect that the schools in the Tamil taluks of the State should use Tamil as the medium of instruction, the Director convened meetings at several Tamil centres in order to gauge local opinion and submitted a report to Government. After a careful consideration of the whole question, Government directed, in their order Dis. No. 105 of 1923/Rev-E, dated the 28th January 1923, that the Malayalam schools in the Tamil taluks should be gradually converted into schools with Tamil as the medium of instruction and that only persons with qualification in Tamil should be appointed as teachers in such schools. In accordance with the above orders, action was taken by the department to convert class I in the Malayalam schools in the Tamil taluks into a Tamil class where the ratio of Tamil speaking pupils to Malayalam-speaking pupils was 2:1. It is also reported that, of the Vernacular Middle schools which were permitted to have a Tamil as well as a Malayalam section, Kalkulam did not take advantage of the concession. In the Suchindram and Eraniel schools, both sections are maintained. From the information supplied by the Director, it is seen that in 38 schools—22 Boys' schools and 16 Girls' schools—Tamil has been introduced as a subject of study in 1098.

SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION.

325. *Training Schools.*—The total strength of the ten mofussil departmental Training schools for male teachers was 211 in 1098, against 221 in the previous year. Three of these schools were of the Higher Grade and 7 lower. The two private Lower Grade Vernacular Training schools for men, mentioned in paragraph 318 of the previous years' report, also worked during the year, their strength being 40 against 38 in 1097. The strength of the Higher Grade Training schools for Women, Trivandrum, was, as in 1097, 29—5 in the Higher Grade (English), 4 in the Higher Grade (Vernacular) and 20 in the Lower Grade (Vernacular). The three private Lower Grade Training schools for women referred to in paragraph 318 of the previous year's report also continued to work in 1098, there being a decrease in their strength to 41 from 45 in the previous year.

326. *Technical Education.*—There were 11 technical schools for girls under the control of the department in 1098 against 12 in 1097. Of these, 10 were aided and 1 unaided. In 5 of these 11 schools, there was provision for general education also. Weaving was taught in 4 schools and lace-making, embroidery, plain sewing and drawing in the remaining schools. All the technical schools for boys are under the control of the department of Industries.

327. *Special Schools for Malayala Brahmins.*—The strength of the special departmental English Middle school for Malayala Brahmins at Kulakkada fell from 66 in 1097 to 62 during the year. 54 pupils were in residence in the hostel attached to the school. Classes I, II, V, VI and VII of the Kumaranallur Vernacular Special school in the Ettumanur taluk were abolished during the year owing to the decline in the strength of those classes, while classes III and IV, which alone were allowed to continue, had a strength of 16 pupils. Sanction was also accorded to the departmental school at Kumaranallur being closed and to a private English Middle School being opened at that place. The managing committee of the school was promised an annual boarding grant of Rs. 500 for the upkeep of the school. Effect had not been given to this order when the year closed. As indicated in paragraph 320 of the report for 1097, the Srimularajavilasam special school in the Tiruvalla Taluk was abolished. Two other private schools, *viz.*, the Kidangur Shanmukhavilasam special school and the Ambalapuzha Nambudiri Vidyalayam, were also run in the special interests of Malayala Brahmins. The former of these schools was aided. 50 pupils studied in both the schools together.

328. *Sanskrit Schools.*—The number of pupils in the Kavya and Veda sections of the Sanskrit College, Trivandrum, at the end of 1098 was 334, of whom 34 were girls, against 293 and 41 respectively in 1097. 7 pupils appeared for the Sastri Test from the institution, of whom 6 passed. The strength of the Advaitasrama Sanskrit Patasala, Alwaye, was 144 against 116 in 1097. 8 pupils appeared for the Sastri Test from the above institution, of whom 6 passed, one being placed first in the list of successful candidates. The boarding house attached to the institution had 30 boarders on an average. There were three other private schools, *viz.*, Omallur Vijnana-Sandayani School, the Adur Adhyatma-Vidyasrama and the Changankulangara Sanskrit school with a strength of 46, 77 and 79 respectively in 1098. There was also another Sanskrit school at Perinad, Quilon, which was not recognised during the year. Permission was accorded to the opening of a Vedic school at Kuttamperur, but it was not recognised during the year.

329. *The Reformatory, Trivandrum.*—There were 33 boys in the school at the beginning of 1098. The number of boys newly admitted during the year was 11 and that of those discharged on the expiry of the periods of their detention 10, while one boy died of pneumonia. The number of boys at the end of the year was thus the same as that at the beginning. Of the 11 boys newly admitted, 3 were 12 years of age, two 13, five 14 and one 15 on the date of admission. One boy from the school passed the Madras Government Technical Examination in Freehand Drawing in the Intermediate Grade. The printing section turned out work to the value of Rs. 288, against Rs. 363 in 1097. Religious and moral instruction was given to the

inmates by private agencies. Three meetings of the committee of visitors were held during the year.

Education of Special Classes.

330. *Malayala Brahmins.*—The number of Malayala Brahmins under instruction decreased from 1,180 in 1097 to 1,157 or by 23 in 1098. Of the total number, 19 were in the colleges, 122 in the special schools, 160 in English schools and 856 in Vernacular schools. The corresponding figures for 1097 were 39, 92, 185 and 864.

331. *Other Special Communities.*—The number of Ezhavas and Mahomedans attending schools increased by 5,711 and 2,003, against 2,581 and 618 respectively in 1097. As stated already, Form v was opened in the Alleppey English High school for Mahomedans. It is reported that, for the first time, 3 Paraya girls appeared for the Vernacular School Leaving examination, of whom one came out successful. The figures furnished by the Director as to the number of pupils belonging to the depressed and backward classes under instruction in class iv, the number promoted from that class and the number of pupils that have gone up for higher study are encouraging. The following table compares the number of pupils belonging to other special communities under instruction in 1097 and 1098 :—

Caste.	1097.	1098.
Nadar ...	11,375	12,731
Chetty ...	2,599	2,521
Kollan ...	2,179	2,413
Konkanastha Brahmin ...	1,219	1,191
Kuravan ...	819	940
Kani ...	194	288
Mukkuvan ...	1,354	812
Maravan ...	444	427
Marakkan ...	250	405
Asari ...	7,349	8,048
Velan ...	762	812
Vedan ...	123	85
Arayan ...	1,735	2,227
Pandaram ...	726	864
Krishnavaga ...	841	942
Ambalavasi ...	683	610
Kanian ...	621	700
Tandan ...	1,222	1,301
Chakkalan ...	597	621
Paravan ...	470	668
Salian ...	490	482
Vanian ...	1,142	1,406
Tattan ...	1,712	1,908
Kammalan ...	19	124
Potter ...	287	336
Barber ...	2,322	2,536
Washerman ...	1,328	1,506
Shepherd ...	490	...

As directed in the report for 1097, joint inspections of some of the schools not open to all classes were made by the inspecting officers of the Education department and the Dewan Peishkars of the respective Divisions and reports were submitted to Government, through the Director, as to which among them might be thrown open to pupils of all classes and which not, with the reasons therefor. Government passed orders on these reports, as a result of which 14 vernacular schools—11 for boys and 3 for girls—were actually thrown open to all classes during 1098, against 1 and 2 in 1096 and 1097 respectively. The number of schools not

sible to all classes was 25 when the Director submitted his report for the year. e then one more school has been thrown open. Steady steps are in progress make the remaining schools also available for all classes of His Highness' subjects.

Female Education.

332. The number of recognised institutions for girls rose from 412 in 1097 to 417 in 1098 and the number of girls under instruction in all classes of recognised institutions together from 1,35,575 to 1,44,535. The following table compares the number of recognised educational institutions for girls and the number under instruction in all classes of recognised institutions in 1097 and 1098:—

Management.	Number of institutions.		Number under instruction.	
	1097.	1098.	1097.	1098.
Departmental	243	242	64,954	68,358
Aided	159	167	66,867	71,470
Unaided	10	8	3,754	4,707
Total ...	412	417	1,35,575	1,44,535

There was an increase of 5 in the number of recognised institutions and of 8,960 in the number of pupils under instruction. Of the total number of girls [illegible] struction, 90,016 or 62·3 per cent. were attending Boys' schools and 5[illegible] per cent. Girls' schools. The number of girls attending Boys' schools increased by 7,136 and that of girls attending Girls' schools by 1,824.

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333. The subjoined statement compares the number of girls in the different stages of instruction in 1097 and 1098:—

	1097.	1098.
Collegiate education	194	187
English school do.	6,861	7,491
Vernacular do.	1,27,633	1,35,959
Special do.	887	898
Total	1,35,575	1,44,535

The decrease in strength in colleges is due to the fact that 41 girls in the Kavya section of the Sanskrit College were included in the strength under colleges in 1097, while they have been brought under special schools during the year. Of the 187 students attending colleges, 139 were in His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women, 45 in His Highness the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum, and 3 in the Training College, Trivandrum.

334. The following table compares the distribution of girls in the different classes of English schools for 1097 and 1098:—

Class or Form.	Number under instruction.	
	1097.	1098.
Preparatory class.	2,015	2,145
Form I	1,690	1,710
" II	1,283	1,383
" III	782	1,014
" IV	512	540
" V	322	403
" VI	259	296
Total ...	6,861	7,491

All the classes show an increase in number. 2,912 girls or 38·9 per cent. of the total number were attending English schools for boys, against 2,511 or 36·6 per cent. in 1097.

335. The distribution of girls in vernacular schools in the several classes is compared below for 1097 and 1098:—

Class.	Number under instruction.	
	1097.	1098.
I	50,040	52,713
II	32,506	34,651
III	22,990	25,194
IV	13,973	14,977
V	3,711	3,713
VI	1,977	2,095
VII	2,244	2,407
VIII	87	74
IX	105	135
Total ...	1,27,633	1,35,959

In the report for 1097, it was observed that the Vernacular Middle School classes showed a decline in strength, but this year it is gratifying to note that all the three classes show an increase, although the increase in class V was only 2. There was an all-round increase in the primary classes. The number of girls attending vernacular schools for boys was 87,022 or 64 per cent. of the total number, against 80,292 or 63 per cent. in 1097.

336. 241 girls were presented for the English School Leaving Certificate examination, of whom 103 were given certificates qualifying for admission to colleges, against 229 and 70 respectively in 1097. 1,210 girls were presented from schools for the Vernacular School Leaving examination and 52 appeared privately, of whom

303 and 13 respectively came out successful. By the removal of His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women, Trivandrum, from the Cantonment buildings to Taikad, the English High School for Girls, Trivandrum, secured ample accommodation and a satisfactory playground. Excluding teachers of special subjects, the percentage of trained teachers in departmental English schools was 65·6, against 60·6 in 1097 and in aided English schools 47·8, against 31·4 in the previous year. The percentage of trained teachers in departmental Vernacular schools increased from 35·2 to 37·5 and in aided Vernacular schools from 40·3 to 42·4. 40 men teachers from Vernacular schools for girls were transferred to Boys' schools during 1098. Manual training was introduced into 13 more Vernacular Girls' Schools. The special class after Form III was opened in the departmental Girls' English High School at the capital, and five girls joined the class. The curriculum for primary schools was revised during the year.

Hostels and Boarding Houses.

337. *Caste Hindu Hostel, Trivandrum.*—The Hostel continued to be held in the rented building at Taikad, and Mr. S. Ramakrishna Aiyar, M. A., continued to be the Warden. The number of students in residence was 34, against 41 in 1097. The gross expenditure on the hostel was Rs. 15,276 and the receipts Rs. 6,744, resulting in a net expenditure of Rs. 8,532.

338. *Hostel attached to His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women.*—As in 1097, this hostel had the full complement of students allowed under the rules, *viz.* 30 of whom 1 was a Brahmin, 20 Nairs, 4 Ezhavas and 5 Christians. The gross expenditure on the hostel was Rs.8,456, and the receipts Rs.2,635 resulting in a net expenditure of Rs. 5,821.

339. *Other Hostels and Boarding Houses.*—The grant of Rs.900 per annum was continued to the Training College hostel. 31 students—18 Christians and 13 Hindus—were in residence. They themselves managed the hostel under the supervision of the Principal of the Training College.

The total strength of the L. M. S. Hostel, Trivandrum, was 55, of whom 42 were students of His Highness the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum.

The number of students in residence in the Y. W. C. A. Hostel, which is in receipt of a grant-in-aid of Rs.1,200 per annum from Government, was 60, against 62 in 1097.

The strength of the Muslim students' Hostel, Trivandrum, varied from 19 to 12 during the year. The maintenance grant of Rs.300 per annum was continued.

There were 54 boarders in the hostel attached to the Kulakada special school for Malayala Brahmins and 29 in the hostel attached to the Special English Middle School, Mavelikara. The boarding house attached to the Kunaranallur special school for Malayala Brahmins was managed by a private body with an annual grant of Rs. 500 from the Government.

107 students of the C. M. S. College, Kottayam, were residing in the college hostels.

In the Scott Christian College, Nagercoil, 25 students were in residence in the Christian and Ezhava hostels and 45 in the Hindu hostel and the recognised lodges attached to it.

There were 3 hostels attached to the Union Christian College, Alwaye, containing 70, 55 and 26 students in residence respectively.

St. Berchman's College, Changanachery, maintained two hostels, one for Hindus and the other for Christians. 56 Hindus and 70 Christians resided in the hostels.

There were 22 boarding houses attached to private English schools for boys and the number of boarders in them was 891. There were 7 boarding houses attached to private girls' schools, the number of boarders being 624. There were also 7 boarding houses attached to private vernacular schools for boys, and the number of boarders in them was 446.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

340. *Orphanages.*—Eleven orphanages were working during the year and most of them were in receipt of grants from Government.

General and technical education was imparted in all these orphanages.

341. *Text Book Committees.*—The English Text Book Committee held only one meeting during the year, since, on account of the fact that the books prescribed in 1097 are to continue for three years from the school year 1922-23, there was no need to meet more than once. For this reason, the number of volumes received for consideration during the year was only 352. Including the 462 volumes pending disposal at the end of 1097, the total number for disposal during 1098 was 814, of which 178 volumes remained undisposed of at the close of 1098. Two meetings of the Vernacular Text Book Committee were held during 1098 and 82 books considered.

342. *Educational Museum and Bureau.*—This institution attached to the Training College, Trivandrum, issued 5,100 books during the year, against 3,829 issued during 1097.

343. *Physical Culture.*—The athletic clubs attached to His Highness the Maha Raja's College worked satisfactorily and the gymnasium was regularly used. It is reported that physical education received adequate attention in His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women, Trivandrum. Physical culture continued to receive attention in English and vernacular schools also. The Drawing masters of departmental English schools, who were given a course of training in drill in the Training College in 1097, attended a further course of training for three months in the college during the year.

344. *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. 46 candidates appeared for the Higher Grade English Teachers' Certificate examination and 19 passed. Of the 72 candidates who appeared for the Higher Grade Vernacular Teachers' Certificate examination, 32 passed. 481 candidates appeared for the Lower Grade Vernacular Teachers' Certificate examination and 151 passed. For the needle-work examination, 301 candidates appeared, and 106 passed. The practical examination of candidates who appeared and passed the theoretical portion of the Music examination was conducted by a special board appointed for the purpose. 121 candidates appeared for the examination, of whom 95 passed—60 men and 35 women.

345. *Scholarships.*—The expenditure on account of scholarships and stipends amounted to Rs. 90,436, of which the expenditure on scholarships was Rs. 44,454 and that on stipends (including scarcity allowance) Rs. 45,982. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 85,250, Rs. 33,023 and Rs. 52,227 respectively.

The total expenditure on endowed scholarships was Rs. 3,927, against Rs. 4,122 in 1097. A list of the endowments made for educational purposes up to the end of 1098 is given in Appendix XXXVII.

346. *Fee Concessions.*—In their order Dis. No. 609 of 23/Leg. E., dated the 16th June 1923, Government sanctioned a scheme of fee concessions to the pupils of certain classes backward in point of education studying in English and vernacular schools. For the purposes of the above concession, such communities were divided into two classes *viz.*, depressed and backward. Backward classes were again classified into (1) backward in respect of English and Vernacular education and (2) backward in respect of English education only. The depressed classes were allowed remission of full fees in both English and vernacular schools, while classes backward in respect of both English and vernacular education were allowed remission of half fees in both English and vernacular schools and classes backward in respect of English education a similar concession in English schools alone. The communities treated as belonging to the depressed classes for the purposes of fee concessions are (1) Pulaya (including Cheramar) Aiyanavar and Vettuvan, (2) Paraya (including Panchaman and Sambavar) and Valluvan, (3) Kuravan and Kakkalan, (4) Pallan, and (5) Hill tribes or Animists (including Ullatan and Vedars). The following communities have been treated as backward in respect of both vernacular and English education, *viz.*, (1) Mahomedan (2) Valan, (3) Tandan, (4) Mannan, (including Patiyan), (5) Marakkan, Chavalakaran, Mukkuvan, and Arayan, (6) Pulluvan, (7) Sakkilian, (8) Kusavan (including Velan) and (9) Panan, while those that are treated as backward in respect of English education alone are (1) Barber, (2) Kaniyan, (3) Maravan, (4) Paravan, (5) Velan, (6) Kammalan (including Asari, Kallasari, Kannan, Kollan, Panikkan, Vilkuruppu, Silpasari, Tattan and Valan), (7) Veluthedan, and Chayakaran, (8) Kudumi, (9) Ezhava, (10) Nadan, (11) Idayan and (12) Vanian.

With a view to enable pupils attending recognised private schools in the State also to participate in the benefits of the scheme, the Government sanctioned the managers of such schools being reimbursed, over and above the ordinary maintenance grant calculated on the basis of the full-fee rates as laid down in the Education Code in respect of English schools and over and above the salary grant in the case of vernacular schools, to the extent of three-fourths of the loss occasioned by the extension to them of the above concession.

It is reported that the estimated annual cost to the Government on account of the above scheme in respect of departmental schools is Rs. 53,118 and in respect of private schools Rs. 45,579. The total estimated annual cost is thus Rs. 98,697. The question of revising the rules relating to this subject is engaging the attention of Government.

347. *Libraries and Reading Rooms.*—The number of Libraries and Reading Rooms in receipt of grant from the department rose from 31 in 1097 to 37 during the year, and the total amount of grant disbursed to them from Rs. 1,222 to Rs. 1,512.

CHAPTER VIII.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

DEVASWOMS.

(A) Devaswoms under the Control of the Devaswom Department.

348. *Preliminary.*—In pursuance of the Devaswom Proclamation dated the 12th April 1922, the control of the Sirkar Devaswoms was separated from the Land Revenue department and a separate Devaswom department was organised for their efficient management and control with effect from the 1st Chingam 1098. This department was entrusted with the administration, not only of the Devaswoms but also of Japadakshina and Oottus or charitable institutions, with the exception of the Agrasala at the capital. For administrative purposes, the State was divided into 4 Districts and these Districts were divided into 18 Groups. Each of the Districts was placed in charge of an Assistant Commissioner and each of the Groups in charge of a Superintendent. A resident manager was attached to each of the 7 most important Devaswoms in the State. At the commencement of the year, Government issued orders fixing the duties, responsibilities and powers of the several grades of officers. Rules were also issued regarding the nature and number of inspections to be made by the different grades of officers and the days to be spent by them on tour. Circular orders were given regarding the registers and accounts to be maintained by the several grades of officers and the returns to be furnished by them. A special officer was appointed for the verification of Thiruvabharanams in the most important Devaswoms. The Nandavanams attached to Devaswoms were transferred from the Revenue to the Devaswom department. The question of transferring the temple sites and Sankethams raised by the Commissioner is under the consideration of Government.

349. *Personnel.*—Mr. Raja Raja Varma, who was appointed Commissioner, was in charge of the department during the year, up to the 21st Edavam when he went on leave and was succeeded by Mr. R. Krishna Pillai, Sarvadhikariakar, Palace, who was appointed to act for him.

350. *Scheduled Devaswoms.*—The Devaswom Proclamation tentatively fixed the number of Major Devaswoms at 334 and of the Minor Devaswoms, at 513. One of the first duties undertaken by the new department was the ascertainment, by actual inspection on the spot, of the correct number of Devaswoms. This verification had not been completed when the year closed.

As the old classification of Devaswoms into Major or Minor which depended on the question of the incorporation or non-incorporation of their properties in the State accounts was misleading, Government sanctioned during the year a re-classification of all the Scheduled Devaswoms into Major, Minor and Petty according to the scale of expenditure incurred on each of them, classifying as Major those involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,000 or more, Minor, costing between Rs. 100 and 1,000 and Petty costing less than Rs. 100 annually. A detailed audit is maintained only in regard to the Major Devaswoms. The Minor and Petty Devaswoms have their expenditure audited only against the total grant for the individual institution or the group as the case may be.

351. *Major Devaswoms.*—Major Devaswoms are the most important of these institutions. Their number at the close of 1098 was 139. But the actual number of

Major Devaswoms can be fixed only after the pathivus of all the Devaswoms have been revised. These are sub-divided into 3 classes according as the expenditure incurred on them is Rs. 10,000 or more, between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000, and between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000.

The pathivu of no Devaswom was revised during the year. Government decided that the pathivus for Akathepaditharam for Masavisesham, Attavisesham and Utsavam in all revised Devaswoms should be fixed in kind and that the rule should be made applicable to other Devaswoms when they were revised. Pathivus have so far been revised only for 33 out of the 139 Major Devaswoms.

The contract system for making supplies to Major Devaswoms was introduced and insisted on, as far as possible, to combat the evils resulting from the practice of purchasing the articles from the market through the agency of the chief officers of the Devaswoms.

During the year, the special officer appointed for the purpose, verified the Thiruvabharanams &c., of the Suchindram Devaswom, and towards the close of the year he began his verification in the Tiruvattur Devaswom and made some progress in the work. Special rules are under preparation for the custody, verification and utilization of Thiruvabharanams.

352. *Minor and Petty Devaswoms.*—There were at the end of the year 777 Devaswoms under this category. Their number can be fixed finally only after the revision of the pathivus of the Major Devaswoms which will result in their Keezheedus being separated and grouped under Minor and Petty Devaswoms. For the better and more efficient management of these institutions, the Commissioner has promised to send up a scheme for the formation of sub-groups in each group which will be the units of administration. With the object of enlisting the co-operation of the public, a set of rules, under the Proclamation, for the devolution of management of Minor and Petty Devaswoms on local committees or agents was brought into force during the year.

353. *Personal deposit institutions.*—The personal deposit institutions managed by the department numbered 53 in the year. The chief among them were the Pattazhi, Erumeli, Paschima and Turavur Devaswoms within the State, Perumanam in the Cochin State and the Kakur Estate in the Ramnad district.

As there was great confusion in the administration of the lands belonging to the Pattazhi Devaswom and the Erumeli and Paschima Devaswoms, resulting in heavy arrears under rents and other dues, two special officers were sanctioned—one for Pattazhi and the other for the Erumeli and Paschima Devaswoms. The special officer, Pattazhi, was able to collect almost the whole of the arrears in paddy and a good portion of the arrears in cash. The land register and rent roll of the village were brought up-to-date. The preliminary arrangements for carrying out the survey and the demarcation of the lands were completed during the year. The renovation of the Devaswom buildings also engaged attention.

The special officer appointed for the Erumeli and Paschima Devaswoms, took charge of the institutions only towards the close of the year.

The collection from the Turavur Devaswom lands in 1098 including arrears was poor in spite of the appointment of a manager with special powers. The Commissioner has been requested to see that the manager turns out better work.

The Kakur Estate in the Ramnad district with its personal deposit funds was brought under the control of the Devaswom department during the year. There was a balance of Rs. 14,087 in cash, and Kals. 129 of paddy to the credit of the estate at the beginning of the year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 7,684 and Kals. 913 of paddy. The total expenditure on the Tiruppullanai and the Rameswaram charities to which the income from this estate is applied, amounted to Rs. 10,391 and Kals. 551 of paddy and the balance to the credit of the estate at the close of the year was Rs. 11,381 and Kals. 491 of paddy.

The personal deposit Devaswoms of Malayamkulam and Klankulam, in the Tinnevelly District, were placed under the management of a separate manager at Tinnevelly who was also directed to supervise the Trichendur and the Rameswaram Kattalais and to disburse the grants to 13 other institutions outside Travancore. The post of Tinnevelly manager was abolished subsequently and the institutions placed under the Devaswom Superintendent, Shencotta.

The financial condition of the Vellayani Devaswom being unsatisfactory, a Superintendent of the Account Office was deputed to audit its accounts. The audit report had not been received when the year closed.

The personal deposit amounting to Rs. 3,312 of the Kalavur Devaswom in the Todupuzha taluk, which became *non-est*, was added to the Devaswom fund and the annual receipts from the lands of the Devaswom allowed to be credited to the fund from time to time.

It is stated in the Commissioner's report that action is being taken to invest the surplus funds of the personal deposit Devaswoms, amounting to Rs. 2,32,575, in the Sirkar savings bank.

354. *Private Devaswoms.* The total number of these Devaswoms receiving aid from the State in the year was 621 (595 inside and 26 outside the State). During the year, the paddy grant to these institutions was commuted (except in the case of a few special ones) at 20 chackrams per para of paddy. A scrutiny of these institutions has disclosed that some of them exist only in name. The Commissioner has been requested to complete the scrutiny and submit recommendations for the elimination of the institutions that have ceased to exist.

355. *Elephants and other live stock.*—There were 25 elephants in the department at the beginning of the year. One was presented by His Highness the Maha Raja to the Tiruvarattukavu temple. Three died during the year. Thus, 23 remained in the department at the end of the year. It is reported that the mortality was among the latest purchases, owing evidently to defective examination before selection. Some Devaswoms owned other live stock. The Devaswom Commissioner has been requested to collect and furnish detailed information in regard to these in his future reports.

356. *Devaswom Maramat works.*—The Maramat works connected with Devaswoms fall under 3 heads:—

i. *Works executed by the Maramat department.*—All the major works consisting of the renovation and special repairs of Devaswoms and appurtenant buildings were attended to by the Maramat department. A sum of Rs. 1,33,890 was spent by this department against the grant of Rs. 2,13,433. The large lapse under this head has been explained by the Maramat Engineer as due chiefly to want of experience and consequent delay on the part of his subordinates in the preparation of estimates for this new kind of works, and non-receipt of copper sheets needed for the Haripad temple before the close of the year.

With a view to chalk out a programme of work for the repairs and restoration of Scheduled Devaswoms, the Maramat and Devaswom officers were ordered to make combined inspections of them. The general principles on which such a programme should be drawn up were also laid down with the approval of Government. The officers concerned have been asked to see that the joint inspections are pushed through and the preparation and submission of the programme expedited.

ii. *Contribution works.*—A notification was published calling for applications for the restoration of Minor Devaswoms under the contribution system, according to which the works should be carried out by interested private agencies as per estimates approved by the Maramat department, the Devaswom department making a contribution of 50 per cent. of the cost. 25 applications were received in the year 1098 involving an aggregate expenditure of Rs. 51,500, and a sum of Rs. 6,431 was paid as contribution towards the restoration of 10 Minor Devaswoms.

iii. *Works executed by the Devaswom department.*—Petty construction and repairs and maintenance works were done by the Devaswom department itself. A sum of Rs. 20,272 was spent during the year under this head. The making of an

Ananthavahanam in the Tiruvattar temple and the repair of the horse Vahanams at Velimala and Kanniakumari temples were sanctioned.

357. *Financial.—Receipts.*—The actual receipts under the Devaswom fund for 1098 were:—

		Rs.
i.	Government contribution ...	16,00,000
ii.	Receipts from lands outside the State ...	463
iii.	Nadavaravu ...	24,038
iv.	Sale proceeds of offerings &c. ...	10,027
v.	Miscellaneous ...	18,844
vi.	Sale proceeds of old stores and materials.	2,386
	Total of fund revenue ...	16,55,758

Expenditure.—The following statement shows the expenditure under the Devaswom fund :—

		Rs.
i.	Establishment including pensionary contribution	40,539
ii.	Travelling allowance ...	7
iii.	Pathivu expenditure ...	9,56,668
iv.	Group contingencies ...	41,539
v.	Special officer for the verification of Thiruvabharanams ...	2,808
vi.	Maramat by Maramat department ...	1,33,890
vii.	Imprest for fund expenditure ...	3,600
	Total of fund expenditure.	11,79,051

The total expenditure of Rs. 11,79,051 fell short of the estimated expenditure by Rs. 1,64,967. The savings were mainly under maramat, extraordinary expenditure, revision of pathivus, repair of vessels &c. There were also small savings under Minor and Petty Devaswoms, Nandavanams, elephant charges, pensionary contribution and special officers. There was increased expenditure mainly under Major Devaswoms and police guards. There was a large saving under maramat expenditure and the reasons for this have been already detailed in the preceding paragraph. The saving under extraordinary expenditure was due to the non-performance of certain special ceremonies for want of auspicious days during the year. The allotment under revision of pathivus lapsed as no Devaswoms were revised during the year. The surplus has been invested in the Sirkar savings bank.

The expenditure detailed above does not include the cost of the controlling agency of the department and its clerical and menial staff which is met out of the general revenues of the State under Clause (2), Section 7 of the Devaswom Proclamation. This cost came to Rs. 94,462. In addition to this, the usual grants were made from the general revenues to private temples to the extent of Rs. 46,045 and Rs. 2,064 were spent on miscellaneous items. A special provision of Rs. 45,000 was also made from the general revenues in the year's budget for meeting arrear claims on account of supplies made and services rendered to Devaswoms up to the end of 1097 ; but of this amount, only Rs. 34,434 was actually spent.

358. *Touring and Inspection.*—The Commissioner was on tour for 117 days. He visited 114 Major Devaswoms, 76 Minor and 44 Petty Devaswoms, besides all the Oottupuras, Homapuras and other charitable institutions under his control. The important Devaswoms were visited by him more than once and specially during the time of festivals. The important utsavams and other festivals were personally supervised by him with a view to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the public and the officers of the revenue and other departments. The Commissioner inspected the extra territorial Devaswoms at Perumanam and Trichendur. He also made special inspections of the Pattazhi, Turavur and Erumeli and Paschima Devaswoms and as a result of his reports steps have been taken to place these institutions on a sound footing.

359. *Miscellaneous.*—The system of collecting *pathraccoli* from private persons on Sirkar vessels used for performing vazhivadus in Devaswoms was abolished.

As the receipts from Vazhivadus were not being properly accounted for, arrangements were made to set this right by ruling that the Santikars might take only the petty offerings which were brought *in kind* and that all payments in money should be entrusted to the chief officer of the Devaswom who should furnish the offerer with a receipt and have the offerings conducted. Sealed boxes were also placed in certain Devaswoms for depositing small money offerings.

Special arrangements were made for guarding the more important Devaswoms. Besides the old Nadakavalkars, a police guard was also provided for each of 17 important temples, the expenditure being met from the Devaswom fund. Special guards were also provided for guarding the cars at Suchindram, Padmanabhapuram, Bhuthapandy and Shencotta.

With a view to encourage endowments being made for services in Devaswoms, a set of rules was passed towards the end of the year.

A Devaswom hand book was compiled and published.

(B) DEVASWOMS OUTSIDE THE CONTROL OF THE DEVASWOM DEPARTMENT.

360. (i) *Sripandaravaga.*—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 2,34,987.

(ii) *Murajapam.*—A sum of Rs. 39,649 was spent during the year on account of the Murajapa-Sahasranamam &c, preliminary to the Murajapam of 1099.

CHARITIES.

361. (a) *Charities under the control of the Devaswom department.*—Under this head come Oottupuras, Kanjipuras, Pokkuvarathukars, Thanneerpandals, Japadakshina &c. The expenditure on these amounted to Rs. 1,67,962.

Oottupuras.—There were 29 mofussil Oottupuras during the year. Swayampakam was also given in most of the mofussil Oottupuras.

Kanjipuras.—Special attention was paid to giving dharmakanji to the poor of all castes especially at Quilon and Warkala. At Kumarakoil, kanji was given on all Fridays to the devotees who came to the temple, and at Tovala and Shencotta, kanji was doled out daily to the poor irrespective of caste.

Pokkuvarathukars.—The main expenditure under this head was the payment of the fixed travelling allowance to Swamiyars, Tantries and others who are required to travel on duty to attend special ceremonies.

Thanneerpandals.—These were maintained in 88 places of which 5 were open throughout the year and 83 during the three hot months of the year.

Japadakshina.—There were 19 Homapuras maintained by the department during the year as in previous years. Besides the usual Sivapujas at 12 important Siva shrines, Mandapajapams, Namaskarams &c., were also conducted satisfactorily.

(b) *Charities outside the control of the Devaswom department.*—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,73,616 in the year.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TRAVANCORE SOLDIERS' COMMITTEE.

362. The committee held seven sittings during the year. 234 applications for employment from demobilised soldiers and clerks were recommended to heads of departments. Of these, 68 men were entertained in the public service. Owing to re-organizations and the consequent reduction in the establishment it was not possible to provide for more men. Towards the close of the year, the concession regarding preferential treatment in the matter of appointment was restricted to such soldiers and military clerks as had been recruited before the armistice. Of the 54 applicants for registry of lands, two applicants got lands registered in their names. 15 applications for pensions, rewards and arrears of pay were received during the year, and these were referred to the British military authorities.

The expenditure on account of the committee during the year was Rs. 456.

THE MINT.

363. The operations of the institution 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.	Ch.	C.		Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.
One Chackram ...	13,61,000	48,607	4	0	21,63,060	43,332	12	0	45,025
Eight Cash ...	13,82,000	24,678	16	0					
Four Cash ...	16,08,000	14,357	4	0					
Single Cash ...	3,20,000	714	8	0					
Total ...	46,71,000	88,357	4	0	21,63,060	43,332	12	0	45,025

The gain on copper coinage amounted to Rs. 45,025 and the miscellaneous receipts to Rs. 144. The gain on silver one fanam pieces obtained from the Birmingham mint in 1097 and adjusted in the year 1098 amounted to Rs. 5,251. Thus, the total receipts came to Rs. 50,420. The cost of the establishment and the working expenses of the mint amounted to Rs. 8,018. The net profit was therefore Rs. 42,402.

364. The minting of silver coins at the State mint was stopped from 1087. The total value of sirkar silver coins got down minted from the Birmingham mint from the commencement of 1087 to the end of 1097 was Rs. 4,07,133. No silver coins were got down minted from the Birmingham mint during the year. Copper coins are being minted locally from blanks imported from Birmingham. The total value of silver coins got down from England and of copper coins minted locally from the commencement of 1077 to the end of 1097 amounted to Rs. 16,27,586. Including copper coins to the value of Rs. 88,357 minted during the year, the total value of Government coins minted up to the end of 1098 amounted to Rs. 17,15,943. Of these, silver coins for Rs. 2,60,874 and copper coins for Rs. 6,73,471 were in circulation at the close of 1098, the balance remaining in the State treasuries.

365. As in previous years, all diminished, defaced and counterfeit coins presented at treasuries were cut and withdrawn from circulation. Accordingly, 28 half-rupees, 23 quarter-rupees and 72 fanam pieces were cut and returned as required by the rules on the subject.

In pursuance of the Rules issued under Sections 4, 8 & 9 of Regulation III of 1086, by which all Treasury Officers have been authorised to cut or break diminished, defaced and counterfeit British Indian coins, 14 whole rupees, 12 half-rupees, 8 quarter-rupees, and 25 two anna pieces were cut at the State treasuries during the year.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

366. *General*.—Soon after the commencement of the year, the Central Prison Press was amalgamated with the Government Press.

367. *Plant*:—The total value of the plant in the Government Press at the end of 1097 was Rs. 2,23,309. Plant to the value of Rs. 15,350 from all sources, including that made in the Press, was added during the year. Deducting depreciation valued at Rs. 12,420, the total value of the plant stood at Rs. 2,26,239 at the end of the year. The new additions during the year included a 42 H. P. Crude Oil Engine.

The value of plant in the Central Prison Press at the close of 1097 was Rs. 38,946. Plant to the value of Rs. 557 locally made was added during the year and after deducting Rs. 2,021 on account of depreciation, the value at the end of 1098 stood at Rs. 37,482.

368. *Outturn*:—The total value of the out-turn of the Government Press rose from Rs. 1,62,068 to Rs. 1,62,834, showing an increase of Rs. 766 or ·5 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

Printing and binding work to a total value of Rs. 23,956 was done during the year in the Central Prison Press.

369. *The Gazette*:—The following table compares the circulation of the Gazette in 1097 and 1098:—

Year.	No. of subscribers.		No. of copies supplied free.	
	Full.	Parts.	Full.	Parts.
1097	1,120	27	483	2,550
1098	742	28	494	3,091

The receipts under Gazette subscription fell by Rs. 2,365. The fall is due to the revised terms of payment and also to the change of the Gazette year from the English to the Malabar year.

370. *Financial*:—The total receipts from the Press, amounted to Rs. 21,984 against Rs. 27,499 in 1097. The fall was mainly due (i) to a decrease in the number of subscribers to the Gazette, and the receipt of subscriptions of the Gazette only till the close of the year, while in previous years subscriptions running on to the succeeding year used to be received and (ii) to a reduced demand for the publications offered for sale. The receipts from the sale of Government Publications, other than the Gazette, fell from Rs. 5,634 to Rs. 4,742. The expenditure on account of the Government Press during the year was Rs. 1,05,855, against Rs. 1,43,964 in the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to the reduced expenditure under establishment, the reduction in the pay of the Gazetted Officers consequent on the retirement of Mr. W. J. Beck, Superintendent, and to the lower expenditure incurred under permanent piece-work establishment. The expenditure in the Central Prison Press was Rs. 9,137.

371. During the year under report, the Government Press executed, amongst other works, the printing of the Census Report for 1921 and 8,46,000 copies of Vernacular copy books.

372. As the result of discussion of the Press Budget for 1098 in the Legislative Council, a mixed committee of officials and non-officials was appointed during the year to enquire into the working of both the Presses. The Committee submitted an interim report on the printing and publication of the Government Gazette and orders were passed thereon resulting in an anticipated saving of Rs. 2,915 in piece-work wages and Rs. 7,767 in paper per annum. The final report of the Committee has since been received and is under the consideration of Government.

STATIONERY.

373. The total charges under 'Stationery' amounted to Rs. 4,39,282 including charges under establishment, contingencies and other incidental expenses, against Rs. 5,83,994 in 1097. The value of the articles issued to the several departments amounted to Rs. 3,28,290, against Rs. 4,19,529 in 1097 and that of the stock in hand amounted to Rs. 3,91,404 at the close of 1098.

The value of the purchases made in the year amounted to Rs. 1,56,821, against Rs. 4,14,320 in 1097. The decrease in the value of the purchases was mainly due to the excess stock preserved as a result of strict scrutiny and frugal expenditure. The non-issue of superfine articles and the comparative fall in the prices of articles also contributed towards the decrease. The number of offices to which printed forms and stationery were supplied direct rose from 315 to 350 and the total number of forms stocked and issued from 2,82,70,000 to 2,85,00,000.

The policy of obtaining, as far as possible, articles of local manufacture with a view to encourage local industries was continued in the year and such articles as metal paper weights, country twine, white tape, country sealing wax, black wood rulers, etc. were obtained locally and supplied to the several offices.

Early in the year the Superintendent of Stationery was directed to inspect the various offices in the State to see if the instructions in regard to the preservation and the economising of the use of stationery articles and printed forms were being duly carried out. He accordingly visited 12 offices and the accounts kept by them of the issue and stock of the printed forms and stationery articles supplied from the Stationery department were examined. The inspection done so far has disclosed certain defects in the method of preserving and using articles of stationery and steps are being taken to remedy them.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

374. There were 40 newspapers and 75 periodicals in circulation in the State during the year, against 43 newspapers and 66 periodicals in 1097. Of these, 64 were published in Malayalam exclusively, 24 in English and Malayalam, 18 in English alone, 6 in Tamil, 1 in English and Tamil, and 2 in English, Tamil and Malayalam. Of the newspapers in circulation, one was a daily, 7 tri-weekly, 5 bi-weekly and 27 weekly. All the newspapers dealt with political and miscellaneous matters, besides catering local and general news to the public. Of the periodicals, 4 were published fortnightly, 58 monthly, 5 once in two months, 3 once in three months and 5 once in four months 44 periodicals were devoted to social and religious subjects, 18 to literary and educational topics, 2 to ayurveda, two to law, and 9 to political and miscellaneous matters.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

375. The reorganisation of the department was sanctioned with effect from the 1st Kanni 1098.

The Superintendent visited 19 villages and copied 68 inscriptions. It is reported that many of the inscriptions of the year's collection have been taken up for publication in Volume V of the Travancore Archaeological series. Six manuscripts were taken on loan from His Highness the Maha Raja's Palace Library and the historical matter contained in them has been incorporated in appropriate places in the

course of editing some inscriptions in Vol. V of the Travancore Archaeological series. Fourteen copper plates were also newly examined and included in Vol. V of the series. It is reported that certain cadjan bundles of the Huzur Central Vernacular Records are being examined and that such of them as are of importance are being taken up for publication. 32 photographs were taken during the year, among which the images of Kulasekhara Perumal and Cheraman Perumal taken from the Siva temple of Keralapuram deserve prominent mention. Parts 1 and 2 of Volume III of the Travancore Archaeological series were finally published. The major portion of the proof of Vol. IV, part 2, was passed through the press in the beginning of the year and all the forms have been printed. The plates for the first part have been finally struck off and both the parts will be ready for issue very soon. The Index to Vol. IV has been prepared and printed. Twelve blocks were got ready for illustrating Vol. V.

The number of printed copies of the Archaeological series was reduced from 500 to 250 and the free distribution list was suitably revised.

The expenditure of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 5,450 against Rs. 5,158 in 1097.

PUBLICATION OF SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPTS.

376. The number of granthas examined and made ready for the press was 20,400 and the number of granthas finally passed for publication 16,175, against 20,400 and 12,590 respectively in 1097.

The following two works were ready for publication in the Trivandrum Sanskrit series during the year, being Nos. 78 and 79 of the series :—

(1) Asvalayanagrihyasutra with the Vritti Anavila of Haradattamisra.

(2) Arthasastra of Kautilya with commentary (Part 1).

Five other works *viz.*, (1) Kavyaprakasa with two commentaries (Part I), (2) Yagnavalkyasmriti with commentary (Part II), (3) Isanasivagurudevapaddhati (Part IV), (4) Manjusrimulakalpa (Part III), and (5) Arthasastra with commentary (Part II) were in the press during the year. Eight other works, *viz.*, (1) Asvalayanagrihya-Bhashya, (2) Ashtangahridya with commentary, (3) Rasavaiseshika with Bashya (Vaidyaka) (4) Prayogamanjari (Tantra), (5) Kasika, a commentary on Slokavartika (Mimansa) (6) Sarasvatikanthabharana with vritti (Vyakarana), (7) Natyaveda with Abhinavabharati and (8) Vedantaparibhasha with commentary were under preparation during the year. 21 Sanskrit manuscripts were collected during the year, against 39 in 1097. 12 Malayalam manuscripts were also acquired during the year. The Curator has been asked to state whether it is not advisable to publish a descriptive catalogue of the Sanskrit and Vernacular manuscripts so far collected in his office, and, if so, to submit proposals regarding the same.

The total expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 9,699, against Rs. 8,885 in 1097.

MUSEUM AND PUBLIC GARDENS.

377. The number of visitors to the Museum was 1,84,962. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 37,594, against Rs. 40,880 in 1097. The receipts from the department amounted to Rs. 978, against Rs. 651 in 1097. A small fresh water aquarium was constructed on the island situated at one end of the lake.

TRIVANDRUM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

378. The number of members rose from 141 in 1097 to 164 in 1098. There was also an increase in the number of eight-anna subscribers from 60 to 67 and in that of four-anna subscribers from 196 to 220. The Reading room continued to be

very well used, there being an average of 2,500 readers per month in 1098, against 2,375 readers per month in 1097. The number of new volumes added to the Library during the year was 713, against 429 in 1097, and this raised the total number of volumes in the Library from 23,547 at the beginning of the year to 24,260 at its close. Of the volumes added during the year, 236 were Malayalam books and 31 Tamil books. The number of books lent rose from 17,129 in 1097 to 20,811 in 1098, the increase being 22 per cent. Fifty-five per cent. of the books lent related to fiction, against 52 per cent. in 1097. The third part of the Library catalogue was completed and made available for sale. It is reported that the printing of the fourth volume of the catalogue is nearing completion. The scheme for the affiliation to the Public Library of mofussil libraries in receipt of grant-in-aid was sanctioned towards the latter part of the year. The receipts and the expenditure on account of the Library were Rs. 3,908 and Rs. 11,803, against Rs. 3,314, and Rs. 11,264 respectively in 1097, showing a decrease in the net expenditure of the institution from Rs. 7,950 to Rs. 7,895.

OBSERVATORY.

379. The usual astronomical and meteorological observations were made during the year and they were reduced and tabulated. Daily weather telegrams were despatched to Simla, Bombay and Madras. On the night of the 29th November 1922 a cyclonic storm crossed South Travancore accompanied by very heavy rainfall and strong wind.

The usual information regarding rainfall is given in paragraph 165 above.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

380. The State Life Insurance continued to be optional during the year in the case of all public servants including the employees of municipalities and other local bodies whose services are pensionable from the general revenues of the State, and the provision for withdrawal from insurance at the option of the insured in the case of policies which were in force for not less than 2 years was also continued, the surrender value in such cases being 40 per cent. of the total premia paid.

An actuarial valuation report was received from Mr. M. R. Tambe of Bombay. The report disclosed that the concern was sound from a commercial point of view. The main points raised by the actuary were the distribution of surplus profits and the investment of the balance of the fund.

With regard to the distribution of surplus profits disclosed by the first valuation, the Government decided to reserve the surplus of Rs. 50,320 for the stability of the fund, as the valuation itself was conducted on a 4 per cent. basis, while the actual interest which accrued to the fund averaged only between 2 and 2½ per cent.

As regards the investment of the balance to the credit of the fund, Mr. Tambe suggested that the funds might be invested in such a way as to yield 4 per cent. interest, and Government have accordingly decided to give 4 per cent. interest from the general revenues of the State after setting apart about Rs. 10,000 for meeting the current expenses of a year.

Twenty fresh proposals were received during the year, against ten in the previous year. Policies were issued in respect of 19 proposals, and the remaining one was pending disposal as the necessary age certificate had not been received in time.

Owing to withdrawals, resignations, etc., 15 policies ceased to pay premia during the year. The number of policies in the register on the last day of the year was 867. This figure includes also the policies which ceased to pay premia during the year on account of applications for withdrawals, resignations or deaths of policy holders, but which were not written off as the amounts due were not paid.

Five deaths were reported during the year and two claims were pending disposal at the close of 1097. Of these seven, only two are pending disposal owing to non-production of proper proof of heirship for payment of bonus to the heirs.

Inclusive of interest on delayed payments of premia, a sum of Rs. 18,711 was realised during the year as premia and the interest allowed by Government on Rs. 2,15,600 was Rs. 8,624. Thus the total receipt of Rs. 27,335 added to the amount to the credit of the fund at the close of 1097 gave a total of Rs. 2,39,428.

The surrender value paid on the policies withdrawn amounted to Rs. 212, the bonuses paid to the policy holders or their heirs to Rs. 3,372, and the bonus paid to the actuary, etc., to Rs. 1,605 or a total of Rs. 5,189. The balance to the credit of the fund at the close of the year was Rs. 2,34,239.

The report submitted by the Senior Assistant Account Officer, after studying the working of the Mysore Life Insurance Schemes (both Government servants and Public branch) was considered by Government, and as a result of it the existing rules are being revised. Government also took up his suggestion regarding the institution of a Public branch and forwarded the same for discussion to the Economic Development Board. The board has strongly recommended the creation of a Public branch of the State Life Insurance on the lines suggested by the officer and the matter is engaging the attention of Government.

The work of the State Life Insurance Fund continued, as usual, to be performed free by the Government and there was no expenditure under 'Establishment' or 'Contingencies' during the year.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

381. Nine licenses were, in all, issued for shooting wild animals, during the year. No reward was given during the year for the destruction of wild animals.

SRI MULAM POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

382. The Nineteenth Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly commenced its sittings on the 12th March, 1923. Copies of the Administration report for 1097 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 further policy proposed to be adopted 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 the 22nd March 1923. The Session lasted for nine days.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
9th February 1924.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Dewan.

PART II—STATEMENTS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1098 M. E.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Dewan Bahadur T. Raghaviah ...	Dewan ...	8th July 1920 25th Mithunam 1095	16th August 1923 31st Karkadakam 1098	Services lent by the British Government.
Mr. N. Rajaram Row ...	Chief Secretary to Government ...	20th February 1920 8th Kumbham 1095	25th September 1922 9th Kanni 1098	Retired from the service from the 10th Kanni 1098.
,, R. Krishna Pillai ...	Do. ...	23rd March 1922 10th Meenam 1097	16th August 1923 31st Karkadakam 1098	Confirmed as Chief Secretary to Government with effect from the 10th Kanni 1098.
,, K. George ...	Chief Account Officer and Ex-officio Financial Secretary to Government ...	19th February 1918 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.	
,, K. Anantanarayana Iyer ...	Land Revenue and Income-tax Commissioner ...	17th August 1921 1st Chingam 1097	17th July 1923 31st Karkadakam 1098	Retired from the service from the 2nd Karkadakam 1098.
,, S. C. H. Robinson ...	Do. ...	15th January 1923 2nd Makaram 1098	16th August 1923 31st Karkadakam 1098	Confirmed as Land Revenue and Income-tax Commissioner with effect from the 2nd Karkadakam 1098
Do. ...	Commissioner and District Magistrate...	28th August 1913 13th Chingam 1089	4th January 1923 20th Dhanu 1098	
,, T. H. Cameron ...	Do. ...	5th January 1923 21st Dhanu 1098	16th August 1923 31st Karkadakam 1098	

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1098 M. E.—(contd.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
Mr. M. Rajaraja Varma ...	Devaswom Commissioner ...	14th April 1922 / 2nd Medam 1097	16th August 1923 / 31st Karkadakam 1098	
,, R. Krishna Pillai ...	Dewan Peishkar and District Magistrate	31st August 1919 / 15th Chingam 1095	25th September 1922 / 9th Kanni 1098	
,, N. Krishna Aiyangar ...	Do. ...	18th March 1920 / 5th Meenam 1095	12th February 1923 / 30th Makaram 1098	Retired from the service from the 1st Kumbham 1098
,, K. Narayanan Pandalai ...	Do. ...	19th March 1921 / 6th Meenam 1096	16th August 1923 / 31st Karkadakam 1098	
,, C. Govinda Pillai ...	Do. ...	14th August 1921 / 30th Karkadakam 1096	Do.	
,, V. S. Kesava Aiyar ...	Do ...	22nd August 1921 / 6th Chingam 1097	Do.	On combined privilege leave and furlough for 1 year and 10 days from the 1st Meenam 1098, preparatory to retirement.
,, M. V. Subramonia Aiyar ...	Ag. Do. ...	18th May 1923 / 4th Edavam 1098	Do.	
,, R. Venkatarama Dikshitar ...	Superintendent, Revenue Survey ...	11th October 1907 / 25th Kanni 1083	Do.	On combined privilege leave and furlough for 4 months and 16 days from the 15th Meenam 1098.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1098 M. E.—(contd.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
Rao Bahadur R. Viraraghava Aiyangar ...	Chief Justice ...	7th June 1920 / 25th Edavam 109	16th August 1923 / 31st Karkadakam 1098	
Mr. H. S. Chatfield ...	Puisne Judge, High Court ...	4th January 1915 / 20th Dhanu 1090	Do.	
,, P. Cherian ...	Do. ...	18th May 1915 / 4th Edavam 1090	10th May 1923 / 27th Medam 1098	Retired from the service from the 28th Medam 1098.
,, T. Palpu Pillay ...	Do. ...	16th August 1920 / 1st Chingam 1096	16th August 1923 / 31st Karkadakom 1098	On combined leave for 6 months from the 22nd Edavam 1098 preparatory to retirement.
,, K. G. Sesha Aiyar ...	Temporary Do. ...	6th February 1918 / 24th Makaram 1093	Do.	Retired from the service from the 4th Medam 1098.
,, P. Raman Tampi ...	Puisne Do. ...	6th January 1923 / 22nd Dhanu 1098	Do.	
,, P. J. Varghese ...	Temporary Do. ...	6th January 1923 / 22nd Dhanu 1098	Do.	
,, G. Sankara Pillai ...	Do. ...	8th June 1923 / 25th Edavam 1098	Do.	
,, S. T. Viraraghavachari ...	Ag. Puisne Do ...	5th June 1923 / 22nd Edavam 1098	Do.	Temporary Puisne Judge, High Court, from the 29th Chingam 1098 and Acting Puisne Judge from the 22nd Edavam 1098 till the end of the year.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1098 M. E.—(contd.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
Mr. N. Ramachandra Aiyar ...	District and Sessions Judge ...	23rd May 1915 9th Edavam 1090	28th March 1923 15th Meenam 1098	Retired from the service from the 16th Meenam 1098.
,, S. Aiyadura Aiyar ...	Do. ...	29th August 1917 13th Chingam 1093	22nd January 1923 9th Makaram 1098	Retired from the service from the 10th Makaram 1098.
,, P. J. Varghese ...	Do. ...	11th June 1915 28th Edavam 1090	5th January 1923 21st Dhanu 1098	
,, G. Sankara Pillai ...	Do. ...	1st December 1917 16th Vrischikam 1093	Do.	Appointed Ag. 1st grade District and Sessions Judge from the 22nd Dhanu 1098.
,, K. Jacob ...	Do. ...	15th June 1920 2nd Mithunam 1095	16th August 1923 31st Karkadakam 1098	Ag. Senior District and Sessions Judge from the 25th Edavam 1098.
,, K. G. Paramesvara Menon ...	Do. ...	5th June 1922 23rd Edavam 1097	Do.	
,, N. Madhavan Pillai ...	Ag. Do. ...	6th January 1923 22nd Dhanu 1098	Do.	On 6 months' combined leave from the 22nd Edavam 1098.
,, A. Venkatarama Iyer ...	Ag. Do. ...	5th June 1923 22nd Edavam 1098	Do.	
,, P. N. Boothalingam Iyer ...	Ag. Do. ...	2nd October 1922 16th Kanni 1098	Do.	
,, N. G. Narayana Row ...	Do. ...	14th September 1922 29th Chingam 1098	Do.	
,, T. S. Kuthalalingam Pillai ...	Ag. Do. ...	19th June 1923 5th Mithunam 1098	Do.	
,, W. H. Pitt ...	Commissioner of Police ...	26th March 1921 13th Meenam 1096	Do.	Services lent by the British Government.
Col. H. C. Oakes ...	Commandant, Nayar Brigade ...	16th May 1919 2nd Edavam 1094	31st January 1923 18th Makaram 1098	Retired from the service from the 19th Makaram 1098.
Major A. C. A. Thackwell, M. C. ...	Do. ...	10th February 1923 28th Makaram 1098	16th August 1923 31st Karkadakam 1098	Services lent by the British Government.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1098 M. E.—(contd.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
Capt. E. Wood ...	Battalion Commandant, Nayar Brigade.	5th July 1920 22nd Mithunam 1095	16th August 1923 31st Karkadakam 1098	
Capt. H. M. Chambers ...	Do. ...	3rd April 1922 21st Meenam 1097	Do.	On 7 months, combined privilege leave and furlough from the 29th Kumbham 1098 pending the resignation of his appointment on the expiry of the above leave.
Capt. R. W. Hamilton Miller ...	Medical Officer, Nair Brigade ...	25th July 1920 10th Karkadakam 1095	Do.	
Dr. K. Raman Tampi ...	Ag. Do. ...	13th March 1923 29th Kumbham 1098	Do.	
Mr. A. J. Van Ross ...	Excise Commissioner ...	25th March 1920 12th Meenam 1095	Do.	
,, G. Leverett ...	Principal Port Officer ...	15th April 1920 3rd Medam 1095	Do.	
Dewan Bahadur Dr. P. N. Lekshmanan ...	Darbar Physician ...	16th September 1919 31st Chingam 1095	Do.	
Mrs. Poonen Lukose ...	Lady Surgeon, Women and Children's Hospital ...	28th June 1916 15th Mithunam 1091	Do.	
Mr. M. Joseph ...	Surgeon in charge of the Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum ...	14th August 1918 30th Karkadakam 1093	12th May 1923 29th Medam 1098	Retired from the service from the 30th Medam 1098.
,, M. S. Krishnamurti Aiyar ...	Sanitary Commissioner ...	2nd December 1903 17th Vrischikam 1079	16th August 1923 31st Karkadakam 1098	On other duty as Census Commissioner from the 11th Karkadakam 1095 to the end of Tulam 1098. In combined charge of the Sanitary and Census departments from the 1st Vrischikam 1098 to the 15th Makaram 1098.
,, K. Madhavan Pillai ...	Ag. Sanitary Commissioner ...	26th July 1920 11th Karkadakam 1095	15th November 1922 30th Tulam 1098	Retired from the service from the 1st Edavam 1098.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1098 M. E.—(contd.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
Mr. R. Everard ...	Chief Engineer ...	20th March 1922 7th Meenam 1097	9th March 1923 25th Kumbhom 1098	Retired from the service from the 26th Kumbham 1098.
,, K. V. Natesa Aiyar ...	Chief Engineer ...	11th September 1922 26th Chingam 1098	16th August 1923 31st Karkadakam 1098	Confirmed as Chief Engineer with effect from the 26th Kumbham 1098.
Do.	Executive Engineer ...	16th November 1910 1st Vrischikam 1086	10th September 1922 25th Chingam 1098	
,, L. H. Jacob ...	Do. ...	16th November 1910 1st Vrischikam 1086	16th August 1923 31st Karkadakam 1098	
,, H. E. Parratt ..	Do. ...	30th January 1912 17th Makaram 1087	Do.	
,, John Kurien ...	Do. ...	17th March 1911 4th Meenam 1086	Do.	
,, V. Arunachalam Aiyar ...	Do. ...	3rd April 1913 21st Meenam 1088	Do.	
,, O. S. Ramaswami Aiyar ...	Do. ...	11th June 1914 29th Edavam 1089	Do.	
,, K. Thanu Pillai ...	Do. ...	5th January 1919 21st Dhanu 1094	Do.	
,, M. P. Mani ...	Do. ...	16th June 1920 3rd Mithunam 1095	Do.	

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1098 M. E.—(contd.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
Mr. R. Dhanukoti Pillai ...	Conservator of Forests ...	25th April 1922 13th Medam 1097	16th August 1923 31st Karkadakam 1098	
,, L. C. Hodgson ...	Director of Public Instruction ...	26th July 1915 10th Karkadakam 1090	Do.	
,, J. Stephenson ...	Principal and Professor of Physics, H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum ...	11th April 1916 29th Meenam 1091	Do.	Acting Director of Public Instruction from the 19th Dhanu 1098 to the 20th Makaram 1098.
Dr G. F Clark ...	Principal, Training College, Trivandrum ...	5th October 1910 19th Kanni 1086	Do.	Furlough on full average salary from the 27th Mithunam 1098 as a special case.
Mr. R. Krishnaswami Aiyar ..	Professor of Mathematics, H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum ...	4th February 1911 22nd Makaram 1086	Do.	Acting Principal, H. H. the Maha Raja's College from the 19th Dhanu 1098 to the 20th Makaram 1098.
Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar...	Professor of History and Economics, H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum ...	29th August 1910 13th Chingam 1086	Do.	

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1098 M. E.—(concluded.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks
Mr. James Pryde ...	... Inspector of English Schools ...	5th April 1911 23rd Meenam 1086	13th February 1923 1st Kumbham 1098	
Do.	... Professor of Natural Science, H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum...	14th February 1923 2nd Kumbham 1098	16th August 1923 31st Karkadakam 1098	
,, 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 Rajah's College, Trivandrum...	12th February 1920 30th Makaram 1095	Do.	
,, Kishori Lal Moudgill	... Professor of Chemistry, H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum ...	12th June 1921 30th Edavam 1096	Do.	
,, P. G. Sahasranama Aiyar	... Professor of English, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum. ...	24th June 1918 10th Mithunam 1093	Do.	
,, H. W. Green ...	.. Organiser in Manual Training, Training College, Trivandrum	28th June 1914 14th Mithunam 1089	Do.	
Miss D. H. Watts	... Lady Principal, H. H. the Maha Raja's College for Women ...	14th June 1909 1st Mithunam 1084	Do.	
Mr I. C. Chacko	... Director of Industries ...	14th April 1921 2nd Medam 1096	Do.	
,, N. Kunjan Pillai	... Director of Agriculture and Fisheries ...	12th May 1908 30th Medam 1083	Do.	

APPENDIX II.

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for the year 1098 M. E.

GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE.

A. PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

	Rs.
I. Land Revenue.	
Ayacut.	
Current Revenue ...	35,43,119
Arrears Old arrears ...	46,128
Puduval kudichika ...	42,067
Total...	36,31,314
Sanjayam.	
Kuthagapattam for definite period ...	11,892
Do. without limit of time ...	3,202
Receipts from the produce of trees on Government lands taken departmentally ...	474
Prohibitory assessment imposed under the Land Conservancy Regulation.	20,332
Ground rents on Sirkar sites, markets, &c. ...	5,330
Total...	41,230
Leases to the British Government.	
Periyar lease ...	43,732
Residency lease ...	5,503
Total...	49,235
Sale of Government Lands.	
Tharavila.	
On puduvals ...	1,86,140
On porambokes, backwaters and river reclamations ...	1,43,902
On coffee, tea, &c., lands granted under special rules ...	37,381
Total...	3,67,423
Vilayartham.	
On viruthi lands ...	...
On escheat lands ...	5,678
On kuthagapattam lands...	3,130
Total ...	8,808
Miscellaneous.	
Process service fees ...	27,753
Fines and forfeitures ...	25,631
Sale proceeds of old stores and materials ...	1,533
Gain on the sale of paddy...	32,664
Value of junglewood tree growth on registered puduval lands ...	23,884
Receipts from markets ...	54,111
Other items ...	31,522
Total...	1,97,098

Receipts from the Survey Department.	Rs.
Cost of maps ...	1,000
Demarcation and survey charges ...	4,485
Copying fees ...	...
Fees from the Survey Schools. ...	3,967
Sale of old stores and materials ...	205
Miscellaneous ...	689
Total...	10,346
Total—I. Land Revenue ...	43,05,454
Deduct—Refunds ...	52,397
Net total—Land Revenue	42,53,057
II Taxes on Income.	
1. Salaries.	
Paid by Government ...	42,660
Paid by local authorities ...	993
Paid by companies, other public bodies and associations ...	76,924
Paid by private employers under an agreement with the collector ...	75
Total of I...	1,20,652
2. Interest on securities	5,597
3. Income tax derived from house property ...	7,755
4. Income, derived from business ...	3,28,974
5. Professional earnings.	14,350
6. *Income derived from other sources.*	
Salaries not included in 1 to 4 ...	1,188
Other sources ...	39,023
Total.....	40,211
7. Excess collections and advance payments ..	635
8. *Arrears.*	
Collections under sec. 25...	5,759
Other arrears of previous years ...	6,083
Total.....	11,842
9. *Penalties.*	
Penal assessment under sec. 24 ...	439
Penal recoveries under sec. 35 ...	3,316
Other penalties and fines.	276
Total.....	4,031

APPENDIX II.

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for the year 1098 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.
10. Miscellaneous receipts	20
Total—II Taxes on Income ...	5,34,067
Deduct—Refunds ...	32,202
Net Total—II. Taxes on income ...	5,01,865
III. Salt.	
Duty on Salt.	
Foreign salt ...	13,67,239
Local salt ...	5,75,253
Total...	19,42,492
overnment share of the produce of the local salt factories ...	26,002
ecoveries on account of charges incurred in the sale of salt...	1,85,584
ines and penalties ...	72
Miscellaneous.	
Sale proceeds of trees, &c., in alloms ...	444
Collections on account of priyavasi ...	31
Sale proceeds of gunny-bags, old materials, &c...	638
Rent of storage sheds ...	364
Other items ...	3,637
Total...	5,114
Total—III. Salt ...	21,59,264
Excise.	
Tobacco.	
Duty on Tobacco.	
Jaffna tobacco ...	5,91,365
Coimbatore tobacco ...	11,68,895
Tinnevelly tobacco ...	2,39,021
Total...	19,99,281
Miscellaneous.	
Rent of ware-houses ...	19,830
Sale proceeds of confiscated articles ...	745
Other items ...	5,987
Total..	26,562
Total—Tobacco...	20,25,843
Abkari and Opium.	
License fee and duty for sale of liquors and drugs.	
License fee on foreign liquors ...	13,760
License fee and duty on country liquor, on toddy, and on country liquor and toddy combined ...	21,99,353
License fee and duty on opium and its preparations, ganja and other drugs ...	1,53,507
Rebate of duty on ganja ...	34,607
Total...	24,01,227
Fines and forfeitures ...	743
Miscellaneous.	
Sale proceeds of confiscated articles ...	342
Sale proceeds of old materials and stores ...	551
Officers supplied to private persons and companies...	757
Other items ...	9,506
Total...	11,156
Total—Abkari and Opium...	24,13,126
Total—IV. Excise ...	44,38,969
Deduct—Refunds ...	
Net Total—IV. Excise ...	44,38,411
V. Customs.	
Land Customs.	
Exports ...	13,69,317
Imports ...	1,63,245
Total...	15,32,562
Sea Customs.	
Exports ...	6,00,432
Imports ...	25,739
Total...	6,26,171
Compensation paid by the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention...	10,543
Miscellaneous.	
Rent of godowns ...	2,502
Sale of confiscated and unserviceable articles ...	471
Shipping bill fees realised under the Sea Customs Rules ...	...
Other items ...	9,423
Total...	12,396
Duty on tea ...	3,42,292
Total—V. Customs...	25,23,964
Deduct—Refunds ...	1,48,238
Net total—V. Customs ...	23,75,726

APPENDIX II.

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for the year 1098 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.
VI. Forest.	
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency.	
Royal trees ...	3,60,493
Junglewood ...	4,77,710
Abandoned royal trees ...	12,215
Do. junglewood ...	5,080
Fire-wood and charcoal ...	61
Bamboos ...	8,351
Cardamoms ...	10
Ivory ...	6,293
Minor produce ...	7,802
Total...	8,78,115
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers.	
Royal trees ...	35,704
Junglewood ...	64,434
Fire-wood and charcoal ...	30,574
Bamboos ...	16,744
Cardamoms including rent of gardens ...	1,087
Grazing and fodder grass...	16,628
Minor produce ...	27,434
Total...	1,92,605
Confiscated forest produce, drift and waif wood ...	11,801
Elephants.	
Sale of elephants ...	44,945
Hire of elephants ...	1,244
Total...	46,189
Miscellaneous.	
Fines and forfeitures ...	19,164
Refunds ...	901
Other items ...	15,368
Total...	35,433
Total—VI. Forest...	11,64,143
Deduct—Refunds ...	34,767
Net total—VI. Forests ...	11,29,376
VII. Stamps.	
Sale of General Stamps.	
One anna stamps for receipts and cheques ...	49,802
Bills of exchange or hundies. ...	3,110
Other general stamps ...	7,77,144
Total...	8,30,056
Sale of Court Fee Stamps...	16,22,597
Duty on impressing documents.	
Duty on embossing one anna receipt and cheque stamps	3,661
Other duty levied under the Stamp Regulation ...	85,014
Total...	88,675
Fines and penalties ...	5,832
Miscellaneous.	
Adjudication fees ...	15
Other items ...	142
Total...	157
Total—VII. Stamps...	25,47,317
Deduct—Refunds ...	76,918
Net total VII Stamps ...	24,70,399
VIII. Registration.	
Fees for registering documents.	
Fees for registering Joint Stock Companies ...	3,804
Fees for registering other documents ...	5,52,695
Total...	5,56,499
Fees for copies of registered documents ...	15,685
Miscellaneous.	
Search fees ...	44,732
Fines and forfeitures ...	632
Fees for visits paid ...	24,344
Fees for copies under Sections 59 & 60 of the Registration Regulation ...	14,175
Examination fees ...	3
Other items ...	27,868
Total...	1,11,754
Total—VIII. Registration.	6,83,938
Deduct Refunds ...	247
Net total—VIII. Registration	6,83,691
B. DEBT SERVICES.	
IX. Interest.	
Interest on surplus investments. ...	3,39,810
Interest on current deposits with the Imperial Bank of India ...	22,672
Interest on arrears.	
Land Revenue ...	1,710
Excise Revenue ...	29,560
Total.....	31,270
Interest on loans.	
Land improvement loans...	2,986
Miscellaneous loans and advances	2,160
Total.....	5,147
Total—IX. Interest ...	3,98,899
C. PALACE.	
X. His Highness the Maha Raja's Stables.	
Receipts from His Highness the Maha Raja's Stables...	4,078

APPENDIX II

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for the year 1098 M. E.—(contd.)

D. CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

	Rs.
XI. *Administration of Justice.*	
Sale proceeds of unclaimed properties.	108
Court fees realised in cash.	
Recoveries on account of pauper suits	373
Other items ...	63
Total...	436
General fees, fines and forfeitures.	
Fees and fines of the High Court ...	100
Fees and fines of the District and Munsiffs' Courts ...	1,357
Fees and fines of the Magistrates' Courts ...	52,111
Other items ...	359
Total ...	53,927
Examination fees ...	1,152
Law College fees ...	34,551
Surplus of District Cattle Pound Fund ...	999
Cash receipts under the Arms Regulation ...	210
Fees from Notary Public...	116
Miscellaneous.	
Sale of old stores and materials ...	329
Other items ...	1,597
Total ...	1,926
Total—XI. Administration of Justice ...	93,425
Deduct—Refunds ...	13,455
Net Total—XI. Administration of Justice ...	79,970
XII. *Jails.*	
Jail manufactures ..	12,421
Miscellaneous ...	1,993
Total—XII Jails ...	14,414
XIII. *Police.*	
Police supplied to private companies and persons ...	15,081
Receipts under the Motor Vehicles Regulation ...	5,005
Receipts under the Hackney Carriage Regulation ...	1,148
Police car receipts ...	163
Examination fees of motor buses ...	6
Miscellaneous.	
Sale of clothing and other articles ...	354
Other items	714
Total...	1,068
Total—XIII. Police...	2,274

	Rs.
XIV. *Ports.*	
Port dues ...	22,283
Miscellaneous.	
Tramway receipts ...	...
Pier receipts ...	9,405
Light-house fees	17
Other items ...	726
Total...	10,148
Total—XIV. Ports ...	32,431
Deduct—Refunds ...	3
Net Total—XIV Ports...	32,428
XV. *Education.*	
Fees, Colleges, General.	
Fees From H. H. The Maha Raja's College ...	71,028
Do. Do. for Women...	5,666
Teachers' College including the Model School ...	7,064
Total ...	83,758
Fees, Schools, General.	
English Schools ...	3,86,010
Vernacular Schools ..	1,10,985
Total ...	4,96,995
Fees, Schools, Special.	
Training Schools ...	6,311
Sanskrit College ...	182
Total.....	6,493
Miscellaneous.	
Receipts from the Reformatory ...	345
Receipts from the Caste Hindu Hostel ...	6,744
Receipts from the Womens' College Hostel ...	2,635
Examination fees ...	65,387
Teachers' license fees ...	6,387
Sale of Macmillan readers by Departmental agency ...	5,147
Other items ...	16,013
Total ...	1,02,658
Total—XV. Education.	6,89,904
Deduct—Refunds ...	108
Net Total—XV Education	6,89,796
XVI. *Agriculture and Fisheries.*	
Agricultural receipts ...	14,786
Veterinary Hospital fees ...	1,185
Fishery receipts ...	19,366
Sale proceeds of Agricultural Publications ...	5
Total—XVI. Agriculture and Fisheries ...	35,342

APPENDIX II.

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for the year 1098 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.
XVII. *Industries.*	
Receipts from the Industrial School of Arts ...	7,238
Receipts from the Technical institutes ...	1,216
Receipts from the Sri Mulam Technical School	1,513
Receipts from the School of Commerce ...	4,013
Other receipts ...	120
Total—XVII. Industries	14,100
Deduct—Refunds ...	101
Net Total—XVII Industries...	13,999
XVIII. *Medical and Sanitary.*	
Medical.	
Sale proceeds of medicines.	295
Receipts from paying patients ...	3,367
Sale of quinine ...	312
Fees from pupil compounders ...	48
Miscellaneous.	
Sale of old stores and materials ...	1,845
Other items ...	4,340
Total ...	6,185
Receipts from the Bacteriological Laboratory ...	888
Ayurveda.	
Receipts from the Ayurveda College ...	300
Gain on the sale of medicines ...	...
Examination fees ...	12
Miscellaneous... ...	105
Total ...	417
Sanitary.	
Sale of vaccine lymph ...	3,194
Miscellaneous ...	695
Total ...	3,889
Total—XVIII. Medical and Sanitary ...	15,401
Deduct—Refunds ...	3,025
Net Total XVIII Medical and Sanitary ...	12,376
XIX. *State Charities.*	
Sale proceeds of surplus provisions ...	106
Miscellaneous. ...	1,484
Total—XIX. State Charities ...	1,590
Deduct—Refunds ...	258
Net Total - XIX State Charities.	1,332
XX. *Currency and Mint.*	
Gain on silver coinage ...	5,251
Gain on copper coinage ...	45,025
Miscellaneous ...	144
Total—XX Currency and Mint...	50,420

	Rs.
XXI. *Stationery and Printing.*	
Stationery receipts.	
Sale proceeds of stationery.	4,181
Other items ...	8,062
Total ...	12,243
Sale of Gazette and other publications.	
Subscriptions to the Gazette ...	4,815
Other publications ...	4,742
Total ...	9,557
Other Press receipts.	
Sale proceeds of Service books, forms etc....	4,409
Work done for private persons ...	384
Advertisements ...	7,436
Sale of old stores and materials ...	186
Other items ...	12
Total...	12,427
Total—XXI. Stationery and Printing ...	34,227
XXII. *Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.*	
Receipts from the Museum and Public Gardens ...	978
Receipts from the Public Library ...	3,908
Mining ...	38,890
Royalty ...	...
Exploitation fees	
Total ...	38,890
Receipts under the Patents and Designs Regulation X of 1090 ...	705
Receipts under the Prime Movers and Steam Boilers Regulation ...	1,904
Revenue Test Examination fees ...	1,169
Sale proceeds of the Economic Journal ...	1,055
Miscellaneous ...	277
Total—XXII Scientific, and Miscellaneous Departments...	48,886
Deduct—Refunds ...	10
Net Total—XXII. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments ..	48,876

E. PUBLIC WORKS.

XXIII. *Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous public improvements.*	
Rent on buildings ...	11,817
Fees from travellers' bungalows ...	6,556

APPENDIX II

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for the year 1098 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.
Sale of buildings ...	110
Sale of tools and plant ...	3,376
Sale of produce ...	17,432
Sale of avenue trees ...	9,058
Sale of old materials ...	1,454
Value of materials received from old buildings ...	58
Tolls on roads and bridges..	70,397
Workshop revenue receipts ...	1,105
Fines, refunds and miscellaneous ...	7,048
Navigation receipts ...	55,777
Sale of fish produce ...	2,965
Total—XXIII. Buildings, communications and Miscellaneous public improvements ...	1,87,153
Deduct—Refunds ...	18
Net total—XXIII. Buildings, roads and Miscellaneous public improvements ...	1,87,135
XXIV. Maramath.	
Sale of old stores and materials ...	268
Other items ...	1,021
Total—XXIV. Maramath.	1,289
F. COMMERCIAL SERVICES.	
XXV. Productive Irrigation Works.—Net Receipts.	
GROSS RECEIPTS.	
1. *Direct receipts by the P. W. D.*	
Rent on buildings ...	...
Other canal produce ...	1,923
Plantations ...	...
Miscellaneous ...	2,277
Total.....	4,200
2. *Indirect receipts by the Land Revenue Department.*	
Land Revenue due to irrigation ...	1,69,339
Total.—Gross receipts.	1,73,539
WORKING EXPENSES.	
Extensions and improvements ...	89,123
Maintenance and repairs...	58,284
Establishment ...	32,511
Tools and plant ...	3,936
Total—Working expenses..	1,83,854
Net receipts under XXV. Productive irrigation works ...	(−) 10,315
XXVI. Railways—Net Receipts ...	(−)1,01,095

	Rs.
XXVII. Anchal—Net Receipts.	
GROSS RECEIPTS.	
Sale proceeds of Anchal stamps and cards ...	1,55,097
Commission on local Hundies ...	31,880
Do. *Foreign Hundies*...	1,824
Sale proceeds of Service Stamps ...	93,033
Fees and petty receipts.	
Fees for unpaid and insufficiently stamped letters.	14,780
Sale of old stores and materials ...	30
Other items ...	619
Examination fees ...	337
Total ...	15,766
Total—Gross receipts ...	2,97,600
Deduct—Working expenses	3,47,718
Net total—XXVII. Anchal	(−)50,118
Details of working expenses.	
A. *Superintendence.*	
Salaries ...	5,315
Establishment ...	12,450
Allowances ...	2,056
Contingencies ...	5,306
Total ...	25,127
B. *Inspection.*	
Salaries ...	9,349
Establishment ...	4,570
Allowances ..	4,375
Contingencies ...	929
Total ...	19,223
C. *Anchal Offices.*	
Establishment ...	1,94,634
Allowances ...	106
Contingencies ...	32,233
Total ...	2,26,973
Total of A., B. and C.	2,71,323
Amount debitable from the Stationery Department...	34,869
Amount debitable from the Government Press ...	10,081
Amount debitable from the Stamp Manufactory ...	31,445
Total XXVII Anchal—working expenses ...	3,47,718

APPENDIX II.

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for the year 1098 M. E.—(concld.)

	Rs.
G. MILITARY.	
XXVIII. Military.	
Receipts from the Nayar Brigade ...	1,487
Receipts from the Body Guard ...	351
Total—XXVIII. Military .	1,838
H. MISCELLANEOUS.	
XXIX. Receipts in aid of Pensions.	
Contributions on account of Government officers lent to Foreign Service ...	6,463
Contributions of officers employed by Local Funds.	12,083
Refund of gratuities ...	...
Fees for renewal of lost pension payment orders	72
Total—XXIX. Receipts in aid of Pensions ...	18,618
XXX. Miscellaneous.	
Adiyara or succession and other customary fees ...	108
Receipts from Sripandaravagai ...	686
Unclaimed deposits ...	71,371
Premium on bills ...	473
Receipts from the Jubilee Town Hall ...	2,036

	Rs.
Lapsed Anchal hundies ...	11
Receipts under the Weights and Measures Regulation ..	2,587
Miscellaneous.	
Hire of State motor car ...	1,064
Recoveries on account of law charges other than those in pauper suits ...	3,460
Cash recoveries of service payments in previous years ...	4,227
Receipts from Madapad and Kakur funds on account of the controlling establishment in the Account Office ...	210
Receipts on account of the Debenture Loan of 1091	23
Other items ...	3,156
Total ...	12,140
Total XXX.—Miscellaneous.	89,412
Deduct—Refunds ...	34
Net total.—XXX. Miscellaneous ...	89,378
Total—Revenue and Receipts	**... 1,95,87,147**

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1098 M. E.

GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE.

A. DIRECT DEMANDS ON REVENUE.

1. Land Revenue.

	Rs.
Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner.	
Salaries ...	20,283
Establishment ...	1[illegible]2572
Allowances ...	2,855
Contingencies ...	2,148
Total ...	37,858
Deduct—Share debitable to Taxes on Income ...	6,585
Net total ...	31,273
Division Cutcherries.	
Salaries ...	72,153
Establishment ...	76,400
Allowances ...	14,836
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	22,347
Total ...	1,85,736
Deduct [1] share transferred to Law and Justice ..	61,912
Net Total...	1,23,248
Taluk Cutcherries.	
Salaries ...	69,980
Establishment ...	1,84,727
Allowances ...	30,690
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	51,238
Total ...	3,36,635
Proverthy Cutcherries.	
Establishment ...	3,02,667
Allowances ...	716
Contingencies ...	14,362
Total ...	3,17,745
Kandukrishi Cutcherries.	
Salaries ...	2,441
Establishment ...	4,088
Allowances ...	418
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	662
Total ...	7,609
andukrishi Nelpuras.	
Establishment ...	10,958
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	18,699
Total ...	29,657
Land Records.	
Salaries ...	3,814
Establishment ...	49,407
Allowances ...	2,465
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	15,533
Total ..	71,219
Revenue Survey.	
Salaries ...	7,266
Establishment ...	57,097
Allowances ...	4,884
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	21,400
Total ...	90,647
Land Revenue, Miscellaneous...	20,169
Total of 1. Land Revenue ...	10,28,778

2. Taxes on Income.

Salaries ...	2,561
Establishment ...	4,054
Allowances ...	1,096
Contingencies ...	87
Total ...	7,798
Add Share of Land Revenue and Income-tax Commissioner's office debitable to Taxes on Income	6,585
Total of 2. Taxes on Income.	14,383

3. Salt.

Salt Factories.	
Salaries ...	10,460
Establishment ...	32,521
Allowances ...	1,538
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	4,556
Total ...	49,075
Salt Business.	
Salaries ...	3,171
Establishment ...	7,670
Allowances ...	233
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	13,716
Total ...	24,790
Salt Compensation.	795
Total of 3. Salt ...	74,660

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1098 M. E.—(contd.)

4. Excise.

	Rs.
Commissioner.	
Salaries ...	7,973
Establishment ...	17,142
Allowances ...	2,799
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	18,531
Total ...	46,445
Division Offices.	
Salaries ...	27,840
Establishment ...	26,137
Allowances ...	8,871
Supplies, Services, & Contingencies ...	8,033
Total ...	70,881
Ranges.	
Salaries ...	39,104
Establishment ...	1,47,141
Allowances ...	11,023
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	13,789
Total ...	2,11,057
Tobacco Bankshalls.	
Salaries ...	2,080
Establishment ...	5,559
Allowances ...	171
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	444
Total...	8,254
Excise Compensation ...	25,409
Total of 4. Excise ...	3,62,046

5. Customs.

Salaries ...	6,181
Establishment ...	52,243
Allowances ...	266
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	14,842
Total...	73,532
Customs Compensation.	172
Total of 5. Customs ...	73,704

6. Forest.

A. Conservancy and Works.

	Rs.
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency.	
Royal trees ...	1,13,468
Junglewood ...	3,28,756
Abandoned royal trees ...	10,455
Do. junglewood ...	2,749
Firewood and charcoal ...	11
Bamboos ...	3,535
Cardamoms ...	61
Ivory ...	527
Minor produce ...	827
Total... ...	4,60,389
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers...	219
Confiscated forest produce, drift and waif wood ...	1,008
Elephants.	
Capture of elephants ..	6,916
Keep of trained elephants...	4,556
Total... ...	11,472
Stores, Tools and Plant ...	1,066
Communications and Buildings.	
Roads and bridges ...	4,467
Buildings ...	10,014
Other works ...	5,041
Total... ...	19,522
Organisation, Improvement and Extension of forests.	
Demarcation ...	943
Cost of Forest Settlement, compensation for lands and rights.	349
Survey ...	260
Working plans ...	1,253
Sowing and planting ...	21,557
Protection from fire ...	5,716
Other works ...	620
Total... ...	30,698
Total of A... ...	5,24,374

B. Establishment.

(a) Direction.

Salaries ...	8,120
Establishment ...	14,522
Allowances ...	3,207
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	3,117
Total... ...	28,966

(b) Divisional Forest Establishment.

Salaries ...	21,357
Establishment ...	1,47,637
Allowances ...	21,733
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	9,024
Total... ...	1,99,751

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1098 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.
Forest College.	
Salaries ...	3,702
Establishment ...	4,102
Allowances ...	2,019
Contingencies ...	11,087
Total ...	20,910
Total of 6 FOREST ...	7,74,001
7. STAMPS.	
Manufactory.	
Salaries ...	4,037
Establishment ...	10,443
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	13,805
Total.....	28,285
Deduct—Expenditure Debitable to xxvii Anchal ...	31,445
Net Total.....	(—) 3,160
Central Stamp Depot.	
Salaries ...	322
Establishment ...	2,616
Contingencies ...	14,148
Total.....	17,086
Discount on sale of stamps ...	43,467
Total of 7. STAMPS.....	57,393
8. REGISTRATION.	
Direction.	
Salaries ...	6,943
Establishment ...	9,336
Allowances ...	1,427
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	10,480
Total.....	28,186
District Registrars.	
Salaries ...	7,839
Establishment ...	7,874
Allowances ...	2,211
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	2,212
Total.....	20,136
Sub-Registrars.	
Salaries ...	61,672
Establishment ...	1,28,164
Allowances ...	945
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	15,528
Total	2,06,309

	Rs.
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.	
Salaries ...	1,720
Establishment ...	3,562
Allowances ...	2,607
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	1,376
Total ...	9,265
Total of 8. REGISTRATION ...	2,63,896
B. DEBT SERVICES.	
9. INTEREST..	
Interest on Savings Bank Deposits	1,14,109
Do. on other Deposits and Funds	35,670
Do. on the State 5% Debenture Loan of 1091...	69,436
Total of 9. INTEREST ...	2,19,215
10. SINKING FUNDS ...	2,40,171
C. PALACE.	
11. PALACE ...	7,46,525
12. PANIVAGAI ...	2,24,168
13. H. H. THE MAHARAJA'S STABLES.	
Stables.	
Salaries ...	1,538
Establishment ...	33,960
Allowances ...	734
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	89,207
Total ...	1,25,439
Elephants.	
Establishment	1,798
Allowances ...	21
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	11,746
Total ...	13,565
Total of 13. H. H. THE MAHARAJA'S STABLES. ...	1,39,004
14. H. H. THE MAHARAJA'S TOUR OUTSIDE THE STATE ...	31,378
D. CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.	
15. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.	
Huzur Cutcherry.	
Salaries ...	88,686
Establishment ...	1,08,538
Allowances ...	8,619
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	23,431
Total...	2,29,274

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1098 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.
Account Office.	
Salaries ...	40,590
Establishment ...	74,657
Allowances ...	6,370
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	3,722
Total...	1,25,339
Legislative Council ...	21,104
Sri Mulam Popular Assembly...	13,532
Expenditure on books, periodicals &c. ...	3,691
Total of 15. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION ...	3,92,940
16. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.	
High Court.	
Salaries ...	91,205
Establishment ...	37,766
Allowances ...	2,705
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	8,173
Total ...	1,39,849
District and Sessions Courts.	
Salaries ...	81,051
Establishment ...	57,791
Allowances ...	368
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	9,652
Total ...	1,48,862
Munsiffs' Courts.	
Salaries ...	1,00,769
Establishment ...	3,57,946
Allowances ...	399
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	19,737
Total ...	4,78,851
Village Panchayat Courts.	
Establishment ...	11,784
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	4,563
Total ...	16,347
Magistrates' Courts.	
Salaries ...	33,080
Establishment ...	26,562
Allowances ...	719
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	22,711
Total ...	83,072
Add 1/3 share of Land Revenue charges ...	61,912

	Rs
Law College.	
Salaries ...	18,779
Establishment ...	2,416
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	2,809
Total ...	24,004
Law College Hostel.	
Salaries ...	300
Establishment ...	274
Contingencies ...	2,959
Total ...	3,533
Head and District Court Sirkar Vakils.	
Salaries ...	44,192
Establishment ...	13,690
Allowances ...	718
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	17,965
Total ...	76,565
Additional Head Sirkar Vakil.	
Salaries ...	11,350
Establishment ..	3,272
Allowances ...	30
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	1,156
Total...	15,808
Total of 16. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ...	10,48,803
17. JAILS.	
Central Prison.	
Salaries ...	5,417
Establishment ...	19,146
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	53,496
Total...	78,059
Jail Manufactures ...	10,000
Total of 17. JAILS ...	88,059
18. POLICE.	
Commissioner.	
Salaries ...	23,089
Establishment ...	12,179
Allowances ...	2,625
Supplies, Services & Contingencies...	24,184
Total...	62,077
District Police.	
Salaries ...	1,10,071
Establishment ...	2,84,231
Allowances ...	61,331
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	25,905
Total...	4,81,538
Total of 18. POLICE...	5,43,615

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1098 M.E.—(contd.)

	Rs.
19. PORTS.	
Salaries ...	6,257
Establishment ...	4,394
Allowances ...	571
Supplies, Services & Contingencies...	19,422
Total of 19 PORTS...	30,644
20. EDUCATION.	
Controlling Agencies.	
Direction.	
Salaries ...	22,965
Establishment ...	10,501
Allowances ...	1,467
Supplies, Services & Contingencies...	1,913
Total...	36,846
Inspectors.	
Salaries ...	54,509
Establishment ...	33,191
Allowances ...	12,656
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	13,416
Total...	1,13,772
Inspectresses.	
Salaries ...	13,418
Establishment ...	8,072
Allowances ...	4,326
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	3,546
Total ..	29,362
Collegiate Education.	
H. H. The Maha Raja's College.	
Salaries ...	1,22,459
Establishment ..	9,583
Allowances ...	64
Supplies, Services & Contingencies .	25,382
Total...	1,57,488
H. H. The Maha Raja's College for Women.	
Salaries ...	18,618
Establishment	2,453
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	11,964
Total ...	33,035

	Rs.
Training College.	
Salaries ...	35,141
Establishment ...	6,900
Allowances ...	732
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	13,744
Total...	56,517
English School Education.	
English High Schools for Boys.	
Salaries ...	45,458
Establishment ...	1,35,351
Allowances ...	922
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	33,141
Total...	2,14,845
Model School attached to the Training College.	
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	492
Total...	492
English High School for Girls.	
Salaries ...	19,997
Establishment ...	4,045
Allowances ...	389
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	2,443
Total...	26,874
English Middle Schools for Boys.	
Establishment ...	48,583
Allowances ...	508
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	9,782
Total...	58,873
Provincial Staff of Teachers of English Schools ...	2,09,015
Travelling allowances of Do. Do.	934
Total...	2,09,949
English Middle Schools for Girls	
Establishment ...	19,308
Allowances ...	15
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	2,332
Total...	21,655

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1098 M. E.—(contd.)

Vernacular School Education.	Rs.
Vernacular High & Middle Schools for Boys.	
Salaries ...	5,771
Establishment ...	4,29,213
Allowances ...	928
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	42,107
Total...	4,78,019
Vernacular High & Middle Schools for Girls.	
Salaries ...	1,466
Establishment ...	1,74,041
Allowances ...	17
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	12,679
Total...	1,88,203
Vernacular Primary Schools for Boys.	
Establishment ...	5,28,193
Allowances ...	405
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	53,811
Total...	5,82,409
Vernacular Primary Schools for Girls.	
Establishment ...	1,77,224
Allowances ...	...
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	13,399
Total...	1,90,623
Supply of Taluk Maps ...	550
Manual training ...	13,530
Special School Education.	
Female Normal School.	
Salaries ...	12,572
Establishment ...	5,782
Allowances ...	165
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	2,901
Total...	21,420
Other Training Schools.	
Salaries ...	9,154
Establishment ...	7,554
Allowances ...	725
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	2,432
Total...	19,865
Reformatory.	
Salaries ...	1,605
Establishment ...	3,210
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	4,495
Total...	9,310

	Rs.
Sanskrit College.	
Salaries ...	4,495
Establishment ...	10,165
Allowances ...	159
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	3,114
Total...	17,933
Special Schools for Malayala Brahmins.	
Salaries ...	436
Establishment ...	2,675
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	3,634
Total...	6,745
Miscellaneous.	
Caste Hindu Hostel.	
Salaries ...	2,186
Establishment ...	1,641
Allowances ...	6
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	11,443
Total...	15,276
Hostel attached to the College for Women.	
Salaries ...	1,287
Establishment ...	1,635
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	5,534
Total ...	8,456
Text Book Committee.	
Establishment ...	688
Allowances ...	549
Contingencies ...	121
Total...	1,358
Examination charges ...	50,803
Education Museum & Bureau.	
Salaries ...	981
Establishment ...	635
Contingencies ...	1,038
Total...	2,654
Aids to Orphanages ...	911
Grants-in-aid to Schools ...	6,38,061
Scholarships & Stipends ...	90,481
Travancore University Committee.	
Establishment ...	938
Allowances ...	2,469
Contingencies ...	690
Total...	4,097
Conference of Assistant Inspectors of Vernacular Schools and Training School Head Masters ...	649
Teachers' Provident Fund ...	2,324
E. S. L. C. Board	79

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1098 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.
Expenditure in connection with the students' welcome to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.	258
Sale of Macmillan Readers.	
Establishment ...	624
Allowances ...	1,208
Contingencies ...	478
Total ...	2,310
Total of 20. EDUCATION....	33,06,032
21. AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES.	
Direction.	
Salaries	
Establishment ...	7,227
Allowances ...	7,624
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	4,657
Total...	11,616
Laboratory and Research.	31,124
Salaries	
Establishment ...	8,006
Allowances ...	1,306
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	603
Total...	1,455
Experimental Farms and Manure Depots.	11,370
Salaries	
Establishment ...	4,460
Allowances ...	15,053
Supplies Services & Contingencies ...	2,772
Total...	61,782
Agricultural School, Alwaye.	84,067
Salaries	
Establishment ...	695
Allowances to officers ...	2,621
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	130
Total...	5,951
Sericulture.	9,397
Establishment	
Allowances ...	2,046
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	190
Total...	2,781
Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.	5,017
Salaries	
Establishment ...	7,795
Allowances ...	12,221
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	2,679
Total...	6,617
Fisheries.	29,312
Salaries	
Establishment ...	3,600
Allowances ...	6,481
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	1,956
Total...	9,184
Stipends to Travancore students sent to the Agricultural college at Nagpur and Poona ...	21,221
Total of 21 A. AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES ...	4,056
	1,95,564
22. INDUSTRIES.	
Direction.	
Salaries	
Establishment ...	20,188
Allowances to officers ...	9,121
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	6,163
Total...	33,545
Sri Mulam Technical School.	69,017
Salaries	
Establishment ...	2,466
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	2,908
Total ...	3,669
S. M. R. V. Technical Institute.	9,043
Establishment ...	1,642
Allowances ...	18
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	3,406
Total ...	5,066
Carpentry Institute School.	
Salaries	
Establishment ...	197
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	438
Total	15,224
Industrial School of Arts.	15,859
Salaries	
Establishment ...	2,400
Allowances ...	11,049
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	81
Total...	9,946
Government School of Commerce.	23,476
Salaries	
Establishment ...	2,941
Allowances ...	2,086
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	55
Total...	2,811
Industrial Engineer and Chief Boiler Inspector.	7,893
Salaries	
Establishment ...	2,156
Allowances ...	966
Contingencies ...	1,110
Total...	738
	4,970

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1098 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.
Grants-in-aid to Industrial Institutions ...	11,265
Examination charges ...	2,479
Total of 22 INDUSTRIES ...	1,49,068
23. MEDICAL AND SANITARY.	
Darbar Physician.	
Salaries ...	13,436
Establishment ...	5,927
Allowances ...	1,087
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	1,103
Total...	21,553
Hospitals and Dispensaries.	
Salaries ...	1,89,702
Establishment ...	96,686
Allowances ...	10,971
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	3,37,221
Total...	6,34,580
Midwifery and Nursing Classes.	
Salaries ...	119
Scholarships and stipends.	2,760
Total...	2,879
Medical Stores.	
Salaries ...	1,200
Establishment ...	1,914
Allowances ...	7
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	1,155
Total...	4,276
Bacteriological Laboratory.	
Salaries ...	3,810
Establishment ...	314
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	6,740
Total...	10,864
Special Investigation officer.	
Salaries ...	2,093
Establishment ...	540
Allowances ...	283
Contingencies ...	198
Total...	3,114
Chemical Examiner.	
Salaries ...	500
Establishment ...	772
Contingencies ...	1,022
Total...	2,294
DEPARTMENT OF AYURVEDA.	
Direction.	
Salaries ...	3,252
Establishment ...	2,886
Allowances ...	740
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	772
Total...	7,650
Ayurveda College.	
Salaries ...	400
Establishment ...	2,869
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	3,328
Total...	6,597
Hospital and Dispensary.	
Establishment ...	1,442
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	9,197
Total...	10,639
Ayurveda Pharmacy.	
Establishment ...	2,139
Contingencies ...	1,177
Total...	3,316
Ayurvedic Herbarium.	
Establishment ...	38
Contingencies	7
Total...	45
SANITATION AND VACCINATION.	
Commissioner.	
Salaries ...	7,927
Establishment ...	5,436
Allowances ...	1,484
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	2,616
Total...	17,463
Sanitary Circle Officers.	
Salaries ...	10,000
Establishment ...	40,722
Allowances ...	3,943
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	15,979
Total...	70,644
Vaccine Depot.	
Salaries ...	2,226
Establishment ...	896
Allowances ...	81
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	6,398
Total...	9,601
Grants for Medical Purposes ...	32,174
Total of 23. MEDICAL AND SANITARY ...	8,37,689

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1098 M. E.—(contd

	Rs.
24. Devaswoms.	
Controlling Agencies.	
Commissioner	
Salaries ...	11,629
Establishment ...	9,994
Allowances ...	3,821
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	2,687
Total...	28,131
District Officers.	
Salaries ...	9,609
Establishment ...	11,307
Allowances ...	3,512
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	1,789
Total ...	26,217
Supervising Officers.	
Salaries ...	20,084
Establishment ...	9,504
Allowances ...	5,271
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	2,693
Total...	37,552
Deraswom Resident Staff ...	2,562
Total of Controlling agencies..	94,462
Sripandaravagai ...	2,34,987
Grants to Private Temples.	
1. Within the State ...	37,135
2. Outside the State ...	8,910
Total ...	46,045
Murajapam ...	39,649
Lump provision for arrear claims for Supplies and Services rendered to Deraswoms up to the end of 1097, etc. ...	34,347
Miscellaneous ...	2,064
Arrear claims of Elephant Establishment ...	87
Total of 24 Devaswoms ...	4,51,641
25. State Charities.	
I. Within the State.	
(a) *Agrasala*	
Salaries ...	2,259
Establishment ...	13,723
Allowances ...	52
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	1,57,582
Total ...	1,73,616
(b) *Mofussil Oottupuras.*	
Establishment ...	1,396
Supplies and Services & Contingencies ..	61,797
Total ...	63,193
(c) *Othoottus* ...	414
(d) *Thanneerpandals* ...	3,096
(e) *Dharmapullu* ...	20
(f) *Japadakshina* ...	
Establishment ...	883
Supplies and Services & Contingencies ...	95,395
Total ...	96,278
Total of I ...	3,36,617
II. Outside the State	
(a) *Benares Satrom.*	
Establishment ...	1,186
Supplies and Services & Contingencies ...	3,145
Total ...	4,331
(b) *Kannadian Satrom* ..	20
(c) *Thirukamankudi Satrom* ...	...
(d) *Thiruvaduthurai Madom* ...	183
(e) *Bhaddinath temple feeding* ...	427
Total of II ..	4,961
Total of 25. State Charities ...	3,41,578
26. Currency and Mint.	
Salaries ...	171
Establishment ...	7,347
Allowances ...	4
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	496
Total of 26. Currency and Mint ...	8,018

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1098 M. E.—(contd

	Rs.
27. Stationery and Printing.	
Stationery.	
Salaries ...	1,273
Establishment ...	9,862
Travelling Allowances ...	156
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	4,62,860
Total ...	4,74,151
Deduct—cost of stationery supplied to the Anchal Department ...	34,869
Net Total ...	4,39,282
Printing.	
Government Press.	
Salaries ...	4,978
Establishment ...	73,287
Allowances ...	99
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	24,350
Press Committee ...	2,983
Total ...	1,05,697
Central Prison Press.	
Salaries ...	1,282
Establishment ...	6,072
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	2,885
Total ...	10,239
Total of—Printing. ...	1,15,936
Deduct—cost of printing works done for the Anchal department ...	10,081
Net Total ...	1,05,855
Total of 27. Stationery and Printing ...	5,45,137
28. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	
Museum & Public Gardens.	
Salaries ...	2,446
Establishment ...	14,352
Allowances ...	108
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	20,688
Total...	37,594
Observatory.	
Salaries ...	4
Establishment ...	1,8
Allowances ...	1
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	8
Total...	3,2
Photograph Department.	
Salaries ...	2,9
Establishment ...	1,0
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	8
Total...	4,7
Public Library.	
Salaries ...	6
Establishment ...	4,6
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	6,5
Total...	11,8
Archæological Department.	
Salaries ...	2,6
Establishment ...	1,7
Allowances ...	6
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	3
Total...	5,4
Preservation of Oriental Literature.	
Salaries ...	1,8
Establishment ...	6,3
Allowances ...	2
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	1,2
Total...	9,0
Establishment under the Glanders & Fa Regulation.	
Salaries ...	
Establishment ...	
Total...	
Lecture Committee.	
Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	
Salaries ...	4,
Establishment ...	10,
Allowances ...	6,
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	3,
Total...	25,

APPENDIX III

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1098 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.
Office of the Controller of Patents & Designs.	
Establishment ...	407
Total.....	407
Census.	
Salaries ...	3,630
Establishment ...	1,982
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	758
Total...	6,370
Economic Development Board.	
Establishment ...	3,039
Allowances ...	3,111
Supplies Services and Contingencies ...	4,040
Total...	10,190
Revenue Test Examinations.	
Contingencies ...	1,285
Total...	1,285
Total of 28. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.	1,16,610

E. PUBLIC WORKS.

29. BUILDINGS, COMMUNICATIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

A. DIRECTION.

	Rs.
Salaries ...	27,545
Establishment ...	28,372
Allowances ...	2,538
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	5,292
Total...	63,747
Deduct—Share debitable to 30. Protective Irrigation.	2,102
Do. Do. to 35. Irrigation.	682
Do. Do. to XXV. Productive Irrigation Works, Working Expenses. ...	4,374
Net Total of A. DIRECTION...	56,589

B. EXECUTIVE.

a. Establishment.

	Rs.
Salaries ...	1,16,829
Establishment ...	1,92,712
Allowances ...	70,304
Supplies, Services and Contingencies	19,644
Total...	3,99,489
Deduct—Share Debitable to 30 Protective Irrigation.	13,836
Do. Do. to 35. Irrigation...	4,275
Do. Do. to XXV. Productive Irrigation works, working Expenses ...	28,137
Net Total ...	3,53,231

b. Works.

i. Buildings ...	4,08,368
ii. Communications ...	13,94,458
iii. Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	81,069
iv. Railways (Reconnoitering charges) ...	8,522
v. Construction of a Palace at Delhi ...	11,015
Total of *b.* Works...	19,03,432

c. Tools and Plant.

Scientific instruments, Drawing materials, etc...	30,800
Repairs and Carriage ...	26,445
Total...	57,245
Deduct—share debitable to 30. Protective Irrigation.	1,887
Do. Do. to 35. Irrigation.	612
Do. Do. to XXV. Productive Irrigation Works, Working Expenses ...	3,936
Net Total ...	50,810
Total of B. Executive ...	23,07,473
Total of 29 Buildings, communications &c ...	23,64,062

30. PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION.

Original Works ...	57,768
Maintenance or Annual Repairs ...	12,919
Establishment ...	15,948
Tools and Plant ...	1,887
Total of 30. Protective Irrigation	88,522

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1098 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.
31. MARAMATH.	
A. Maramath Department.	
Establishment-Controlling Agency.	
Salaries ...	18,330
Establishment ...	22,216
Allowances ...	8,106
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ..	2,886
Total...	51,538
Works.	
Incomplete Works ...	50,030
New Works ...	75,362
Maintenance & Repairs (Ordinary) ...	19,990
Maintenance of Bhaktivilas including Padmavilasam ...	7,996
Total ...	1,53,378
Total of A. Maramath Department ...	2,04,916
B. Palaces, Bungalows, Satrams etc.	
Salaries ...	200
Establishment ...	13,001
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	17,692
Total ...	30,893
Total of 31. Maramath ...	2,35,809

F. POLITICAL.

32. SUBSIDY TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ...	8,10,653
33. POLITICAL PENSIONS...	1,85,412
34. MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL EXPENDITURE.	
Guest House.	
Salaries ...	3,300
Establishment ...	843
Allowances ...	187
Works ...	15,025
Maintenance or Annual Repairs ...	5,514
Total...	24,869
Maintenance of State Motor Car and other Conveyances ...	*6,916*
C. Catering and Miscellaneous Expenses ...	*8,492*
Total of 34. MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL EXPENDITURE...	40,277

G. COMMERCIAL SERVICE.

35. IRRIGATION—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Kodayar Project Works ...	28,483
Deduct-Receipts on Capital Account ...	32,665
Total of 35. Irrigation Capital Account ...	(—) 4,182

H. MILITARY.

36. MILITARY.

Nayar Brigade.	
Salaries ...	68,185
Establishment ...	2,31,803
Allowances ...	13,547
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	70,468
Total...	3,84,003
Body Guard.	
Salaries ...	2,724
Establishment ...	26,072
Allowances ...	516
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	34,257
Total ...	63,569
Total of 36. MILITARY...	4,47,572

I. MICELLANEOUS.

37. SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES & PENSIONS.

Superannuation and retired allowances ...	6,26,158
Compassionate allowances...	42,217
Gratuities ...	5,041
Pensionary contributions and other charges ...	9,392
Total of 37. SUPERANNUATION Allowances and Pensions ...	6,82,808

38. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Jubilee Town Hall ...	1,872
2. Sirkar Agents, Madras and Tinnevelly ...	448
3. Palace Vydian and Artists ...	2,536
Carried over...	4,856

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1098 M. E.—(concld.)

	Rs.
Brought forward...	4,856
4. Reward for killing wild animals ...	...
5. Burial & funeral charges of paupers ...	110
6. Grants for treatment at the Pasteur Institute...	2,107
7. Contributions to Associations & Clubs ...	24,010
8. Contributions to charitable purposes ...	2,798
9. Madras and other exhibitions ...	4,291
10. Grants to Municipalities	28,525
11. Expenditure under the Weights and Measures Regulation ...	593
12. Travancore Soldiers' Committee ...	456
13. Bankers' Commission ...	307
Carried over...	68,053

	Rs.
Brought forward ...	68,053
14. Bank Contingencies ...	69
15. Kallar Committee ...	759
16. Remittance Transfer Receipts ...	20
17. Miscellaneous ...	1,160
Total of 38. MISCELLANEOUS ...	71,061
Total of all Services ...	**1,72,26,714**
Contribution to the Devaswom Fund ...	**16,00,000**
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.	
Quilon-Trivandrum Railway ...	82,941

APPENDIX IV.

Receipts and Expenditure under Devaswom Fund for 1098 M. E.

Fund Revenue.	Rs.
1. Government Contribution.	16,00,000
2. Receipts from lands outside the State ...	463
3. Nadavaravu ..	24,038
4. Sale proceeds of offerings &c. ...	10,027
5. Miscellaneous ...	18,844
6. Sale proceeds of old stores and materials ...	2,386
Total of Fund Revenue...	16,55,758

Fund Expenditure.	Rs.
Establishment.	
Establishment ...	23,697
Pensionary Contribution ...	2,514
Police Guards ...	14,328
Total.....	40,539
Travelling allowance ...	7
Padiru expenditure.	
Major Devaswoms ...	8,03,11[illegible]
Minor Devaswoms ...	1,24,74[illegible]
Petty Devaswoms ...	23,62[illegible]
Extraordinary expenditure ...	5,18[illegible]
Total.....	9,56,66[illegible]
Group contingencies.	
Maramath by Devaswom officers ...	20,27[illegible]
Repair of vessels ...	10,37[illegible]
Nandavanams ...	1,30[illegible]
Elephants ...	7,08[illegible]
Rents and taxes ...	1,10[illegible]
Miscellaneous and Law charges ...	1,39[illegible]
Anchal charges ...	[illegible]
	41,53[illegible]
Special officer for the verification of Thiruvabharanams...	2,80[illegible]
Maramath by Maramath Department ...	1,33,89[illegible]
Total of Fund Service Heads.....	11,75,45[illegible]
Departmental Balance.	
Imprest for Fund Expenditure ...	3,60
Total of Fund Expenditure...	11,79,05[illegible]

APPENDIX V.

Receipts and Expenditure under Debt Heads for the year 1098 M. E.

Dr. Cr.

Gross.	Net.	Items.	Net.	Gross.
Rs.	Rs.	I. DEPOSITS BEARING INTEREST.	Rs.	Rs.
29,48,070	...	(1) *Savings Bank Deposits* ...	2,68,736	32,16,806
6,660	...	(2) *Deposits of Service and other Funds*	27,978	34,638
...	...	(3) *Sinking Fund* ...	3,83,257	3,83,257
29,54,730	...	Total ...	6,79,971	36,34,701
		II. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES NOT BEARING INTEREST.		
		(1) *Departmental and other deposits.*		
3,33,053	38,939	Revenue Deposits ...	...	2,94,114
21,38,909	1,24,050	Judicial Deposits ...	...	20,14,859
3,81,645	...	Personal Deposits ...	34,453	4,16,098
354	354	Security Deposits ...	...	...
12,004	...	Trust Interest Fund ...	200	12,204
18,670	3,192	Receipts by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowment Funds ...	...	15,478
...	...	Tea cess fund ...	1,961	1,961
66,553	...	Sreepandaravagai Fund ...	21,332	87,885
...	...	Kakur Funds ...	322	322
2,99,476	...	Municipal Funds ...	16,244	3,15,720
...	...	Deposits for the 5% Debenture loan of 1091 ...	...	...
8,90,224	...	Devaswom Fund ...	...	8,90,224
41,40,888	1,66,535	Total ...	74,512	40,48,865
		(2) *Advances Repayable.*		
4,663	...	Permanent Advance ...	5,169	9,832
15,208	3,706	Civil Objection Book Advances—Gazetted Officers ...	...	11,502
11,446	...	Civil Objection Book Advances—Other Officers ...	18,181	29,627
33,077	5,181	Advances to the Agricultural Dept....	...	27,896
46,873	21,176	Survey advance ...	...	25,697
1,38,141	..	Palace advance ...	18,908	1,57,049
...	...	Advance with the Bank of Madras ...	...	...
17,000	...	Do. to the Ayurvedic Department for the preparation of medicines ...	568	17,568
5,441	...	Other advances ...	2,668	8,109
15,164	...	Advances for the purchase of Motor cars and other conveyances ...	1,158	16,322
21,073	10,924	Advance for printing copy books in the Government Press ...	...	10,149
3,05,357	3,05,357	Advance towards the Cochin Harbour Scheme ...	...	...
1,823	897	Advance to the Industries Department for the purchase of stores etc.	...	926
6,15,266	3,47,241	Total ...	46,652	3,14,677
5,255	...	(3) *Coinage Account* ...	38,077	43,332
28,086	854	(4) *Anchal Cash Balance* ...	...	27,232
77,44,225	5,14,630	Carried over ...	8,39,212	80,68,807

APPENDIX V.

Receipts and Expenditure under Debt Heads for the year 1098 M. E.—(contd.)

Dr. Cr.

Gross.	Net.	Items.	Net.	Gross.
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
77,44,225	5,14,630	Brought Forward.....	8,39,212	80,68,807
		(5) *Accounts with Foreign States.*		
		(a) *British Government.*		
17,90,097	...	Post Office ...	19,654	18,09,751
20,529	4,298	British pensions ...	...	16,231
3,86,353	70,886	Other items ...	...	3,15,467
21,96,979	75,184	Total ...	19,654	21,41,449
		(b) *Cochin Darbar.*		
4,141	...	Cochin Pension ...	383	4,524
1,70,087	...	Cochin money order ...	10,626	1,80,713
1,74,228	...	Total ...	11,009	1,85,237
		(6) *Suspense.*		
12,348	...	Security purchase account ...	3,411	15,759
86,402	2,504	Cash recovery of Service payments ...	...	83,898
4,360	...	Deduction on account of attachment .	79	4,439
60,719	...	Objection Book Suspense—Receipts ..	161	60,880
1,56,706	6,829	Do. Charges ...	...	1,49,877
53,277	...	P. W. Stock purchase ...	10,150	63,427
2,616	.	Do. sales ...	13,332	15,948
1,04,348	...	Workshop Suspense ...	9,542	1,13,890
...	4,020	Receipts on account of the Shashtyabdapurti celebration of H. H. the Maha Raja ...	...	−4,020
...	...	Government of India War Loan Recoveries ...	28	28
27,935	...	Sale of MacMillan Readers ...	6,279	34,214
15,268	.	Shastiabdhapurthi celebration Fund ..	53,188	68,456
797	...	Receipts on account of the South Indian Match Factory ...	...	797
...	...	Do. Do. Travancore Sugars...	448	448
5,24,776	13,353	Total ...	96,618	6,08,041
		(7) *Stock.*		
1,72,516	24,607	Paddy ...	...	1,47,909
2,65,061	...	Salt ...	1,29,903	3,94,964
3,05,022	...	Opium and ganja ...	61,719	3,66,741
1,19,272	...	P. W. Stock ...	15,680	1,34,952
25,977	...	Agrasala Stock ...	370	26,347
60,262	..	Cash sales of paddy ...	...	60,262
9,48,110	24,607	Total.....	2,07,672	11,31,175
		(8) *Miscellaneous.*		
12,16,547	5,90,565	Surplus Investment ...	...	6,25,98
12,18,764	8,31,597	Sinking fund Investment ...	...	3,87,16
...	...	Bullion Account ...	347	34
24,35,311	14,22,162	Total.....	347	10,13,49
1,40,23,629	20,49,936	Debt Heads carried over ...	11,74,512	1,31,48,20

APPENDIX V.

Receipts and Expenditure under Debt Heads for the year 1098 M. E.—(concld.)

Dr. Gross	Dr. Net.	Items.	Cr. Net.	Cr. Gross.
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1,40,23,629	20,49,936	Debt Heads B. F. ...	11,74,512	1,31,48,205
		III. LOANS.		
90,446	78,553	Agricultural Loans ...	...	11,893
...	...	5% Debenture Loan of 1091 ...	...	...
4,749	...	Other Loans and advances ..	8,951	13,700
95,195	78,553	Total.....	8,951	25,593
		IV. REMITTANCES.		
		(1) *Remittance by Bills.*		
38,56,434	...	Anchal Hundies ...	5,268	38,61,702
1,82,770	1,259	Foreign Hundies ..	...	1,81,511
77,92,544	...	Pre-Audit Cheques ...	1,29,763	79,22,307
...	...	Supply Bills ...	...	...
8,30,112	62,510	Bills Receivable ...	...	7,67,602
1,17,469	15,718	Bills Payable ...	...	1,01,751
1,23,317	...	Remittance Transfer Receipts ...	3,707	1,27,024
19,26,857	...	P. W. Cheques ...	1,21,797	20,48,654
5,01,840	...	Forest Cheques ...	21,346	5,23,186
2,64,999	...	Devaswom cheques ..	...	2,64,999
1,55,96,342	79,487	Total.....	2,81,881	1,57,98,736
		(2) *Local Remittances.*		
92,69,462	...	Cash Remittance between Divisional Treasuries ...	...	92,69,462
36,79,400	...	Anchal Remittance ...	124	36,79,524
42,425	...	Miscellaneous Remittance ...	46	42,471
61,868	...	Railway Remittance ...	16,381	78,249
12,03,290	...	Devaswom Remittance ...	31,829	12,35,119
1,42,56,445	...	Total.....	48,380	1,43,04,825
4,39,71,611	22,07,976	Total of Debt Heads.....	15,13,724	4,32,77,359

APPENDIX VI.

General Statement of Account for the year 1098 M. E.

	Government Account. Rs.	Devaswom Fund. Rs.	Debt Heads. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Receipts ...	1,95,87,147	16,55,758	4,32,77,359	6,45,20,264
Add Opening Balance ...	64,07,242	...	(—)19,16,802	44,90,440
Total.....	2,59,94,389	16,55,758	4,13,60,557	6,90,10,704
Disbursements ...	1,89,09,655	11,79,051	4,39,71,611	6,40,60,317
Add Closing Balance ...	70,84,734	4,76,707	(—) 26,11,054	49,50,387
Total.....	2,59,94,389	16,55,758	4,13,60,557	6,90,10,704

APPENDIX VII.

Balance Sheet for the year 1098 M. E.

Items.	Opening balance.		Current year.		Closing balance.	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Account ...	...	64,07,242	1,89,09,655	1,95,87,147	...	70,84,734
Devaswom Fund ...	...	...	11,79,051	16,55,758	...	4,76,707
Savings Bank deposits ...	...	28,05,481	29,48,070	32,16,806	...	30,74,217
Deposits of Service and other Funds.	...	2,23,129	6,660	34,638	...	2,51,107
Sinking Funds ...	...	28,28,899	..	3,83,257	...	32,12,156
Revenue deposits ...	...	2,73,813	3,33,053	2,94,114	...	2,34,874
Judicial deposits ...	...	8,64,056	21,38,909	20,14,859	...	7,40,006
Personal deposits ...	...	2,42,058	3,81,645	4,16,098	...	2,76,511
Security deposits ...	...	1,67,567	354	..	...	1,67,213
Trust Interest Fund ...	...	6,133	12,004	12,204	...	6,333
Receipts by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowment Funds..	...	14,087	18,670	15,478	...	10,895
Sreepandaravagai Fund ...	...	4,95,698	66,553	87,885	...	5,17,030
Kakur Do. ...	...	8,551	...	322	...	8,873
Municipal Funds ...	...	1,14,172	2,99,476	3,15,720	...	1,30,416
Deposits for the 5 per cent Debenture Loan of 1091 ...	...	590	...	...	...	590
Devaswom Fund ...	...	...	8,90,224	8,90,224	...	...
Tea cess Fund ...	...	...	...	1,961	...	1,961
Permanent advance ...	66,425	...	4,663	9,832	61,256	...
Civil Objection Book advance of Gazetted Officers ...	3,683	...	15,208	11,502	7,389	...
Do. of other Officers ...	30,015	...	11,446	29,627	11,834	...
Advances to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries ...	39,750	...	33,077	27,896	44,931	...
Survey advance ...	55,267	...	46,873	25,697	76,443	...
Palace advance ...	49,527	...	1,38,141	1,57,049	30,619	...
Advance with the Imperial Bank of India. ...	2,54,464	...	...	...	2,54,464	...
Advances to the Industries Department for purchase of Stores in the Nagercoil Weaving Institute etc. ...	...	..	1,823	926	897	...
Advance to the Ayurveda Department for the preparation of Medicines ...	4,134	...	17,000	17,568	3,566	...
Advance for the purchase of Motor Cars and other conveyances ...	26,863	...	15,164	16,322	25,705	...
Advance for printing copy books in the Government Press ...	...	...	21,073	10,149	10,924	...
Advance for the Cochin Harbour Scheme ...	...	...	3,05,357	...	3,05,357	...
Other advances ...	3,265	..	5,441	8,109	597	...
Coinage Account ...	1,10,050	...	5,255	43,332	71,973	...
Anchal Cash Balance ...	47,652	...	28,086	27,232	48,506	...
Post Office ...	...	61,683	17,90,097	18,09,751	...	81,337
British Pensions ...	11,187	...	20,529	16,251	15,485	...
Do. Other items ...	...	1,58,409	3,86,353	3,15,467	...	87,523
Cochin Pension ...	1,399	...	4,141	4,524	1,016	...
Cochin Money Order ...	13,643	...	1,70,087	1,80,713	3,017	...
Security Purchase Account ...	...	...	12,348	15,759	...	3,411
Cash recovery of Service Payments.	...	2,636	86,402	83,898	...	132
Deduction on account of Attachment.	...	173	4,360	4,439	...	252
Objection book suspense Receipts...	42	...	60,719	60,880	...	119
Do. Charges ...	17,391	...	1,56,706	1,49,877	24,220	...
P. W. Stock Purchases ...	4,372	...	53,277	63,427	...	5,778
Do. Sales ...	15,279	...	2,616	15,948	1,947	...
Do. Workshop Suspense ...	98,279	...	1,04,348	1,13,890	88,737	...
Receipts on account of the Shashtiabdapurti Celebration of H. H the Maha Raja ...	...	4,020	...	— 4,020	...	...
Government of India War Loan Recoveries ...	...	397	...	28	...	425
Carried Over.....	8,52,687	1,46,78,794	3,06,84,914	3,21,42,524	10,88,883	1,63,72,600

APPENDIX VII.

Balance Sheet for the year 1098 M. E.—(concld.)

Items.	Opening balance.		Current year.		Closing balance.	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr	Cr.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought Forward ...	8,52,687	1,46,78,794	3,06,84,914	3,21,42,524	10,88,883	1,63,72,600
Sale of MacMillan Readers ...	...	11,175	27,935	34,214	...	17,454
Shastiabdapurthi Celebration Fund ...	...	13,283	15,268	68,456	...	66,471
Receipts on account of the South Indian Match Factory ...	...	...	797	797	...	...
Receipts on account of the Travancore Sugars ...	...	...	...	448	...	448
Paddy Stock ...	1,64,900	...	1,72,516	1,47,909	1,89,507	...
Salt Stock ...	2,68,428	...	2,65,061	3,94,964	1,38,525	...
Opium and Ganja Stock ...	2,37,913	...	3,05,022	3,66,741	1,76,194	...
D. P. W. Stock ...	2,53,626	...	1,19,272	1,34,952	2,37,946	...
Agrasala Stock ...	3,095	...	25,977	26,347	2,725	...
Cash Sales of paddy ...	...	...	60,262	60,262	...	...
Surplus Investments ...	77,73,070	...	12,16,547	6,25,982	83,63,635	...
Sinking Fund Investments ...	22,90,178	...	12,18,764	3,87,167	31,21,775	...
Bullion Account ...	4,357	...	...	347	4,010	...
Agricultural Loans ...	1,40,440	...	90,446	11,893	2,18,993	...
5 % Debenture Loan of 1091 ...	...	14,74,875	...	...	...	14,74,875
Miscellaneous Loans and Advances ...	45,544	...	4,749	13,700	36,593	...
Anchal Hundies ...	...	24,253	38,56,424	38,61,702	...	29,521
Foreign Hundies ...	...	34,500	1,82,770	1,81,511	...	33,241
Pre-audit Cheques ...	...	1,24,372	77,92,544	79,22,307	...	2,54,135
Bills Receivable ...	28,085	...	8,30,112	7,67,602	90,595	...
Bills Payable ...	...	15,718	1,17,469	1,01,751	...	...
Remittance Transfer Receipts ...	...	7,451	1,23,317	1,27,024	...	11,158
P. W. D. Cheques ...	...	1,51,815	19,26,857	20,48,654	...	2,73,612
Forest Cheques ...	...	44,688	5,01,840	5,23,186	...	66,034
Devaswom cheques ...	...	...	2,64,999	2,64,999	...	...
Cash Remittance ...	...	...	92,69,462	92,69,462	...	...
Anchal Remittance ...	124	...	36,79,400	36,79,524	...	46
Miscellaneous Remittance ...	...	...	42,425	42,471	...	...
Railway Remittance ...	28,037	...	61,868	78,249	11,656	...
Devaswom Remittance ...	...	...	12,03,290	12,35,119	...	31,829
Sundry Accountants, &c. ...	44,90,440	...	6,29,20,264	6,24,60,317	49,50,387	...
Total.....	1,65,80,924	1,65,80,924	12,69,80,581	12,69,80,581	1,86,31,424	1,86,31,424

APPENDIX VIII.

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 1098 M. E.

Taluks.	Population.	Area in square miles.	No. of shops in 1098.	Quantity consumed 1097. Jaggery arrack. Gallons.	Toddy arrack. Gallons.	Total. Gallons.	in proof gallons. 1098 Jaggery arrack Gallons.	Toddy arrack. Gallons.	Total Gallons.	Consumption, increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	Consumption per head in 1098 drams.	Average sales per shop in 1098 proof gallons	Square miles per shop.	Population per shop.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Tovala ...	36,496	142·76	9	3,852·1	...	3,852·1	3,418·3	...	3,418·3	− 433·8	− 11·26	4·49	379·80	15·86	4,055
Agastisvaram ...	1,38,257	109·17	16	12,172·65	...	12,172·65	11,096·35	...	11,096·35	− 1,076·3	− 8·84	3·85	690·52	6·82	8,641
Kalkulam ...	1,72,263	229·39	28	9,350·9	...	9,350·9	10,458·65	...	10,458·65	+ 1,107·75	+ 11·84	2·91	373·52	8·19	6,152
Total ...	3,47,016	481·32	53	25,375·65	...	25,375·65	24,973·30	...	24,973·30	− 402·35	− 1·58	3·45	471·19	9·08	6,547
Vilavankode ...	1,47,109	165·18	17	5,955·1	...	5,955·1	7,298·2	...	7,298·2	+ 1,343·1	+ 22·55	2·38	429·30	9·17	8,653
Neyyattinkara ...	2,17,529	233·35	36	12,174·35	...	12,174·35	13,642·5	...	13,642·5	+ 1,368·15	+ 11·23	3·01	378·95	6·48	6,042
Trivandrum ...	1,75,466	97·26	31	16,228·5	1012·5	17,241·0	16,343·25	91·12	16,434·37	− 806·63	− 4·67	4·49	530·13	3·14	5,660
Nedumangad ...	1,12,111	366·04	26	3,633·25	...	3,633·25	4,479·75	...	4,479·75	+ 846·5	+ 23·29	1·91	172·29	14·07	4,311
Chirayinkil ...	1,57,142	146·50	21	3,599·3	...	3,599·3	3,502·5	9·75	3,512·25	− 87·05	− 2·44	1·07	167·25	6·50	7,482
Total ...	8,09,357	1008·33	131	41,590·5	1012·5	42,603·0	45,266·2	100·87	45,367·07	+ 2,754·07	+ 6·48	2·66	346·31	7·69	6,178
Quilon ...	1,96,511	147·41	28	6,549·5	...	6,549·5	7,576·7	19·75	7,596·45	+ 1,046·95	+ 15·98	1·85	271·30	5·26	7,018
Kottarakara ...	1,08,753	202·03	21	1,530·8	...	1,530·8	1,518·00	...	1,518·00	− 12·80	− 0·83	0·67	72·28	9·62	5,187
Pattanapuram ...	73,570	425·67	13	1,986·6	...	1,986·6	2,236·5	...	2,236·5	+ 249·9	+ 12·57	1·45	172·03	32·74	5,659
Shencottah ...	44,650	129·14	6	3,008·55	...	3,008·85	2,530·5	...	2,530·5	− 478·05	− 15·83	2·72	421·75	21·52	7,441
Kunnattur ...	93,463	150·46	14	985·65	...	985·65	1,281·75	...	1,281·75	+ 296·1	+ 20·05	0·65	91·55	10·74	6,675
Total ...	5,16,947	1,054·71	82	14,061·1	...	14,061·1	15,143·45	19·75	15,163·20	+ 1,102·1	+ 7·83	1·40	184·91	12·86	6,304
Karunagapalli ...	1,58,058	88·99	14	1,164·35	...	1,164·35	1,265·24	...	1,265·25	+ 100·9	− 8·66	0·38	90·37	6·35	11,289
Kartikapalli ...	1,17,920	74·26	8	985·40	...	985·40	836·25	...	836·25	− 149·15	− 15·13	0·34	104·53	9·28	14,740
Mavelikara ...	1,44,789	111·43	20	1,653·75	...	1,653·75	1,468·5	1·5	1,470·00	− 186·25	− 11·26	0·48	73·50	5·57	7,239
Tiruvalla ...	2,73,872	220·14	37	2,275·9	...	2,275·9	2,261·10	...	2,261·10	− 14·8	− 0·64	0·39	61·11	5·94	7,401
Pattanamtitta ...	1,04,002	898·24	7	515·35	...	515·35	683·95	...	683·95	+ 168·6	+ 32·71	0·31	97·50	128·32	14,857
Total ...	7,98,641	1,393·06	86	6,594·75	...	6,594·75	6,514·55	1·5	6,516·05	− 78·70	− 1·19	0·39	75·76	16·19	9,286
Ambalapuzha ...	1,71,590	147·48	22	1,756·35	...	1,756·35	2,099·75	8·70	2,108·45	+ 352·1	+ 20·04	0·59	95·83	6·70	7,798
Kottayam ...	1,73,934	214·04	29	1,644·05	...	1,644·05	1,837·5	9·15	1,846·65	+ 202·6	+ 12·32	0·50	63·67	7·38	5,997
Changanacherry ...	1,56,640	263·91	19	2,516·25	...	2,516·25	2,707·5	2·25	2,709·75	+ 193·5	+ 7·69	0·83	135·48	13·19	7,832
Minachil ...	1,60,193	283·41	28	1,377·2	...	1,377·2	1,990·25	6·00	1,996·25	+ 619·05	44·94	0·59	71·29	10·12	5,721
Peermade ...	24,026	450·81	4	2,999·1	...	2,999·1	3,455·25	...	3,455·25	+ 456·15	+ 15·20	6·90	863·81	112·70	6,007
Total ...	5,14,793	1212·17	80	8,536·60	...	8,536·60	9,990·5	17·40	10,007·90	+ 1,471·3	+ 17·23	0·93	123·55	14·96	6,355
Shertallay ...	1,61,481	117·15	35	1,053·65	...	1,053·65	1,300·00	...	1,300·00	+ 246·35	+ 23·00	0·38	37·14	3·34	4,613
Vaikam ...	1,19,678	144·09	24	1,191·0	...	1,191·0	1,506·90	...	1,506·90	+ 315·9	+ 26·52	0·60	62·78	6·00	4,986
Total ...	2,81,159	261·24	59	2,244·65	...	2,244·65	2,806·90	...	2,806·90	+ 562·25	+ 24·87	0·47	47·57	4·42	4,765
Muvattupuzha ...	1,37,489	437·47	29	2,980·6	...	2,980·6	3,326·75	...	3,326·75	+ 346·15	+ 11·61	1·16	114·71	15·08	4,741
Todupuzha ...	57,285	486·95	10	603·2	...	603·2	708·5	...	708·5	+ 105·30	+ 17·45	0·51	70·85	48·69	5,7[illegible]
Total ...	1,94,774	924·42	39	3,583·8	...	3,583·3	4,035·25	...	4,035·25	+ 451·45	+ 12·59	0·99	103·46	23·70	4,9[illegible]
Kunnatnad ...	1,84,432	361·66	47	6,048·25	...	6,048·25	5,651·1	...	5,651·1	− 397·15	− 6·56	1·47	120·23	7·69	3,9[illegible]
Parur ...	1,54,458	113·43	32	3,684·85	...	3,684·85	4,157·40	...	4,157·40	+ 472·55	+ 12·82	1·29	129·91	3·54	4,8[illegible]
Total...	3,38,890	475·09	79	9,733·10	...	9,733·10	9,808·5	...	9,808·5	+ 75·4	+ 0·77	1·39	125·17	6·01	4,28
Grand Total...	39,73,167	6,957·82	631	1,13,476·5	1,012·5	1,14,489·0	1,20,638·4	148·22	1,20,786·62	+ 6,297·62	+ 5·50	1·46	191·12	11·00	6,28

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the number of toddy shops in the several Excise tracts (with their population and area) during the year 1098 M. E.

Names of taluk.	Population.	Area in square miles.	Number of shops.	Square miles per shop.	Population per shop.
Tovala ...	36,496	142·76	13	10·98	2,807
Agastiswaram ...	1,38,257	109·17	20	5·46	6,912
Kalkulam ...	1,72,263	229·39	29	7·91	594
Total ...	3,47,016	481·32	62	7·76	5,597
Vilavankode ...	1,47,109	165·18	22	7·50	6,686
Neyyattinkara ...	2,17,529	233·35	36	6·48	6,042
Trivandrum ...	1,75,466	97·26	44	2·21	3,987
Nedumangad ...	1,12,111	366·04	28	13·07	4,003
Chirayinkil ...	1,57,142	146·50	31	4·73	5,069
Total ...	8,09,357	1008·33	161	6·26	5,027
Quilon ...	1,96,511	147·41	42	3·50	4,676
Kottarakara ...	1,08,758	202·03	35	5·77	3,107
Pathanapuram ...	73,570	425·67	22	19·35	3,344
Shencottah ...	44,650	129·14	10	12·91	4,465
Kunnattur ...	93,463	150·45	21	7·17	445
Total ...	5,16,947	1054·71	130	8·11	3,976
Karunagapalli ...	1,58,053	88·99	33	2·69	4,789
Kartikapalli ...	1,17,920	74·26	31	2·39	3,803
Mavelikara ...	1,44,789	111·43	35	3·18	4,136
Tiruvalla ...	2,73,872	220·14	72	3·05	3,803
Pattanamtitta ...	1,04,002	898·24	18	49·90	5,777
Total ...	7,98,641	1393·06	189	7·37	4,225
Ambalapuzha ...	1,71,590	147·48	82	1·79	2,092
Shertallay ...	1,61,481	117·15	125	·93	1,291
Vaikam ...	1,19,678	144·09	91	1·58	1,315
Total ...	2,81,159	261·24	216	1·209	1,301
Kottayam ...	1,73,934	214·04	91	2·35	1,911
Changanachery ...	1,56,640	263·91	65	4·06	2,402
Minachil ...	1,60,193	283·41	90	3·15	1,779
Peermade ...	24,026	450·81	...	...	...
Total ...	5,14,793	1212·17	246	4·92	2,092
Muvattupuzha ...	1,37,489	437·47	63	6·94	1,182
Todupuzha ...	57,285	486·95	20	24·35	2,864
Total ...	1,94,774	924·42	83	11·14	2,346
Kunnatnad ...	1,84,432	361·66	118	3·06	1,562
Parur ...	1,54,458	113·43	88	1·29	1,755
Total ...	3,38,890	475·09	206	2·306	1,645
Grand Total ...	3,973,167	6957·82	1,375	5·06	2,889

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the rentals and the number of shops in the arrack rent farm of Devicolam during 1098 M. E.

Tract.	Rental. Rs.	Population.	Area in square miles.	Number of shops.	Square miles per shop.	Population per shop.	Incidence of rent per head of population		
							Rs.	ch	c.
Devicolam ...	36,000	32,895	667·02	7	95·29	4,699	1	2	10

APPENDIX XI.

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, III of 1095, VI and XII of 1097.)
23	1068	Do. I	Revenue Recovery. (Amended by Regulations III of 1087, VIII of 1094 and X of 1097.)
24	Do.	Do. II	Forests. (Amended by Regulations IV of 1071, IX of 1085, IV of 1089, and VIII of 1097.)
25	Do.	Do. III	Suits Valuation.
26	Do.	Do. IV	Estates Rent Recovery. (Amended by Regulation IV of 1096)

APPENDIX XI.

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 Regulations VI of 1090 and V of 1097.)
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 Regulations V of 1094 and I of 1098.)
48	1077	Do. II	Guardians and Wards.
49	Do.	Do. III	Lepers. (Amended by Regulations III of 1089 and IV of 1097.)
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 XI.

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

Serial No.	Year.	Subject.		
57	1080	Regulation	III	Public Accountants.
58	Do.	Do.	IV	Stamps. (Amended by Regulation IV of 1087.)
59	1082	Do.	I	Extradition. (Amended by Regulation II of 1094.)
60	Do.	Do.	II	Charitable Endowments.
61	Do.	Do.	III	Steam-Boilers and Prime-Movers.
62	1084	Proclamation		Creating a Special Court of Appeal to hear and dispose of appeals from the decisions of the Special Magistrates.
63	Do.	Regulation	II	Civil Courts. (Amended by Regulation VI of 1092.)
64	Do.	Do.	III	Treasure Trove.
65	Do.	Do.	V	Arms.
66	1085	Do.	VI	Weights and Measures. (Amended by Regulation IV of 1092.)
67	Do.	Proclamation		Placing the Kuthakapattom lands in the Palliport Farm on the same footing as Pandarapattom lands.
68	1086	Do.		Suppressing a Vernacular newspaper and directing the removal from the State of its managing proprietor and editor.
69	Do.	Do.		*Re.* tax on tea and coffee estates.
70	Do.	Do.		Extending the time for the disposal of applications for the erection of places of public worship.
71	Do.	Regulation	III	The British Coinage Regulation. (Amended by Regulation I of 1091.)
72	Do.	Do.	IV	Cattle Trespass. (Amended by Regulations VII of 1090 and II of 1093.)
73	1087	Do.	I	Tobacco.
74	Do.	Do.	II	Registration.
75	Do.	Do.	VI	Court Fees.
76	Do.	Proclamation		Introducing new half and quarter rupee and fanam silver coins.
77	Do.	Regulation	IX	Rubber Thefts Prevention.
78	1088	Proclamation		Investing the Special Court of Appeal with the power to transfer cases from the Court of one Special Magistrate to that of another.
79	Do.	Regulation	I	Nayar Regulation.
80	Do.	Do.	III	Salt.
81	Do.	Do.	IV	Tolls Recovery. (Amended by Regulation III of 1098.)
82	Do.	Do.	V	Sea Customs. (Amended by Regulation IV of 1093.)

APPENDIX XI.

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

Serial No.	Year.	Subject.		
83	1088	Proclamation		Defining the circumstances under which Karanma rights could be suspended, cancelled or determined.
84	Do.	Do.		Declaring how the Government of His Majesty the King Emperor should sue or be sued in Travancore.
85	1089	Regulation	V	Factories.
86	Do.	Proclamation		*Re.* Coinage.
87	Do.	Regulation	VI	Hackney Carriage.
88	Do.	Do.	VII	Body Guard.
89	Do.	Do.	IX	Anchal. (Amended by Regulation IX of 1096)
90	Do.	Do.	X	Co-operative Societies.
91	Do.	Do.	XI	Land Acquisition. (Amended by Regulation V of 1096.)
92	Do.	Proclamation		Control of Naval or Military News.
93	1090	Regulation	I	Village Panchayat Courts.
94	Do.	Do.	IV	Opium.
95	Do.	Proclamation		Commercial Intercourse with Enemies.
96	Do.	Regulation	VIII	Insolvency.
97	Do.	Do.	IX	Succession Certificate. (Amended by Regulation V of 1092.)
98	Do.	Do.	X	Patents and Designs.
99	1091	Do.	II	Land Customs. (Amended by Regulation III of 1093.)
100	Do.	Do.	III	The British Telegraph Protection.
101	Do.	Proclamation		Directing that Mr. Charles William Schomburg, Agent, Travancore Minerals Co., Ltd., Muttam, shall remove himself from the State.
102	Do.	Do.		Prohibiting the unauthorised conversion of Kandukrishi wet lands into gardens and building sites as well as other acts causing deterioration of the lands or the diminution of their letting value by the holders thereof.
103	Do.	Regulation	IV	Land Conservancy.
104	Do.	Do.	V	Glanders and Farcy.
105	1092	Do.	I	Companies.
106	Do.	Do.	II	Christian Succession.
107	Do.	Proclamation		Enemy Trading.
108	Do.	Regulation	VII	Markets.
109	Do.	Regulation	VIII	Copyright.
110	1093	Proclamation		*Re.* payment of certain allowances to Jenmies from the Kandukrishi granaries.

APPENDIX XI.

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

Serial No.	Year.	Subject.		
111	1093	Proclamation		Passport.
112	Do.	Do.		*Re.* providing for the maintenance of supply of commodities of general use, etc. (Amended by Proclamation dated 24th Dhanu 1094.)
113	Do.	Do.		Extradition of accused persons between Travancore and Cochin.
114	1094	Regulation	I	Ports.
115	Do.	Proclamation		Empowering Special First Class Magistrates to levy fines on European British subjects under the Indian Defence Force Rules.
116	Do.	Regulation	III	Chitties (Amended by Regulation VII of 1097.)
117	Do.	Do.	VI	Motor vehicles.
118	Do.	Proclamation		*Re.* possession of any product, article or thing which can be utilized in the prosecution of the war, etc.
119	Do.	Regulation	IX	Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans.
120	Do.	Do.	X	Survey and Boundaries.
121	Do.	Proclamation		*Re.* the better management of the Kudalmanikkam Devaswom.
122	Do.	Do.		The Soldiers (Litigation).
123	Do.	Regulation	XI	Animals' Diseases.
124	Do.	Do.	XII	Plant Pests and Plant Diseases.
125	1095	Do.	II	Registration of Ships.
126	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.
127	Do.	Do.		*Re.* landing of Foreigners.
128	Do.	Regulation	IV	Police.
129	Do.	Do.	V	Municipal.
130	Do.	Do.	VI	Declaring that gold coins (sovereigns and half sovereigns) shall cease to be legal tender.
131	1096	Do.	I	Census.
132	Do.	Do.	II	Prevention of the use of tobacco by juveniles.
133	Do.	Do.	VI	Public Canals and Public Ferries.
134	Do.	Do.	VII	Registration of births and deaths.
135	Do.	Do.	VIII	Income Tax.
136	1097	Do.	I	Electricity.
137	Do.	Do.	II	Legislative Council.
138	Do.	Do.	III	Government Land Assignment
139	Do.	Do.	IX	Election offences and enquiries.
140	Do.	Do.	XI	Fisheries.
141	1098	Do.	II	Destruction of Records.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police Force for the year 1098 M. E.

Serial No.	Description of Officer.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.			Punishment.				Reward.		Education.		Remarks.
		(State force.)		Rs.	Chs.	C.	Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	Promotion.	Money.		No. able to read & write.	No. under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13	14	15
1	Commissioner of Police.	1	Bh. Rs. 1,557 8-0	4,56,815	26	12	...	...	...	...	...		All literate		...
2	District Superintendents of Police.	3	3 (300-^{50}/$_{2}$-450)				...	...	...	...	...			...	...
3	Asst. Superintendents	6	6 (200-10-250)				...	...	...	...	...			...	...
4	Inspectors plus M. B. I.	76-1	10 (140-10-200); 15 (100-5-125); 51 (60-5-90)—(120-10/2-200)				1	6	...	...	10			...	...
5	Head-Constables.	155	24 (25), 50 (22), 81 (18).				1	17	...	...	36			...	...
6	Constables.	1697	164 (13), 330 (12), 588 (11) 570 (10), 45 (9).				13	275	2	...	155			...	...

Temporary Staff.—12 Head Constables at 12 (14); 54 Constables 1 (12), 1 (11), 2 (10); 50 (8-14-0).

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement of persons involved in cognizable cases handled by the Police during 1098 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 convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1097.	1098.	1097.	1098.	1097.	1098.	1097.	1098.	1097.	1098.	1097.	1098.	1097.	1098.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Trivandrum ...	770	1,103	806	947	806	944	325	343	578	749	56	46	40	36	
2	Padmanabhapuram ...	357	...	289	...	289	...	121	...	250	...	48	...	41	...	
3	Quilon ...	994	1,207	1,091	1,056	884	950	410	483	518	704	78	69	46	51	
4	Kottayam ...	677	828	643	763	624	748	318	334	438	521	72	64	50	45	
5	Devicolam ...	232	...	262	...	256	...	96	...	150	...	64	...	37	...	
	Total ...	3,030	3,138	3,091	2,766	2,859	2,642	1,270	1,160	1,934	1,974	65	59	44	44	

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount recovered during the year 1098 M. E.

Serial No.	District.	Amount stolen.						Amount recovered.						Percentage of recovery.		Remarks.
		1097.			1098.			1097.			1098.			1097.	1098.	
		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.	14,346	...	...	38,451	...	...	6,454	...	...	12,230	...	...	44	32	
2	Padmanabhapuram.	4,256	...	...	...	...	...	1,041	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	
3	Quilon.	36,400	...	...	41,060	...	...	17,258	...	...	21,742	...	...	47	53	
4	Kottayam	17,403	...	...	21,978	...	...	8,499	...	...	9,178	...	...	48	42	
5	Devicolam.	6,059	...	...	...	...	...	3,720	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	
	Total.	78,464	...	...	1,01,489	...	...	36,972	...	...	43,150	...	...	47	43	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the State during the year 1098 M. E.

Arms of Service.	No. of fighting officers and men.							Details of the Force at the end of 1098.							Remarks.
	At the end of 1097	Recruited in 1098.	Casualties.			At the end of 1098.	Number of regiments, battalions or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					Total cost on account of Force including followers.	
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged.				European Commissioned Officers.	Indian Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14	15
Cavalry	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	...	...			Rs. 3,81,050-2-1	There is also a Sergeant Major and Drill Instructor attached to the Brigade and there is no column in this form to show him.
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Artillery	30	2	...	2	...	30	...	6	...	1	4	25			
Infantry	1,442	73	1	58	14	1,442	2 Battalions.		42	32	195	1,213			
Total...	1,473	5	1	60	14	1,473	2 Battalions.	6	†3	73	199	1,238			

* The guns are used for saluting purposes only. † (Attached to the Brigade.)

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Central Prison and in the Lock-ups during the year 1098 M. E.

Stations.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of 1098.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.			Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from 1097.	Admitted during 1098.	Total.									
		1097.	1098.	1097.	1098.	1097.	1098.		Rs.	Ch.	C.		
Central Prison, Trivandrum ...	1	171	776	1370	1250	413·38	435·07	181	88,059	0	0	14·49	There were only 8 deaths during the year
Devicolam, Lock-up...	1	1	56	49	56	1	1	5	221	23	15	45	
Peermade do ...	1	4	140	120	144	5·04	7·26	3	880	6	8	21	
Munnakayam do ...	2	1	25	115	26	2·5	·07	...	193	19	4	21	The increase of 1 person in col. 3 and 115 persons in col. 5 over the figures furnished in the statement for 1097 is due to the inclusion of the Kanjirapally lock-up which was hitherto in the Devicolam District.
Kanjirappalli do ...	1	2	87	66	87	8	30	6	762	8	...	16	
Alleppey do ...	2	20	535	547	555	28	30	31	1,095	14	11	7	
Quilon do ...	2	...	69	...	69	...	3	3	304	17	3	33	
Kottarakara do ...	1	3	21	24	24	1	2	4	201	14	...	28	
Pattanapuram do ...	1	3	21	24	34	...	...	5	379	7	...	21	
Shencottah do ...	2	2	29	21	29	1	2	7	319	21	8	4	
Chavara do ...	2	10	73	26	75	1	2	8	976	7	...	20	
Chengannur do ...	2		110	10	120	9	22	9	389	21	...	13	
Ambalapuzha do ...	1		66	131	66	12	4	8	228	3	8	31	
Paravur do ...	1	2	165	24	167	2	6	81	269	10	8	15	
Pattanamittta do ...	1	1	20	35	21	2	3	4	580	7	...	3	
Kayankulam do ...	2	1	129	51	130	4	8	20					
Fort Station do ...	1												
Kazhakuttam do ...	1	3	128	175	131	·11	·02	...	856	6	8	24	
Puthenchantlai do ...	1												
Cantonment do ...	2	5	115	120	120	·35	·32	7	596	27	8	5	
Neyyattinkara do ...	2	5	92	49	97	·13	·26	20	412	17	8	14	
Nemom do ...	2	3	89	104	92	·28	·25	13	366	21	...	20	
Attungal do ...	2												
Chirakur do ...	2												
Nedumangad do ...	2												
Kattakadai do ...	2												
Phutapandi do ...	4												
Arumboly do ...	4												
Elalakudi do ...	4												
Kottar do ...	3												
Eranial do ...	3												
Thuckalai do ...	3												
Colachel do ...	3												
Vilavankode do ...	1	...	43	40	43	·01	·04	1	234	11	...	17	
Sharallay do ...	1	4	30	98	34	·1	·09	3	369	22	4	5	
Vaikam do ...	1	3	23	82	26	·1	·07	5	473	14	...	7	
Ettumanur do ...	1	...	22	14	22	·1	·06	1	478	7	...	10	
Perumpavur do ...	1	4	40	20	44	·1	·11	4	344	23	8	9	
Kottayam do ...	2	19	254	432	273	·5	·7	6	1316	11	8	31	
Chingavanchery do ...	2	...	97	67	...	·1	·27	...	646	...	3	13	
Minachil do ...	1	2	89	46	99	·3	·08	21	204	4	8	3	
Todupuzha do ...	1	...	28	28	28	·1	·39	4	620	...	...	7	
Muvattupuzha do ...	3	10	126	171	136	·5	·1	12	1118	11	8	5	
Alwaye do ...	4	10	81	185	91	·1	·1	19					

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of criminal cases disposed of, and criminal cases awaiting trial during the year 1098 M. E.

Description of offences.	No. of offences. Balance from past year 1097.	Committed during the present year 1098.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of during the past year 1097.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year 1098.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced to: Imprisonment. Simple.	Imprisonment. Rigorous.	Imprisonment and fine. Simple.	Imprisonment and fine. Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Chapter VI. Offences against the State	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. VII. Offences relating to the Army	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. VIII. Offences against the public tranquillity	18	215	233	177	194	1,282	201	10	2	...	8	181	...	201
Do. IX. Offences by or relating to public servants	...	5	5	4	2	16	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Do. X. Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	3	178	181	167	177	236	92	13	...	...	...	79	...	92
Do. XI. False evidence and offences against public justice	2	59	61	77	53	233	12	1	2	...	2	7	...	12
Do. XII. Offences relating to coin and Government stamps	...	10	10	17	8	47	8	...	2	...	4	2	...	8
Do. XIII. Offences relating to weights and measures	...	16	16	2	16	16	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
Do. XIV. Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	5	156	161	123	156	211	129	1	16	...	...	100	...	129
Do. XV. Offences relating to religion	3	18	21	13	17	152	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Chapter XVI. Offences affecting human body. Offences: Murder, attempt at murder and abetment of murder	20	92	112	103	92	248	67	1	53	1	10	1	...	66
Offences affecting life. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	4	4	5	3	18	7	...	5	...	2	...	...	7
Offences affecting life. Attempt and abetment of suicide	2	16	18	15	17	18	11	6	...	...	...	5	...	11
Offences affecting life. Causing death by rash and negligent acts	...	8	8	7	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and concealment of births	1	7	8	7	8	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurt	117	2,273	2,390	2,301	2,226	6,241	523	8	82	6	36	381	...	523
Grievous hurt	59	212	271	203	231	760	194	2	86	3	46	57	...	194
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	6	97	103	116	95	370	19	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
Criminal force and assault	77	3,356	3,433	3,620	3,321	7,284	296	23	20	...	8	246	...	295
Kidnapping, abduction, slavery and forced labour	5	74	79	53	76	267	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Rape and attempt at rape	1	7	8	8	2	13	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Unnatural offences	...	5	5	8	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapter XVII. Offences affecting property. Offences: Theft	162	2,621	2,753	2,780	2,564	7,518	937	31	533	22	105	212	1	937
Extortion	3	40	43	40	38	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery	27	449	476	561	434	1,369	13	...	22	3	15	8	...	13
Dacoity	9	74	83	74	72	757	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Criminal misappropriation of property	2	45	47	65	44	143	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Criminal breach of trust	12	158	170	138	152	565	10	...	5	...	3	2	...	10
Receiving stolen property	...	9	9	...	...	8	8	...	3	...	2	3	...	8
Cheating	9	89	98	81	90	229	7	...	4	...	1	2	...	7
Fraudulent deeds and dispositions of property	4	39	43	40	24	129	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Mischief by fire	3	43	46	63	46	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by killing or maiming animals	10	100	110	111	106	248	19	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
Other mischiefs	39	887	926	1,127	881	2,652	165	1	10	...	2	152	...	165
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	11	104	115	155	102	169	47	...	13	5	5	19	...	47
Criminal trespass and other offences relating to possession of property	91	377	468	381	385	1,378	99	3	10	...	...	86	...	99
Chapter XVIII. Offences relating to documents and to trade and property marks	5	52	57	43	45	180	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	3
Do. XIX. Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. XX. Offences relating to marriage	12	155	167	141	152	725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. XXI. Defamation	11	46	57	55	41	218	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Do. XXII. Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	26	344	370	421	348	910	23	...	2	...	1	20	...	23
Total	678	12,434	13,112	13,330	12,234	34,995	2,959	106	882	43	261	1666	1	2958
Offences under Special and Local Laws. Abkari Regulation—IV of 1073 and IV of 1074	7	1,145	1,152	829	1,139	1,255	1,125	17	40	4	16	1048	...	1125
Anchal Regulation I of 1061, IX of 1069, IX of 1073, and IX of 1076	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arms and Ammunition Regulation—V of 1068	...	35	35	9	35	35	35	...	3	...	...	32	...	35
Boundary Regulation—III of 1068, II of 1069 and X of 1071	...	3	3	4	3	8	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Cattle Trespass Regulation—IV of 1066, VII of 1070 and II of 1073	1	21	22	17	21	18	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
Census Regulation—I of 1076	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitty Regulation III of 1064	3	99	102	126	96	167	71	...	...	...	...	71	...	71
Code of Civil Procedure Regulation—II of 1065, II of 1070 & V of 1086	8	103	111	77	103	128	55	1	...	...	...	54	...	55
Criminal Breach of Contracts—I of 1040, II of 1052, II of 1080, and V of 1087	33	339	372	344	325	397	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forest Regulation—II of 1068, IV of 1071, IX of 1085 and IV of 1089	43	347	390	274	347	1,491	522	23	32	...	8	459	...	522
Hackney Carriage Regulation—VI of 1089	...	2,003	2,003	2,315	1,769	2,032	1,605	...	...	...	...	1605	...	1605
Income-Tax Regulation—VIII of 1096	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrigation Regulation—III of 1072 and VI of 1090	1	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Markets Regulation—VII of 1092	...	5	5	...	4	117	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Motor Vehicles Regulation—VII of 1087, V of 1090, and VI of 1094	1	85	86	96	82	110	75	...	...	...	...	75	...	75
Municipal Regulation—V of 1095	78	3,921	3,999	3,810	3,579	4,033	2,5 10	1	...	...	...	2509	...	2510
Opium and Bhang Regulation—VI of 1063, IV of 1073 and IV of 1090	...	11	11	4	11	11	11	1	...	...	...	10	...	11
Police Regulation—IV of 1056, II of 1058, IV of 1084, III of 1090 and IV of 1095	3	3,346	3,349	2,009	3,176	3,390	2,794	18	9	6	4	2757	...	2794
Protection of British Telegraphs Regulation—III of 1091	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Canals and Public Ferries Regulation—I of 1084 and VI of 1096	...	1	1	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Gambling Regulation—III of 1071 and IV of 1086	...	4	4	5	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue Recovery Regulation—I of 1068, III of 1087 and VIII of 1094	1	2	3	2	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Salt Regulation—III of 1089	...	49	49	20	48	103	79	...	...	...	...	79	...	79
Sea Customs Regulation—V of 1088 and IV of 1093	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamp Regulation—IV of 1080 and IV of 1087	...	1	1	16	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation—III of 1082	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco Regulation—I of 1087	...	170	170	153	167	206	186	5	3	2	1	175	...	186
Weights & Measures Regulation—V of 1085 and IV of 1092	...	106	106	39	106	116	97	...	...	...	...	97	...	97
Total	179	11,801	11,980	10,282	11,021	13,581	9,342	66	87	12	29	8987	...	9182
Grand Total	857	24,235	25,092	23,612	23,258	48,526	12,301	172	969	55	290	10652	1	12139

Description of offences.	No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons released being insane.	No. of persons dead during or before trial.	Terms of imprisonment. Under one month.	From one to two months.	From two to three months.	From three to six months.	From six to twelve months.	From one to two years.	From two to three years.	From three to five years.	Above five years.	Imprisonment for life.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Chapter VI. Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. VII. Offences relating to the Army	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. VIII. Offences against the public tranquillity	7	8	17	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. IX. Offences by or relating to public servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. X. Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	13	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. XI. False evidence and offences against public justice	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
Do. XII. Offences relating to coin and Government stamps	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. XIII. Offences relating to weights and measures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. XIV. Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	1	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. XV. Offences relating to religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapter XVI. Offences affecting human body. Offences: Murder, attempt at murder and abetment of murder	71	1	1	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting life. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	117	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting life. Attempt and abetment of suicide	15	...	7	1	...	...	11	4	12	6	8	7	16	1	20
Offences affecting life. Causing death by rash and negligent acts	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1
Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and concealment of births	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	20	...	21	92	24	9	11	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	161
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	5	...	3	36	18	21	33	14	9	3	5	...	...	...	40
Criminal force and assault	127	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping, abduction, slavery and forced labour	299	...	4	37	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Rape and attempt at rape	6,624	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	24	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Chapter XVII. Offences affecting property. Offences: Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extortion	5,764	...	116	285	120	78	164	21	16	5	5	...	...	...	180
Robbery	111	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	42
Dacoity	1,272	...	5	17	2	8	3	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	11
Criminal misappropriation of property	557	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Criminal breach of trust	439	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	18
Receiving stolen property	311	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cheating	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Fraudulent deeds and dispositions of property	3	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mischief by fire	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by killing or maiming animals	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Other mischiefs	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Criminal trespass and other offences relating to possession of property	2,368	...	1	7	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Chapter XVIII. Offences relating to documents and to trade and property marks	301	...	...	7	1	2	5	...	5	1	4	...	...	...	16
Do. XIX. Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Do. XX. Offences relating to marriage	1,166	...	...	5	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Do. XXI. Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	15
Do. XXII. Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	102	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Offences under Special and Local Laws. Abkari Regulation—IV of 1073 and IV of 1074	661	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Anchal Regulation I of 1061, IX of 1069, IX of 1073, and IX of 1076	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arms and Ammunition Regulation—V of 1068	806	...	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	875
Boundary Regulation—III of 1068, II of 1069 and X of 1071	28,583	2	208	556	187	135	210	50	63	17	24	10	16	1	1125
Cattle Trespass Regulation—IV of 1066, VII of 1070 and II of 1073	110	...	2	40	22	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Census Regulation—I of 1076	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitty Regulation III of 1064	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Code of Civil Procedure Regulation—II of 1065, II of 1070 & V of 1086	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Criminal Breach of Contracts—I of 1040, II of 1052, II of 1080, and V of 1087	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Forest Regulation—II of 1068, IV of 1071, IX of 1085 and IV of 1089	91	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Hackney Carriage Regulation—VI of 1089	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Income-Tax Regulation—VIII of 1096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Irrigation Regulation—III of 1072 and VI of 1090	178	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236
Markets Regulation—VII of 1092	597	...	11	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Motor Vehicles Regulation—V of 1090, and VI of 1094	130	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Regulation—V of 1095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Opium and Bhang Regulation—VI of 1063, IV of 1073 and IV of 1090	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police Regulation—IV of 1056, II of 1058, IV of 1084, III of 1090 and IV of 1095	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Protection of British Telegraphs Regulation—III of 1091	1,033	...	70	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420
Public Canals and Public Ferries Regulation—I of 1084 and VI of 1096	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Gambling Regulation—III of 1071 and IV of 1086	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
Revenue Recovery Regulation—I of 1068, III of 1087 and VIII of 1094	405	...	26	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt Regulation—III of 1089	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sea Customs Regulation—V of 1088 and IV of 1093	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamp Regulation—IV of 1080 and IV of 1087	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation—III of 1082	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco Regulation—I of 1087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Weights & Measures Regulation—V of 1085 and IV of 1092	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	...	...	...	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	2,924	...	121	149	37	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	956
	31,507	2	332	698	224	143	241	50	63	17	24	10	16	1	1,834

Remarks.

31

Column 2. The figures entered include not only the cases *actually reported* during the year, which alone have been compared with those of the previous year in the portion relating to the state of crime in the Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice, but also cases remanded for retrial, received by transfer, &c.

Columns 9 and 10. The figures entered in these also 1 person sentenced to whipping in addition to imprisonment.

Column 14. The Number of persons sentenced to whipping *alone* is shown. There was also 1 person sentenced to whipping in addition to imprisonment, thus raising the total number sentenced to whipping from 1 to 2.

Column 15. The difference of 182 between the figures in columns 8 and 15 is accounted for by the fact that one person was sentenced to capital punishment for murder, and 161 to work off advances in cases of Criminal Breach of Contract and not sentenced to any of the punishments specified in columns 9 to 14.

Column 16. The figures given include also persons disposed of without trial, such as by rejection *in limine*, dismissed for default, withdrawal, compounding &c.

Column 28. The heading of this column "*Transportation*" has been altered into "Imprisonment for life" as the latter takes the place of the former in the Travancore Penal Code. Of the 16 persons shown, the conviction and sentence was altered into one of less heinous offence and higher punishment awarded, and on 7 conviction and sentence set aside and acquittal ordered, while the case against the remaining one was received in the High Court only at the commencement of the year 1099.

Column 29. The sentence of death awarded to one person in Sessions trials was commuted to one of life imprisonment by the High Court.

Column 30. The figures enter 1 are of the cases pending.

N. B. Column 2. The difference of 315 between the number of cases awaiting trial at the close of 1097 (1172) as per Column 30 of the Appendix for 1097 and the balance from 1097 as shown in this column 857 is due to the fact that 17 cases of preliminary enquiry and 298 trial cases were treated as being disposed of by transfer in the annual returns for 1098.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of criminal cases disposed of, and criminal cases awaiting trial during the year 1098 M. E.

Description of offences.	No. of offences. Balance from past year 1097.	Committed during the present year 1098.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of during the past year 1097.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year 1098.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced to Imprisonment. Simple.	Rigorous.	Imprisonment and fine. Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Chapter VI. Offences against the State	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. VII. Offences relating to the Army	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. VIII. Offences against the public tranquillity	18	215	233	177	194	1,282	201	10	2	...	8	181	...	201
Do. IX. Offences by or relating to public servants	...	5	5	4	2	16	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Do. X. Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	3	178	181	167	177	236	92	13	...	...	...	79	...	92
Do. XI. False evidence and offences against public justice	2	59	61	77	53	233	12	1	2	...	2	7	...	12
Do. XII. Offences relating to coin and Government stamps	...	10	10	17	8	47	8	...	2	...	4	2	...	8
Do. XIII. Offences relating to weights and measures	...	16	16	2	16	16	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
Do. XIV. Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	5	156	161	123	156	214	129	1	16	...	...	109	...	129
Do. XV. Offences relating to religion	3	18	21	13	17	152	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Chapter XVI. Offences affecting human body. Offences affecting life. Murder, attempt at murder and abetment of murder	20	92	112	103	92	248	67	1	53	1	10	1	...	66
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	4	4	5	3	18	7	...	5	...	2	...	...	7
Attempt and abetment of suicide	2	16	18	15	17	18	11	6	...	...	...	5	...	11
Causing death by rash and negligent acts	...	8	8	7	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and concealment of births	1	7	8	7	5	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurt	117	2,275	2,390	2,301	2,226	6,241	523	8	82	6	36	381	...	523
Grievous hurt	59	212	271	203	231	760	194	2	86	3	46	57	...	194
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	6	97	103	116	95	370	19	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
Criminal force and assault	77	3,356	3,433	3,626	3,321	7,284	296	23	20	...	8	246	...	296
Kidnapping, abduction, slavery and forced labour	5	74	79	53	76	267	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Rape and attempt at rape	1	7	8	8	6	13	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Unnatural offences	...	5	5	8	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	132	2,621	2,753	2,786	2,561	7,518	937	31	539	22	105	212	1	937
Extortion	3	40	43	10	38	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery	27	449	476	561	434	1,369	18	...	22	3	15	8	...	48
Dacoity	9	74	83	74	72	757	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Criminal misappropriation of property	2	45	47	65	44	113	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Criminal breach of trust	12	158	170	138	152	365	10	...	5	...	3	2	...	10
Receiving stolen property	...	9	9	4	8	10	8	...	3	...	2	3	...	8
Cheating	9	85	94	81	90	229	7	...	4	...	1	2	...	7
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	1	33	34	40	24	129	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Mischief by fire	3	43	46	62	40	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by killing or maiming animals	10	100	110	11	106	248	19	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
Other mischiefs	39	887	926	1,127	881	2,692	165	1	10	...	2	152	...	165
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	11	104	115	155	102	409	47	...	18	5	5	19	...	47
Criminal trespass and other offences relating to possession of property	41	377	418	384	385	1,338	99	3	10	...	...	86	...	99
Chapter XVIII. Offences relating to documents and to trade and property marks	5	52	57	43	45	180	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	3
Do. XIX. Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. XX. Offences relating to marriage	12	155	167	11	152	725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. XXI. Defamation	11	46	57	55	41	218	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Do. XXII. Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	26	344	370	421	348	910	23	...	2	...	1	20	...	23
Total	678	12,434	13,112	13,333	12,231	31,945	2,959	106	882	43	261	1665	1	2958
Akbari Regulation—IV of 1073 and IV of 1071	7	1,145	1,152	829	1,139	1,255	1,125	17	40	1	16	1048	...	1125
Abkari Regulation I of 1064, IX of 1089, IX of 1093, and IX of 1096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arms and Ammunition Regulation—V of 1084	...	35	35	9	35	35	35	...	3	...	...	32	...	35
Boundary Regulation—III of 1068, II of 1069 and X of 1091	...	3	3	4	3	8	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Cattle Trespass Regulation—IV of 1086, VII of 1090 and II of 1093	1	24	25	17	24	18	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
Census Regulation—I of 1096	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitty Regulation III of 1091	3	99	102	126	99	167	71	...	...	...	...	71	...	71
Code of Civil Procedure Regulation—II of 1065, II of 1070 & V of 1086	8	103	111	77	103	128	55	1	...	...	...	54	...	55
Criminal Breach of Contracts—I of 1040, II of 1052, II of 1080, and V of 1087	33	339	372	344	325	397	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forest Regulation—II of 1068, IV of 1071, IX of 1085 and IV of 1089	43	347	390	274	347	1,491	522	23	32	...	8	459	...	522
Hackney Carriage Regulation—VI of 1089	...	2,003	2,003	2,345	1,769	2,032	1,605	...	...	...	...	1605	...	1605
Income-tax Regulation—VIII of 1096	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrigation Regulation—III of 1072 and VI of 1090	1	...	1	2	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Markets Regulation—VII of 1092	...	5	5	...	4	117	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Motor Vehicles Regulation—VII of 1087, V of 1090, and VI of 1094	1	85	86	96	82	110	75	...	...	...	...	75	...	75
Municipal Regulation—V of 1095	78	3,921	3,999	3,810	3,579	4,033	2,510	1	...	...	...	2509	...	2510
Opium and Bhang Regulation—VI of 1063, IV of 1073 and IV of 1090	...	11	11	4	11	11	11	1	...	...	...	10	...	11
Police Regulation—IV of 1056, II of 1058, IV of 1084, III of 1090 and IV of 1095	3	3,346	3,349	2,009	3,176	3,399	2,794	18	9	6	4	2757	...	2794
Protection of British Telegraphs Regulation—III of 1091	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Canals and Public Ferries Regulation—I of 1084 and VI of 1096	...	1	1	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Gambling Regulation—III of 1071 and IV of 1085	...	1	1	5	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue Recovery Regulation—I of 1068, III of 1087 and VIII of 1094	1	2	3	2	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Salt Regulation—III of 1085	...	49	49	20	48	103	79	...	...	...	...	79	...	79
Sea Customs Regulation—V of 1088 and IV of 1093	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamp Regulation—IV of 1086 and IV of 1087	...	1	1	16	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation—III of 1082	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco Regulation—I of 1067	...	170	170	153	167	206	186	5	3	2	1	175	...	186
Weights & Measures Regulation—V of 1085 and IV of 1092	...	106	106	39	105	116	97	...	...	...	...	97	...	97
Total	179	11,801	11,980	10,282	11,021	13,581	9,342	66	87	12	29	8987	...	9181
Grand Total	857	24,235	25,092	23,612	23,258	48,526	12,301	172	969	55	290	10652	1	12139

Description of offences.	No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons committed being insane.	No. of persons dead during or before trial.	Terms of imprisonment. Under one month.	From one to two months.	From two to three months.	From three to six months.	From six to twelve months.	From one to two years.	From two to three years.	From three to five years.	Above five years.	Imprisonment for life.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Chapter VI. Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. VII. Offences relating to the Army	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. VIII. Offences against the public tranquillity	740	...	8	17	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. IX. Offences by or relating to public servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. X. Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	137	...	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. XI. False evidence and offences against public justice	57	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	
Do. XII. Offences relating to coin and Government stamps	31	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. XIII. Offences relating to weights and measures	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. XIV. Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	71	...	1	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. XV. Offences relating to religion	117	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chapter XVI. Offences affecting human body. Offences affecting life. Murder, attempt at murder and abetment of murder	137	...	7	1	...	...	11	4	12	6	8	7	16	1	20	Column 3. The figures entered include not only the cases *actually reported* during the year which alone have been compared with those of the previous year in the portion relating to the state of crime in the Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice, but also cases remanded for retrial, received by transfer, &c.
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	1	
Attempt and abetment of suicide	8	...	...	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Causing death by rash and negligent acts	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and concealment of births	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hurt	2,0	...	21	92	24	9	11	1	5	3	3	...	...	...	161	Column 8. The figures given include also persons disposed of without trial, such as by rejection *in limine*, dismissed for default, withdrawal, compounding &c.
Grievous hurt	5,162	...	3	36	18	21	33	14	9	3	...	...	...	...	46	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	127	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Criminal force and assault	6,624	2	6	57	7	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	112	Column 28. The heading of this column "Transportation" has been altered into "Imprisonment for life" as the latter takes the place of the former in the Travancore Penal Code. Of the 16 persons shown, the conviction and sentence was altered into one of Assistant Court, on 2 conviction and punishment awarded, and on 7 conviction and sentence set aside and acquittal ordered, while the case against the remaining one was received in the High Court only at the commencement of the year 1099.
Kidnapping, abduction, slavery and forced labour	247	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	
Rape and attempt at rape	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Unnatural offences	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Theft	5,761	...	116	285	120	78	161	21	16	5	5	...	...	...	189	Column 29. The sentence of death awarded to one person in Sessions trials was commuted to one of life imprisonment by the High Court.
Extortion	111	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	
Robbery	1,212	...	4	17	2	8	3	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	42	
Dacoity	55	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
Criminal misappropriation of property	139	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Criminal breach of trust	311	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	
Receiving stolen property	1	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Cheating	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Mischief by fire	222	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Mischief by killing or maiming animals	2,348	...	1	7	5	...	1	...	5	1	4	...	...	...	15	
Other mischiefs	301	...	...	7	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	
Criminal trespass and other offences relating to possession of property	1,106	...	...	5	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
Chapter XVIII. Offences relating to documents and to trade and property marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. XIX. Criminal breach of contract of service	102	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Do. XX. Offences relating to marriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	
Do. XXI. Defamation	661	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	
Do. XXII. Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	475	...	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total	806	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	878	
Akbari Regulation—IV of 1073 and IV of 1071	28,583	2	208	556	187	135	240	50	63	17	24	10	16	1	15	Column 9 and 10. The figures entered include also 1 person sentenced to whipping in addition to imprisonment.
Abkari Regulation I of 1064, IX of 1089, IX of 1093, and IX of 1096	110	...	2	49	22	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Arms and Ammunition Regulation—V of 1084	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Boundary Regulation—III of 1068, II of 1069 and X of 1091	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Cattle Trespass Regulation—IV of 1086, VII of 1090 and II of 1093	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Census Regulation—I of 1096	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Chitty Regulation III of 1091	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Code of Civil Procedure Regulation—II of 1065, II of 1070 & V of 1086	91	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Column 11. The Number of persons sentenced to whipping *alone* is shown. There was also 1 person sentenced to whipping in addition to imprisonment, thus raising the total number sentenced to whipping from 1 to 2.
Criminal Breach of Contracts—I of 1040, II of 1052, II of 1080, and V of 1087	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	
Forest Regulation—II of 1068, IV of 1071, IX of 1085 and IV of 1089	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	
Hackney Carriage Regulation—VI of 1089	185	...	11	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	Column 15. The difference of 162 between the figures in columns 8 and 15 is accounted for by the fact that one person was sentenced to capital punishment for murder, and 161 to work off advances in cases of Criminal Breach of Contract and not sentenced to any of the punishments specified in columns 9 to 14.
Income-tax Regulation—VIII of 1096	597	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Irrigation Regulation—III of 1072 and VI of 1090	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Markets Regulation—VII of 1092	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Motor Vehicles Regulation—VII of 1087, V of 1090, and VI of 1094	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Municipal Regulation—V of 1095	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Column 16. The figures given include also persons disposed of without trial, such as by rejection *in limine*, dismissed for default, withdrawal, compounding &c.
Opium and Bhang Regulation—VI of 1063, IV of 1073 and IV of 1090	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	
Police Regulation—IV of 1056, II of 1058, IV of 1084, III of 1090 and IV of 1095	1,033	...	70	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Protection of British Telegraphs Regulation—III of 1091	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	
Public Canals and Public Ferries Regulation—I of 1084 and VI of 1096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Public Gambling Regulation—III of 1071 and IV of 1085	405	...	26	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Revenue Recovery Regulation—I of 1068, III of 1087 and VIII of 1094	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Salt Regulation—III of 1085	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sea Customs Regulation—V of 1088 and IV of 1093	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Stamp Regulation—IV of 1086 and IV of 1087	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation—III of 1082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Tobacco Regulation—I of 1067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Weights & Measures Regulation—V of 1085 and IV of 1092	11	...	...	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Total	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Grand Total	2,924	...	124	118	37	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	956	
	31,507	2	332	698	221	143	241	50	63	17	24	10	16	1	1,834	

N. B. Column 2. The difference of 315 between the number of cases awaiting trial at the close of 1097 (1172) as per Column 30 of the Appendix for 1097 and the balance from 1097 as shown in this column 857 is due to the fact that 17 cases of preliminary enquiry and 298 trial cases were treated as being disposed of by transfer in the annual returns for 1098.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported to and dealt with by the various Criminal Courts during the year 1098 M. E.

	Tribunals.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
					Brought to trial in 1098.					Total.								
		1097.	1098.	Pending at the end of 1097.	Arrested by the Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1097.	1098.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Courts.	Nagercoil	12	15	...		...	...	...	70	21	70	...	58	11	...	...	1	
	Trivandrum	39	40	9	...	...	...	...	145	145	154	...	46	34	...	...	74	
	Quilon	40	32	16	...	...	...	...	80	125	96	...	71	23	...	...	2	
	Alleppey	29	19	...	...	...	...	...	30	111	30	...	11	18	...	...	1	
	Kottayam	39	35	10	...	...	...	...	64	129	74	...	27	42	...	2	3	
	Parur	27	20	...	...	...	...	...	47	77	47	...	15	32	...	...	...	
	Total.	186	161	35	...	...	...	...	436	608	471	...	228	160	...	2	81	
Magistrates' Courts.	Trivandrum District Magistrate's Court ...	5	14	...	4	21	9		...	14	34	6	...	...	9	19	...	
	Do. Additional, Padmanabhapuram ...	226	181	218	95	342	36	...	...	892	691	441	75	58	23	24	75	
	Quilon District Magistrate's Court	14	12	1	...	7	7	...	...	87	15		4	5		2	4	
	Kottayam do. ...	7	5	5	1	9	4		...	91	19	14		1	...	3	1	The figures in columns 2 and 3 include not only the cases actually filed during the year, but also those brought forward from the previous year, remanded for retrial, received by transfer and referred by Subordinate Magistrates to the District Magistrates for enhanced punishment.
	Devicolam do.	6	11		...	10	20	2	...	9	32	5	...	...	...	27		
	Trivandrum Division First Class Magistrate's Court	339	327	289	93	241	494	...	...	1,858	1,117	646	86	75	129	53	157	
	Quilon do.	302	296	323	143	467	265	...	...	1,311	1,198	674	11	55	21	199	235	
	Chenganmur do. ...	...	173	...	62	405	151	33	...	...	651	300	18	17	...	98	218	
	Alleppey do. ...	25	279	6	86	520	286	...	...	95	907	492	28	79	7	107	194	
	Kottayam do. ...	198	166	70	209	150	130	13	...	691	572	273	19	59	6	92	132	
	Perumpavur do. ...	274	236	86	109	433	135	15	...	927	778	601	19	48	...	34	76	The figures in column 12 include not only persons disposed of without trial, such as by rejection *in limine*, dismissed for default, withdrawal, compounding &c., but also those discharged for want of evidence.
	Peermade do. ...	267	428	118	38	277	226	...	...	448	659	194	23	236	3	134	69	
	Shencottah Munsiff Magistrate's Court	147	305	27	17	351	264	36	...	307	695	410	77	107	4	28	69	
	Kanjirapally do. ...	226	244	65	51	350	57	44	...	593	567	253	17	55	3	120	119	
	Devicolam do. ...	104	70	4	31	39	43	12	...	184	129	53	8	26	1	9	32	
	Nedumangad Taluk Second Class Magistrate's Court ...	373	431	47	42	367	543	...	...	875	999	511	130	278	2	37	41	
	Pathanapuram do. ...	258	343	87	35	137	143	27	13	647	742	477	94	109	1	47	23	*Columns 2 and 10.*
	Pathanamtitta do. ...	350	358	47	103	393	374	...	...	997	917	503	126	168	10	47	63	The difference of 5,778 cases in column 2 *i.e.* in the number of offences reported during the past year 1097 and a difference of 7,575 persons in column 10 *i.e.* in the total number of persons dealt with during the past year 1097 is accounted for by the fact that 24 Taluk Magistrates' Courts and the Stationary First Class Magistrate's Court at Alleppey and the Stationary Second Class Courts at Arukutty and Mundakayam were abolished at the commencement of the year 1098.
	Meenachil do. ...	414	290	148	107	268	205	19	8	1,076	758	332	73	143	6	143	58	
	Thodupuzha do. ...	228	283	9	27	302	270		...	516	608	361		115	3	51	43	
	Kottar Stationary do. ...	728	726	100	231	183	937	...	...	1,135	1,451	677	283	284	1	112	94	
	Eraniel Stationary do. ...	261	565	38	157	334	663	...	...	525	1,192	603	139	267	13	68	102	
	Kuzhitura do. ...	260	516	28	117	493	682	...	...	564	1,320	760	225	169	3	19	144	
	Neyyattinkara do. ...	911	757	137	125	593	1,013	...	...	2,326	1,868	1,128	356	280	17	26	57	
	Trivandrum Town do. ...	6,870	2,581	37	326	1,316	1,509	110	...	7,485	3,298	658	367	1,898	18	288	69	
	Ulavamatom do. ...	304	336	6	76	73	247	...	...	340	402	30	6	294	...	41	31	
	Attingal do. ...	536	728	179	62	625	910	...	...	1,281	1,776	1,073	175	255	7	12	254	
	Paravoor do. ...	351	425	34	72	473	373	...	...	785	952	464	153	96	5	234	...	
	Quilon do. ...	382	365	38	110	284	334	...	...	894	766	414	61	70	6	163	52	
	Kottarakara do. ...	...	501	...	72	353	556	8	...	...	989	575	159	184	16	92	23	
	Chavara do. ...	262	654	23	43	497	889	89	...	543	1,541	986	149	195	8	59	144	
	Kayenkulam do. ...	441	1,069	168	42	995	1,198	9	...	1,103	2,412	1,518	222	269	11	235	154	
	Chenganmur do. ...	626	748	56	277	627	897	7	5	1,469	1,869	1,296	198	230	12	107	26	
	Ambalapuzha do. ...	775	654	77	279	541	365	162	...	1,656	1,424	760	133	279	11	112	99	
	Shertalla do. ...	394	476	29	63	397	552	...	...	902	1,041	712	90	132	1	30	73	
	Vaikam do. ...	664	632	91	55	865	649	...	...	1,597	1,660	1,139	199	138	8	38	138	
	Ettumanur do. ...	...	687	...	25	375	930	10	...	...	1,340	763	131	310	12	64	60	
	Kottayam do. ...	652	883	126	124	410	1,257	65	...	1,397	1,982	1,235	248	288	8	91	112	
	Muvattupuzha do. ...	589	656	91	112	358	807	24	...	1,293	1,392	763	167	324	15	50	73	
	Alwaye do. ...	...	799	...	61	348	1,214	15	...	...	1,638	754	215	435	26	44	164	
	Total ...	18,799	19,210	2,808	3,682	15,238	19,944	700	26	36,923	42,398	22,851	4,522	8,012	426	3,129	3,458	
Bench Courts.	Nagercoil First Class Bench Court ...	...	200	...	1	...	207	...	...	...	208	103	3	80	...	15	7	
	Trivandrum do. ...	...	4,443	...	13	1,310	3,257	...	...	...	4,580	858	28	3399	...	103	692	
	Quilon do. ...	...	641	...	174	130	358	...	...	...	662	186	16	366	...	29	65	
	Alleppey do. ...		237	...	45	55	181	...		...	281	135	11	107	...	2	26	
	Kayenkulam Second Class do. ...	...	231	...		21	212	...	...	...	233	87	6	89	...	9	42	
	Tiruvalla do. ...	...	18	...	1	1	16	...	...	...	18	3	3	11	...	...	1	
	Changanachery do. ...	...	24	...	...	14	10	...	...	...	24	...	...	22	...	...	2	
	Kottayam do. ...	...	77	...	2	10	65	...	...	...	77	4	6	65	...	2	10	
	Total ...	...	5,871	...	236	1,541	4,306	...	...	...	6,083	876	73	4,129	...	160	845	
	Grand Total ...	18,985	25,242	2,843	3,918	16,779	24,250	700	462	12,931	48,952	23,727	4,823	12,301	426	3,291	4,384	

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by Criminal Courts during the year 1098 M. E.

	Tribunals.	Number of applications.	No. of persons and cases.																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	High Court ...	237	...	...	64	64	73	73	68	68	11	11	2	2	...	...	19	19	
Sessions Courts.	Nagercoil ...	41	...	...	17	17	5	5	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	The figures entered in *column* 2 represent the number of appeals for disposal, made up of the previous arrears, appeals actually filed during the year and those received by transfer or on remand.
	Trivandrum ...	59	...	...	18	18	8	8	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	
	Quilon ...	113	...	...	27	27	5	5	59	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	
	Alleppey ...	63	...	...	16	16	3	3	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	
	Kottayam ...	68	...	...	38	38	2	2	26	26	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	
	Parur ...	31	...	...	19	19	1	1	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
	Total.....	375	...	...	135	135	24	24	168	168	...	...	1	1	...	...	47	47	
Superior Magistrates' Courts	District Magistrate's Court, Trivandrum ...	50	...	...	12	12	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33	
	Additional Do. Padmanabhapuram ...	220	...	...	98	98	19	19	87	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	
	Division 1st class Magistrate's court Trivandrum...	304	...	...	147	147	35	35	87	87	...	...	20	20	...	...	15	15	
	District Magistrate's court, Quilon...	87	...	...	23	23	2	2	22	22	...	...	1	1	...	...	39	39	Columns 13 and 14—The figures entered include also cases and persons disposed of by transfer or otherwise.
	Division 1st class Magistrate's court Do.	503	...	...	169	169	31	31	91	91	...	...	204	204	...	...	8	8	
	Do. Chengannur ...	189	1	1	81	81	21	21	62	62	...	...	6	6	...	...	18	18	
	Do. Alleppey ...	167	...	...	59	59	18	18	59	59	...	...	17	17	3	3	11	11	
	District Magistrate's court, Kottayam ...	55	...	...	23	23	12	12	18	18	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	
	Division 1st class Magistrate's Court Do. ...	209	...	...	68	68	46	46	34	34	...	...	...	...	20	20	41	41	
	Do. Perumpavur...	93	1	1	36	36	24	24	18	18	...	...	...	...	10	10	4	4	
	District Magistrate's court, Devicolam ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	1,880	2	2	716	716	213	213	478	478	3	3	250	250	33	33	185	185	
	Grand Total.....	2,492	2	2	915	915	310	310	714	714	14	14	253	253	33	33	251	251	

APPENDIX XX.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the District Munsiffs and Village Panchayat Courts during the year 1098 M. E.

APPENDIX XX.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the District, Munsiffs' and Village Panchayat Courts during the year 1098 M. E.

	Tribunals.	Opening balance. Past year 1097.	Opening balance. Present year 1098.	Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand. Past year 1097.	Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand. Present year 1098.	Total. Past year 1097.	Total. Present year 1098.	Disposed of during the year. Past year 1097.	Disposed of during the year. Present year 1098.	Closing balance. Past year 1097.	Closing balance. Present year 1098.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District Courts.	Nagercoil										
	Trivandrum ...	291	315	140	142	431	457	116	171	315	286
	Quilon ..	258	295	149	129	407	424	112	100	295	324
	Alleppey ...	293	331	186	169	479	500	148	227	331	273
	Kottayam ...	185	233	193	227	378	460	145	131	233	329
	Parur ..	305	292	149	158	454	450	162	144	292	306
		166	149	101	91	267	240	118	91	149	149
	Total.....	1,498	1,615	918	916	2,416	2,531	801	864	1,615	1,667
Munsiffs' Courts.	Nagercoil Principal										
	Do. Additional ..	815	683	2,394	2,627	3,239	3,310	2,556	2,572	683	738
	Padmanabhapuram Principal ..	898	741	2,420	2,586	3,318	3,327	2,577	2,438	741	889
	Do. Additional ...	1,088	1,018	1,580	1,665	2,668	2,283	1,650	1,419	1,018	864
	Do. Temporary ...	958	998	1,655	1,742	2,613	2,340	1,615	1,670	998	670
	Kuzhithura ...	..	..	..	8	..	808	..	332	..	476
	Do. Temporary ...	1,265	690	1,766	2,040	2,426	2,505	1,736	2,117	690	388
	Neyyattinkara Principal ...	...	197	12	15	617	437	420	273	197	164
	Do. Additional ..	623	655	1,391	1,424	2,014	2,079	1,359	1,253	655	826
	Trivandrum Principal ..	587	549	1,402	1,416	1,989	1,965	1,440	1,381	549	584
	Do. Additional ...	757	816	1,420	1,598	2,177	2,320	1,364	1,600	816	720
	Do. Temporary ...	842	803	1,469	1,601	2,311	2,354	1,508	1,674	803	680
	Attingal Principal ...	618	584	1,447	1,554	2,065	2,282	1,481	1,577	584	705
	Do. Additional ...	748	795	1,836	2,053	2,584	2,848	1,789	2,238	795	610
	Quilon Principal ...	857	840	1,712	1,988	2,569	2,828	1,729	2,170	840	658
	Do. Additional ..	776	720	2,191	2,343	2,967	3,063	2,247	2,496	720	567
	Kottarakara ...	741	694	2,081	2,310	2,822	3,004	2,128	2,362	694	842
	Shencottah ..	1,057	932	2,521	2,838	3,578	3,770	2,646	2,609	932	1,161
	Adur ...	357	424	629	682	986	1,106	562	880	424	226
	Karunagapally ...	577	712	1,541	1,468	2,118	2,180	1,406	1,351	712	829
	Krishnapuram ...	1,072	536	2,041	2,585	3,113	3,121	2,577	2,442	536	679
	Mavelikara ..	631	579	1,687	1,627	2,318	2,206	1,739	1,570	579	636
	Do. Temporary ...	593	668	1,439	1,434	2,032	1,907	1,364	1,314	668	593
	Chengannur ...	239	242	271	24	510	461	268	230	242	231
	Haripad ...	913	807	1,993	2,105	2,906	2,912	2,099	2,182	807	730
	Alleppey Principal ..	1,038	864	1,582	1,686	2,720	2,550	1,856	1,661	864	889
	Do. Additional ...	657	623	1,747	1,891	2,404	2,514	1,781	1,742	623	772
	Shertallay ..	713	654	1,723	1,842	2,436	2,496	1,782	1,726	654	770
	Do. Temporary ...	909	782	2,534	2,500	3,104	2,952	2,322	2,120	782	832
	Vaikam ...	161	149	10	20	510	499	361	281	149	218
	Tiruvalla ...	1,031	531	2,167	2,467	3,198	2,998	2,667	2,124	531	871
	Changanachery ..	788	746	2,262	2,391	3,050	3,137	2,304	2,473	746	664
	Kottayam ...	389	360	1,264	1,228	1,653	1,588	1,293	1,085	360	503
	Kanjirapally ...	854	533	2,089	2,230	2,943	2,763	2,410	1,978	533	785
	Minachil ...	342	360	1,030	1,270	1,372	1,630	1,012	1,141	360	489
	Muvattupuzha ...	423	522	1,824	1,836	2,247	2,358	1,725	1,821	522	537
	Perumpavur ..	650	797	3,029	3,674	3,679	4,471	2 882	3,204	797	1,267
	Do. Temporary ..	1,477	998	2,061	2,381	2,911	3,129	1,913	2,342	998	787
	Parur ..	..	266	3	15	630	531	364	326	266	205
	Devicolam ...	789	806	1,510	1,579	2,299	2,385	1,493	1,560	806	825
		51	53	206	263	257	316	204	244	53	72
	Total.....	27,314	24,727	62,039	67,006	89,353	91,733	64,626	65,778	25,727	25,955
Village Panchayat Courts.	Nagercoil ...	126	132	969	1,050	1,095	1,182	963	945	132	237
	Colachel ...	9	11	180	174	189	185	178	158	11	27
	Padmanabhapuram ...	5	10	153	120	158	130	148	124	10	6
	Kuzhithura ..	3	12	128	99	131	111	119	98	12	13
	Neyyattinkara ..	7	16	393	408	400	424	384	380	16	44
	Trivandrum ...	96	164	1,332	1,684	1,428	1,848	1,264	1,716	164	132
	Attingal ...	11	8	204	394	215	402	207	381	8	21
	Quilon ...	36	34	479	497	515	531	481	511	34	20
	Shencottah ...	94	102	570	406	664	508	562	320	102	188
	Kayankulam ...	14	11	175	307	189	218	178	202	11	16
	Mavelikara ...	2	4	113	121	115	125	111	112	4	13
	Haripad ...	28	16	172	181	200	197	184	188	16	9
	Alleppey ..	30	33	570	759	600	792	567	750	33	42
	Tiruvalla ..	7	13	173	232	180	245	167	237	13	8
	Changanachery ...	30	14	271	304	301	318	287	304	14	14
	Kottayam ...	56	35	651	685	707	720	672	677	35	43
	Vaikam ...	10	16	236	293	246	309	230	283	16	26
	Alwaye ..	9	17	98	94	107	111	90	105	17	6
	Parur ...	4	112	668	405	672	517	560	187	112	330
	Total.....	577	760	7,535	8,113	8,112	8,873	7,352	7,078	760	1,195
	Grand Total.....	29,399	27,102	70,492	76,035	99,881	1,03,137	72,779	74,320	28,102	28,817

Tribunals.	Suits filed during 1098. Value. Rs.	Suits relating to landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Suits disposed of during 1098. Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value. Rs.	Average duration. Years.	Months.	Days.	Remarks
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
District Courts.																		
Nagercoil	3,65,000	85	26	...	9	12	3	71	16	4	40	33	94	5,22,679	1	9	8	Suits re-admitted, remanded &c., have also been included in columns 4 and 5. The value entered in column 12 and the classifications made in columns 13 to 20 are in respect of the actual institutions only. Suits re-admitted and received by transfer or on remand have not been included in these columns.
Trivandrum	3,73,643	88	30	...	14	10	2	80	12	19	24	6	51	4,14,148	1	7	20	
Quilon	9,46,809	115	41	7	8	13	1	111	30	28	50	3	146	4,26,522	1	11	23	
Alleppey	10,49,548	132	71	11	4	6	1	150	53	36	35	3	57	4,45,265	...	10	5	
Kottayam	9,93,828	97	20	24	11	5	4	92	29	20	34	13	77	5,63,638	1	6	22	
Parur	3,01,713	62	20	5	6	5	2	64	10	10	25	5	51	2,43,678	1	1	19	
Total.....	40,32,541	579	208	47	52	51	13	568	150	117	178	63	476	26,15,920	1	6	17	
Munsiffs' Courts. Nagercoil Principal	7,56,953	854	3,963	27	3,264	1,215	266	99	...	1,197	648	173	554	6,50,145	...	2	20	
Do. Additional ..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,197	555	196	490	3,20,856	..	3	23	
Padmanabhapuram Principal ..	1,03,956	1,121	1,979	51	2,049	937	107	58	...	670	348	84	317	1,74,235	...	6	7	
Do. Additional ...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	762	320	179	409	1,93,180	...	5	15	
Do. Temporary ...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	35	59	224	72,149	2	6	23	
Kuzhithura ...	2,58,150	837	1,086	30	1,373	516	51	13	...	993	466	63	595	4,20,958	...	3	18	
Do. Temporary ...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	5	250	63,724	1	10	25	
Neyyattinkara Principal ...	5,54,341	1,363	1,333	...	1,735	847	81	33	...	643	185	43	382	1,20,140	...	5	7	
Do. Additional ..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	623	295	39	424	1,38,108	...	5	8	
Trivandrum Principal ..	8,00,154	1,029	3,388	120	3,093	1,262	108	74	...	855	177	153	415	4,10,442	...	3	...	
Do. Additional ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	844	195	212	423	2,07,280	...	6	5	
Do. Temporary ...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	841	243	72	421	2,86,761	...	8	19	
Attingal Principal ...	4,39,868	1,172	2,518	121	2,650	983	128	50	...	1,063	425	68	662	2,95,104	...	4	26	
Do. Additional ...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	1,055	457	100	558	2,48,408	...	5	10	
Quilon Principal ...	9,40,153	924	3,365	26	2,847	1,205	185	78	...	1,408	364	177	547	4,99,806	...	2	4	
Do. Additional ..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,323	412	103	324	2,40,104	..	3	24	
Kottarakara ...	2,85,503	784	1,807	83	2,055	535	59	25	...	1,451	559	64	535	3,28,726	..	3	24	
Shencottah ..	1,13,826	84	572	1	381	218	27	21	...	302	251	44	283	1,90,885	...	9	8	
Adur ...	1,69,541	490	867	5	741	567	42	12	...	800	243	81	224	1,99,645	...	3	28	
Karunagapally ...	2,38,893	774	1,678	13	1,948	467	32	18	...	1,302	656	40	444	2,38,885	...	2	23	
Krishnapuram ...	2,41,956	511	984	41	960	478	65	33	...	796	328	66	380	2,35,816	...	5	15	
Mavelikara ..	2,38,044	511	871	6	822	462	71	33	...	580	333	53	339	2,11,904	...	3	23	
Do. Temporary ...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	49	11	166	80,537	1	6	6	
Chengannur ...	2,91,716	560	1,317	130	1,222	671	91	23	...	980	471	58	673	2,80,540	...	5	19	
Haripad ...	2,96,429	446	1,085	74	969	528	68	40	...	802	301	133	425	2,82,209	..	5	28	
Alleppey Principal ..	7,58,527	754	2,635	26	1,693	1,328	271	123	...	938	302	93	409	3,67,036	...	4	16	
Do. Additional ...	..	..	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	908	330	76	412	2,81,649	..	4	8	
Shertallay ..	3,08,136	793	1,593	25	1,404	826	126	55	...	1,187	262	201	470	3,03,106	...	3	10	
Do. Temporary ...	.	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	6	25	28	222	82,875	1	4	9	
Vaikam ...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,017	498	138	471	4,10,005	...	3	6	
Tiruvalla ...	5,48,860	705	1,669	..	1,259	908	145	62	...	1,524	362	85	502	10,59,437	..	5	5	
Changanachery ..	6,00,765	621	1,620	55	1,262	698	274	62	...	661	145	47	232	2,01,143	...	4	25	
Kottayam ...	2,35,888	378	729	16	560	454	72	37	...	1,176	320	31	451	1,46,377	...	3	12	
Kanjirapally ...	4,82,625	611	1,476	17	1,294	617	148	45	...	825	133	13	170	1,63,451	...	4	9	
Minachil ...	1,65,056	344	842	2	702	428	47	11	.	1,240	130	66	385	5,98,964	...	5	14	
Muvattupuzha ...	3,07,210	649	1,062	76	1,093	520	98	76	...	1,785	601	33	785	6,20,570	...	4	18	
Perumpavur ..	6,13,680	881	2,619	66	2,406	978	133	49	...	1,192	530	15	605	2,32,052	...	4	4	
Parur ..	4,16,285	712	1,506	84	1,500	562	195	45	...	15	71	12	228	1,04,192	1	10	27	
Devicolam ...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	675	407	74	404	1,91,732	...	3	4	
	2,96,212	468	986	32	722	632	97	35	...	157	30	36	21	48,450	..	2	20	
	57,509	12	232	10	154	68	15	17	...									
Total.....	1,08,20,036	18,288	43,782	1,137	40,168	18,910	3,002	1,227	...	33,810	12,480	2,257	16,231	1,12,01,586	...	4	27	
Village Panchayat Courts. Nagercoil ...	17,538	...	1,016	..	1,016	...	...	...	...	551	196	107	91	12,193	...	1	8	
Colachel ...	3,296	...	169	...	169	...	...	...	...	61	52	27	18	3,026	...	...	26	
Padmanabhapuram ...	1,597	...	116	..	116	...	...	...	...	66	37	7	14	1,507	...	1	...	
Kuzhithura ..	1,574	...	98	...	98	...	...	...	...	63	9	15	11	1,593	...	1	8	
Neyyattinkara ..	6,425	...	399	..	399	...	...	...	...	274	48	39	24	5,908	...	1	1	
Trivandrum ...	32,119	...	1,604	...	1,604	...		...	...	1,111	133	215	237	29,236	...	2	10	
Attingal ...	6,589	...	372	...	372	...	...	...	...	223	52	58	48	6,484	...	1	5	
Quilon ...	10,275	...	488	...	488	...	...	...	...	323	136	5	47	9,589	...	...	28	
Shencottah ...	6,382	...	364	...	364	...	...	...	...	149	38	109	24	5,379	...	3	27	
Kayankulam ...	4,201	...	207	...	207	...	...	...	...	132	38	10	22	3,876	...	..	15	
Mavelikara ...	2,026	...	116	..	116	...	...	...	..	53	38	9	12	1,858	...	1	14	
Haripad ...	3,707	..	171	...	171	...	...	...	..	102	32	37	17	3,535	...	1	15	
Alleppey ..	15,683	...	720	...	720	...	...	...	...	434	166	68	82	14,652	...	...	22	
Tiruvalla ..	3,639	...	224	...	224	...	...	...	...	167	24	29	17	3,433	...	1	6	
Changanachery ...	5,467	...	280	..	280	...	...	...	...	168	65	40	31	5,893	...	1	7	
Kottayam ...	12,606	...	655	..	655	...	...	...	...	503	46	100	28	12,276	...	...	25	
Vaikam ...	5,318	...	285	...	285	...	...	...	...	168	48	29	39	4,794	...	1	6	
Alwaye ..	1,643	...	89	...	89	...	...	...	...	28	37	11	29	1,637	...	...	5	
Parur ...	8,188	..	399	..	399	...	...	...	...	132	21	31	3	3,576	...	6	22	
Total.....	1,48,273	..	7,772	...	7,772	..	...	...	...	4,708	1,211	946	813	1,30,425	...	1	27	
Grand Total.....	1,50,00,850	18,387	51,762	1,184	51,762	18,961	3,015	1,795	150	38,635	13,869	4,266	17,520	1,39,47,931	...	4	22	

APPENDIX XXI.

Civil work—Result of applications for execution of decrees in the District, Munsiffs' and Village Panchayat Courts during the year 1098 M. E.

	Tribunals.	Opening balance. 1097.	Opening balance. 1098.	Value of opening balance for 1098. Rs.	Applications brought to the Register. 1097.	Applications brought to the Register. 1098.	Applications brought to the Register. Value for 1098. Rs.	Total. 1097.	Total. 1098.	Total. Value for the year 1098. Rs.	Disposed of. 1097.	Disposed of. 1098.	Disposed of. Value for the year 1098. Rs.	Closing balance. 1097.	Closing balance. 1098.	Closing balance. Value for the year 1098. Rs.	Nature of applications pending disposal at the end of 1098. Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
District Courts.	Nagercoil	71	64	2,98,388	191	213	1,42,234	262	277	4,40,622	198	227	3,19,258	64	50	1,21,364	35	6	9	
	Trivandrum	131	104	2,10,989	307	370	7,52,403	438	474	9,63,392	334	362	7,59,571	104	112	2,03,821	74	11	27	
	Quilon	74	62	1,69,574	292	299	3,26,389	366	361	4,95,963	304	291	3,19,547	62	70	1,76,416	64	4	2	
	Alleppey	68	105	5,27,366	483	488	27,94,502	551	593	33,21,868	446	410	22,96,452	105	183	10,25,416	102	59	22	
	Kottayam	104	87	10,97,462	270	280	12,34,298	374	367	23,31,760	287	260	14,21,418	87	107	9,10,342	65	23	19	
	Parur	63	84	1,01,410	253	223	7,11,688	316	307	8,13,098	232	242	6,10,191	84	65	2,02,907	42	17	6	
	Total ...	511	506	24,05,189	1,796	1,873	59,61,514	2,307	2,379	83,66,703	1,801	1,792	57,26,437	506	587	26,40,266	382	120	85	
Munsiffs' Courts.	Nagercoil Principal ...	214	176	43,748	3,002	3,046	6,13,097	3,216	3,222	6,56,345	3,040	3,037	6,04,749	176	185	51,596	165	19	1	As the Temporary Munsiffs' Courts have no execution work, they are not included in this Statement.
	Do. Additional ...	164	157	43,151	2,813	2,730	5,45,194	2,977	2,887	5,88,345	2,820	2,730	5,42,000	157	157	46,345	141	13	3	
	Padmanabhapuram Principal	204	355	40,557	1,976	1,860	1,17,641	2,180	2,215	1,58,198	1,825	1,792	1,17,832	355	423	40,366	266	82	75	
	Do. Additional ...	166	210	24,714	1,621	1,543	1,08,305	1,787	1,753	1,33,019	1,577	1,556	1,09,376	210	197	23,643	177	11	9	
	Do. Temorary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kuzhithurai ...	167	202	46,913	1,884	2,596	2,56,123	2,051	2,798	3,03,036	1,849	2,561	2,51,341	202	237	51,695	210	20	7	
	Do. Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Neyyattinkara Principal ..	186	324	18,266	2,105	1,946	95,105	2,291	2,270	1,13,371	1,967	2,086	94,220	324	184	19,151	171	8	5	
	Do. Additional ...	240	212	21,872	1,658	1,759	1,21,530	1,898	1,971	1,43,402	1,686	1,757	1,23,537	212	214	19,865	195	13	6	
	Trivandrum Principal ...	420	400	1,05,929	3,535	3,756	6,11,120	3,955	4,156	7,17,049	3,555	3,763	6,31,825	400	393	85,224	336	44	13	
	Do. Additional ...	341	342	25,121	2,853	2,852	3,58,970	3,194	3,194	3,84,091	2,852	2,708	3,53,540	342	486	30,551	395	69	22	
	Do. Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Attingal Principal ...	388	344	66,895	2,977	3,219	3,41,216	2,365	3,563	4,08,111	3,021	3,307	3,53,982	344	256	54,129	221	24	11	
	Do. Additional ...	235	223	45,277	2,298	2,535	4,37,227	2,533	2,758	4,82,504	2,310	2,456	4,12,122	223	302	70,382	267	31	4	
	Quilon Principal ...	390	398	33,169	3,585	3,958	3,71,466	3,975	4,356	4,04,635	3,577	3,755	3,72,145	398	601	32,490	585	11	5	
	Do. Additional ...	293	194	21,793	3,108	3,508	3,37,072	3,401	3,702	3,58,865	3,207	3,334	3,35,191	194	368	23,674	346	20	2	
	Kottarakara ...	545	610	41,532	3,245	3,315	3,92,006	3,790	3,925	4,33,538	3,180	3,331	3,91,365	610	594	42,173	549	39	6	
	Shencottah ...	89	70	21,746	549	479	98,046	638	549	1,19,792	568	472	93,701	70	77	26,091	69	7	1	
	Adur ...	172	183	43,737	1,382	1,442	1,89,522	1,554	1,625	2,38,259	1,371	1,396	2,20,511	183	229	17,748	195	28	6	
	Karunagapalli ...	284	352	36,442	3,641	4,225	5,22,241	3,925	4,577	5,58,686	3,573	4,168	5,14,335	352	409	41,351	371	32	6	
	Krishnapuram	344	291	70,115	3,270	3,408	6,16,375	3,614	3,699	6,86,490	3,323	3,289	5,68,600	291	410	1,17,890	367	36	7	
	Mavelikara ...	191	212	13,921	2,457	2,492	1,06,933	2,648	2,704	1,20,854	2,436	2,470	1,05,686	212	234	15,168	212	18	4	
	Do. Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chengannur	240	201	91,084	2,301	2,540	3,53,010	2,541	2,741	4,44,094	2,340	2,543	3,16,510	201	198	1,27,584	170	22	6	
	Haripad	368	271	13,992	3,140	3,292	5,03,676	3,508	3,563	5,17,668	3,237	3,249	4,64,626	271	314	53,042	256	24	34	
	Alleppey ..	380	421	1,58,467	3,637	3,612	5,53,840	4,015	4,033	7,12,307	3,594	3,685	5,43,767	421	348	1,68,540	322	17	9	
	Do. Additional ...	356	380	65,048	2,634	2,736	5,78,364	2,990	3,116	6,44,412	2,610	2,918	6,13,212	380	198	31,200	168	24	6	
	Shertallay ...	362	475	72,343	4,625	5,184	10,71,946	4,987	5,659	11,44,289	4,512	5,282	10,39,199	475	377	1,05,090	332	35	10	
	Do. Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Vaikam ...	688	507	60,218	4,810	5,589	6,07,421	5,498	6,096	6,67,639	4,991	5,666	6,13,226	507	430	54,413	413	16	1	
	Tiruvalla ...	325	515	58,468	3,324	3,615	4,90,428	3,649	4,130	5,48,896	3,134	3,644	5,01,203	515	486	47,693	415	55	16	
	Changanachery	140	207	1,72,191	1,508	1,853	7,75,465	1,648	2,060	9,47,656	1,441	1,808	7,56,866	207	252	1,90,790	239	13	...	
	Kottayam	291	374	36,735	3,374	3,760	4,21,572	3,665	4,134	4,58,217	3,291	3,606	4,20,972	374	528	37,275	498	20	...	
	Kanjirapalli	102	88	9,876	1,031	1,563	2,73,429	1,133	1,651	2,83,305	1,045	1,483	2,45,356	88	168	37,949	165	3	...	
	Minachil	187	218	2,31,700	2,024	2,194	4,37,896	2,211	2,412	6,69,596	1,993	2,174	4,39,235	218	238	2,30,361	222	14	2	
	Muvattupuzha	397	675	2,26,907	3,542	3,945	12,59,229	3,939	4,620	14,86,136	3,264	3,683	13,86,251	675	937	99,885	812	98	27	
	Perumpavur	342	251	70,984	2,076	2,737	1,62,784	2,418	2,988	2,33,768	2,167	2,490	1,45,627	251	498	88,141	390	101	7	
	Do. Temporary ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Parur	274	346	33,865	2,660	2,755	76,928	2,934	3,101	1,10,793	2,588	2,755	76,137	346	346	31,656	305	27	14	
	Devicolam	44	51	24,006	228	138	27,735	272	189	51,741	221	147	35,977	51	42	15,764	30	12	...	
	Total	9,529	10,235	20,95,282	88,871	96,182	1,38,33,855	98,400	1,06,417	1,59,29,137	88,165	95,161	1,37,91,922	10,235	11,316	21,34,915	9,975	1,016	325	
Village Panchayat Courts.	Nagercoil	46	36	561	562	790	10,052	608	826	10,613	572	769	9,698	36	57	915	55	2	...	
	Colachel	2	5	223	81	61	1,228	83	66	1,451	78	64	1,407	5	2	44	2	...	...	
	Padmanabhapuram ...	...	...	...	53	70	712	53	70	712	53	70	712	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kuzhithura	...	...	...	46	90	1,140	46	90	1,140	46	82	1,021	...	8	119	8	...	...	
	Neyyattinkara	2	13	361	97	143	2,767	99	156	3,128	86	144	2,754	13	12	374	12	...	...	
	Trivandrum	58	173	1,956	743	1,148	23,865	801	1,321	25,821	628	1,119	19,679	173	202	6,142	106	77	19	
	Attingal	18	20	356	78	141	2,601	96	161	2,957	76	146	2,797	20	15	160	3	1	11	
	Quilon	2	3	65	232	248	4,026	234	251	4,091	231	249	4,033	3	2	58	2	...	...	
	Shencottah	10	17	284	288	216	3,611	298	233	3,895	281	208	3,403	17	25	492	25	...	...	
	Kayankulam	1	1	47	59	107	696	60	108	737	59	107	711	1	1	26	1	...	...	
	Mavelikara	...	...	...	35	51	1,138	35	51	1,138	35	49	1,108	...	2	30	2	...	...	
	Haripad	...	1	13	71	96	2,122	71	97	2,135	70	95	2,093	1	2	36	2	...	...	
	Alleppey	31	23	757	335	371	7,810	366	394	8,567	343	368	7,824	23	26	743	22	4	...	
	Tiruvalla	1	...	...	78	110	1,837	79	110	1,837	79	109	1,810	...	1	27	1	...	...	
	Changanachery ...	...	...	...	74	174	4,580	74	174	4,580	74	172	4,512	...	2	68	2	...	...	
	Kottayam	15	18	400	167	277	5,652	182	295	6,052	164	261	4,978	18	34	1,074	31	1	2	
	Vaikam	3	4	132	127	181	3,296	130	185	3,428	126	181	2,892	4	4	536	4	...	...	
	Alwaye	...	8	233	47	54	1,207	47	62	1,440	39	45	1,133	8	17	307	16	1	...	
	Parur	3	9	276	268	165	3,185	271	174	3,461	262	152	3,023	9	22	428	21	1	...	
	Total	192	331	5,658	3,441	4,493	81,525	3,633	4,824	87,183	3,302	4,390	75,594	331	434	11,589	315	87	32	
	Grand Total.....	10,232	11,072	4,506,129	94,108	102,548	19,876,894	1,04,340	1,13,620	2,43,83,023	93,268	1,01,283	1,95,96,253	11,072	12,337	47,86,770	10,672	1,223	442	

IX

APPENDIX XXII.

Civil work—Number and result of appeals in Civil Suits in the High Court and the District Courts during the year 1098 M. E.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals, filed during in Rs.		How disposed of. Decision confirmed.		Decision reversed.		Decision amended.		Decision remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.		Average duration. 1097 Years.	Months	Days.	1098. Years.	Months.	Days.	Remarks.
	1097	1098	1097	1098	1097	1098	1097	1098	1097	1098	1097	1098	1097	1098	1097	1098	1097	1098	1097	1098	1097	1098							
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
High Court.																													
First appeals ...	[illegible]	610	528	513	985	1,123	375	298	610	825	6,93,424	8,24,337	180	144	47	36	83	65	41	29	24	24	1	...	26	1	4	19	The figures in columns 4 & 5 include also re-admissions, remands for retrial &c.
Second appeals .	46	465	524	546	984	1 011	519	290	465	721	1,23,235	1,15,089	314	141	77	56	56	38	43	34	29	21	..	10	26	1	1	17	
Total...	917	1,075	1,052	1,059	1,969	2,134	894	588	1,075	1,546	8,16,659	9,39,426	494	285	124	92	139	103	84	63	53	45	1	11	21	1	3	4	
District Courts.																													
Nagercoil ...	425	502	599	660	1,024	1,162	522	527	502	635	1,00,811	1,12,963	237	242	66	101	57	51	106	73	56	60	1	...	17	...	11	7	The figures in columns 12 & 13 represent the value of only the appeals actually instituted, excluding re-admissions, remands for retrial &c.
Trivandrum ...	668	874	687	668	1,355	1,542	481	352	874	1,190	1,13,865	1,31,679	208	203	68	31	49	33	85	40	71	45	1	3	21	...	11	16	
Quilon ...	816	1,057	652	798	1,468	1,850	411	1,010	1,057	840	1,29,447	1,75,471	227	506	29	126	37	107	80	186	28	85	...	9	25	1	5	26	
Alleppey ...	505	851	694	684	1,199	1,535	348	455	851	1,080	1,86,828	1,67,475	158	168	41	51	47	71	45	84	57	81	...	9	7	1	...	6	
Kottayam ...	569	567	504	437	1,073	1,004	506	543	567	461	97,490	1,07,490	250	235	54	87	68	58	73	85	61	78	1	2	4	...	11	15	
Parur ...	163	287	435	272	598	559	311	272	287	287	1,06,662	59,599	145	131	45	29	55	32	53	56	13	21	...	6	10	...	7	12	
Total...	3,146	4,138	3,571	3,514	6,717	7,652	2,579	3,159	4,138	4,493	7,35,103	7,54,677	1,225	1,488	303	425	313	352	442	524	296	370	...	11	25	1	1	7	
Grand Total...	4,063	5,213	4,623	4,573	8,686	9,786	3,473	3,747	5,213	6,039	15,51,762	16,94,103	1,719	1,773	427	517	452	455	526	587	349	415	...	11	24	1	1	16	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Registration of documents in the Travancore State during the year 1098 M. E.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Registration of documents in the Travancore State during the year 1098 M. E.

Name of District.	Serial Number.	Name of Sub-Registry offices.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented. Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Other classes.		Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registration was refused.		Documents returned at the request of the parties.		Documents remaining unregistered under stamp reference or pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			1097	1098	1097	1098	1097	1098	1097	1098	1097	1098	1097	1098	1097	1098	1097	1098	1097	1098	1097	1098	1097	1098	
Trivandram.	1	Tovala	2,629	2,601	1,226	1,261	647	572	1	3	3	2	752	763	2,629	2,600	10,53,886	11,53,973	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	2	Agastisvaram (Principal)	3,013	3,224	1,285	1,375	735	797	6	7	6	11	981	1,034	3,012	3,224	14,15,[illegible]87	16,47,862	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	3	Do. (Additional)	2,583	2,899	1,064	1,200	743	779	2	1	4	8	770	911	2,583	2,899	7,42,905	9,73 671	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4	Nagercoil	4,078	4,109	1,663	1,734	1,084	1,019	11	4	10	5	1310	1,347	4,078	4,108	23,91,094	27,98 608	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	5	Aloor	3,759	3,455	1,973	1,741	693	695	..	..	15	20	1,078	996	3,758	3,454	11,66,589	11,96,083	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	6	Eraniel	3,788	3,891	2,027	2,151	633	681	4	1	21	25	1,103	1,036	3,786	3,894	11,68,848	12,72,119	...	...	...	..	...	...	
	7	Colachel	3,509	3,544	2,181	2,198	416	403	5	6	31	27	876	910	3,509	3,544	9,17,940	8,29,431	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	8	Kalkulam (Principal)	3,304	3,468	1,712	1,822	467	513	12	7	38	45	1,075	1,081	3,304	3,468	11,55,732	14,36,612	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	9	Do. (Additional)	3,722	3,813	2,626	2,591	286	315	1	2	33	42	776	863	3,722	3,813	6,14,876	7,89,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	10	Tiruvattar	3,591	3,163	2,262	1,949	166	166	8	8	46	53	1,112	996	3,593	3,162	8,17,587	6,65,930	1	1	...	...	2	2	
	11	Vilavancode	4,026	4,122	2,673	2,740	221	232	10	7	90	81	1,032	1,062	4,026	4,122	7,05,970	7,04,647	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	12	Arumana	4,311	4,018	2,867	2,590	141	109	3	1	52	55	1,248	1,263	4,310	4,017	6,12,417	5,49,255	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	13	Munchira	3,657	4,149	2,375	2,547	223	282	1	6	44	47	1,014	1,267	3,655	4,149	6,78,798	8,44,582	2	...	...	...	1	1	
	14	Kollencode	4,985	4,916	3,017	2,895	116	98	4	1	121	109	1,724	1,813	4,985	4,916	8,96,667	8,58,655	..	...	...	...	...	...	
	15	Parassala	4,503	4,207	2,875	2,722	88	80	2	3	81	98	1,457	1,304	4,503	4,207	7,10,236	5,73,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	16	Kunnathukal	3,607	3,343	2,063	1,849	108	106	3	5	101	94	1,332	1,289	3,607	3,343	4,74,533	4,12,489	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	17	Amaravila	4,586	4,565	2,653	2,528	139	165	8	5	86	81	1,679	1,631	4,583	4,565	6,83,333	6,46,538	1	...	2	...	...	...	
	18	Neyyattinkara (Principal)	4,153	3,842	2,102	1,887	247	231	6	6	119	87	1,679	1,631	4,153	3,842	8,48,092	6,91,936	...	...	...	..	...	...	
	19	Do. (Additional)	5,450	5,174	2,981	2,764	280	310	4	4	174	141	2,011	1,955	5,449	5,174	12,06,606	11,12,450	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	20	Maramalloor	4,661	4,546	2,428	2,289	266	309	9	2	93	101	1,865	1,845	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	21	Nemom	5,158	5,420	2,630	2,740	257	256	8	12	69	57	2,203	2,355	4,660	4,546	6,81,213	6,44,427	...	...	...	...	...	..	
	22	Trivandrum (Principal)	4,667	4,615	2,090	1,991	513	507	32	43	81	58	1,921	2,016	4,660	4,612	12,63,329	14,05,031	1	...	.	...	...	1	
	23	Do. (Additional)	3,791	3,699	1,768	1,699	328	334	20	16	34	42	1,641	1,608	5,160	5,420	38,45,976	31,24,028	...	2	1	...	9	4	
	24	Kazakkoottam	4,853	4,663	2,528	2,114	377	387	12	10	21	24	1,915	1,828	4,666	4,612	19,39,514	16,50,565	1	...	...	..	1	...	
	25	Nedumangad (Principal)	3,391	3,148	1,855	1,668	371	425	11	11	12	13	1,112	1,031	3,783	3,704	12,87,557	12,93,743	2	...	...	...	..	...	
	26	Nedumangad (Additional)	2,936	2,766	1,604	1,492	363	377	11	2	28	13	930	882	4,850	4,664	6,22, 63	5,95,064	3	...	...	...	...	...	
	27	Chirayinkil	4,140	3,989	1,551	1,500	621	576	19	10	51	49	1,895	1,854	3,388	3,148	5,13,376	4,01 069	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	28	Attingal	5,222	5,149	2,690	2,737	548	608	16	5	29	37	1,939	2,062	2,936	2,766	16,99,770	15,72,068	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	29	Navaikulam	4,645	4,441	2,280	2,229	586	540	11	9	19	20	1,749	1,643	4,140	3,988	13,14,567	12,8[illegible],996	...	1	...	...	...	...	
		Total	116,721	1,15,212	63,052	61,207	11,693	11,872	240	197	1,506	1,448	40,230	40,428	5,222	5,418	13,22,159	12,09,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	
															4,645	4,441									
															1,16,695	1,15,238	3,27,86,920	3,26,43,919	15	9	6	0	13	8	
Quilon.	1	Chathanoor	3,524	3,533	1,632	1,555	487	493	6	11	27	35	1,372	1,439	3,524	3,533	10,08,012	12,22,341	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	2	Kundara	4,897	4,821	2,208	2,092	857	850	8	14	93	85	1,731	1,780	4,897	4,821	10,47,618	10,39,436	..	...	...	...	..	...	
	3	Kottarakkara	4,069	4,555	2,058	2,203	871	859	24	16	52	41	1,064	1,436	4,069	4,555	9,40,723	9,92,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4	Chadayamangalam	3,315	3,275	1,489	1,531	719	658	18	12	17	12	1,072	1,062	4,069	4,555	7,43,136	6,56,341	...	...	...	...	1	1	
	5	Pathanapuram	3,804	3,813	1,662	1,673	946	915	14	16	22	20	1,160	1,189	3,315	3,275	9,00,559	8,04,359	1	4	1	...	...	...	
	6	Shencottah	2,163	2,195	1,033	1,023	856	877	11	15	1	2	562	578	3,801	3,809	12,50,063	10,28,6[illegible]3	1	1	...	...	1	1	
	7	Quilon (Principal)	3,241	3,445	1,012	1,163	544	630	15	25	167	158	1,506	1,469	2,463	2,494	31,25,130	97,7[illegible],134	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	8	Do. (Additional)	3,138	2,752	1,435	1,231	439	396	1	3	15	22	1,248	1,100	3,243	3,445	10,31,012	9,4[illegible],117	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	9	Kunnattoor	3,872	3,803	1,910	2,001	724	721	15	11	9	1	1,214	1,066	3,138	2,752	8,57 720	9,11,914	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	10	Sastankotta	3,184	3,029	1,652	1,535	416	384	6	2	39	33	1,071	1,075	3,872	3,802	6,73,357	6,27,[illegible]45	2	...	...	...	...	...	
	11	Nuranad	2,965	3,271	1,650	1,880	368	372	4	12	8	19	935	988	3,184	3,029	6,05,654	6,53,769	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	12	Pattanamtitta	4,547	4,917	2,425	2,680	873	863	12	11	6	2	1,231	1,361	2,965	3,270	13,26,109	13,29,221	1	...	1	1	...	...	
	13	Karunagapalli	5,017	5,093	2,312	2,119	833	786	2	11	118	63	1,752	1,820	4,545	4,916	9,44,923	10,68,686	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	14	Chavara	5,291	5,120	2,321	2,330	580	547	5	19	104	62	2,278	2,172	5,017	5,092	12,10 624	11,53,[illegible]15	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	15	Krishnapuram	4,712	5,051	2,033	2,320	709	674	2	1	38	43	1,930	2,013	5,291	5,120	11,81,350	13,40,274	2	...	...	...	...	...	
	16	Kayankulam	4,446	4,907	1,931	2,086	581	588	2	7	84	92	1,818	2,134	4,710	5,050	14,21,546	15,22,648	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	17	Kartikapalli	4,730	4,961	1,947	2,045	667	640	4	9	39	29	2,073	2,238	4,445	4,907	19,41,452	19, 2,178	...	1	3	...	...	...	
	18	Mannar	2,917	3,103	1,374	1,440	322	387	11	6	2	3	1,208	1,267	4,728	4,960	11,31,712	11,64,536	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	19	Mavelikara	4,186	4,115	2,018	2,026	434	477	12	5	34	35	1,688	1,572	2,917	3,103	14,68,332	12,78,861	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	20	Chengannur	4,658	4,541	2,309	2,271	725	676	10	18	2	..	1,612	1,576	4,186	4,115	13,33,062	10, 8,089	2	1	...	...	...	...	
	21	Tiruvalla (Principal)	3,569	3,514	1,688	1,387	615	559	17	14	2	5	1,217	1,249	4,656	4,540	15,48,614	14, 8,082	1	1	...	1	...	...	
	22	Do. (Additional)	2,513	2,672	1,478	1,533	355	407	7	15	1	...	672	717	3,568	3,512	10,33,243	9,05,919	1	...	...	1	...	...	
	23	Aranmula	3,603	3,831	1,836	1,884	651	724	10	15	2	1	1,104	1,210	2,514	2,671	12,69,799	22,57, 09	...	...	1	2	2	...	
	24	Ambalapuzha	2,537	2,444	978	1,026	627	537	2	6	1	3	929	872	3,600	3,834	17,32,565	14,95,007	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	25	Alleppey	3,416	3,394	1,324	1,355	666	621	19	22	19	25	1,388	1,371	2,536	2,444	45,63,747	38,74,418	4	1	...	...	1	1	
		Total	94,617	96,458	43,718	44,992	1,5895	15,635	237	286	902	791	33,865	34,754	3,412	3,393									
															94,596	96,442	3,43,37,671	4,04,84,794	17	12	6	6	5	3	
Kottayam.	1	Mararikulam	3,068	,346	1,563	1,287	269	324	3	5	12	18	1,221	1,712	3,068	3,324	9,28,152	9,04,278	...	...	...	...	1	1	
	2	Changanachery	4,054	4,085	1,987	1,961	828	824	11	15	1	2	1,227	1,283	4,054	4,082	19,15,890	18,[illegible]3,454	..	3	...	...	1	1	
	3	Shertalla	1,424	4,745	2,027	2,233	415	446	7	16	22	34	1,953	2,016	4,054	4,082	21,70,344	28,27,816	1	3	..	...	1	1	
	4	Arukutty	3,387	3,444	1,522	1,521	387	269	..	9	49	52	1,429	1,593	4,423	4,742	14,69,531	13,19,663	2	2	...	...	...	...	
	5	Vaikam	4,601	5,135	1,905	2,167	636	620	19	12	8	5	2,033	2,331	3,387	3,442	19,99,436	28,14,204	3	3	1	...	1	...	
	6	Kaduthurathy	2,568	2,969	1,285	1,432	466	568	6	4	5	2	806	963	4,597	5,132	6,83,014	7,18,595	...	1	...	...	1	...	
	7	Ettumanur	4,378	4,569	2,283	2,435	831	827	19	27	9	..	1,236	1,280	2,567	2,969	13,48,335	15,68,049	2	3	...	...	...	1	
	8	Kottayam (Principal)	2,966	3,271	1,375	1,447	587	679	21	27	6	6	977	1,112	4,375	4,567	20,50,999	26,12,283	...	4	...	...	...	...	
	9	Do. (Additional)	2,980	3,503	1,391	1,502	677	762	10	16	2	1	900	1,222	2,966	3,266	10,43,048	11,28,794	...	3	...	...	...	...	
	10	Kanjirappalli	3,567	3,868	1,926	1,943	603	704	5	8	5	1	1,028	1,212	2,980	3,500	15,21,985	15,[illegible]0,496	...	...	...	...	1	1	
	11	Minachil	3,441	4,164	1,734	1,927	684	845	28	31	1	3	994	1,358	3,567	3,868	13,31,741	14,83,127	2	1	...	1	1	...	
	12	Bharananganam	2,206	2,433	1,012	1,002	570	616	10	19	3	5	611	791	3,438	4,162	8,64,194	9,49,461	2	1	...	1	..	...	
	13	Muvattupuzha	4,486	5,281	1,989	2,127	1,417	1,645	12	34	5	4	1,063	1,471	2,203	2,432	11,54,[illegible]64	16,86,812	5	1	...	...	...	..	
	14	Koothattukulam	3,114	3,901	1,537	1,869	742	895	22	20	18	9	795	1,108	4,481	5,279	8,86,687	9 79,652	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	15	Todupuzha	3,078	3,751	1,310	1,560	915	1,238	7	8	7	4	839	941	3,114	3,900	8,89,120	10,29,209	3	..	..	...	...	1	
	16	Kumatnad	4,828	4,784	2,081	2,038	1,246	1,071	17	15	6	4	1,478	1,656	3,075	3,751	16,71,007	12,8[illegible],122	2	2	...	...	...	..	
	17	Aikaranad	2,708	3,366	1,078	1,245	675	735	8	5	10	2	937	1,379	4,826	4,781	6,05,504	7,76,321	...	2	...	..	1	...	
	18	Ankamali	3,211	3,091	1,472	1,447	710	641	6	5	6	..	1,017	998	2,708	3,364	8,74,145	8,03,599	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	19	Alengad	4,090	4,020	1,417	1,462	707	592	7	7	7	1	1,952	1,958	3,210	3,092	13,35,574	16,71,972	1	3	...	...	...	...	
	20	Parur (Principal)	2,625	2,671	753	801	368	329	5	7	...	1	1,507	1,533	4,089	4,017	13,49,714	21,73,322	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	21	Do. (Additional)	2,823	2,920	1,065	1,020	323	361	12	3	5	5	1,418	1,531	2,633	2,671	12,81,899	15,78,232	1	...	...	1	...	...	
	22	Peermade	108	169	20	21	48	98	1	..	3	1	36	49	2,822	2,919	49,132	82,508	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	23	Devicolam	259	331	35	31	191	248	...	...	..	...	33	52	108	168	1,26,573	4,44,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	72,978	79,817	32,767	34,478	14,295	15,337	236	293	190	160	25,490	29,549	259	331									
															72,950	79,781	2,78,50,588	3,25,93,864	25	33	1	4	8	7	
		Grand Total	2,84,316	2,91,517	1,39,5[illegible]	1,40,767	41,883	42,841	713	776	2598	2399	99,585	1,04,731	2,84,241	2,91,461	9,49,75,179	10,57,22,577	57	51	13	10	26	18	

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement of rainfall in the Travancore State for the year 1098 M. E.

No.	Stations.	Chingam.	Kanni.	Tulam.	Vrischikam.	Dhanu.	Makaram.	Kumbham.	Meenam.	Medam.	Edavam.	Mithunam.	Karkadakam.	Annual.	Total for 1097.	Average for the past five years (1093-1097.)	Average up to 1098, number of years in bracket.
	I. Devicolam Division.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1	Chinnar ...	0·73	10·02	14·28	9·73	4·32	2·68	...	2·30	0·50	0·71	1·23	4·28	50·31	52·44	29·51	27·75 (15)
2	Marayur ...	0·43	9·57	18·93	1·45	4·30	1·40	..	2·20	0·12	3·67	3·99	16·70	73·76	49·38	51·67	49·35 (8)
3	Munnar ...	16·88	12·94	12·86	0·40	0·14	...	2·91	2·18	1·70	9·02	59·55	92·47	211·95	132·28	146·98	153·46 (10)
4	Devicolam ...	9·57	9·83	9·27	4·50	0·50	0·11	3·19	3·73	1·52	8·57	28·00	59·88	138·72	99·47	106·83	108·17 (19)
5	Santanpara ...	3·21	8·69	19·44	10·86	0·08	0·06	0·07	1·11	0·12	2·61	11·90	27·78	79·03	65·24	78·24	72·37 (15)
6	Kumili ...	5·75	5·25	17·05	11·36	1·50	0·65	0·35	3·70	1·85	7·35	14·55	32·08	101·48	79·69	68·19	68·25 (15)
7	Peermade cutcherry. ...	21·10	8·10	21·71	4·96	0·10	...	2·79	5·53	1·17	17·23	53·16	88·88	225·11	138·02	165·11	194·00 (15)
8	Do Residency ...	26·50	14·00	20·22	5·25	...	...	2·10	7·45	1·10	23·90	72·85	104·05	278·20	200·85	208·93	206·32 (50)
9	Kanjirapalli ...	17·45	9·00	18·55	3·55	1·00	0·20	3·30	7·20	2·90	19·25	40·85	55·85	179·95	145·51	168·76	164·43 (19)
	II. Kottayam Division.																
1	Malayattur ...	17·03	14·18	14·23	0·92	...	0·06	0·43	8·11	1·28	22·85	32·49	64·97	176·58	145·96	146·96	144·18 (19)
2	Parur ...	10·38	3·39	13·95	1·67	...	..	...	1·6	1·68	16·72	44·12	49·91	145·43	81·41	102·59	116·10 (41)
3	Alwaye ...	14·99	12·21	11·18	0·27	...	0·68	..	2·23	0·39	25·47	38·10	46·45	152·69	118·26	120·49	126·03 (10)
4	Perumpavur ...	9·79	9·77	21·65	0·27	0·03	...	..	0·17	0·18	14·38	36·12	57·00	149·35	120·42	136·55	106·41 (38)
5	Muvattupuzha ...	13·26	7·58	18·53	2·87	1·88	0·20	0·27	2·51	2·74	16·47	51·54	70·70	188·55	127·95	127·52	127·03 (39)
6	Karikode ...	23·00	13·25	24·19	1·1	...	0·09	0·08	2·8	0·36	14·31	41·25	51·62	172·49	159·96	158·39	146·57 (38)
7	Arukutti ...	13·70	17·15	14·3	2·0	...	...	0·45	2·42	0·27	19·07	35·25	46·15	150·76	140·55	131·02	126·43 (19)
8	Vaikam ...	11·02	10·70	25·68	1·10	0·01	0·10	0·05	8·66	0·10	22·21	35·68	45·02	160·56	145·02	154·99	104·41 (38)
9	Pala ...	18·75	14·12	13·12	5·45	1·20	0·87	1·10	12·3	3·25	28·10	39·25	55·80	193·31	183·61	178·13	150·43 (39)
10	Shertalla ...	13·55	3·62	15·95	1·99	0·01	0·17	0·15	5·55	0·05	11·85	30·43	45·62	139·24	111·94	119·06	102·04 (38)
11	Ettumanur ...	18·67	6·25	17·65	2·39	1·21	1·92	0·28	9·40	0·60	14·53	35·99	52·20	161·69	131·60	133·07	114·83 (38)
12	Kottayam Cutcherry ...	17·56	11·52	12·67	1·82	0·92	1·55	...	8·41	...	19·65	30·48	40·22	144·80	124·98	125·58	118·06 (38)
13	Do. Engineer's Office ...	14·61	12·42	13·6	1·30	0·08	0·12	..	8·95	0·35	21·00	31·45	40·85	144·74	125·15	127·14	124·56 (31)
14	Changanachery ...	17·20	13·36	14·89	2·27	0·75	0·79	1·9	9·07	0·52	15·01	20·14	38·30	138·20	133·58	130·79	113·70 (38)
	III. Quilon Division.																
1	Alleppey Excise Office ...	9·96	8·66	12·05	1·85	2·02	...	0·80	3·33	0·35	15·42	22·34	35·14	111·91	132·53	121·24	115·79 (50)
2	Do. P. W. D. Office ...	12·89	8·47	13·33	1·77	2·34	...	0·97	4·50	...	14·63	24·36	35·72	118·98	147·83	124·76	121·14 (10)
3	Ambalapuzha ...	9·53	11·30	16·40	7·90	3·80	0·60	1·95	3·60	0·80	13·64	22·97	34·99	127·55	117·45	117·78	103·08 (38)
4	Tiruvalla ...	16·85	11·79	18·16	1·95	1·14	1·06	0·87	5·72	0·89	12·76	25·35	37·30	133·86	145·63	*119·02	103·43 (40)
5	Chenganur ...	13·58	9·90	18·22	2·76	1·45	1·10	1·0	4·01	1·14	16·15	25·66	36·58	131·57	139·14	126·78	108·57 (38)
6	Haripad ...	8·20	9·45	19·41	1·73	0·13	0·12	0·09	1·48	0·04	13·68	29·02	36·55	110·90	114·26	123·72	95·29 (38)
7	Pattanamtitta ...	17·46	9·15	17·05	7·71	0·10	0·10	1·39	8·40	1·42	22·19	24·90	38·13	148·49	127·66	135·82	125·71 (19)
8	Mavelikara ...	8·65	9·16	15·75	2·01	0·49	1·13	0·03	3·27	0·25	15·73	24·51	33·11	115·02	124·85	118·06	109·34 (39)
9	Koni ...	21·11	7·32	16·26	4·39	1·97	0·70	2·38	8·75	3·14	17·03	41·69	46·29	171·03	124·04	147·84	134·26 (19)
10	Kayankulam ...	0·47	11·21	13·97	3·55	1·53	0·34	..	3·94	...	15·78	23·30	29·78	103·97	148·69	109·92	93·61 (19)
11	Adur ...	11·90	13·30	25·30	8·70	0·15	1·75	2·45	8·27	2·64	17·93	21·48	32·90	146·77	132·90	120·54	102·89 (38)
12	Karunagapalli ...	4·93	12·47	23·80	3·19	1·31	3·58	1·9	5·22	1·27	17·28	19·03	29·18	124·02	112·9	96·19	86·36 (38)
13	Punalur ...	6·59	13·57	13·83	4·36	...	..	1·75	6·54	3·67	19·00	32·74	37·79	140·71	137·39	155·19	113·43 (39)
14	Kottarakara ...	7·47	16·32	17·60	3·76	...	1·68	0·48	7·14	0·66	24·48	27·39	31·95	133·93	83·26	106·81	99·77 (39)
15	Ayikkudi ...	0·52	3·82	17·92	9·50	0·65	1·05	3·2	7·27	0·20	1·35	2·15	2·40	50·08	38·97	35·25	34·61 (10)
16	Arieakavu ...	10·80	7·90	17·92	11·55	0·10	3·95	0·3	5·05	0·70	8·05	27·76	38·35	132·49	87·93	91·55	98·97 (18)
17	Shencotta P. W. D. Office ...	1·53	2·20	15·01	16·88	0·22	1·11	0·56	4·54	0·17	1·82	9·91	15·53	69·48	48·95	54·37	57·47 (10)
18	Do. Cutcherry ...	1·22	2·15	14·58	16·13	0·22	1·21	0·60	4·90	...	1·99	10·76	13·37	67·13	46·50	52·87	46·74 (41)

* Average for 4 years.

RAINFALL CHART

Lithographed in Survey Office, Trivandrum 1923 A. D. 1099 M. E.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement of Rainfall in the Travancore State for the year 1098 M. E.—(concluded)

No.	Stations.	Chingom	Kanni	Tulam.	Vrischikam.	Dhanu.	Makaram.	Kumbham.	Meenam	Medam.	Edavam.	Mithunam.	Karkadakam.	Annual.	Total for 1097.	Average for the past five years 1093—1097.	Average up to 1097, No. of years in brackets.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
	Quilon Division. (Contd.)																
19	Quilon Engineer's Office ...	4·77	13·23	25·13	3·48	0·05	1·08	0·45	2·90	0·12	14·31	17·84	28·19	112·15	114·79	99·35	90·73 (51)
20	Do. Cutcherry ...	5·74	7·98	17·33	6·75	0·10	0·76	0·42	2·78	1·26	16·56	25·05	38·51	123·21	96·60	*101·78	81·31 (18)
21	Paravur ...	0·65	6·40	12·25	7·01	0·64	...	1·79	1·23	...	15·35	12·76	26·12	84·20	81·52	73·37	80·86 (19)
	IV. Trivandrum Division.																
1	Attingal	2·45	6·71	19·22	4·82	...	0·95	1·28	3·07	0·45	12·71	13·42	23·12	88·53	69·21	72·62	69·55 (38)
2	Nedumangad ...	3·48	9·19	24·46	5·27	...	2·03	1·66	2·78	1·68	11·16	16·19	25·02	102·92	78·03	85·04	86·17 (38)
3	Trivandrum ...	1·4	4·82	20·72	6·81	0·21	0·93	0·63	0·80	0·23	10·99	12·54	21·97	82·15	73·23	70·90	66·06 (35)
4	Pangode ...	1·31	4·03	18·90	6·54	...	0·65	0·95	0·98	0·77	11·98	12·46	22·96	81·56	65·90	69·63	71·25 (18)
5	Neyyattinkara ...	0·44	1·31	16·18	14·80	...	2·00	...	1·80	1·00	7·25	11·50	18·96	76·24	77·18	65·95	59·48 (38)
6	Parassala ...	0·03	2·62	14·90	7·61	0·42	0·30	...	3·16	0·35	11·44	11·69	14·01	66·51	44·77	58·17	57·11 (18)
7	Pechippara ...	5·43	11·03	15·87	10·30	0·95	2·80	0·57	3·52	3·75	12·91	28·71	24·70	112·56	74·58	81·31	87·29 (10)
8	P. P. Channel, 16th mile ...	0·30	2·65	17·45	11·50	1·10	1·10	1·15	4·70	0·50	7·25	12·25	16·00	75·65	50·45	53·55	57·17 (10)
9	Kaliyal ...	3·66	9·94	14·83	7·98	0·32	1·59	1·73	5·01	2·47	4·59	14·93	19·12	85·57	82·51	91·68	84·18 (10)
10	Kulasekharam ...	1·48	14·15	20·03	9·45	0·73	2·50	0·05	3·44	1·25	11·66	46·20	19·02	99·96	78·97	87·19	84·52 (10)
11	Puttan Dam ...	1·90	7·15	15·80	10·65	2·80	3·40	2·15	3·35	0·90	11·30	17·15	19·55	96·60	78·35	77·12	78·20 (10)
12	Shorlakod ...	0·85	6·70	13·05	10·15	1·40	1·35	1·20	1·55	1·20	11·00	17·55	20·35	92·95	71·65	72·90	73·51 (10)
13	Tiruvattar ...	0·82	5·4	14·59	9·65	0·20	0·89	0·17	3·91	0·05	7·66	10·71	17·16	71·60	72·10	73·06	62·83 (19)
14	Tadicarankonam ...	0·40	8·75	14·95	11·10	0·90	3·25	0·85	6·30	2·05	10·90	19·95	21·15	106·53	62·23	70·31	71·32 (10)
15	Seetappal ...	0·26	4·40	12·70	16·70	0·60	1·70	0·15	1·65	0·70	5·72	14·65	17·81	77·04	66·45	69·27	51·22 (10)
16	Kuzhittura ...	0·70	2·92	15·75	8·52	1·01	0·50	...	2·21	...	8·37	11·60	13·76	65·34	23·87	56·18	45·25 (38)
17	Mekod ...	1·90	7·00	17·72	7·60	0·20	3·10	0·50	4·55	0·15	7·80	9·42	11·45	73·89	67·31	69·84	67·53 (16)
18	Malakumud ...	0·15	3·42	17·35	9·37	0·52	1·05	...	5·99	...	13·05	11·08	16·11	78·69	60·21	66·65	65·54 (16)
19	Bhutapandi ...	0·26	4·2	12·42	11·00	0·85	2·35	0·12	2·21	0·73	5·19	10·12	12·94	62·42	12·28	52·46	47·63 (34)
20	Aramboly ...	0·46	3·83	13·96	10·50	1·20	1·29	...	2·50	0·10	2·45	6·06	6·66	49·00	37·61	39·96	33·47 (41)
21	Thuckala ...	...	3·02	15·28	10·16	2·57	0·97	0·76	3·90	...	10·83	10·02	13·99	71·50	65·84	65·83	56·26 (50)
22	Eraniel ...	0·22	4·37	17·81	8·54	1·72	1·01	...	2·67	0·35	13·52	9·02	12·03	70·76	51·75	50·47	40·15 (38)
23	Colachel Salt factory ...	0·06	0·47	14·82	9·12	0·40	0·55	...	2·07	...	7·37	8·18	16·80	58·84	49·81	*57·49	47·06 (17)
24	Do. Cutcherry ...	0·06	0·45	14·61	10·55	0·50	0·78	...	2·24	...	9·26	7·56	14·77	60·81	51·91	51·32	43·22 (18)
25	Nagercoil ...	0·23	4·39	10·27	8·18	...	0·99	...	2·03	0·50	7·27	7·33	9·30	51·07	42·61	43·12	40·29 (31)
26	Edalakudi ...	...	3·86	10·45	6·94	...	0·96	...	3·11	...	4·80	6·15	10·35	47·02	32·51	39·22	36·17 (38)
27	Suntepuram ...	...	1·15	10·80	7·45	0·35	0·30	...	0·30	...	8·45	5·40	9·92	44·12	29·88	32·18	32·94 (9)
28	Rajakamangalam ...	0·08	1·31	13·60	9·80	0·70	0·54	...	0·62	0·34	9·34	6·97	12·46	55·76	41·86	44·30	40·78 (44)
29	Tamaracolam Old Salt factory ...	...	1·51	11·59	10·10	...	0·80	...	0·33	...	3·10	3·60	8·64	40·27	36·05	32·37	34·41 (38)
30	Do. New Do. ...	0·02	2·19	13·57	8·82	...	0·60	...	0·05	0·30	3·95	4·10	9·53	44·13	38·75	31·30	31·99 (17)
31	Kottaram ...	...	1·12	12·38	12·70	0·25	1·25	0·05	0·99	...	3·80	3·92	7·27	43·73	35·09	32·40	32·02 (10)

*. Average for 4 years

APPENDIX XXV.

Prices of staple food grains.

PRICE PER PARA IN KARKADAKAM 1097 AND KARKADAKAM 1098.

Taluk.	Paddy. 1097 Rs.	Paddy. 1097 chs.	Paddy. 1097 cash.	Paddy. 1098 Rs.	Paddy. 1098 chs.	Paddy. 1098 cash.	Rice. 1097 Rs.	Rice. 1097 chs.	Rice. 1097 cash.	Rice. 1098 Rs.	Rice. 1098 chs.	Rice. 1098 cash.	Green gram. 1097 Rs.	Green gram. 1097 chs.	Green gram. 1097 cash.	Green gram. 1098 Rs.	Green gram. 1098 chs.	Green gram. 1098 cash.	Big peas. 1097 Rs.	Big peas. 1097 chs.	Big peas. 1097 cash.	Big peas. 1098 Rs.	Big peas. 1098 chs.	Big peas. 1098 cash.	Gram. 1097 Rs.	Gram. 1097 chs.	Gram. 1097 cash.	Gram. 1098 Rs.	Gram. 1098 chs.	Gram. 1098 cash.
Tovala	...	24	4	1	...	6	2	9	8	2	15	10	3	8	4	3	13	1	2	17	2	2	11	15	2	7	1	1	20	8
Agastisvaram	...	23	1	1	10	12	2	5	14	2	16	8	3	7	7	3	16	...	3	2	6	2	14	...	2	6	6	1	22	...
Kalkulam	...	25	8	...	26	...	2	7	...	2	5	8	2	21	...	2	7	...	2	7	...	2	7	...	1	24	8	1	10	8
Vilavankod	...	27	4	1	1	8	2	3	8	2	3	8	2	24	...	2	3	8	2	14	...	2	4	...	2	4	...	1	2	...
Neyyattinkara	1	2	...	1	3	8	2	...	...	2	1	4	3	...	...	2	20	...	2	20	...	2	4	...	1	21	12	1	14	4
Trivandrum	1	2	10	1	2	...	2	4	10	1	26	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	3	5	...	2	...	...	2	12	...	1	4	8
Nedumangad	1	4	...	1	...	...	2	8	...	2	7	...	2	20	...	3	...	...	2	24	...	2	20	...	2	13	...	2	16	...
Chirayinkil	...	26	...	1	2	...	2	7	...	2	4	...	3	...	...	2	27	8	1	20	...	1	14	8	2	14	...	2	18	...
Quilon	1	9	...	1	...	...	2	12	...	2	10	...	3	16	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	2	2	11	...
Karunagapalli	...	27	8	...	26	...	2	5	4	1	24	...	3	4	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	1	17	...
Kartikapalli	1	1	8	...	27	...	2	8	...	1	24	8	3	3	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	12	...	...
Kunnattur	1	7	...	1	2	...	2	10	...	2	8	...	2	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	16	...
Kottarakara	...	27	...	1	...	...	2	11	8	2	14	...	2	24	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	...	2	9	...
Ambalapuzha	...	27	8	...	26	...	2	9	...	2	4	...	3	1	...	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	...	2	4	...
Mavelikara	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	8	...	2	4	...	2	26	8	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	16	...	2	14	...
Tiruvalla	...	26	...	...	27	8	2	4	...	2	4	...	2	24	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23	...	2	4	...
Pattanamtitta	1	3	...	1	...	...	2	14	...	2	6	8	2	15	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	2	8	...
Pattanapuram	...	24	...	...	24	...	2	7	...	2	4	...	3	6	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	10	...
Shencotta	1	1	3	...	27	...	2	8	8	2	1	8	3	5	...	2	18	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	3	1	21	...
Changanachery	1	25	...	...	23	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	27	8	2	18	10	2	16	10	2	8	12	2	1	1	1	25	12
Kottayam	...	24	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	25	...	2	24	...	2	17	...	2	18	...	2	4	8	2	4	...
Shertalla	1	4	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	24	...	2	5	...	2	10	...	1	23	...	2	10	...	1	19	...
Vaikam	1	8	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	8	3	17	...	3	5	...	3	4	12	2	21	...	1	27	8
Minachil	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	...	2	10	...	2	4	...	1	10	...
Muvattapuzha	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	24	...	2	14	...	2	20	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Kunnatnad	...	25	1	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	14	2	24	...	2	24	...	2	24	...	2	6	11	2	7	...
Todupuzha	...	27	1	...	26	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	26	2	2	21	...	2	20	12	2	20	8	1	27	5	1	24	8
Parur	...	25	8	...	25	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	9	2	19	...	3	2	7	2	7	7	2	20	12	2	14	6
*Devicolam	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	9	5	17	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Taluk.	Bengal gram. 1097 Rs.	Bengal gram. 1097 chs.	Bengal gram. 1097 cash.	Bengal gram. 1098 Rs.	Bengal gram. 1098 chs.	Bengal gram. 1098 cash.	Black peas. 1097 Rs.	Black peas. 1097 chs.	Black peas. 1097 cash.	Black peas. 1098 Rs.	Black peas. 1098 chs.	Black peas. 1098 cash.	Dhall. 1097 Rs.	Dhall. 1097 chs.	Dhall. 1097 cash.	Dhall. 1098 Rs.	Dhall. 1098 chs.	Dhall. 1098 cash.
Tovala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agastisvaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalkulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vilavankod	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neyyattinkara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nedumangad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chirayinkil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon	...	16	...	2	24	...	4	8	...	2	24	...	5	...	...	3	16	...
Karunagapalli	...	...	...	2	9	...	2	24	12	2	4	...	3	8	8	2	24	...
Kartikapalli	...	2	16	...	2	14	...	2	24	...	2	12	...	2	10	...	3	4
Kunnattur	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	14	...	2	4	...	2	14	...	2	24
Kottarakara	...	3	6	...	2	14	...	3	1	...	2	24	...	3	11	...	3	6
Ambalapuzha	...	2	14	...	2	8	...	2	24	...	2	14	...	2	14	...	3	8
Mavelikara	...	2	19	...	2	12	...	2	24	...	2	20	...	4	8	...	3	12
Tiruvalla	...	2	14	...	2	24	...	2	24	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	2	25
Pattanamtitta	...	2	14	...	2	8	...	2	15	...	2	4	...	2	9	...	2	23
Pattanapuram	...	2	24	...	2	14	...	3	6	...	2	24	...	4	8	...	3	16
Shencotta	...	3	1	8	2	8	2	2	11	4	2	14	...	3	11	...	2	14
Changanachery	3	...	12	2	11	10	2	22	7	2	10	4	3	19	9	2	26	8
Kottayam	...	2	21	...	2	22	...	2	24	...	2	25	...	2	20	...	3	21
Shertalla	...	2	14	...	1	26	...	2	24	...	2	11	...	3	...	...	2	25
Vaikam	3	14	...	2	10	...	2	22	4	2	14	8	4	26	10	3	18	8
Minachil	...	...	...	2	12	...	2	16	...	2	8	...	4	8	...	3	16	...
Muvattapuzha	...	2	14	...	2	1	...	2	24	...	2	4	...	3	26	...	2	14
Kunnatnad	...	2	26	4	2	14	...	2	26	10	2	24	...	2	25	4	3	14
Todupuzha	...	...	...	...	2	14	...	2	25	9	2	20	4	3	20	10	3	16
Parur	3	5	6	2	10	3	3	5	12	2	21	6	3	13	9	3	3	7
*Devicolam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Taluk.	Wheat. 1097 Rs.	Wheat. 1097 chs.	Wheat. 1097 cash.	Wheat. 1098 Rs.	Wheat. 1098 chs.	Wheat. 1098 cash.	Ragi. 1097 Rs.	Ragi. 1097 chs.	Ragi. 1097 cash.	Ragi. 1098 Rs.	Ragi. 1098 chs.	Ragi. 1098 cash.	Cholam. 1097 Rs.	Cholam. 1097 chs.	Cholam. 1097 cash.	Cholam. 1098 Rs.	Cholam. 1098 chs.	Cholam. 1098 cash.
Tovala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agastisvaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalkulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vilavankod	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neyyattinkara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nedumangad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chirayinkil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karunagapalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kartikapalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kunnattur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kottarakara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ambalapuzha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mavelikara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruvalla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pattanamtitta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pattanapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shencotta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Changanachery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shertalla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vaikam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minachil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muvattapuzha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kunnatnad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Todupuzha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Devicolam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Taluk.	Millet. 1097 Rs.	Millet. 1097 chs.	Millet. 1097 cash.	Millet. 1098 Rs.	Millet. 1098 chs.	Millet. 1098 cash.	Gingelly. 1097 Rs.	Gingelly. 1097 chs.	Gingelly. 1097 cash.	Gingelly. 1098 Rs.	Gingelly. 1098 chs.	Gingelly. 1098 cash.
Tovala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agastisvaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalkulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vilavankod	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neyyattinkara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nedumangad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chirayinkil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon	3	0	...	3	16	...	4	8	...	3	12	...
Karunagapalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...
Kartikapalli	3	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	22	8
Kunnattur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	16	...
Kottarakara	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	5	...	...
Ambalapuzha	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	24	...
Mavelikara	1	22	...	...	...	...	2	24	...	3	...	...
Tiruvalla	1	4	...	1	7	...	2	14	...	3	...	...
Pattanamtitta	1	12	...	1	4	...	3	...	...	3	2	...
Pattanapuram	...	20	...	2	15	...	3	...	...	1	7	9
Shencotta	...	20	...	2	10	...	1	6	3	2	14	...
Changanachery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kottayam	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shertalla	5	...	...	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vaikam	2	17	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minachil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muvattapuzha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kunnatnad	2	18	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Todupuzha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Devicolam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Per sack of 48 padies

APPENDIX XXVI.

Agricultural Stock during the year 1098 M. E.

Division.	Horses and Cattle. Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	Ploughs. With two bullocks.	Ploughs. With four bullocks.	Carts. Riding.	Carts. Load carrying.	Remarks.
Trivandrum ...	82,826	72,076	36,322	9,838	502	257	7,573	1,416	68,743	53,831	...	4,340	4,251	
Quilon ...	1,40,589	1,39,752	18,591	13,470	211	97	3	530	70,022	87,103	...	1,402	7,165	
Kottayam ...	1,35,080	1,21,299	19,137	12,017	120	48	16	1,930	33,276	74,242	...	3,493	393	
Devicolam ...	5,024	12,026	801	1,102	197	129	15	162	1,619	845	...	46	521	
Total ...	3,63,519	3,45,153	74,851	36,427	1,030	531	7,607	4,038	1,73,660	2,16,021	...	9,281	12,330	

APPENDIX XXVII.

Abstract Statement showing the Expenditure on Public Works for the year 1098 M. E. (1922—1923) 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 ...	26,002	4,663	30,665
2	Salt ...	7,048	...	7,048
4	Excise ...	17,191	1,422	18,613
5	Customs ...	2,442	37	2,479
6	Forests ...	957	...	957
8	Registration ...	329	157	486
11	Palace ...	2,370	5,236	7,606
13	Royal Stables ...	13,293	...	13,29
15	General Administration ...	3,949	2,149	6,098
16	Administration of Justice ...	8,058	558	8,616
17	Jails ...	98	2,608	2,706
18	Police ...	3,403	1,952	5,355
20	Education ...	79,263	10,905	90,168
21	Agriculture & Fisheries ...	5,944	557	6,501
22	Industries ...	3,153	...	3,153
23	Medical and Sanitary ...	47,470	12,327	59,797
26	Mint ...	486	...	486
27	Stationery and Printing ...	381	...	381
XXVII	Anchel ...	9,653	58	9,711
28	Scientific and miscellaneous Departments...	1,603	3,357	4,960
29	P. W. Proper. ...			
	i. P. W. D. Buildings ...	22,207	34,997	57,204
	ii. Travellers' Bungalows ...	4,847	15,591	20,438
	iii. Satroms ...	2,191	1,132	3,323
	iv. Miscellaneous Buildings ...	16,412	19,229	35,641

APPENDIX XXVII.

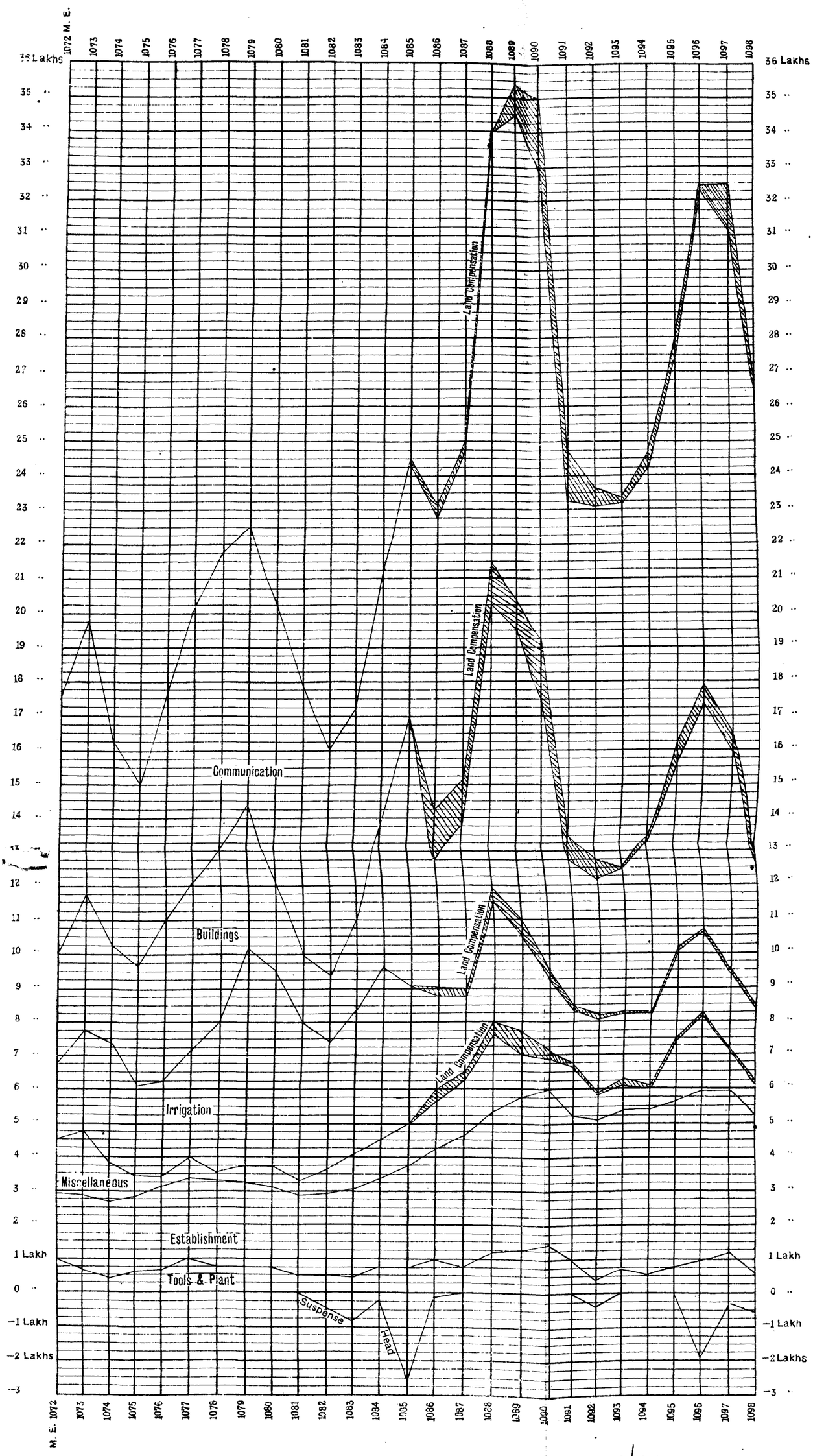
Abstract Statement showing the Expenditure on Public Works for the year 1098 M. E. (1922—1923) by Service and Departmental Heads.— (contd.)

Budget item No.	Service and Major Heads.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	I. ORDINARY PUBLIC WORKS—*(contd.)*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(i) Buildings—(contd.)			
36	Military ...	3,309	9,044	12,353
	Political works ...	15,025	5,521	20,546
	Total ...	2,97,084	1,31,500	4,28,584
	(ii) Communications.			
29	P.W. Proper			
	v. Roads ...	4,08,466	6,10,823	10,19,289
	vi. Traces ...	1,736	13,739	15,475
	vii. Ferries ...	2,292	32,611	34,903
	viii. Bridges and Culverts ...	1,74,662	...	1,74,662
	ix. Navigation canals ...	73,923	68,647	1,42,570
	x. Miscellaneous ...	7,558	...	7,558
	Total ...	6,68,637	7,25,820	13,94,457
	(iii) Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
19	Ports ...	2,448	5,700	8,148
23	Medical and Sanitary ...	12,175	194	12,369
29	P. W. Proper—			
	xi. Lighting ...	3,166	37,515	40,681
	xii. Water supply ...	9,454	3,766	13,220
	xiii. Drainage and Sewage ...	3,247	1,520	4,767
	Miscellaneous ...	1,885	...	1,885
	Total ...	32,375	48,695	81,070

APPENDIX XXVII.

Abstract Statement of the Expenditure on Public Works for the year 1098 M. E. (1922—1923) by Service and Departmental Heads.—(concld).

Budget item No.	Service and Major Heads.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	I. ORDINARY PUBLIC WORKS.—(*concl d.*)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(*v*). *Irrigation.*			
30	Protective Irrigation. ...	57,767	12,918	70,685
	i. Total of Ordinary Public Works. ...	10,55,863	9,18,933	19,74,796
	II. REPRODUCTIVE WORKS.			
35	*A. Capital Account.*			
	i. Head Works. ...	746	...	746
	ii. Main Canals & Branches ...	22,167	...	22,167
	Total ...	22,913	...	22,913
35 XXV	*B. Revenue account: - Working Expenses.*			
	i. Main Canals & Branches ...	35,865	58,285	94,150
	ii. Repairs of flood damages ...	53,258		53,258
	Total ...	89,123	58,285	1,47,408
	Total of Reproductive Works...	1,12,036	58,285	1,70,321
	Total of I & II ...	11,67,899	9,77,218	21,45,117
	Delhi Palace Works ...	11,015	...	11,015
	Railways ...	8,522	...	8,522
	Expenditure incurred on account of Chakay Satrom works but not adjusted in 1098 ...	329	...	329
	Tools and Plant ...	...	...	57,245
	Grand Total ...			22,22,228
	Establishment ...			4,67,566
	Gross outlay ...		...	26,89,794
	Suspense Heads ...		...	—50,672
	Total ...		...	26,39,122



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 & 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.

Lithographed in Survey Office, Trivandrum 1923 A. D./1099 M. E.

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Vital Statistics of the Travancore State for the year 1098.—(Urban areas.)

Serial number.	Municipal Town.	Population as per census of 1921.			Births.						Deaths.						Increase.	Decrease.	Birth rate of 1098 per mille of population.	Birth rate of 1097 per mille of population.	Death rate of 1098 per mille of population.	Death rate of 1097 per mille of population.	Infantile mortality.			Ratio per mille of registered births.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	1098.			1097.			1098.			1097.									Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	
					Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Ma	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.										
1	Nagercoil	16,994	17,412	34,406	569	490	1,059	534	467	1,001	316	325	641	332	277	609	32	..	30·77	29·09	18·63	17·70	59	51	110	103·8
2	Colachel	4,057	3,910	7,967	196	171	367	206	155	361	111	96	207	127	85	207	..	..	46·06	45·30	25·98	25·98	37	31	68	185·2
3	Padmanabhapuram	4,595	4,561	9,156	173	146	319	149	135	284	69	84	153	71	68	139	11	..	34·84	31·01	16·71	15·18	18	17	35	109·7
4	Kuzhithura	1,592	1,568	3,160	40	47	87	50	43	93	31	28	59	37	27	64	..	6	27·53	29·42	18·67	20·25	4	6	10	114·9
5	Neyyattinkara	4,176	3,857	8,033	72	69	141	63	60	123	63	43	106	46	42	88	18	..	17·55	15·30	13·19	10·90	8	6	14	99·2
6	Trivandrum	37,344	35,440	72,784	1,176	1,086	2,262	1,167	1,103	2,270	668	574	1,242	676	600	1,276	..	8	31·07	31·18	17·06	17·50	124	109	233	103·0
7	Attingal	5,634	5,394	11,048	145	129	274	156	143	299	109	83	183	110	84	194	..	25	24·80	27·78	16·56	17·50	14	11	25	91·2
8	Shencottah	5,595	5,646	11,241	198	159	357	193	158	351	143	151	294	139	123	262	32	..	31·75	31·21	26·15	26·30	49	32	81	226·8
9	Quilon	13,065	12,070	25,135	539	546	1,085	552	495	1,047	218	222	440	192	189	381	59	..	43·16	41·65	17·50	15·10	31	15	46	42·4
10	Kayenkulam	4,676	4,496	9,172	141	129	270	164	110	274	53	55	108	70	51	121	..	13	29·43	29·87	11·77	13·10	18	8	26	96·2
11	Haripad	4,457	4,242	8,699	161	136	297	142	161	303	76	64	140	72	73	145	..	5	34·14	34·82	16·09	16·60	22	16	38	127·9
12	Mavelikara	6,263	5,946	12,209	200	177	377	155	143	298	134	94	228	173	148	321	..	93	30·87	24·40	18·67	26·20	16	11	27	71·6
13	Tiruvalla	6,292	5,718	12,010	140	152	292	145	152	297	84	68	152	85	94	179	..	27	24·31	24·71	12·65	14·80	12	10	22	75·34
14	Alleppey	16,885	15,189	32,074	566	495	1,061	553	490	1,043	245	281	526	306	230	536	..	10	31·20	32·51	16·39	16·70	56	53	109	108·8
15	Vaikam	5,840	5,419	11,259	180	161	341	186	145	331	93	90	183	114	94	208	..	25	30·28	29·39	16·25	18·40	17	20	37	108·5
16	Kottayam	9,855	8,978	18,833	312	267	579	276	265	541	131	126	257	166	122	288	..	31	30·74	28·72	13·65	15·20	20	24	44	75·9
17	Changanacherry	9,814	9,141	18,955	342	295	637	354	367	721	240	171	411	248	229	477	..	66	33·60	38·03	21·68	25·10	39	32	71	111·4
18	Alwaye	3,714	3,058	6,772	93	86	179	78	95	173	47	42	89	47	49	96	..	7	26·43	25·54	13·14	14·10	9	11	20	111·2
19	Parur	6,320	5,629	11,949	173	142	315	145	140	285	109	85	194	82	67	149	45	..	26·36	23·93	12·40	12·40	25	25	50	158·7
	Total of Urban areas	1,67,173	1,57,689	3,24,862	5,356	4,883	10,239	5,268	4,827	10,095	2,931	2,682	5,613	3,088	2,652	5,740	..	127	31·07	29·39	17·27	17·67	578	488	1,066	104·11
	Total of Rural areas	18,65,380	18,15,820	36,81,200	29,947	28,792	58,739	30,569	29,783	60,352	21,675	18,151	39,826	21,848	18,357	40,205	..	379	15·95	16·39	10·81	10·92	2,241	1,934	4,175	71·07
	Total of the State	20,32,553	19,73,509	40,06,062	35,303	33,675	68,978	35,837	34,610	70,447	24,606	20,833	45,439	24,936	21,009	45,945	..	506	17·21	17·58	11·34	11·46	2,819	2,422	5,241	75·98

APPENDIX XXIX.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipal Councils during 1098 M. E.

Serial No.	Names of Municipalities.	Opening balance on the 1st Chingam 1098.	Receipts during 1098.			Total, including opening balance.	Expenditure during the year.	Closing balance.
			Allotment by Government.	License fees, etc.	Total.			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Nagercoil ...	23,483	1,250	47,566	48,816	72,299	44,395	27,904
2	Colachel ...	729	500	3,103	3,603	4,332	3,077	1,255
3	Padmanabhapuram...	436	500	5,993	6,493	6,929	6,015	914
4	Kuzhithura ...	8,212	...	7,057	7,057	15,269	14,683	586
5	Neyyattinkara ..	738	200	2,696	2,896	3,634	2,802	832
6	Trivandrum ...	16,091	20,000	78,760	98,760	1,14,851	78,630	36,221
7	Attingal ...	2,601	...	6,281	6,281	8,882	6,004	2,878
8	Quilon ...	11,992	2,000	23,656	25,656	37,648	19,302	18,346
9	Shencottah ...	1,823	...	7,928	7,928	9,751	5,997	3,754
10	Kayenkulam ...	7,971	...	8,791	8,791	16,762	6,850	9,912
11	Mavelikara ...	328	500	2,595	3,095	3,423	2,841	582
12	Haripad ...	331	500	2,515	3,015	3,346	2,975	371
13	Alleppey ...	9,041	1,500	28,854	30,354	39,395	27,297	12,098
14	Tiruvalla ...	477	375	3,981	4,356	4,833	3,719	1,114
15	Changanacherry ...	7,198	...	8,866	8,866	16,064	9,769	6,295
16	Kottayam ...	10,857	1,000	19,105	20,105	30,962	16,105	14,857
17	Vaikam ...	1,188	200	5,111	5,311	6,499	4,499	2,000
18	Alwaye ...	25,936	...	10,567	10,567	36,503	14,318	22,185
19	Parur ...	6,863	...	8,126	8,126	14,989	9,778	5,211
	Total ...	1,36,295	28,525	2,81,551	3,10,076	4,46,371	2,79,056	1,67,315

APPENDIX XXX.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Travancore State during the year 1098 M. E.

Serial Numbers.	Name 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	44,519	3,191	2,698	251	136	106	425·47	
	Ophthalmic Hospital	5,602	697	641	19	...	37	103·93	
3	Hospital for Chronic Diseases ...	9,618	599	171	335	37	56	123·25	
4	Women and Children's Hospital ...	26,978	3,371	3,194	40	63	74	276·95	
5	Fort Hospital & C. D. Shed ...	24,334	193	142	...	15	6	193·70	
6	District Hospital, Alleppey	41,824	1,270	1,064	47	110	49	289·67	
7	do. do. Alwaye	17,593	385	354	6	19	6	109·95	
8	do. do. Arukutti ...	5,585	98	85	...	6	7	38·76	
9	do. do. Changanachery ...	25,417	696	481	32	55	38	181·78	
10	do. do. Chirayinkil ...	17,074	436	407	6	5	18	146·25	
11	do. do. Kanjirapalli ...	21,314	252	226	3	17	6	120·33	
12	do. do. Kottayam... ...	29,157	467	391	17	36	23	184·75	
13	do. do. Kozhanchery ...	20,252	325	283	1	16	25	160·67	
14	do. do. Lalam & By-weekly Dispensary Poonjar ...	31,706	310	262	16	21	11	275·94	
15	do. do. Mavelikara ...	32,226	761	653	10	67	31	217·97	
16	do. do. Muvattupuzha ...	20,121	260	217	23	12	8	127·52	
17	do. do. Nagercoil	27,374	450	385	42	15	8	166·63	
18	do. do. Nedumangad ...	11,704	318	293	2	14	9	79·39	
19	do. do. Neyyattinkara ...	16,178	301	272	9	18	2	92·38	
20	do. do. Padmanabhapuram...	18,319	523	436	54	19	14	106·90	
21	do. do. Parassala... ...	18,717	281	248	10	10	13	101·92	
22	do. do. Parur	19,120	400	358	12	21	9	220·30	
23	do. do. Quilon	32,081	1,308	1,111	18	107	42	226·27	
24	do. do. Shencottah ...	10,566	102	83	13	2	4	60·05	
25	do. do. Shertallay ..	20,133	255	226	...	18	11	145·23	
26	do. do. Tiruvalla	32,507	353	321	8	16	8	233·28	
27	do. do. Vaikam	15,266	311	253	21	25	12	144·06	
28	Victoria Hospital, Quilon	19,020	1,486	1,390	22	33	41	173·43	
29	Palace Dispensary Trivandrum ...	2,936	...	.	...	...	...	16·50	
30	Sreepadam Dispensary Do. ...	1,021	...	...	...	...	...	10·79	
31	Vadakkekottaram Dispensary Do. ...	2,257	...	...	...	...	...	14·48	
32	District Dispensary, Adur	10,041	8	8	...	...	...	43·12	
33	do. do. Ambalapuzha ...	7,731	24	23	..	1	...	54·03	
34	do. do. Arumana ...	19,426	94	93	...	1	...	85·78	
35	do. do. Bhutapandi ...	8,145	...	...	...	...	...	50·70	
36	do. do. Chenganur ...	14,254	40	37	..	2	1	96·17	
37	do. do. Colachel ...	11,338	59	47	...	6	3	55·11	
38	do. do. Devicolam ...	1,729	107	103	...	3	1	11·50	
39	do. do. Ettumanur ...	14,442	21	17	...	4	...	91·96	
40	do. do. Haripad ...	15,293	7	7	...	...	...	111·84	
41	do. do. Karunagapalli ...	10,097	...	...	...	...	...	59·67	
42	do. do. Kayankulam ..	18,619	100	94	3	2	1	154·80	
43	do. do. Kothamangalam ...	22,840	54	52	...	...	2	88·96	
44	do. do. Kottarakara ...	8,553	8	7	...	1	...	47.37	
45	do. do. Kulasekharam ...	25,103	273	259	4	5	5	99·53	
46	do. do. Kottaram and Evening Dispensary, Cape Comorin...	10,230	7	7	...	...	...	53·69	
47	do. do. Kuthattukulam ..	17,622	106	101	...	2	3	92·72	
48	do. do. Mallapalli ...	6,141	11	10	1	...	...	32·64	
49	do. do. Marayur ...	1,108	...	...	...	...	...	7·11	
50	do. do. Mundakayam ...	12,508	11	9	...	...	2	59·54	
51	do. do. Peerimade ...	2,746	71	65	...	5	1	15·47	
52	do. do. Perumpavur ...	10,448	63	58	...	3	2	96·46	
53	do. do. Punalur ...	10,949	32	32	...	...	...	48·41	
54	do. do. Todupuzha ...	26,365	77	71	1	4	1	138·03	
55	do. do. Udumbanshola ... and By-Weekly Dispensary Santhanpara.	2,783	...	...	...	...	...	7·57	
56	do. do. Kumarakam ...	13,330	50	47	...	2	1	99·06	
57	do. do. Koni ...	9,261	...	...	...	...	...	49·59	
58	do. do. Taikattusery ..	14,654	1	1	...	...	...	108·68	
59	do. do. Chavara ..	9,405	...	...	...	...	...	45·50	
	Total	9,65,520	20,500	17,823	1,026	954	697	6,672·51	
	Special Institutions.								
1	Hospital for Mental Diseases ..	...	84	61	...	17	6	5·45	
2	Hospital for Lepers	...	153	122	...	24	7	9·69	
3	Special Dispensaries	4,346	...	...	...	...	...	126·49	
	Total	4,346	237	183	..	41	13	141·63	
	Jails.								
1	Central Prison Hospital, Trivandrum ...	513	64	53	...	8	3	15·07	
2	District Jail, Quilon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	do do. Alleppey... ...	9	...	...	...	..	...	·10	
4	do. do. Nagercoil ...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	
5	do. do. Parur	...	33	33	...	...	...	·09	
	Total	522	97	86	...	8	3	15·26	
	Grant-in-aid Hospitals and Dispensaries.								
1	Grant-in-aid Hospital, Neyyur ..	8,961	1,268	1,081	78	46	63	120·35	
2	do. do. Martandam ...	13,238	676	653	2	8	13	73·95	
3	do. Dispensary, Poonmudi ...	14,070	...	..	...	...	...	48·67	
4	do. do. Bonami	12,122	132	114	...	12	6	40·40	
5	do. do. Arnakal	13,152	88	76	...	9	3	42·49	
6	do. do. Kalthurity ...	7,167	63	59	4	..	...	45·06	
7	do. do. Munnar... ...	5,982	...	..	...	..	...	59·43	
8	do. do. Yellaparti ...	3,958	33	31	...	2	...	56·63	
9	do. do. Sothupara ..	3,207	...	...	...	...	...	43·36	
10	do. do. Ashamboo ...	4,664	...	...	...	...	...	15·52	
11	do. Catherine Booth Hospital, Vadasseri .	3,392	743	699	83	25	26	88·84	
12	Salvation army branch Hospital Aramboly	1,649	112	102	6	...	4	22·72	
13	Rama Row Dispensary, Nedungolam ...	11,455	196	188	1	5	2	43.21	
14	Mission Leper Asylum, Alleppey ...	..	52	6	9	7	30	34·11	
	do. Neyyur ...	...	67	2	3	8	54	54·13	
	Total	1,03,317	3,430	2,921	186	122	201	788·87	
	Grand Total for all Institutions ..	10,73,705	24,264	21,013	1,12	1125	914	7,618·27	

APPENDIX XXXI.

Number of Educational Institutions and their strength in 1097 and 1098 M. E.

Number of Institutions. 1097.	Number of Institutions. 1098.	Institutions.	Number of pupils on rolls at the end of Karkadakam. 1097.	Number of pupils on rolls at the end of Karkadakam. 1098.
		(a) DEPARTMENTAL.		
2	2	Arts Colleges	817	969
1	1	Training College	73	76
1	1	Sanskrit College ...	346	48
20	20	English High Schools for Boys ...	11,541	12,306
1	1	Do. Do. Girls ...	488	537
17	16	Do. Middle. Boys ...	2,422	2,390
5	5	Do. Do. Girls ...	900	896
162	158	Vernacular High and Middle Schools for Boys ...	50,373	52,136
62	62	Do. Do. Do. for Girls ...	15,581	16,039
655	653	Do. Primary Do. for Boys ...	98,329	1,03,263
173	172	Do. Do. Girls ...	19,161	20,294
11	11	Training Schools	250	240
...	...	Technical Schools	...	...
2	3	Other Special Schools	99	429
1,112	1,105	Total... ...	2,00,380	2,09,623
		(b) AIDED.		
1	2	Arts Colleges	175	390
13	10	English High Schools for Boys ...	6,541	5,155
8	8	Do. Do. Girls ...	2,255	2,266
16	13	Do. Middle Boys ...	1,495	1,233
4	6	Do. Do. Girls ...	449	646
37	39	Vernacular High and Middle Schools for Boys ...	8,102	8,795
27	25	Do. Do. Girls ...	6,412	6,561
1,663	1,718	Do. Primary Boys ...	1,44,783	1,53,816
108	115	Do. Do. Girls ...	11,638	12,913
5	5	Training Schools	83	81
9	10	Technical Schools	584	600
1	4	Other Special Schools	116	346
1,892	1,955	Total... ...	1,82,633	1,92,802
		(c) UNAIDED.		
3	2	Arts Colleges	428	497
9	14	English High Schools for Boys ...	4,243	6,280
...	...	Do. Do. Girls ...	...	...
67	83	Do. Middle Boys ...	8,531	9,569
5	4	Do. Do. Girls ...	258	234
1	2	Vernacular High and Middle Schools for Boys ...	24	60
1	1	Do. Do. Girls ...	33	31
102	124	Do. Primary Boys ...	5,370	7,574
1	2	Do. Do. Girls ...	32	254
...	...	Training Schools	...	...
3	1	Technical Schools	224	194
1	1	Other Special Schools	25	25
Total. 193	234	Total... ...	19,168	24,718
Grand Total. 3,197	3,294	Grand Total.....	4,02,181	4,27,143

APPENDIX XXXII.

Statement showing the number of pupils under instruction in each taluk during the year 1098 M. E.

Taluks.	Departmental School-strength in 1098.	Aided Schools strength in 1098.	Unaided Schools strength in 1098.	Population according to the Census of 1921.	School-going population taken as 15 per cent.	Total strength in 1098.	Percentage of strength to school-going population in 1098.	Strength of unrecognised schools in 1098.	Total of recognised and unrecognised schools in 1098.	Percentage of strength to school-going population in 1098.
Tovala ...	2,536	1,618	31	36,196	5,424	4,185	77·18	275	4,414	78·80
Agastiswaram ...	5,313	9,947	827	1,38,257	20,738	15,787	76·12	1,401	17,188	82·88
Kalkulam ...	5,010	7,505	718	1,72,263	25,839	13,197	51·06	415	13,612	52·71
Vilavancode ...	6,044	7,417	121	1,17,109	22,066	13,138	59·54	309	13,447	60·97
Neyyattinkara ...	10,740	15,316	1,093	2,17,529	32,629	27,149	83·24	820	28,887	91·66
Trivandrum ...	13,384	11,446	438	1,75,166	26,320	26,268	99·80	997	27,268	103·60
Nedumangad ...	4,608	2,597	608	1,12,111	16,817	7,813	46·51	317	8,110	48·24
Chirayinkil ...	7,628	7,639	1,473	1,57,142	23,571	17,040	72·26	325	17,365	73·67
Kottarakara ...	5,996	4,923	336	1,08,753	16,313	9,155	57·96	1,280	10,735	65·80
Pattanapuram ...	2,590	1,828	218	73,570	11,036	4,736	42·91	402	5,138	47·19
Shencottah ...	2,142	299	159	44,650	6,698	2,590	38·66	515	3,114	46·49
Quilon ...	13,731	9,573	1,317	1,96,511	29,477	24,711	79·75	1,961	26,672	90·20
Kunnatur ...	5,661	2,327	117	93,463	14,019	8,305	59·24	150	8,755	62·43
Karunagappally ...	10,336	5,561	964	1,58,058	23,708	16,921	71·38	1,685	18,607	78·48
Karthikappally ...	6,723	5,011	549	1,17,920	17,688	12,415	70·18	1,023	13,438	75·91
Mavelikara ...	8,597	8,723	883	1,14,789	21,718	18,503	85·19	1,756	20,259	93·28
Pattanamthittai ...	5,372	7,043	617	1,04,062	15,609	12,032	77·12	875	12,907	82·69
Tiruvalla ...	19,098	20,742	5,654	2,73,872	41,080	44,494	109·28	1,947	46,441	113·02
Ambalapuzha ...	8,194	5,561	653	1,71,590	25,738	17,405	69·89	1,573	19,578	76·09
Sherthalay ...	8,318	5,520	930	1,61,481	24,222	14,768	60·65	1,773	16,541	68·28
Vaikam ...	7,125	4,298	314	1,19,678	17,951	11,737	65·38	535	12,272	68·36
Kottayam ...	8,569	14,105	2,311	1,73,931	26,090	25,365	97·22	751	26,093	99·99
Changanachery ...	10,193	9,234	1,251	1,56,640	23,496	20,651	88·01	1,116	21,827	92·89
Minachil ...	7,112	8,734	1,127	1,60,193	24,028	17,073	70·76	241	17,314	71·76
Mavattupuzha ...	6,793	1,977	176	1,37,489	20,623	8,946	43·39	661	9,619	46·63
Todupuzha ...	1,956	1,287	181	57,285	8,593	3,457	40·19	396	3,853	44·83
Kunnathnad ...	5,612	5,281	136	1,84,432	27,664	12,349	44·63	721	13,070	47·15
Parur ...	7,724	4,146	583	1,54,458	23,168	12,453	53·75	755	13,215	57·03
Peermade ...	198	135	...	24,026	3,603	333	9·24	26	359	9·79
Devicolam ...	100	266	28	32,895	4,934	394	7·98	...	394	7·98
Total ...	2,09,223	1,92,802	24,718	40,06,062	6,00,909	4,27,143	71·08	25,768	4,52,911	75·42

N. B. Comparison with the previous year's figures has not been made as the revenue reorganisation affected the boundaries of as many as seventy taluks.

APPENDIX XXXII A.

Statement showing the number of pupils in classes I to IV of Vernacular Schools in each taluk during the year 1098 M. E.

Taluks.	Strength in 1098. Departmental Schools.	Aided Schools.	Unaided Schools.	Population according to the Census of 1921.	School going Population taken as 15 per cent.	Total strength in 1098.	Percentage of strength to school going population in 1098.	Strength of unrecognised schools in 1098.	Total of recognised and unrecognised schools in 1098.	Percentage of strength to school going population in 1098.
Tovala ...	2,116	1,562	31	36,196	5,174	3,709	67·76	287	3,996	73·80
Agastiswaram ...	3,929	7,603	111	1,38,257	20,738	11,676	56·30	1,397	13,073	62·04
Kalkulam ...	5,010	7,305	409	1,72,263	25,839	12,755	49·36	864	13,619	52·71
Vilavancode ...	4,848	7,157	278	1,17,109	22,066	12,583	57·02	312	12,895	58·44
Neyyattinkara ...	11,660	14,835	349	2,17,529	32,629	26,844	80·43	831	27,675	82·98
Trivandrum ...	7,916	10,071	277	1,75,166	26,320	18,267	69·40	883	19,150	72·76
Nedumangad ...	4,209	2,592	608	1,12,111	16,817	7,409	44·06	304	7,713	45·86
Chirayinkil ...	6,087	7,879	911	1,57,142	23,571	14,871	62·61	178	15,049	63·85
Kottarakara ...	3,715	3,931	336	1,08,753	16,313	8,042	49·41	1,276	9,288	56·94
Pattanapuram ...	2,541	1,828	99	73,570	11,036	4,468	40·49	437	4,905	44·45
Shencottah ...	1,585	299	159	44,650	6,698	2,043	30·50	529	2,572	38·40
Quilon ...	8,991	8,576	35	1,96,511	29,477	17,602	59·71	1,923	19,525	66·24
Kunnatur ...	4,602	2,450	117	93,463	14,019	7,169	51·11	466	7,635	54·46
Karunagappally ...	7,935	5,561	269	1,58,058	23,708	13,765	58·06	1,723	15,488	65·33
Karthikappally ...	5,412	5,011	145	1,17,920	17,688	10,598	59·92	1,052	11,650	65·86
Mavelikara ...	6,695	8,661	195	1,14,789	21,718	15,491	71·33	1,574	17,065	78·58
Pattanamthittai ...	4,549	5,997	378	1,04,062	15,609	10,924	70·03	903	11,827	75·84
Tiruvalla ...	15,274	19,855	678	2,73,872	41,080	35,807	87·16	1,782	37,589	91·50
Ambalapuzha ...	6,841	7,208	65	1,71,590	25,738	14,114	54·84	1,622	15,736	61·11
Sherthalay ...	7,053	4,247	930	1,61,481	24,222	12,230	50·49	1,606	13,836	57·12
Vaikam ...	5,779	4,154	273	1,19,678	17,951	10,206	56·85	530	10,736	59·81
Kottayam ...	7,457	12,658	311	1,73,931	26,090	20,429	78·30	773	21,202	81·26
Changanachery ...	9,027	8,126	26	1,56,640	23,496	17,179	73·11	1,120	18,299	77·88
Minachil ...	6,779	8,016	278	1,60,193	24,028	15,073	62·73	220	15,293	63·65
Mavattupuzha ...	5,950	1,916	18	1,37,489	20,623	7,884	38·23	689	8,573	41·57
Todupuzha ...	1,717	1,140	181	57,285	8,593	3,068	35·70	108	3,176	40·45
Kunnatnad ...	6,966	4,467	225	1,84,432	27,664	10,758	38·89	652	11,410	41·24
Parur ...	6,301	3,903	69	1,54,458	23,168	10,273	44·34	749	11,022	47·57
Peermade ...	198	135	..	24,026	3,603	333	9·24	21	354	9·83
Devicolam ...	100	266	28	32,895	4,934	394	7·99		394	7·99
Total	1,69,832	1,77,674	7,828	40,06,062	6,00,909	3,55,334	59·15	25,111	3,80,445	63·31

APPENDIX XXXIII.

Statement showing the distribution of pupils in the various institutions according to the occupations of their parents or guardians.—1098 M. E

Institutions.	No. of Institutions.	Strong	Government Servants.	Agriculturists and Land holders.	Teachers.	Vakils.	Merchants and traders.	Field labourers and cooliers.	Barbers.	Washermen.	Domestic servants.	Fishermen.	Toddy-drawers and distillers.	Sugar-makers.	Oil-mongers.	Stone-workers.	Carpenters and sawyers.	Physicians and compounders.	Mendicants.	Weavers.	Coir-yarn makers.	Tailors.	Goldsmiths.	Workers in copper Brass, &c.	Black smiths.	Mechanics.	Potters.	Basket and mat makers.	Boatmen.	Priests and clergymen.	Temple servants.
A. Departmental.																															
Arts College ...	2	969	333	286	41	73	70	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1
Training College ...	1	76	16	27	9	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Sanskrit College ...	1	48	10	13	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools ...	11	210	84	125	10	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Others ...	3	429	66	190	15	1	27	19	2	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	7	16	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	26	...
English Schools ...	42	16,129	3,778	8,939	315	675	1,867	128	30	25	31	1	1	3	10	60	10	275	...	27	1	28	79	3	35	12	...	...	5	225	91
Vernacular Schools ...	1,015	1,91,732	13,154	1,12,093	1,893	890	22,711	11,811	1,357	998	1,732	1,673	1,988	146	698	648	3,141	1,833	82	2,473	2,756	220	1,596	126	987	112	172	177	393	881	802
Total.....	1,105	2,09,623	17,741	1,20,803	2,316	1,644	24,691	11,963	1,427	1,023	1,763	1,674	1,991	149	708	708	3,158	2,141	82	2,500	2,757	249	1,678	129	1,006	126	172	177	398	1,149	891
B. Aided.																															
Arts College ...	3	390	71	292	23	33	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	14	1
Training Schools ...	5	81	4	38	12	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical Schools ...	10	600	16	60	32	2	78	111	3	...	26	148	...	...	19	29	...	3	...	3	10	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	7	...
Others ...	4	346	13	200	12	2	20	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	9	15	36	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
English Schools ...	37	9,300	1,366	4,336	408	219	1,634	63	7	25	18	33	1	...	3	35	...	235	1	13	6	35	19	2	2	105	1	...	3	181	51
Vernacular Schools ...	1,897	1,82,085	4,298	91,544	2,660	247	21,335	32,509	1,310	967	2,276	3,718	1,181	21	459	771	2,980	1,591	262	2,341	2054	240	882	186	1059	247	164	363	908	1,222	279
Total.....	1,955	1,92,802	5,768	96,380	3,117	533	23,092	32,809	1,320	992	2,306	3,922	1,188	21	481	865	2,995	1,876	263	2,363	2061	280	904	189	1063	352	165	364	911	1,425	335
C. Unaided.																															
Arts College ...	2	497	61	270	46	23	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1
Technical Schools ...	1	194	...	...	1	...	9	56	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	23	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	1	25	9	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English Schools ...	101	16,083	1,331	9,948	780	231	2,085	91	80	29	17	22	8	...	7	88	4	269	...	47	87	12	50	3	22	35	...	...	10	121	66
Vernacular Schools ...	129	7,919	94	4,240	110	9	736	1,410	63	47	159	24	37	4	27	19	168	57	18	159	115	11	29	2	71	...	25	12	...	37	34
Total.. ...	234	24,718	1,498	14,474	938	266	2,943	1,568	93	76	176	52	51	4	34	130	172	331	18	207	202	26	79	5	93	35	25	12	10	174	101
GRAND TOTAL.....	3,294	1,27,143	25,007	2,31,657	6,401	2,443	50,726	46,409	2,840	2,031	4,245	5,661	3,533	174	1,223	1,703	6,625	4,348	363	5,070	5,020	555	2,661	323	2,156	513	362	553	1,319	3,018	1,539

APPENDIX XXXIII.

Statement showing the distribution of pupils in the various institutions according to the occupation of their parents or guardians 1098 M.E.—(concld.)

Institutions.	Nurses and midwives.	Astrologers.	Contractors.	Students.	Document Writers.	Tree climbers.	Masons.	House management.	Embroidery makers.	Binders.	Tea-makers.	Hotel keepers and Bread makers.	Private clerks.	Bankers and money lenders.	Company Servants.	Pensioners.	Musicians and (Bhagavathers)	Artists, Painters, &c.	Printers and Compositors.	Stamp vendors.	Journalists and Press Managers.	Shoe makers.	Garland makers	Lime makers.	Umbrella makers.	Motor drivers.	Tin workers.	Rattan workers.	Parpadam makers.	Carvers.	Palace servants.	Beggers.	Missionaries.	Planters.	No occupation.	Others unclassified.
A. Departmental.																																				
Arts College ...	...	1	6	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	19	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	1	1	29
Training College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	72	...
English Schools	...	3	42	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	27	...	7	1	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	73
Vernacular Schools.	1	74	81	27	144	256	125	195	7	...	...	3	62	...	39	11	11	11	2	2	1	1	...	15	15	14	2	16	1	1	...	...	...	...	2,210	222
Total.....	1	78	132	30	158	256	125	196	7	1	5	3	91	...	56	61	14	12	2	2	9	1	...	15	15	14	2	16	1	1	12	1	12	1	2,156	324
B. Aided.																																				
Arts College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
Technical Do.	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	2
Others	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	93	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English Schools	...	1	65	120	7	192	356	140	176	...	6	6	1	113	...	...	...	6	14	2	2	2	17	...	33	38	1	...	1	...	1	141	...	...	10	94
Vernacular Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	1	200	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,880	388
Total.....	1	72	151	7	192	356	140	176	...	6	6	50	1	206	...	1	...	6	14	2	2	2	17	...	33	38	1	...	1	...	1	141	...	...	1,991	49
C Unaided.																																				
Arts College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	16
Technical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	93
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English Schools	...	...	...	9	...	...	11	10	10	...	...	...	...	70	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	158
Vernacular Schools	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	17
Total.....	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	10	10	...	...	...	...	70	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	284
GRAND TOTAL.....	2	150	294	37	350	626	275	382	7	7	55	1	367	5	60	61	20	26	6	4	14	21	1	18	51	15	2	17	1	5	153	1	12	1	4,661	1,099

APPENDIX XXXIV.

Abstract of Gross Expenditure on Education for the years 1097 and 1098 M. E.

No.	Items.	Amount. 1097 Rs.	1097 Rs.	1098 Rs.	1098 Rs.
I	*Controlling Agencies :—*				
	(*a*) Direction ...	30,921		36,846	
	(*b*) Inspection ...	1,52,030	1,82,951	1,43,134	1,79,980
II	*Collegiate Education :—*				
	(*a*) H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum ...	1,55,686		1,57,488	
	(*b*) Do. for Women Do.	24,353		33,035	
	(*c*) Training College, Trivandrum...	62,036		56,517	
	(*d*) Maintenance grant to Private Colleges ...	1,000		2,000	
	(*e*) Scholarships in Private Colleges and grant on stipends ...	3,213		3,694	
	(*f*) Appliances grant ...	...		...	
	(*g*) Furniture grant ...	...		900	
	(*h*) Building grant ...	...	2,46,288	...	2,53,634
III	*English School Education :—*				
	(*a*) Departmental Schools ...	5,28,923		5,32,688	
	(*b*) Maintenance grant to Private Schools ...	30,673		35,300	
	(*c*) Building grant to Do. ...	9,056		7,652	
	(*d*) Special grant to Do. for Educational appliances ...	1,636		1,601	
	(*e*) Do. for furniture ...	521		960	
	(*f*) Do. on stipends to teachers...	5,099		4,253	
	(*g*) Do. to particular classes ...	247	5,76,155	2,019	5,84,473
IV	*Vernacular School Education:—*				
	(*a*) Departmental Schools ...	14,35,528		14,52,784	
	(*b*) Maintenance grant to Private Schools ...	5,12,216		5,58,480	
	(*c*) Special grant for furniture ...	278		321	
	(*d*) Do. for buildings ...	...		...	
	Carried over				

APPENDIX XXXIV.

Abstract of Gross Expenditure on Education for the years 1097 and 1098 M. E.—(concluded.

No.	Items.	Amount. 1097 Rs.	1097 Rs.	1098 Rs.	1098 Rs.
	Brought forward.				
	(*e*) Special grant on stipends to teachers ...	7,358		7,924	
	(*f*) Do. to particular classes ...	1,352	19,56,732	2,020	20,21,529
V	*Special School Education :—*				
	(*a*) Reformatory ...	9,371		9,310	
	(*b*) Training Schools ...	40,044		41,285	
	(*c*) Sanskrit College ...	17,067		17,933	
	(*d*) Kunnatur Special School for Malayala Brahmins ...	6,519		6,745	
	(*e*) Maintenance grant to Private Schools ...	9,313		9,496	
	(*f*) Special grant to Do. for furniture.	400		...	
	(*g*) Do. building ...	...		...	
	(*h*) Do. on stipends to teachers...	...		...	
	(*i*) Do. to particular classes ...	...		...	
	(*j*) Do. to private Hostels ...	500	83,214	500	85,269
VI	*Miscellaneous :—*				
	(*a*) Caste Hindu Hostel ...	14,874		15,276	
	(*b*) Hostel for Women ...	8,161		8,456	
	(*c*) Text Book Committees ...	1,865		1,358	
	(*d*) Examination charges ...	56,625		50,882	
	(*e*) Educational Museum and Bureau ...	1,985		2,654	
	(*f*) Scholarships and Stipends ...	82,037		86,742	
	(*g*) Grants to Orphanages ...	2,181		2,096	
	(*h*) Government Book Depot ...	2,629		2,310	
	(*i*) Teachers' Provident Fund ...	1,476		2,324	
	(*j*) Refunds ...	690		...	
	(*k*) University Committee Office ...	68		4,097	
	(*l*) Grant to Reading Rooms and Libraries ...	1,262		1,125	
	(*m*) Music Board ...	176		...	
	(*n*) Vernacular Curricula and Educational Conference ...	444		...	
	(*o*) Maintenance grant to Hostels ...	1,507		2,325	
	(*p*) Headmasters' Conference ...	99		...	
	(*q*) Colouring and mounting taluq maps ...	940		550	
	(*r*) Expenditure in connection with the Prince of Wales' visit ...	2,451		258	
	(*s*) Peace medallions ...	477		...	
	(*t*) Scholarship Committee ...	...		45	
	(*u*) Conference of Assistant Inspectors and Headmasters of Vernacular Training Schools...	...	1,79,947	649	1,81,147
	Grand Total...		32,25,287		33,06,032

APPENDIX XXXV.

Statement of Receipts on Education for the years 1097 and 1098 M. E.

No.	Items.	Amount. 1097. Rs.	Amount. 1097. Rs.	Amount. 1098 Rs.	Amount. 1098 Rs.
I.	(*a*) H. H. The Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum ...	60,329	...	71,028	
	(*b*) Do. Do. for Women Do. ...	4,811	...	5,666	
	(*c*) Training College ... Do. ...	7,122	...	7,064	
			72,262		83,758
II.	English Schools	3,56,040	3,56,040	3,86,010	3,86,010
III.	Vernacular Schools	94,906	94,906	1,10,985	1,10,985
IV.	*Special Schools.*				
	(*a*) Reformatory	160	...	345	...
	(*b*) Training Schools	6,184	...	6,311	...
	(*c*) Sanskrit College	170	...	182	...
			6,514		6,838
V.	*Miscellaneous.*				
	(*a*) Caste Hindu Hostel	7,554	...	6,744	..
	(*b*) Hostel for Women	2,347	...	2,635	...
	(*c*) Examinations	67,640	...	65,387	...
	(*d*) Teachers' license fees	8,189	...	6,387	...
	(*e*) Government Book Depot	5,208	...	5,147	...
	(*f*) Other items	11,640		16,013	
			1,02,578	(1,02,313)	
	Less refunds ...		...	(108)	
	Total of Miscellaneous ...		1,02,578	(1,02,205)	
	Grand Total.....		6,32,300		6,89,796

APPENDIX XXXVI.

Classified abstract showing the Gross Expenditure, the Receipts and the Net Expenditure on Education for the years 1097 and 1098 M. E.

No.	Items.	1097. Departmental. Gross Expenditure.	1097. Departmental. Deduct Receipts.	1097. Departmental. Net Expenditure.	1097. Aided. Grant.	1097. Total. Gross Expenditure.	1097. Total. Deduct Receipts.	1097. Total. Net Expenditure.	1098. Departmental. Gross Expenditure.	1098. Departmental. Deduct Receipts.	1098. Departmental. Net Expenditure.	1098. Aided. Grant.	1098. Total. Gross Expenditure.	1098. Total. Deduct Receipts.	1098. Total. Net Expenditure.
1	Colleges ...	2,45,288	72,262	1,73,026	1,000	2,46,288	72,262	1,74,026	2,50,734	83,758	1,66,976	2,500	2,53,634	83,758	1,69,876
2	English Schools ...	5,28,923	3,56,040	1,72,883	47,232	5,76,155	3,56,040	2,20,115	5,32,688	3,86,010	1,46,678	51,785	5,84,473	3,86,010	1,98,463
3	Vernacular Schools ...	14,35,528	94,906	13,40,622	5,21,204	19,56,732	94,906	18,61,826	14,52,784	1,10,985	13,41,799	5,68,745	20,21,529	1,10,985	19,10,544
4	Special Schools ...	73,001	6,514	66,487	10,213	83,214	6,514	76,700	75,273	6,838	68,435	9,996	85,269	6,838	78,431
	Total.....	22,82,740	5,29,722	17,53,018	5,79,649	28,62,389	5,29,722	23,32,667	23,11,479	5,87,591	17,23,888	6,33,426	29,44,905	5,87,591	23,57,314
	Controlling Agencies...	1,82,951	...	1,82,951	...	1,82,951	...	1,82,951	1,79,980	...	1,79,980	...	1,79,980	...	1,79,980
	Miscellaneous ...	1,73,521	1,02,578	70,943	6,426	1,79,947	1,02,578	77,369	1,73,277	1,02,205	71,072	7,870	1,81,147	1,02,205	78,942
	Total.....	3,56,478	1,02,578	2,53 894	6,426	3,62,898	1,02,578	2,60,320	3,53,257	1,02,205	2,51,052	7,870	3,61,127	1,02,205	2,58,922
	Grand Total.....	26,39,212	6,32,300	20 06 912	5,86,075	32,25,287	6,32,300	25,92,987	26,64,736	6,89,796	19,74,940	6,41,296	33,06,032	6,89,796	26,16,236

APPENDIX XXXVII.

Statement of endowments made for educational purposes up to the end of 1098 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.	6,112	11	...	224	12	4	For 2 Scholarships.	H. H. the Maha Raja's College Trivandrum.
2	The Dewan Rama Rao Scholarship Do.	The late Mr. T. Rama Rao, Dewan of Travancore.	1,526	22	...	53	12	4	For one Scholarship.	Do.
3	The Victoria Jubilee Scholarship Do.	Mr. A. Raja Raja Varma, Mootha 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 Do.	Mr. K. Krishnan Pandalay, B. A., B. L. Bar-at-Law.	3,460	20	...	123	15	...	Do.	Do.
6	The Mitchell Memorial Scholarship Do.	Public Subscription.	5,811	27	7	288	27	...	For two Scholarships.	Do.
7	The Ramaiengar Scholarship Do.	Government.	6,107	4	...	218	1	...	For one Scholarship.	Do.
8	The Guruswami Nadar's Shastyabdapurthi Scholarship Fund	Mr. Guruswami Nadar, Abkari Contractor.	8,142	24	...	407	4	...	For two Scholarships.	Do.
9	The Anantaramier Scholarship Do.	The late Mr. S. Anantarama Iyer, Foussadari 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 invested is Bh. Rs. 1,50,000 for all charities together.
10	The Thangamma Memorial Scholarship Do.	Srimathi N. Chembagakutty Amma.	6,171	3	11	307	18	8	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 Do.	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 Wariar Do.	Do.	158	22	...	5	16	...	Do.	Do.

APPENDIX XXXVII.

Statement of endowments made for educational purposes up to the end of 1098 M. E.—(concld.)

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.	Do.	219	14	...	7	23	...	Do.	Do.
18	The Mahadeva Iyer's Good Conduct Do.	The late Mr. R. Mahadeva Iyer, B. A., Chief Secretary to Government.	1,221	12	...	61	2	...	For two Gold Pendants.	Do.
19	The Lepper Memorial Prize Do.	Public Subscription.	2,376	9	3	118	6	8	Do. Medals.	Do.
20	The Cullen's Prize Fund Do.	...	1,679	13	...	59	15	4	For a Prize.	o the best E.S.L.C. Holder of English Schools in the State.
21	The Luke Memorial Do.	By the Memorial Committee.	203	16	...	7	8	..	Do.	Sri Mulavilasom English School, Trivandrum.
22	The Regunatha Iyer Memorial Do.	Do.	407	4	...	14	7	...	Do.	Do.
23	The Shencottah Sri Moolam Shastyabdhapurthy Shattanadar English School Endowment Fund	Mr. S. Subramonya Karayalar.	25,546	12	...	1,323	6	...	For Opening Higher Forms.	Shencottah English High School.
24	Shashtyabdapurthi Medal Fund Do.	Staff and students of the Training College and the Model School, Trivandrum.	1,119	18	...	55	27	8	For two Medals.	Training College and Model School, Trivandrum.
25	Endowment for raising the Standard of the Kottarakara English School	Kottarakara High School Committee.	3,980	19	15	189	20	4	For opening Higher Forms.	Kottarakara English High School.
26	Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair Memorial Fund.	The people of Kothamangalam.	1,019	1	9	42	22	8	For a Gold Medal.	Kothamangalam English Middle School.
27	The Padmanabha Iyer Memorial Fund.	By the Memorial Committee.	712	14	...	24	26	4	For two Prizes.	The Kottar English High School.
28	The Shastyabdapurthy Memorial Fund.	The Lajnathul Mahomedia Association, Alleppey.	508	26	...	30	15	...	For two Gold Medals.	Alleppey Mahommedan English High School
29	The Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair Memorial Prize Fund.	By the people of Thazhakudy.	305	10	..	15	7	...	For a Prize.	Thazhakudy Vernacular Middle School.
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 Tampi's Shastyabdapoorthy Memorial Endowment.	Mr. T. Sankaran Tampy, Palace Manager.	..	...	...	574	2	...	For 7 Schlarships *i. e.* 3 at Bh. Rs. 5 each, 2 at Bh. Rs. 7 each and 2 at Bh. Rs. 9 each per mensem.	H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum and English High School, Chavara. The capital invested is Bh. Rs. 50,500 for all charities together.
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.	H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum and the Departmental Schools—English and Malayalam at Edapally.

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