

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
TRAVANCORE

FOR THE YEAR

1099 M. E.
1923-24 A. D.



PART I—REPORT
PART II—STATEMENTS

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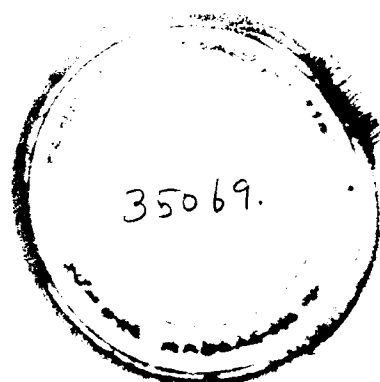
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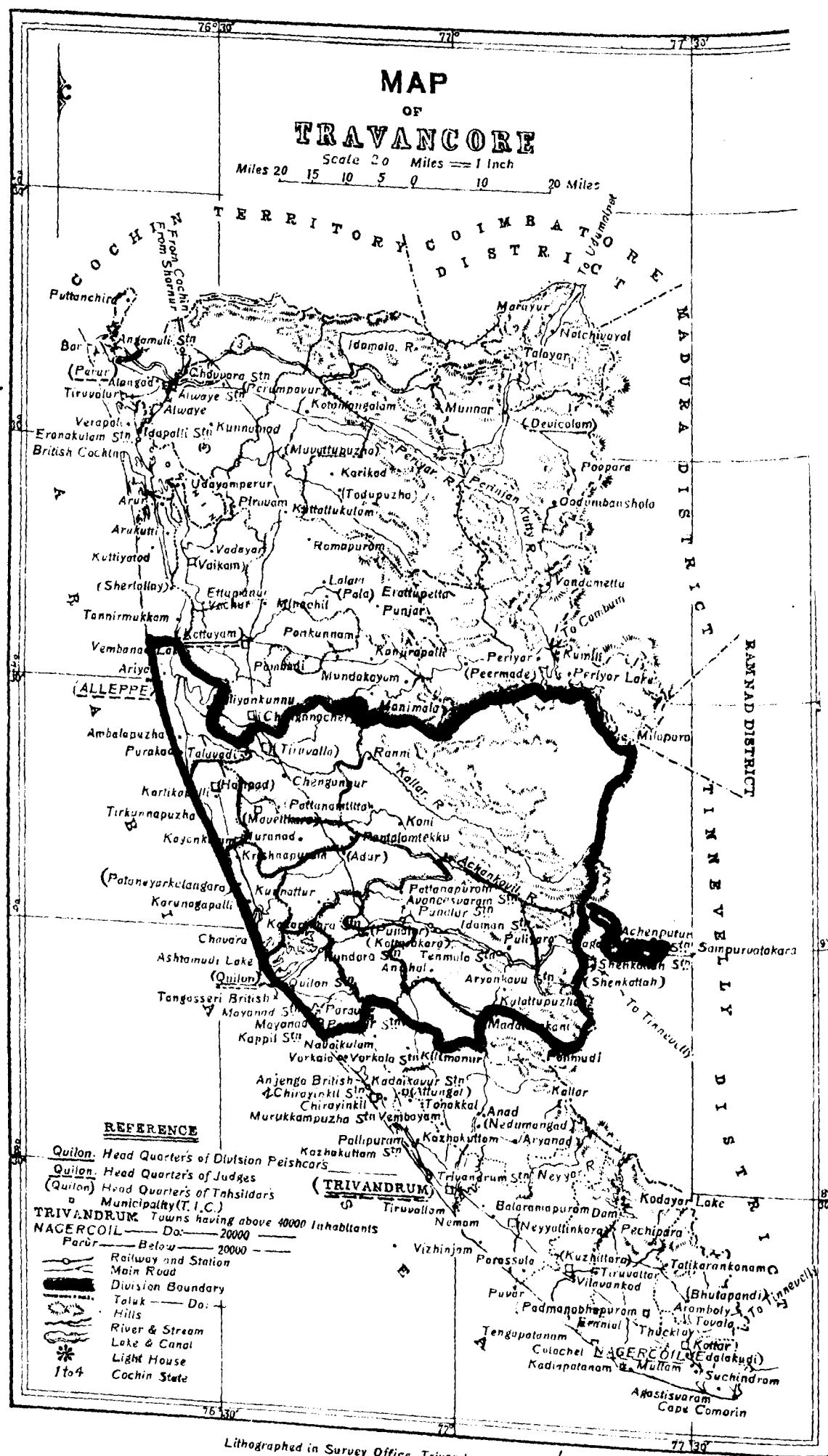
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PART I.—REPORT.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

TRAVANCORE (*Mal. Tiruvitankur*) occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula. It forms an irregular triangle, with its apex at Cape Comorin, and it is situated between $8^{\circ} 4'$ and $10^{\circ} 22'$ North Latitude and between $76^{\circ} 13'$ and $77^{\circ} 38'$ East Longitude. It is bounded on the north by the State of Cochin and the British District of Coimbatore, on the east by the British Districts of Madura and Tinnevely, and on the south and west by the Indian Ocean. Its extreme length from north to south is 174 miles, its extreme breadth 75 miles, and its area 7,625 square miles. Over one-half of the total area is covered by hills and forests. A large variety of timber trees, such as teak, black-wood, ebony, jack, *anjili*, etc., grow in the forests. The elephant, the tiger, the leopard, the bison, the sambur and a variety of small game are also to be found. The South-West Monsoon begins about the middle of Edavam (May-June). The rainfall is generally heavy, accompanied by thunderstorms. The North-East Monsoon commences in the month of Tulam (October-November). From February to May the heat is intense and oppressive. Rice, fish and tapioca are the staple food of the people.

2. The early history of Travancore is in great part traditional; but there is little doubt that His Highness the Maha Raja is the representative of the *Chera* dynasty, one of the three great Hindu dynasties which exercised sovereignty at one time in Southern India. The petty chiefs who had subsequently set up as independent rulers within the State were all subdued, and the whole country, as at present constituted, was consolidated and brought under one rule by Maha Raja Martanda Varma (1729-1758). The English first settled at Anjengo, a few miles to the north of Trivandrum, and built a factory there in 1684. In the wars in which the East India Company were engaged in Madura and Tinnevely in the middle of the 18th century, the Travancore State gave assistance to the British authorities. Travancore was reckoned as one of the staunchest allies of the British Power and was accordingly included in the Treaty made in 1784 between the East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore. In view to the protection of the State from possible inroads by Tippu, an arrangement was come to in 1788 with the Honourable the East India Company, and in 1795 a formal treaty was concluded, by which the Company agreed to protect Travancore from all foreign enemies. In 1805 the annual subsidy to be paid by Travancore was fixed at eight lakhs of British rupees.

3. His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapathi Manney Sultan Maha Raja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsheer Jang, Maha Raja of Travancore, was born on the 7th November 1912 and ascended the *Masnad* on the 1st September 1924. Owing to the minority of His Highness the Maha Raja, Her Highness Sri Padmanabha Sevini Vanchi Dharma Vardhini Raja Rajeswari Maha Rani Sethu Lekshmi Bai (born 19th November 1895) assumed charge of the Raj as Regent on behalf of the Maha Raja on the 1st September 1924. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 19 guns. The *Marumakkathayam* law governs the succession to the State. Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent and the Junior Maha Rani of Travancore, Sethu Parvathi Bai (born 8th November 1896) were adopted into the family on the 31st August 1900. His Highness the Maha Raja is the eldest son of the Junior Maha Rani. A daughter was born to the Junior Maha Rani on the 17th September 1916 and a second son on the 22nd March 1922. A daughter was born to Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent on the 30th December 1923.

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 kudiyaans of land, the annual value of which is not less than Rs. 5, those who are assessed in a municipality to land or building tax of not less than Rs. 3, and in the town of Trivandrum of not less than Re. 1, or professional tax of any amount, those who are assessed to income-tax, all graduates of recognised Universities who are not undergoing a course of instruction in a recognised institution, and all discharged, retired or pensioned officers of the Nayar Brigade, or His Majesty's Army or Navy are eligible for the exercise of the franchise in the general constituencies, provided that they are not of unsound mind as judged by a competent court of law and are not under twenty-one years of age. Women are placed on a footing of complete equality with men in the matter of both electorship and membership.

5. To afford to the people an opportunity of expressing direct to 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. The 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 Devicolum 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 revenue 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 previous 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. 1099 (August 1923–August 1924).

The close of the year witnessed the lamented demise of His Highness Sir Rama Varma, Honorary Colonel, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., the late Maha Raja of Travancore, His Highness having departed this life at 11·50 p. m. on the 7th August 1924 after a long and illustrious reign of thirty-nine years. Sixty-six minute guns corresponding to the age of His Highness were fired from the Northern Fort Gate. The flags at the ports were hoisted half-mast high. All public offices and institutions were closed and all business suspended for three days as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. The funeral obsequies were performed the next morning in the presence of a vast concourse of deeply sorrowing people. Messages of condolences were received by the Ruling Family from almost every part of the world, including messages from His Majesty the King Emperor, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India and His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

His Highness the late Maha Raja was succeeded on the musnad by his great-grand nephew, His Highness Rama Varma, the Elaya Raja, who had already been recognised by the Government of India as the lawful heir to the throne. The installation of His Highness took place on the 1st September 1924. His Highness being a minor, Her Highness the Senior Rani, the Senior Female member of the Ruling Family, was recognised by the Government of India as Regent and installed as such on the same date. Her Highness accordingly assumed charge of the Raj on behalf of His Highness the Maha Raja during His Highness' minority.

On the occasion of the Installation, Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, C. I. E., I. C. S., the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, announced that His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to bestow the title of Maha Rani as a personal distinction on Her Highness the Regent and also on the Junior Rani.

2. With effect from the 1st October 1923, all the five Indian States in the Madras Presidency viz., Travancore, Cochin, Pudukottai, Banganapalli and Sandur, were brought into direct political relations with the Government of India through an Agent to the Governor-General of India with headquarters at Trivandrum.

3. At the invitation of His Highness the late Maha Raja, His Excellency the right Honorable Lord Willingdon G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. B. E., Governor of Madras, paid a private visit to the State early in October 1923. Leaving Bolghatty at 2 p. m. on the 3rd October 1923, His Excellency and party arrived at Trivandrum at 12 noon on the 4th October. At 2·45 p. m. on the 4th October His Highness paid a visit to His Excellency. His Highness entertained His Excellency at a banquet at Kanakakunnu Palace on the same night at 8·15 p. m. At 11 a. m. on the following day, His Excellency visited the preliminary exhibition held in Trivandrum in connection with the British Empire Exhibition. There was a garden party at the Residency between 4·30 and 6 p. m. the same evening, after which His Excellency left Trivandrum by special train at 11 p. m.

4. Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent gave birth to a daughter, Princess Utram Tirunal, which happy event took place on the 30th December 1923/15th Dhanu 1099.

(2)

CHAPTER II.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

5. The following is a summary of the financial transactions of the State for the year 1099 :—

Revenue and Receipts	Rs.
Opening Balance	1,99,54,282
	70,84,734
Total	2,70,39,016
Expenditure (ordinary)	
Do. not charged to Revenue	1,95,48,166
Closing Balance	16,289
	74,74,561
Total	2,70,39,016

[The above figures do not include debt and remittance transactions.]

The revised estimate of revenue for 1099 was Rs. 200½ lakhs. It was feared that the actuals would fall far short of the estimate on account of the disastrous floods which occurred in the last month of the year and caused, besides widespread distress to the people of Central and North Travancore, considerable dislocation of business in the affected areas. However, the revenue actually realised was Rs. 199½ lakhs, i. e., it fell short of anticipations by only Rs. 1 lakh. Under expenditure, the actuals were only Rs. 195½ lakhs as against the revised estimate of Rs. 197 lakhs. The net result of these variations was that the revenue surplus of the year amounted to over Rs. 4 lakhs as against the estimated surplus of Rs. 3½ lakhs. The net surplus of the year was Rs. 3,89,827 after taking into account the capital expenditure of Rs. 16,289 incurred on the Quilon-Trivandrum Railway during the year. In the result, the Government balance rose from Rs. 70,84,734 to Rs. 74,74,561 at the close of the year.

6. The assets and liabilities of the State, as they stood at the close of 1099 are given below :—

Liabilities.	Assets.
i. Devaswom Fund	i. Cash Balance
ii. Savings Bank Deposits	ii. Investments of Surplus
iii. Deposits of Service and other Funds	(a) In Government of India Paper
iv. Sinking Fund	(b) In shares of Companies
v. Departmental and other deposits	(c) In short term Fixed Deposits in the Imperial Bank of India
vi. Accounts with Foreign States	iii. Sinking Fund Investments (in Government of India Securities)
vii. Loans	iv. Bullion Account
viii. Remittances	v. Advances
Total	vi. Coinage Account
Add Government Closing Balance	vii. Departmental Balances
Total	viii. Suspense
	ix. Stock
	Total

It will be seen from the above that the Government Assets amounted to Rs. 1,93,65,378 and the liabilities to Rs. 1,18,90,817 resulting in a credit balance of Rs. 74,74,561. It has however to be mentioned that the investments in Government of India Paper under Assets include 3½% and 3% securities to the extent of B. Rs. 38,91,100 and B. Rs. 12,00,600, respectively, at their face value. If these be written down to their current market price, there will be a reduction of about B. Rs. 19 lakhs under Assets. The above statement does not include the Capital Liability of the State to the end of March 1924, amounting to B. Rs. 1,35,64,188 on account of the Quilon-Shencottah Railway. Nor does it include under Assets the Capital Outlay incurred on the extension of the Railway from Quilon to Trivandrum amounting to Rs. 54,04,173 to the close of the year under report, or the Investment on the Kodayar Irrigation Project, amounting to Rs. 80,74,749.

The railway liability referred to above is due for discharge in 1945. To enable the Government to do this, a sinking fund has been created which amounted to Rs. 32,96,962 at the close of 1099. The fund is almost wholly invested in Government of India securities and it is estimated that at the present rate of accumulation of the fund, it will be possible to redeem the liability when it falls due.

REVENUE.

7. The following statement compares the revenue and receipts of 1099 with the actuals of the preceding year :—

No.	Head.	Accounts 1098.	Accounts 1099.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue	42,53,057	43,04,075	51,018	...
2	Taxes on income	5,01,865	5,45,293	43,428	...
3	Salt	21,59,264	23,34,290	1,75,026	...
4	Excise	44,38,411	42,46,817	...	1,91,594
5	Customs	23,75,726	22,76,880	...	98,846
6	Forest	11,29,376	12,78,945	1,49,569	...
7	Stamp	24,70,399	23,87,431	...	82,968
8	Registration	6,83,691	6,74,541	...	9,150
9	Interest	3,98,899	4,00,965	2,066	...
10	Education	6,89,796	7,22,874	33,078	...
11	Public Works (including Maramath and Productive Irrigation works—net receipts)	1,78,109	3,01,038	1,22,929	...
12	Railways—Net receipts	—1,01,095	40,191	1,41,286	...
	Gross receipts	2,97,600	2,99,799	...	...
13	Anchal { Deduct working expenses	3,47,718	3,26,439	...	...
	Net receipts	—50,118	—26,640	23,478	...
14	Other Receipts comprising H. H. The Maha Raja'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	4,59,767	4,67,582	7,815	...
	Total Receipts	1,95,87,147	1,99,54,282	7,49,693	3,82,558
	Net Increase	...	3,67,135	3,67,135	...

It will be seen from the above that the gross revenue rose from Rs. 1,95,87,147 in 1098 to Rs. 1,99,54,282 in 1099, or by Rs. 3,67,135. The principal variations responsible for the result are explained below :—

Land Revenue.—There was an increase of Rs. 51,018 under Land Revenue due chiefly to better collections under arrears.

Taxes on Income.—The excess of Rs. 43,428 was the net result of increases under Income derived from salaries, from business and other sources counterbalanced by an excess under refunds which are deducted from the gross receipts.

Salt.—The income from salt in 1099 exceeded the receipts in 1098 by Rs. 1,75,026. This was mainly due to increased revenue realised under duty on salt, duty at the rate of B. Rs. 2-8-0 per maund having been recovered for 6½ months in 1099 against 5½ months in the previous year.

Excise.—There was a fall of Rs. 1,91,594 under Excise revenue. The bulk of the decrease was under duty on tobacco and this was chiefly due to the fact that in 1098 the sale of tobacco was abnormally high, there having been an excess sale of 1411 candies in that year over the sales of 1097.

Customs.—There was a fall of Rs. 98,846 under Customs revenue. This was almost entirely in the month of Karkatakam 1099 and it was due to the dislocation of trade on account of the floods in that month.

Forest.—The receipts from Forests in the year under report were better than those in 1098 by Rs. 1,49,569 and it was due to a comparatively larger demand for and sale of timber than in the previous year.

Stamps.—There was a fall of Rs. 82,963 in the revenue under Stamps. This was due to the fact that in 1098 there was a special receipt of Rs. 60,000 under Stamp duty in connection with the transfer of certain Planters' Estates.

Education.—The receipts exceeded those of 1098 by Rs. 33,078 which was due to the bifurcation of His Highness the Maharaja's College into the College of Science and the College of Arts and also to the opening of higher classes in existing schools during 1099.

Public Works.—The increase of Rs. 1,22,929 under this group head was due to the following causes:—

(1) Increased receipts from tolls on roads and bridges under P. W. proper;

(2) less working expenses, under Protective Irrigation works, which are deducted from the gross receipts; and

(3) a deduction in the accounts for the first time in 1099 of a sum of Rs. 33,000 under the Kodayar Irrigation-Working expenses on account of old maintenance charges incurred in pre-project days by debit to Protective Irrigation. In the past years the amount was deducted only in the Pro-forma account of the project and no account adjustment was made.

Railways—Net receipts.—Against a loss of Rs. 1,01,095 in 1098 on account of the working of the Railway from Shencottah to Trivandrum, there was a net receipt of Rs. 40,191 in 1099, thus making up an excess receipt of Rs. 1,41,286 over that of the previous year. The gain in 1099 was due to reduction in working expenses and interest charges. The saving under the latter was due to the renewal of the debentures raised in England in connection with the capital liability on account of the Shencottah-Quilon Railway, at a lower rate of interest. The bulk of these debentures now bears interest only at 4 per cent. per annum as against six per cent. previously.

Anchor—Net receipts.—The working of this department resulted in a loss of Rs. 26,640 in 1099 as against Rs. 50,118 in 1098. The reduction in the net loss was mostly due to the fact that there was a substantial saving in the cost of stationery supplied to the department in 1099.

8. The gross expenditure of the year 1099 under the various heads, is compared in the following statement with that in 1098:—

No.	Head.	Accounts, 1098 Rs.	Accounts, 1099 Rs.	Increase, Rs.	Decrease, Rs.
1	Land Revenue and Taxes on Income	10,43,161	10,56,436	13,275	..
2	Salt, Excise and Customs	5,10,410	5,55,702	45,292	..
3	Forest	7,74,001	7,08,034	..	65,967
4	Stamps	57,393	74,363	16,970	..
5	Registration	2,63,896	2,64,107	211	..
6	Interest on debt and other obligations	2,19,215	2,37,253	18,038	..
7	Payment towards Sinking Fund	2,40,171	1,61,600	..	78,571
8	The Subsidy, the Palace and General Administration	23,44,668	23,13,173	..	31,495
9	Administration of Justice	10,48,803	10,59,238	10,435	..
10	Military, Police and Jail Departments	10,79,246	10,77,398	..	1,848
11	Education	33,06,032	35,21,497	2,15,465	..
12	Agriculture and Fisheries	1,95,564	1,84,221	..	11,343
13	Industries	1,49,068	1,46,202	..	2,866
14	Medical and Sanitary	8,37,689	7,74,009	..	63,680
15	Devaswoms	4,51,641	8,62,977	4,11,336	..
16	State Charities	3,41,578	3,36,228	..	5,350
17	Public Works (including Protective Irrigation, Maramath and Irrigation)—Capital Account	26,84,211	30,28,847	3,44,636	..
18	Pensions of all kinds and gratuities	8,68,220	9,25,480	57,260	..
19	Other expenditure (including Ports, Currency and Mint, Stationery and Printing, Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments, Miscellaneous Political expenditure and Miscellaneous)	8,11,747	6,61,401	..	1,50,346
20	Contribution to Devaswom Fund	16,00,000	16,00,000	..	..
21	Railways—Capital Expenditure	82,941	16,289	..	66,652
	Total Expenditure	1,89,09,655	1,95,64,455	11,32,918	4,78,118
	Net Increase	..	6,54,800	6,54,800	..

It will be seen from the above statement that the gross expenditure of the State including the Capital Expenditure on the Quilon-Trivandrum Railway which is not charged to Revenue, was Rs. 1,95,64,455 against Rs. 1,89,09,655 or Rs. 6,54,800 more than that of the preceding year. The principal variations which brought about this result are explained below.

Salt, Excise and Customs.—There was an increase of Rs. 45,292 in the expenditure controlled by the Excise Commissioner over that in 1098 and it was due to larger expenditure incurred in 1099 under 'Transport charges of salt.'

Forest.—The expenditure on this department was Rs. 65,967 less than what it was in the previous year and it was due partly to reduced outlay on the working down of timber and partly also to the abolition of the Forest College from the beginning of the year.

Payment towards Sinking Fund.—The amount of annual contribution to the sinking fund created for the discharge of the State's liability on account of the Shencottah-Quilon Railway was B. Rs. 2 lakhs and was calculated as sufficient, if allowed to accumulate at 3½ per cent per annum compound interest, to discharge, in 1945, a liability of nearly Rs. 118 lakhs which was the amount of the liability in 1088 M. E., when the sinking fund was started. The amount of this liability, however, rose to Rs. 132 lakhs nearly in 1097 owing to the purchase of new rolling stock for the line. It was decided in 1098 that from the year 1099, the amount to be annually contributed as well as the interest on the existing securities purchased for the fund should be annually invested in securities yielding not less than 5 per cent. interest per annum and that in case it was not possible to get 5 per cent on the investments, the difference should be made good from the general revenues. Calculating on this basis, it was found that the annual contribution to the sinking fund may be reduced from B. Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 1½ lakhs. This accounts for the decrease of Rs. 78,571 under this head in 1099.

The Subsidy, the Palace and General Administration.—The expenditure in 1099 was Rs. 31,495 less than that in 1098. The saving was mainly due to the fact that there was no tour of His Highness the late Maharaja outside the State in 1099.

Education.—This department spent Rs. 2,15,465 more in 1099 than in 1098. Increases occur chiefly under

(i) Collegiate Education	...	Rs. 28,675
(ii) English School Education	...	Rs. 40,953
(iii) Vernacular School Education	...	Rs. 64,260
(iv) Miscellaneous (Grant-in-aid etc.)	...	Rs. 82,571

The increase under (i) was due to the bifurcation of His Highness the Maha Raja's College into the College of Science and the College of Arts towards the close of the year 1099. The expansion of English and vernacular education and the payment of larger amounts to private institutions as grant-in-aid account for the increased expenditure under the other heads.

Medical and Sanitary.—The saving was almost entirely under 'Purchase of European medicines, surgical instruments &c.'

Devaswoms.—The increase of Rs. 4,11,336 was due to the expenditure on the murajapam ceremony of 1099.

Public Works including Maramat etc.—The increase occurred chiefly under the following items :—

(1) Buildings, communications etc.	...	Rs. 1,63,475
(2) Construction of a Palace at Delhi	...	Rs. 1,21,759
(3) Protective Irrigation	...	Rs. 60,016

Pensions and gratuities.—The excess expenditure under this group was Rs. 57,260 and it was mainly due to the retirement of a large number of high paid officers towards the latter half of the year 1098.

Other expenditure.—Under this group comprising several minor departments there was a reduction in expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1,50,346. This was chiefly the net result of a saving of Rs. 2½ lakhs under Stationery and Printing, cost of stationery for public departments and an excess expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh under Miscellaneous, mostly on account of the charges incurred by the State in connection with the Imperial Exhibition in London.

Railways—Capital Expenditure.—A sum of Rs. 16,289 alone was spent in 1099 on account of Capital Charges on the Quilon-Trivandrum Railway against Rs. 82,941 spent in 1098 showing reduced expenditure of Rs. 66,652.

(7)

CHAPTER III.

MAIN HEADS OF REVENUE

LAND REVENUE.

9. *Personnel.*—Mr. S. C. H. Robinson held charge of the office of the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner throughout the year.

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 1098 and 1099 :—

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.	Receipts from the Survey and Land Records departments.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
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
1099	19,42,752	16,65,349	1,33,282	1,23,787	51,067	3,93,064	1,67,159	11,662	44,88,122	7,863	44,80,259

There was an increase of Rs. 2,582 under wet lands, Rs. 14,743 under garden and dry lands, Rs. 81,415 under kudichika, Rs. 76,920 under sanchayam and Rs. 1,316 under survey and land records receipts. The demand under 'sale of Government lands' and 'miscellaneous' showed a decrease to the extent of Rs. 17,233 and Rs. 56,469, respectively. The increase of Rs. 17,325 under wet, garden and dry lands was the net result of the deductions of 1098 and the additions of 1099. The net increase 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 7,955 acres, against 7,659 acres in 1098. The permanent increase to the ayacut revenue due to new registries was Rs. 19,782, against Rs. 9,807 in 1098. The increases under 'kudichika' and 'sanchayam' were chiefly due to the changes effected during the year in the budget classification of land revenue receipts. Arrears of prohibitory assessment which, under the old classification, were being credited under 'miscellaneous,' have been brought under 'kudichika' as per the new classification. Similarly, receipts from markets which were also being included under 'miscellaneous' are now shown under 'sanchayam revenue.' This change of classification also accounts for the decrease under 'Miscellaneous.' The decrease under sale of Government lands occurred in the Kottayam and Devicolum Divisions. There was an increase of Rs. 2,869 in the amount written off during the year. In the result, the net demand showed an increase of Rs. 1,00,405 in 1099, 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 1098 :—

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.
1098	1,33,559	43,79,854	45,13,412	46,972	42,58,276	43,05,248	31,964	15,587	47,551	54,622	1,05,991	1,60,613
1099	1,60,613	44,80,259	46,40,872	83,217	42,63,571	43,46,788	48,941	11,139	60,080	28,455	2,05,549	2,34,004

* Revised figures.

The total collections during the year as per the departmental accounts amounted to Rs. 43,46,788, against the audited figure of the Account Office, viz., Rs. 43,57,525. The Account Office figure thus shows an excess of Rs. 10,737 over the departmental figure. The difference appears mainly under 'adjustment on account of paddy', being Rs. 7,209. The rest of the amount represents the differences under various other heads. The Land Revenue Commissioner has been requested to submit a special report to Government explaining the differences in full and to take sustained action to have them reconciled and adjusted. Taking the departmental figures for purposes of comparison, it is seen that, of the total collections, Rs. 83,217 was under 'arrears' and Rs. 42,63,571 under 'current revenue,' against Rs. 46,972 and Rs. 42,58,276 respectively in 1098. The percentage of collection under current demand fell from 97.22 in 1098 to 95.16 in 1099. The percentage of collection under arrears, however, was 51.81, against 35.17 in 1098. There was thus a marked improvement in the collection of arrears as compared with 1098. Taking arrears and current revenue together, the percentage of collection was 93.66, against 95.39 in 1098. All the Divisions contributed to the fall in the collection work during the year, the fall in the Kottayam Division being marked. The Land Revenue Commissioner has been requested to see that the collection work improves in the year 1100. The total pending balance at the end of the year rose from Rs. 1,60,613 to Rs. 2,34,004 or by Rs. 73,391. Of the total balance, Rs. 40,847 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. 5,378 had to be remitted or written off, but, before sanction could be accorded, the year had closed. Rs. 29,885 accrued towards the close of the year in respect of which no coercive action could be taken during the year itself. A sum of Rs. 4,639 was collected after the closing day of the year. For the realisation of the rest of the balance, amounting to Rs. 1,53,255, steps under the Revenue Recovery Regulation were in various stages of progress at the close of the year. The collections during the last month of the year were comparatively poor, owing to the unprecedented heavy floods and this fact accounts to some extent for the fall in the percentage of collection and the increase in the unrecovered balance at the end of the year. Compared with the year 1098, the amount remitted also showed an increase, being Rs. 60,080, against Rs. 47,551 in 1098.

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.
1098	2,79,722	14,08,977	5,945	1,04,292	486	4,448	687	18,337	1,173	22,805
1099	5,17,178	18,93,010	9,363	1,18,203	760	4,463	761	15,210	1,521	19,853

Compared with the previous year, the number of cases in which demand notices were issued during 1099 and the amount involved rose from 2,79,722 cases to 5,17,178 cases and from Rs. 14,08,977 to Rs. 18,93,010. There was an increase in the number of cases and the amount involved under distraint of movables and attachment of immovables also. Under 'sale of movable properties,' the figures show a rise both in the number of cases and in the amount involved, but under sale of immovables, though there was a small rise in the number of cases, the value of property brought to sale showed a decline. The total value of movables and immovables sold in auction was only .46 per cent. of the total collections for the year, against .52 per cent in 1098.

13. *Revenue cases.*—The following statement shows particulars of the revenue cases disposed of by the Division and taluk officers during the years 1098 and 1099 :—

No.	Nature of cases.	No. for disposal including the previous year's balance.		Disposal.				No. of cases pending at the end of the year.	
		1098	1099	No. disposed of.		Percentage of disposal.		1098	1099
				1098	1099	1098	1099		
1	Applications for Cardamom lands	42	29	15	23	35.71	79.31	27	6
2	Puduvai cases (including cases under the Waste Land Rules.)	23,633	27,079	12,569	16,158	53.18	59.66	11,064	10,921
3	Karampathippu cases	332	415	166	284	50.00	68.43	166	131
4	Escheat cases	18	17	4	10	22.22	58.82	14	7
5	Cases under the Land Conservancy Regulation	17,696	24,456	14,433	20,333	81.56	83.14	3,263	4,123
6	Cases under the Land Acquisition Regulation	672	499	411	319	61.16	63.93	261	180
7	Transfer of Registry cases	97,239	1,41,566	48,362	1,06,798	49.73	75.44	48,877	34,768

The applications for cardamom lands were exclusively in the Devicolum Division. Only 2 applications were received during the year. Including these, the total number of applications for disposal was 29, of which as many as 23 were disposed of, against 15 in 1098.

The number of puduvai cases for disposal during the year was 27,079, against 23,633 in 1098. There was thus an increase of 3,446 cases as compared with the previous year. 16,158 cases were disposed of during the year, against 12,569 in 1098, the percentage of disposal being 59.66 against 53.18. 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 7,938 cases, followed by Quilon with 4,897 cases, Kottayam 3,091 cases and Devicolum 232 cases. The number of cases left pending at the end of the year was 10,921. The largest pendency was in the Quilon Division, viz., 5,265, and Trivandrum, Kottayam and Devicolum Divisions followed in order with 3,630, 1,943 and 83 cases, respectively. Among the applications for puduvai lands, 1,990 were from members of the depressed classes. Of these, 1,190 applications were disposed of, leaving a balance of 800 at the end of the year. The total area assigned during the year to members of the depressed classes was 418 acres.

The number of karampathippu cases for disposal during the year was 415, against 332 in 1098, of which 284 were disposed of, against 166 in 1098. There was a perceptible increase in the percentage of disposal also. Of the 131 cases pending, 84 were in the Kottayam Division, 28 in Quilon and 19 in Trivandrum.

Under escheat, there were 17 cases for disposal, of which 10 cases were disposed of during the year, the corresponding figures for 1098 being 18 and 4 respectively. The percentage of disposal rose from 22.22 in 1098 to 58.82 during the year.

The number of cases under the Land Conservancy Regulation for disposal was, 24,456, against 17,696 in 1098, of which 20,333 cases were disposed of, against 14,433 in 1098, leaving a balance of 4,123 cases, against 3,263 in 1098. Both in the number of cases for disposal and in the number disposed of there was an increase of 6,760 and 5,900 cases respectively. The percentage of disposal was 83.14, against 81.56 in 1098. All the Divisions contributed to the increase in the disposal. The largest disposal was in the Trivandrum Division with 7,948 cases. Quilon, Kottayam and Devicolum followed in order with 7,075, 5,247 and 63 cases respectively. The pendency at the close of the year showed however an increase by 860 cases as compared with the previous year. Of the pending cases, 1,804 were in the Trivandrum Division, 1,091 in the Quilon Division, 1,226 in the Kottayam Division and 2 in the Devicolum Division.

There were 499 cases for disposal under the Land Acquisition Regulation, of which 319 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 180 at the end of the year. The corresponding figures for 1098 were 672, 411 and 261 respectively. The percentage of disposal rose from 61.16 in 1098 to 63.93 in 1099. Of the 180 pending cases, 69 cases were in the Trivandrum Division, 55 in Kottayam, 54 in Quilon and 2 in Devicolum Divisions. Including the previous year's balance, the total amount of land compensation for disbursement during the year in all the divisions together was Rs. 1,52,147. Of this, a sum of Rs. 92,676 was actually disbursed, against Rs. 89,702 in 1098. The amount pending disbursement at the close of the year was Rs. 59,471, against Rs. 88,471 in 1098.

The number of transfer of registry cases for disposal rose from 97,239 in 1098 to 1,41,566. The number disposed of during the year was also higher viz., 1,06,798, against 48,362 in 1098. The percentage of disposal also rose to 75.44 from 49.73 in 1098. The number of cases disposed of by Tahsildars, Assistant Tahsildars and Taluk Head Accountants were 76,295, 2,271 and 28,232 respectively. The increase in disposal was marked during the year. This is partly due to the order of Government that pokkuvaravu may be effected on the basis of the areas mentioned in the documents of transfer and without actual survey and demarcation of the subdivisions on the ground and partly to the labours of the pokkuvaravu Special Officer appointed from the middle of the year to clear off the arrears of pokkuvaravu work, with a view to bring up the electoral rolls for the ensuing elections for the Legislative Council. It is seen from the reports received during the current year that the pokkuvaravu cases pending at the close of the year were disposed of by the close of Tulam 1100.

14. *Appeals.*—The number of revenue appeals for disposal by the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolum, and the Division Assistants was 1,617, against 925 in 1098. Of these, 1,262 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 355 cases, against 277 in 1098. The percentage of disposal was 78, against 70 in 1098. The disposal was largest in the Trivandrum Division, viz., 628, followed by Quilon 453, Kottayam 169 and Devicolum 12. The pendency at the close of the year was 164 in Trivandrum, 104 in Quilon, 83 in Kottayam and 4 in Devicolum Division. The number of appeals for disposal by the Land Revenue Commissioner during the year was 178, against 94 in 1098. Of these, 127 cases were disposed of, against 43 in 1098, leaving a balance of 51 cases at the end of the year as in 1098. The number of appeals and revision cases for disposal by the Dewan during the year was 120 of which 80 cases were disposed of, against 93 and 42, respectively, in 1098. There were 40 cases pending disposal at the close of the year, against 51 in 1098.

15. *Applications for agricultural loans.*—Including the previous year's balance there were 535 applications for disposal during the year, against 571 in 1098. The number of applications received during the year was 356, against 452 in 1098. Of the total number for disposal, 174 applications were sanctioned and 206 rejected, against 147 and 245, respectively, in 1098, leaving a balance of 155 at the close of the year, against 179 in 1098. The total amount of loans sanctioned to be granted during the year, was Rs. 1,27,892, against Rs. 92,534 in 1098. Judged by the amount of loans granted, Trivandrum stood first with Rs. 53,468. Quilon and Kottayam followed in order with Rs. 48,024, and Rs. 26,400 respectively. No loans were granted in the Devicolum Division. The corresponding figures for 1098 were Rs. 28,240, Rs. 27,069 and

Rs. 32,675 respectively. The amount of loans actually disbursed during the year was Rs. 1,17,327, against Rs. 86,711 in 1098.

16. *Tours of officers.*—(i) *Land Revenue Commissioner.*—The Land Revenue Commissioner was in camp for 147 days during the year, against 104 in 1098 and he inspected all the division cutcherries, all the offices of the Division Assistants, 29 taluk cutcherries and 12 pakuthi cutcherries.

(ii) *Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolum.*—The average touring of the Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolum, was 152 days, against 150 in 1098. As compared with the previous year, the touring work of the Dewan Peishkars of Trivandrum and Quilon and the Commissioner, Devicolum, showed a decline from 121, 185 and 157 to 103, 178 and 122 respectively. None of the Division Peishkars inspected all the taluks in their Divisions at least once. The Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, inspected 7 out of the 11 taluks, the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, 8 out of the 9 taluks and the Commissioner, Devicolum, 1 taluk, viz., Devicolum. The Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, did not inspect any taluk. He inspected 56 pakuthi cutcherries and the Dewan Peishkars of Quilon and Kottayam and the Commissioner, Devicolum, 72, 63 and 16 pakuthi cutcherries, respectively, during the year.

(iii) *Tahsildars.*—The average number of days per quarter during which the Tahsildars were in camp during the year was 48, against 52 in the year previous. All except the Tahsildars of Devicolum and Trivandrum were in camp for the prescribed number of days.

17. *Inspection and maintenance of State boundary marks.*—Tovala, Agastiswaram, Chirayinkil, Quilon, Shencottah, Shertalla, Vaikom, Muvattupuzha, Kunnatnad, Parur, Devicolum and Peermade are the taluks the State boundaries of which the respective Tahsildars have to inspect. The Tahsildars of Agastiswaram, Chirayinkil, Quilon, Shencottah, Muvattupuzha, Kunnatnad and Parur inspected the whole distance in their respective taluks. Portions of the State boundaries were inspected by the Tahsildars of Tovala, Vaikom and Devicolum. The Tahsildar, Peermade, has not furnished details of the distance inspected by him. The Tahsildar, Shertalla, failed to inspect the boundary in his taluk. The boundary marks were found intact in Chirayinkil and Quilon. Stones were found either missing or in unsound condition in the other taluks. Some encroachments were found out in Chirayinkil, Shencottah and Parur, and steps were in progress for removing them. The Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, inspected the State boundary bordering the Muvattupuzha taluk about 6½ miles in length in company with the Tahsildar. Portions of the State boundary in Shencottah and Devicolum taluks were inspected by the Land Revenue Commissioner. The other Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolum, did not do any work in this direction.

18. *Markets.*—There were 141 public markets, against 134 in 1098. The revenue realised by leasing out these markets amounted to Rs. 63,089, against Rs. 54,111 in 1098. The number of private markets at the beginning of the year was 264, of which 7 were closed during the year. 30 markets were newly opened. The total number of private markets at the close of the year was thus 287. A sum of Rs. 4,820 was secured as license fee during the year. The amount spent during the year for the improvement of markets was Rs. 9,398, against Rs. 7,215 in 1098.

19. *Conversion of dry lands into wet within the area commanded by the Kodayar Project.*—The total extent available for conversion was 25,614 acres. Of this, an extent of 547 acres was converted during 1099, against 629 acres in 1098. The total area converted up to the end of 1099 was 17,598 acres and the balance remaining for conversion at the end of the year was 8,016 acres, consisting of 8,000 acres of registered dry lands fit for conversion into wet lands, 13 acres of tank-beds and 3 acres of other porambokes.

20. *Jamabandy.*—The annual Jamabandy of all the pakuthies in all the taluks, except Karunagapalli, was conducted during 1099 and the Jamabandy of the latter taluk in Chingam 1100 only on account of the floods towards the close of the year.

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

(1) Rule 2 of the Rules for the preparation and issue of copies of records to parties from Revenue offices, passed under date the 26th July 1921, was amended, so as to regulate the preparation and grant of copies of maps, survey plans &c.

(2) Revised instructions were issued in the matter of leasing of trees standing in the premises of sirkar bungalows &c.

(3) Orders were issued on the reports of the committees appointed for the selection of swampy areas to be thrown open for cultivation from the reserved forests of the taluks of Peermade, Devicolum and Pathanapuram.

(4) Orders were issued to the effect that no joint inspection by the Revenue and P. W. officers need be done in the case of encroachments on minor roads and village roads and that it would be enough if a width of 40 feet is reserved to admit of their future improvement, the remaining portion being registered or otherwise dealt with at the discretion of Tahsildars.

(5) The court fee for applications for search of records was reduced from half a rupee to 2 chs.

(6) A. G. O. was issued laying down that reserved trees standing on lands assigned for tea or coffee cultivation will be sold to the owners at a flat rate of Rs. 35 per acre on the wooded portion in each grant, tentatively for 4 years commencing from 1099.

(7) All Taluk Head Accountants were invested with the power to conduct auction sales of immovable properties under the Revenue Recovery Regulation, at taluk head-quarters.

(8) The rates of valuation of reserved trees on puduval lands to be registered were further reduced.

(9) The rules relating to the Travancore Revenue Test Examination were amended.

(10) A notification was published laying down that all dues under land revenue should be taken to the pakuthi cutcherries by land-holders and that the practice of village officers going round to the houses of land-holders to collect such revenue should be discontinued.

(11) The Land Revenue Commissioner was empowered to hear and dispose of appeals against the decisions of Division Peishkars under the Viruthi Rules.

(12) Applications from co-operative societies registered under Regulation X of 1089 for assignment of Government lands were exempted from payment of court fees.

(13) A. G. O. was issued dispensing with sub-division of areas on the ground and preparation of sketches in all pokkuvaravu cases in which the documents of transfer contained a specification, in acres and cents, of the area conveyed. The Pokkuvaravu and the L. R. M. Rules were amended accordingly.

(14) The Dewan Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolum, were empowered to fine the Tahsildars under them to the extent of Rs. 5 at a time.

(15) Rule 26 of the rules for the sale of Government land for coffee or tea cultivation, dated 25th February 1923, relating to the recovery of value of reserved trees on lands granted under the above said rules was amended.

(16) Pallars were declared as a depressed class for purposes of concessional grants of land under Part V of the Puduvai Rules.

(17) All Taluk Head Accountants were declared *Ex-officio* wardens under the Weights and Measures Regulation and empowered to stamp weights and measures.

(18) The kist months for the Kanni crop were changed and fixed as Vrischikam and Dhanu, as a tentative measure for two years from 1100 M. E., in so far as the taluks in the Quilon Revenue Division are concerned.

(19) Rule 40 of the Puduvai Rules was amended and it was laid down that the *taram* assessment should not be altered by Tahsildars except with the sanction of the Dewan Peishkar or the Commissioner, Devicolum.

(20) Rules were issued under section 254 of the Municipal Regulation, V of 1095, and Section 7 of the Land Assignment Regulation, III of 1097, to regulate the transfer of Government lands to Municipal Councils.

(21) Rule 6 of the Rules regarding the destruction of records in the Division, Taluk and Village offices was amended.

(22) The issue of pattahs in pokkuvaravu cases was made optional.

(23) Standard forms were prescribed in the matter of correspondence between Tahsildars and heads of departments and other officers.

(24) The rules regarding the grant of remissions of land revenue were amended.

(25) Rule 24 of the Puduvai Rules regarding grant of land on concessional terms was amended to the effect that, in the case of co-operative societies composed exclusively of members of depressed classes, an extent not exceeding a maximum limit of 30 acres for a single society may be assigned to each society under the concessional terms.

(26) All Taluk Head Accountants were invested with the powers of a Tahsildar to sign written demands under the Revenue Recovery Regulation.

MAINTENANCE OF LAND RECORDS.

22. (i) *Staff*.—Mr. M. Raghava Iyengar, Assistant Superintendent of Survey, continued to be on deputation as Land Records Superintendent, during the year. He was in exclusive charge of land records work except for the period from 13th Edavam 1099 to the 28th Mithunam 1099, when he was absent on privilege leave. Mr. K. Govinda Kartha B. A., Office Assistant to the Superintendent of Survey, had charge of the work during this period. As in the year 1098, the field work was done under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Tahsildars. In view to remove the duality of control and to avoid needless delay in correspondence and ensure greater out-turn of work, the Assistant Tahsildars and their staff were ordered to work directly under the control of the Land Records Superintendent from the beginning of the year. The number of Assistant Tahsildars was increased from 25 to 26 with a view to provide the Karthikapalli taluk with an Assistant Tahsildar. During the year, the Assistant Tahsildars were working in all taluks of the State except Tovala, Shencotta, Devicolum and Peermade. The land records work in these latter taluks was done by the normal village staff under the direction of the taluk Tahsildars. The Assistant Tahsildar, Nedumangad, was employed solely on puduvai work and he worked under the supervision of the Tahsildar of the taluk for the speedy disposal of the large number of puduvai cases pending in the taluk. 289 Accountants (consisting of 136 permanent accountants diverted from the permanent village staff and 153 temporary accountants) and 289 peons (consisting of 153 permanent peons from the pikuthi staff and 136 temporary peons) were sanctioned for 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 puduvai work in the beginning of the year. Subsequently, with a view to clear off the heavy arrears of pokkuvaravu cases so as to make the electoral rolls for the ensuing Legislative Council elections as complete and correct as possible, the staff of 71 Accountants, who were doing pokkuvaravu work under the Land Records Superintendent, were transferred for the same work, to the Pokkuvaravu Special Officer in batches of 36, 25 and 10 in the months of Makaram, Kumbham and Meenam 1099 respectively. Of the number of Accountants employed on work connected with porambokes, one accountant in each taluk was detailed to help the Assistant Tahsildars in the checking of plotted sketches and their prompt submission to the Land Records Superintendent's Office. For the re-fixing of theodolite stations on the sides of porambokes preliminary to the starting of their survey, only six surveyors were detailed during 1099, against 25 surveyors in the previous year.

A special staff of 25 Accountants was entertained from the beginning of the year for taking duplicate copies of the original field measurement sketches in nine taluks of the Kottayam Division. This staff worked under the supervision of the Assistant Tahsildars of the taluks subject to the general control of the Land Records Superintendent.

(ii) *Progress—(a) Refixing of theodolite stations.*—The following statement compares the outturn under this head during the year with that in 1098:—

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, requiring repair.	No. of stations renewed	No. of stations repaired.	Percentage of stations renewed.	Percentage of stations repaired.	Remarks.
1098	166	25,925	8,482	13,326	4,127	*14,666	†4,500	93.2	100
1099	30	7,336	2,499	3,656	1,181	†4,220	1,122	91.4	95

The work of refixing theodolite stations was done in 30 pakuthies, against 166 in 1098. 7,336 stations were verified, as a result of which 3,656 stations were found to be missing and 1,181 to require repair. Of the stations verified in 1098, there was a balance of 1,065 stations pending renewal, of which 107 stations could not be replanted owing to their positions being in deep water. Including the renewable balance of 958 stations of 1098, there were on the whole 4,614 theodolite stones to be replanted. Of these, 4,220 were actually replaced during the year, leaving a balance of 394. Of the 1,181 stones requiring repair, 1,122 were actually repaired, leaving a balance of 59 at the end of the year. Excluding the arrears of 1098, 3,262 stations were renewed during the year, of which 500 stations were done departmentally at Government cost by the surveyors and the rest by the land-holders themselves. Of the 1,122 stations repaired in the year, 29 were repaired departmentally and the remaining 1,093 by the land-holders concerned. The refixing work was completed in 11 pakuthies during the year and in 367 pakuthies up to the end of the year, the number of pakuthies finished up to the end of 1098 being 356.

(b) *Demarcation and survey of poramboke.*—The boundaries of 28,722 poramboke numbers were verified during the year against 40,444 numbers in 1098. The demarcation, survey and preparation of plotted measurement sketches were completed in respect of 28,507 numbers covering an area of 42,220 acres, against 28,272 numbers covering an area of 34,040 acres in 1098. There was an increase both in the number and in the extent of porambokes demarcated and surveyed during the year as compared with 1098, even though the staff engaged in the work was less than that in the preceding year. In the course of this work, the land records staff detected 23,330 encroachments involving an area of 1,856 acres, against 19,246 encroachments involving an area of 1,630 acres in 1098. Besides the 23,330 encroachment cases detected during the year, 16,889 cases were pending at the close of the year 1098, making a total of 40,219 cases. Of these 40,219 cases, 21,391 cases were disposed of by Tahsildars during the year, leaving a balance of 18,828 cases. It is stated that the disposal of encroachments detected and of puduval lands surveyed by the land records staff brought in a revenue of Rs. 2,34,003 during the year against Rs. 3,28,802 in 1098.

(c) *Other items of work.*—The following were the chief items of other work done by the land records staff during the year:—

(1) The demarcation, survey and preparation of plotted sketches were completed in respect of 14,823 pokkuvaravu subdivisions covering an area of 8,968 acres during the first five months of the year.

(2) The demarcation, survey and preparation of plotted sketches were done in respect of 1,912 puduval sub-divisions involving an area of 2,169 acres. In the course of the work, 2,112 old sub-divisions covering an area of 1,005 acres were also demarcated and surveyed along with the current puduval sub-divisions.

(3) Original field measurement sketches for 2,46,516 revenue numbers were copied and 2,44,289 numbers were compared in the nine taluks of the Kottayam Division by the special temporary staff entertained for the purpose.

(4) An area of 236 acres in Survey No. 357/1 of the Kanjirapalli pakuthi, Changanacherry taluk, was sub-divided.

(5) The lands comprised in the Kottakara reserve in charge of the Excise department in the pakuthies of Kulasekharapuram, Marungur and Kanniyakumari were demarcated and the encroachments thereon were detected.

(6) The survey of the Variyoor Salt Factory in the Kanniyakumari pakuthi, Agastiswaram taluk, was conducted in order to detect the encroachments thereon.

(7) 24 extracts of field books containing angles and distances of 2,400 stations were prepared and supplied to the Assistant Tahsildars and Surveyors as per their requisitions.

(8) 222 skeleton maps were prepared for rivers, backwaters and large minor circuits, and supplied to 8 taluks for marking on them the registered holdings and encroachments and for noting the sub-divisions surveyed in the cases of minor circuits.

(9) Sketches of 31,709 numbers were received during the year in the office of the Superintendent of Land Records for check by the computer draftsmen. Besides these, sketches of 12,727 numbers were pending scrutiny towards the end of 1098. Thus, on the whole, sketches of 44,436 numbers had to be checked during the year. Of these, the sketches of 8,760 numbers were checked and finally passed by the Superintendent of Land Records and sketches of 11,592 numbers were returned for correction, leaving a balance of sketches of 24,084 numbers at the close of the year.

(d) *Tours.* The average number of days during which the Assistant Tahsildars were on tour during the year was 215. The Land Records Superintendent was on tour for 131 days and the Ag. Superintendent of Land Records for 26 days during the year. Thus, the total number of days spent in camp was 157, against 163 in 1098. The Land Records Superintendent visited all the taluks in which land records work was going on.

23. *Training in survey of revenue officers.*—All the permanent Tahsildars now in the department have either been trained in chain and theodolite survey or exempted from undergoing training as being too old. All the Proverthikars except one and all the Accountants have undergone training in chain survey.

SURVEY.

24. *Control.*—Mr. R. Venkitarama Dikshitar continued to be in charge of the Survey department throughout 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 candidates in survey schools.

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

(a) The demarcation and survey of tea, coffee and rubber cultivation, cardamom lands, puduval, pokkuvaravu and other sub-divisions comprising in all 4,851 acres.

(b) Miscellaneous cadastral survey of 7 blocks comprising in all 3,517 acres.

(c) Computation of tea and rubber estates comprising an area of 2,254 acres; of 12,403 acres of cardamom lands; of 1,228 acres of puduval, pokkuvaravu and other subdivisions; and of 5,476 of miscellaneous cadastral survey.

Besides the above items of work, maps of the State boundaries on the western and northern sides of the Parur taluk were also prepared for being lithographed and supplied to the Revenue department. Maps of five reserved forests were also printed and furnished to the Forest department during the year. Portions of the State boundaries in the taluks of Tovala and Parur to a distance of 44 miles were also verified and measured. Another distance of 1.62 miles in the Devicolam taluk, being the connecting line from the Palar Truck Station to the Silent Valley Estate, and the line from the village boundary to Karinkulam Estate, was surveyed. The refixing work in respect of 45.48 miles and the rectification work of about 5.56 miles were also undertaken. The selection of original field books and the preparation of extracts of field books were attended to in respect of 542 and 35 books respectively.

The sub-joined statement shows the out-turn under special and miscellaneous cadastral surveys during the year as compared with 1098 :—

No.	Particulars of work.	1098	1099
		Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
1	Traverse surveyed (by theodolite)...	15.68	12.84
2	Fields surveyed (by chain) ...	15.72	13.06
3	Traverse computed and plotted ...	11.18	15.80
4	Mapping completed ...	12.31	17.76
5	Area computed ...	12.31	17.76
6	Map finished ...	12.31	17.76

There was increase under all items except under field work as compared with 1098. Under field work also, the fall was insignificant seeing that, of the outturn credited in 1098, 3.86 sq. miles related to the hilly tracts which had only to be divided between Tovala and Agastiswaram taluks and in which no detailed survey was required. There was no such work in 1099, the work done being detailed survey in almost all places.

27. *Lithography of maps.*—The out-turn during the year under printing of 16 inch maps was 543.03 sq. miles against 518.77 sq. miles in 1098. Four inch maps for 36 sq. miles were printed during the year against 226.92 sq. miles in 1098. 48 sheets of State boundary and forest boundary maps and several other miscellaneous maps and diagrams were also printed during the year.

28. *Tours.* During the year, the Superintendent was in camp for 127 days, against 143 days in 1098.

29. *Puduvai survey operations.*—(i) *Scope of work.* The scope of the work was limited to the survey of those minor circuits in the Central Group which were left incomplete at the close of 1098 and also to the correction work relating to all the minor circuits surveyed by the special staff. The staff employed on this work during 1099 was smaller than that of 1098, being 24 surveyors (including one Head surveyor).

(ii) *Out-turn.* A total area of 5,242 acres was sub-divided and surveyed during the year in the Central Group including an area of 623 acres of registered lands within the minor circuits taken up for work. The total area surveyed by the Puduvai Survey party up to the close of 1099 was 87,204 acres, including an extent of 44 acres which was omitted to be included in the report for 1098.

(iii) *Supply of survey records to the Revenue department.* Preliminary survey records of 27,092 acres were supplied during the year to the Revenue department, against 23,235 acres in 1098. The records of 37 minor circuits covering an area of 14,383 acres were received in the Head Quarters Office for verification and mapping. The records of 233 minor circuits for an extent of 31,319 acres were

finally checked and their maps completed by that office, against 16,738 acres in the year previous. In the 31,319 acres finally mapped, 10,695 acres were available for registry, the balance being either already registered lands or porambokes. The final records of 123 minor circuits having an area of 10,377 acres were supplied to the Tahsildars against an area of 8,876 acres supplied in 1097 and 1098 together. The records of another 118 minor circuits with an area of 11,439 acres were also supplied to the Tahsildars and these records would become final only after the expiry of the appeal time of 3 months allowed under the Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094. Up to the close of 1099, the puduvai survey staff completed 715 minor circuits with an area of 87,204 acres, of which preliminary records were supplied in respect of 694 minor circuits with an area of 75,707 acres; 604 minor circuits with an area of 51,806 acres were finally checked and mapped and final maps and records were actually supplied to the taluk offices in respect of 331 minor circuits with an area of 18,475 acres.

(iv) *Land complaints.*—346 land complaints were received during the year. Including the previous year's balance, viz., 133, there were 479 complaints for disposal during the year. Of these, 352 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 127 cases at the close of the year, against 237 and 133 respectively in 1098.

30. *Survey schools.*—291 candidates were trained in chain survey in the Central and Kottayam survey schools together in the four courses of the year, against 283 in 1098. Of these, 217 passed the final examinations, against 206 in the previous year. 72 candidates failed and 2 absented themselves. The fee collections of the two schools amounted in 1099 to Rs. 3,868, against Rs. 3,967 in 1098.

GENERAL.

31. The annexed statement compares the receipts and expenditure of the Land Revenue department (including Survey and Land Records) and the net revenue during the year 1098 and 1099 :—

Year.	Gross receipts Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	Net Revenue Rs.
1098	43,05,454	10,28,778	32,76,676
1099	43,57,525	10,38,959	33,18,566

INCOME-TAX.

32. *Administration.*—Mr. S. C. H. Robinson continued to be the Income-tax Commissioner and Chief Revenue Authority under the Income-tax Regulation throughout the year. As in 1098, the existing revenue agency was utilised for income-tax work, and there were 42 collectors of income-tax.

The three Income-tax Inspectors and the Income-tax Auditor were also working throughout the year and the services of the Auditor were largely made use of in the examination of the accounts of big companies and business-men for purposes of assessment and also in the examination of the accounts produced before the Land Revenue and Income-tax Commissioner in connection with appeals and revision cases.

33. *Working of the Income-tax Regulation.*—During the years 1097 and 1098, the first two years of the working of the Income-tax Regulation, the Government had exempted, from liability to income-tax, 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 assesseees from payment of double income-tax in respect of the same income. In the meantime, the question of granting relief to incomes in general,

which were taxed both in Travancore and in the United Kingdom or in Travancore and in British India, was under correspondence with the British Government. As a result of the correspondence, the following mutual arrangement was arrived at between the Government of India and the Travancore Government *viz.*, where the same income is taxed both in British India and in Travancore, each Government should give to the assessee concerned a refund at one-half of the lower of the rates of tax imposed in the two places. In so far as the incomes taxed in the United Kingdom and Travancore were concerned, the assessee is entitled, under Section 27 of the English Finance Act of 1920 (10 and 11 Geo. V Chapter 18) relief in the United Kingdom to the extent of one-half the rate of tax obtaining there. For the excess, if any, of the Travancore rate of tax over the rate at which relief would be granted, the Government of Travancore undertook to refund the excess to the assessee concerned. Rules to the above effect were framed and issued under date the 5th December 1923.

34. *Assessment proceedings.*—The total number of C and D Form notices issued during the year was 4,159, of which 4,083 were actually served on the persons concerned, against 4,005 and 3,852, respectively, in 1098. Returns of income were received from 3,942 persons and assessments made in 2,259 cases, against 3,561 and 2,290 respectively, in the previous year. The reduction in the number of assessee was due to a reduction in the number of companies and individual merchants having assessable incomes and in the number of persons assessed on failure to submit proper returns of income. Of the 2,259 persons assessed, 84 were companies, 1 was a firm and 2,174 were individuals, against 98, 1 and 2,191 respectively during 1098. There was a reduction of 19 assessee in the Kottayam Division and 14 in the Quilon Division, while there was an increase of one assessee in each of the other Divisions.

35. *Current demand.*—The sub-joined statement compares the current demand under 'II-taxes on income' during the years 1098 and 1099 :—

Taxes on income.										Other items.		Total. Rs.
Year	Companies.		Firms.		Individuals.		Fines and penalties. Rs.	Miscellaneous. Rs.				
	No.	Amount of tax due. Rs.	No.	Amount of tax due. Rs.	No.	Amount of tax due. Rs.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	
1098	98	2,62,515	1	3,994	2,191	3,12,294	12,280	25,851	6,16,934			
1099	84	4,25,551	1	1,144	2,174	3,76,338	9,482	..	8,12,515			

The total demand for 1099, including...

The total demand for 1099, including arrears of 1098, was Rs. 9,55,870, against Rs. 6,96,732 in 1098. Deducting the unrecovered arrears of 1098, *viz.*, Rs. 1,43,355, the current demand for 1099 was Rs. 8,12,515 as per details in columns 3, 5, 7 and 8 above. There was an increase of Rs. 1,63,036 in the tax due from companies although there was a reduction of 14 in their number and of Rs. 64,044 from individuals, while there was a decrease of Rs. 2,850 in the tax due from firms and Rs. 2,798 under penalties.

Excluding the amount under penalties, the tax levied was the highest in the Quilon Division as in 1098, being Rs. 3,44,683, followed by the Devicolum Division with Rs. 2,39,003. The demand for the Trivandrum and Kottayam Divisions was Rs. 1,27,976 and Rs. 91,371 respectively. Of the total demand of Rs. 9,55,870, a sum of Rs. 3,97,903 represents the tax levied in the 19 Municipal towns of the State, of which a sum of Rs. 2,93,591 was actually collected. The tax levied in the five important towns of Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam alone was Rs. 3,64,465, against Rs. 2,39,469 in 1098. The total tax collected from these towns amounted to Rs. 2,63,331.

36. *Demand, collection and balance.*—The following statement shows the demand for the year, the amounts collected and remitted, and the balance, under arrears and current, at the close of the year as compared with 1098 :—

Year.	Demand.			Collection.			Excess 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.	Rs.
1098	79,798	6,16,934	6,96,732	..	..	5,30,886	6,878	..	..	22,491	..	..	1,43,355
1099	1,43,355	8,12,515	9,55,870	43,369	5,66,993	6,10,362	1,047	96,847	34,431	1,31,278	3,139	2,11,031	2,14,230

The figures in the statement are those furnished by the department. The amount shown under collection does not include a sum of Rs. 1,047 which represents the excess collections during the year. Including this, the total actual collections of the year amounted to Rs. 6,11,409. Against this, the collection according to the audited figures of the Account Office was Rs. 6,11,523 *i. e.* Rs. 114 in excess of the departmental figure. The Income-tax Commissioner says that this amount is probably the amount collected at source in the Pre-Audit department without its having come on the assessment file of any Collector.

The actual collections (excluding excess collections) amounted to Rs. 6,11,409, against a total demand of Rs. 9,55,870. The percentage of collection was 63.96, against 76.19 in the previous year. The uncollected balance was Rs. 2,14,230, of which the heaviest balance was in the Quilon Division, being Rs. 1,13,285, followed by the Devicolum, Trivandrum and Kottayam Divisions with Rs. 66,385, Rs. 17,975 and Rs. 16,585 respectively.

Taking the population of Travancore according to the last census, *viz.* 40,06,062, the incidence of taxation per head of population was 5 Chs-11 cash, against 4 Chs-5 cash during the previous year. The rise was mainly due to the large increase of over 1½ lacs of rupees in the demand under tax due from companies.

37. *Refunds.*—The total sum refunded under the provisions of the Income-tax Regulation was Rs. 66,230, of which a sum of Rs. 6,568 was refunded under Section 36 of the Income-tax Regulation.

38. *Penalties and prosecutions.*—A sum of Rs. 9,482 was imposed as penalty, of which a sum of Rs. 2,053 alone was collected. The maximum penalty *i. e.*, a penalty equal to the amount of tax payable, was imposed in 14 cases. No prosecution was ordered during the year.

39. *Objection petitions and revision cases.*—The number of objection petitions received under Section 21 (1) of the Income-tax Regulation, including the 69 pending cases of 1098, was 466 against 508 during the previous year. Of these, 101 cases were filed before the Income-tax Commissioner. The total number disposed of during the year was 355, of which 64 were by the Income-tax Commissioner and the remaining 291 by the other Commissioners of Income-tax, leaving 37 and 74 petitions respectively pending at the close of the year, against 25 and 44 respectively in 1098. Of the 355 cases disposed of, 201 were decided in favour of the objectors while the objections were rejected in 126 cases; the remaining 28 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 58, of which 13 were of 1098. Of these, 39 cases were disposed of, leaving 19 at the close of the year, against 13 in 1098.

40. *Inspection and tours.*—During the year, the Income-tax Commissioner inspected all the Income-tax offices subordinate to him except the offices of the

Tahsildar-Collector, Nedumangad, and the Assistant to the Commissioner, Devicolam. The Dewan Peishkar-Collector, Trivandrum, inspected only the office of the Tahsildar-Collector, Kalkulam. He was not able to go on tour during the first half of the year because of the murajapam ceremony and during the second half he was on leave for more than a month and a half. The Dewan Peishkar-Collector, Kottayam, inspected the offices of one Division Assistant-Collector and five Tahsildar-Collectors, and the Dewan Peishkar-Collector, Quilon, inspected the offices of four Tahsildar-Collectors, while the Commissioner, Devicolam, inspected all the offices subordinate to him.

41. *Miscellaneous.*—(i) In exercise of the powers conferred on them by Section 43 of the Income-tax Regulation, Government exempted during the year the following classes of income from liability to the tax payable under the Income-tax Regulation:—

(a) Pensions granted to the members of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces in respect of wounds or injuries received in action or in the performance of Naval, Military or Air Force duty otherwise than in action;

(b) Pensions granted to the members of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces who have been invalided from Naval, Military or Air Force Service on account of bodily disability attributable to, or aggravated by, such service;

(c) Pensions paid by the Government to their retired officers who reside beyond the limits of India and whose pensionary income is subject to the payment of income-tax under the laws of the country where they reside. This exemption is not applicable to cases where the liability of the above class of income to the payment of income-tax to this State is specifically provided for in the covenants or orders of appointment of any officers.

(ii) The commutation rate of paddy for purposes of conversion of incomes received in the shape of paddy in order to compute the amount of tax due thereon was fixed at 20 Chs. per para of 800 cubic inches of paddy, as in previous years.

42. *Receipts and expenditure.*—The total receipts under 'II-taxes on income', including excess collections, penalties &c., amounted to Rs. 6,11,523 according to the audited figures of the Account Office, of which a sum of Rs. 66,230 was actually refunded, reducing the net receipts under this head to Rs. 5,45,293. The total expenditure on account of salaries to the Income-tax Inspectors and the Income-tax Auditor, their travelling allowance and the cost of establishment of the Income-tax Commissioner's Office and the share debitable to Income-tax amounted to Rs. 17,477, against Rs. 14,383 in 1098. This gives a percentage of 2.86 to the total amount of tax collected, against 2.69 during the previous year.

FOREST REVENUE.

43. *Reserved forest and reserved lands.*—During the year, three reserves, viz., the Karakattu fuel and fodder reserve, the Ramapuram fuel reserve and the Parankuzhimala grazing block, comprising 1 sq. mile and 491 acres, were finally notified under Section 18 of the Regulation and included in reserved forests. Against this increase, a total extent of 560 acres of land was thrown out of 4 reserved forests for registry and for public purposes. The net result was an increase of 571 acres in the area of reserved forests. The total area of reserved forests at the end of the year was accordingly 2,382 sq. miles and 95 acres, against 2,381 sq. miles and 164 acres in 1098.

The area of reserved lands at the end of 1098 was 63 sq. miles and 92 acres. During the year, five new blocks in the Devicolam taluk with a total area of 3 sq. miles and 546 acres were notified under Section 4 of the Regulation as sandal

reserves. Besides this, one block of 288 acres of Government forests was also notified under Section 4 as a fuel reserve at Mundakayam. Thus six blocks of forests aggregating 4 sq. miles and 194 acres were proposed for reservation and notified under Section 4 during the year. Deducting the area of forests finally notified under Section 18, the total area of reserved lands at the end of the year was 65 sq. miles and 495 acres, of which 58 sq. miles and 90 acres are intended to be formed into reserved forests and 7 sq. miles and 315 acres into fuel and grazing blocks.

44. *Forest settlement.*—There were 14 proposed forest reserves pending settlement at the end of the previous year. Including the 5 sandal reserves newly notified under Section 4 of the Regulation, there were 19 reserves for settlement. None of them was finally notified. The reservation of the Kottapara tract has been sanctioned by Government since the close of the year. Of the remaining, 3 were pending with the Forest department, 12 with the Forest settlement officers, 2 in courts of law and one with the Survey department, at the end of the year. Inclusive of the Mundakayam fuel reserve newly proposed, there were 30 fuel and fodder reserves pending settlement during the year. Of these, three—two in the Northern Division and one in the Kottayam Division—were finally reserved, leaving 27 pending settlement at the close of the year. With a view to clear off this large volume of pending forest settlement work, the Government propose to appoint a special forest settlement officer in the current year.

45. *Demarcation and survey.*—A length of 18.975 miles of outer boundaries of reserved forests was newly cut and demarcated with 351 cairns during the year at an average cost of Rs. 2.6 per mile, against 4.975 miles with 225 cairns at a cost of Rs. 45.5 per mile in 1098. In addition to the above, 13.924 miles of enclosure boundaries within reserved forests, including those of the swampy areas sanctioned for disafforestation in the Pathanapuram taluk, were also cut and 411 cairns erected at a cost of Rs. 20.1 per mile, against 12.798 miles and 318 cairns at Rs. 18.02 per mile. A length of 36.375 miles of the proposed forest reserves and fuel and fodder reserves was widened and permanently demarcated with 1,046 cairns and of 4.193 miles of blocks to be proposed as reserves was preliminarily demarcated. Of the demarcated boundaries of reserved forests and their enclosures requiring reclearing, a total length of 978.93 miles was recleared and maintained, against 960.384 miles in 1098. A length of 141.2 miles remained to be demarcated at the close of the year.

Survey work was done in all the Divisions. A length of 331.01 miles and an area of 1224 acres were surveyed by departmental surveyors at a cost of Rs. 3,253, against 278.12 miles and 4.2 acres at a cost of Rs. 2907 in 1098.

The draftsman's section in the Conservator's office prepared 143 maps, plans, designs etc., against 151 in the previous year. A distance of 8 miles of the State boundary from Pathinettampadi Mettu to Uchilakuthumala in the Poopara Range of the High Ranges was newly transferred for maintenance from the P. W. D. to the Northern Divisional Forest officer at a cost of Rs. 120.

In connection with the scheme of disafforestation of swampy areas fit for paddy cultivation inside reserved forests, an extent of 2,219 acres of such areas was ordered to be dis-afforested and thrown open to cultivation. The survey and disafforestation of these areas have been taken up by the department.

46. *Working plans.*—The preparation of elaborate working plans having been dispensed with, the department now occupies itself with the framing of simple working schemes. Discrepancies in the figures relating to the areas of reserved forests for which plans and schemes had been sanctioned in previous years having been brought to light by actual demarcation and survey and differences having been observed in the figures relating to the respective areas of the tracts for which plans and schemes are available, an entirely fresh calculation has been made in the report for the year, with the result that the total area of reserves for which working plans are available at the end of 1098 was found to cover 585 sq. miles and 218 acres and that for which simple working schemes are available to comprise 132 sq. miles and 248 acres. Besides these, working schemes had been approved for an extent of 10.5 sq.

miles of reserved lands for adoption when the area is finally constituted into reserved forests. During the year, sanction was accorded to a simple working scheme for 7 sq. miles and 427 acres of teak plantations. In addition to the above, 5 working schemes prepared for an area of 469 sq. miles and 92 acres during the time of the late Conservator are still pending further local verification and personal inspection. Thus, out of a total area of 2,382 sq. miles and 95 acres of reserved forests in the State, working plans or schemes are available for an area of 1194 sq. miles and 345 acres of reserves, leaving an area of 1187 sq. miles and 390 acres without working plans or schemes.

Exploitation of timber under working plans or schemes was postponed in some cases owing to the want of demand for timber and only 8,494 c. ft. of timber extracted in the Kottayam Division. 51,196 c. ft. of royalties and junglewood was extracted from the Bhagavathikulam and Yezhattumugam Felling Series of the Malayattoor Working Circle in the Northern Division. A quantity of 406 maunds and 5 lbs. of sandal was collected from the Anjanad Sandal tract. The permit system was continued for removals from the Koni Bamboo Working Circle in the Central Division as there were no bidders to purchase the growth in a lump. A quantity of 8862·170 c. ft. of junglewood was also extracted from the Veerapuli and Pallode Working Circles in the Southern Division. 17,792 boles, 28,325 c. ft. of junglewood and 3,358 c. ft. of royalties were extracted from the Yerur and Arienkavu Working Circles in the Quilon Division. In the Shencotta Division, 161 c. ft. of royalties and 87,815 c. ft. of junglewood materials and boles were collected from the Shendurni and Kulathupuzha Working Circles.

47. *Communications and buildings.*—Out of the budget grant of Rs. 24,800, a sum of Rs. 19,090 was spent—Rs. 6,063 on roads and bridges, Rs. 9,427 on buildings and Rs. 3,600 on other works. The expenditure under this head in 1098 was Rs. 19,522—Rs. 4,467 on roads and bridges, Rs. 10,014 on buildings and Rs. 5,041 on other works. The percentage of expenditure was 76·9, against 55·7 in 1098.

48. *Offences.*—Including the number of cases pending at the beginning of the year, the number of cases for disposal was 1,217, against 1,140 in 1098. Of these, 896 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 321 cases, against 835 and 305, respectively, in 1098. The percentage of disposal was 73·6, against 73 in the previous year. Of the 896 cases disposed of, 233 ended in conviction, 46 in acquittal, by magistrates 560 were compounded and 57 withdrawn. 16·4 per cent of the cases taken to court resulted in failure, against 14·8 per cent in 1098. There were 263 cases of illicit collection of timber and other produce from reserved forests and 249 cases of such collection from lands at the disposal of Government, the corresponding figures in 1098 being 182 and 257 respectively. The number of cases compounded rose from 520 to 560 and a sum of Rs. 9,870 was realised, against Rs. 9,586 in the previous year. The bulk of the offences reported related to the collection of forest produce from reserved forests and lands at the disposal of Government and damage to royalties on lands at the disposal of Government.

49. *Fires.*—The usual precautionary measures were taken for protection of forests from fire. An extent of 1 square mile and 299 acres was damaged by fire during the year, against 636 acres in 1098 and 1 square mile and 263 acres in 1097. Though fires occurred in all the divisions, very little damage was done. There were 2 cases of setting fire to reserved forests, against 4 in 1097.

50. *Grazing.*—The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 19,896, against Rs. 16,628 in 1098 and it is on the increase from year to year.

51. *Reproduction—natural and artificial.* Natural regeneration was fairly satisfactory in all the divisions. Under artificial regeneration, an area of 567·17 acres was planted with teak in pursuance of the general scheme for bringing under teak an area of about one square mile per annum. This includes an extent of 39·625 acres of blanks in the old plantations in the Central Division which were replanted. The total extent brought under teak plantations under the general scheme within the last quinquennium comes to 4 square miles. The cost incurred during the year for planting teak came to Rs. 1,358 or Rs. 2·57 per acre, against Rs. 2,020 and Rs. 3·67, respectively, per acre, in the previous year. This reduction in cost is reported to be due

to a more general adoption of the Taungya system of forming plantations. The existing teak plantations covering 6,726 acres were maintained. A revenue of Rs. 38,493 was derived from these plantations, against Rs. 50,909 in 1098. The fall in revenue is said to be mainly due to the paucity of sales of teak saplings in the Central Division, and to the fact that a sum of Rs. 5,000 due on the Taungya plantations of 1099 had been collected in the year 1098. The plantations in the Northern Division sustained appreciable damage from the heavy floods towards the close of the year. Teak defoliators did great damage to the plantations. Thinning operations were carried on successfully in the Northern, Central and Shencotta Divisions. Creeper cutting was done in all the divisions. In the Kottayam and Southern Divisions the work was done by Guards without additional expenditure. The existing sandal plantations were maintained and they are reported to be thriving well. Some sample plots were taken in the sandal reserve in the Northern Division for observing the regeneration of sandal, but there was not much germination owing to belated sowings. A sandal nursery was opened at Aiyypancoil in the Kottayam Division but it was washed away by floods. Seeds of pala, cottonwood and *carotya urens* were sown in the Northern and Central Divisions, but they were all failures. Mahogany seeds were dibbled in the Shencotta Division, with successful results. Sal and casuarina seedlings were transplanted in the tharisu lands in the Muttathura pakuthi and give promises of successful growth. About 150 sal seeds were also planted in the Veli and Thonnakal plantations and about 465 casuarina and mahogany seedlings were planted in the Veli plantations. The sal, mahogany and casuarina seedlings transplanted in the Jasper Hill sandal area are reported to be growing well. Cashewnuts dibbled in promiscuously in open places in the Veli and Thonnakal plantations are expected to come up well.

52. *Elephants.*—Elephant capturing operations were undertaken in the Northern, Kottayam and Central Divisions and 16 elephants were captured, against 28 in 1098. The department was in possession of 18 elephants at the commencement of the year. Of the total number of 34 elephants in the possession of the department during the year, 14 were disposed of and 5 died, leaving a balance of 15 elephants at the close of the year. The revenue derived from the sale of elephants was Rs. 39,035.

53. *Produce.*—The total quantity of timber removed from the forests was 7,93,174 c. ft., against 6,39,554 c. ft. in 1098, showing an increase of 1,53,620 c. ft. Of the total quantity removed, 7,05,394 c. ft. was collected by Government agency and 87,451 c. ft. by consumers and purchasers, the corresponding figures for 1098 being 5,94,463 and 44,940, respectively. Exploitation of timber was carried out mostly by contractors. The increase in collection by Government agency was due (1) to the larger extraction of teak in the Southern, Quilon, Kottayam and Central Divisions, (2) to the collection of soft-woods for supply to Messrs. Harrisons and Crossfield, Quilon, and (3) to the large quantities of drift timber washed down the rivers during the high floods towards the end of the year. The increase in the removals by consumers and purchasers was chiefly due to the sale of junglewood for seigniorage value and of teak and blackwood materials on the melabhom system in the High Ranges and to the sale of royal trees to the owners of private estates and lands assigned for cultivation. There was no removal of timber by right holders. 329 c. ft. of timber was removed as a free grant for the restoration of the Bagavathi temple at Cherukunnam in the Ettumanoor pakuthi. 15,585 teak and other saplings and 34 junglewood boats were also extracted. The quantity of royal timber cut and removed to the depôts was 2,49,037 c. ft., against 99,823 c. ft. in 1098. The outturn under junglewood was 5,44,137 c. ft., against 5,39,731 c. ft. in the previous year. There was at the end of 1098 an unsold stock of 8,59,420 c. ft. of timber under all species. Inclusive of the receipts in 1099, the stock in hand amounted to 16,52,594 c. ft. Of this, 9,46,355 c. ft. were disposed of, leaving 7,06,239 c. ft. Of the balance stock, 2,06,849 c. ft. formed the undisposed of stock in the sale depôts and the remaining 4,99,390 c. ft. was in the forest depôts. The standing timber in the plantation coupes was sold for Rs. 59,415. Fuel and charcoal were collected by consumers or purchasers and there was a marked increase in the quantities removed from the Shencottah Division.

The revenue derived from minor forest produce was Rs. 3,255 under the head of removals by Government agency and Rs. 29,258 under removals by consumers or

purchasers or Rs. 32,513 in all, against Rs. 35,236 in 1098. The fall is reported to be due to the failure of the leases to the Hind Candle Works and the Pioneer Alkali Works. The cardamom crop in the Northern Division was collected and sold departmentally, while the produce available in the Kottayam and Central Divisions was leased out. A revenue of Rs. 8,769 was realised by the sale of ivory, against Rs. 6,293 in 1098. Sandalwood was extracted from the sandalwood reserves in the Anjanad Range of the Northern Division and 404 maunds were sold for Rs. 5,085. 7 tins of *Hardwickia pinnatta* or Kodapala oil were collected and sold from the Quilon and Shencottah Divisions.

54. *Receipts and expenditure.*—The gross revenue of the department deducting refunds amounted to Rs. 12,78,945, against Rs. 11,29,376 in 1098. The expenditure was Rs. 7,08,034 against Rs. 7,74,001 in 1098. The decrease is attributed by the Conservator to the advance payment of kolevila in previous years. The net revenue for the year was Rs. 5,70,911, against Rs. 3,55,375 in 1098.

55. *Conduct of forest officials.*—There were 5 cases of dismissal, 48 cases of suspension and 4 cases of reduction, against 8, 40 and 8, respectively, in 1098. The offences included extortion, connivance at smuggling, absence from or neglect of duty, overstay of leave, disobedience and misconduct.

56. *Miscellaneous.* (1) The seigniorage rate of Kyvan sticks was revised and fixed at 12 as. per cart load instead of 2 as. in view of the large foreign export.

(2) Tariff rates for teak saplings and honey of big bees were revised.

(3) Revised rules for the issue of free passes for the removal of timber from private lands were sanctioned by Government as per the recommendations of the Free Pass Committee.

(4) Government sanctioned a revised set of rules regarding the uniform of the department.

(5) The Committee appointed to go into the question of abolishing the monopoly on royal trees on private lands was given an extension of time to submit its report.

(6) A vernacular school for training forest guards was opened at Koni from the middle of the year, the course lasting for six months. A batch of 25 Guards underwent training.

(7) The forest utilisation work was re-commenced from the beginning of the year and one of the Assistant Conservators was placed on special duty. He made investigations concerning—

- (i) the timber market,
- (ii) valuation of reeds and bamboos in reserves,
- (iii) suitability of other products for paper pulp,
- (iv) woods suitable for billiard cues,
- (v) woods suitable for pencil-making,
- (vi) uses of minor forest products, and
- (vii) installation of a ropeway at Ramakalmettu for the transport of timber.

He also collected some information for the preparation of a Handbook of forest economic products.

(8) Draft rules to regulate the capture of wild elephants by estate owners were published in the Gazette for criticism.

(9) The department collected and exhibited several varieties of timber, fibres, gums, resins, etc. at the Trivandrum Exhibition held during the year. These specimens were subsequently taken to the Exhibition at Wembley.

SALT REVENUE.

57. *System.* The salt consumed in the State was partly manufactured in the factories in South Travancore and partly imported from Tinnevely and Bombay.

The quantities of salt transported to the different depôts were as shown below:—

		Mds.	Seers.
(1) Munambom depôt	... Bombay salt.	1,56,172	3
(2) Alleppey depôt	... Bombay salt.	1,45,778	...
"	... Tinnevely salt.	2,95,166	31
(3) Quilon depôt	... Home salt.	87,410	39
"	... Tinnevely salt.	1,51,940	2
(4) Trivandrum depôt	... Home salt.	38,160	3

The quantity imported through the chowkeys in the High Ranges for the Devicolum and Peermade taluks was 10,186 maunds 16½ seers.

58. *Manufacture of home salt.* The manufacture of salt was carried on in 12 out of the 14 existing alloms as in the previous year. The factories that remained unworked were the Sree Chithirapon and Colachel factories and they were so left for want of sufficient brine. The total extent of pans available for manufacture was 484.12 acres, against 473.61 acres in 1098. The total quantity of salt manufactured in all the factories together dropped to 3,33,960 maunds from 5,22,480 maunds in 1098. Including the excesses credited from the heaps sold out, the total outturn during the year was 3,40,035 maunds, against 5,64,458 maunds in 1098, the decrease being 2,24,423 maunds. The fall in the outturn was due to the disturbance to manufacture caused by the intermittent rains that fell during both the manufacturing seasons of the year.

The work referred to in the last year's report for draining away the fresh water from the ring channel of the Rajakkamangalom allom has been completed. The P. W. department has also completed the works undertaken by them for the drainage of fresh water in the ring channel of the Colachel allom and for securing brine from the sea. The old reservoir of the Thamaracolum Extension Factory No. II, was widened and deepened and a new reservoir was constructed. A ring channel was constructed on the outside of the reservoir of this factory to drain off the fresh water percolation. The Excise Commissioner has sent in a proposal to tackle the question of the scarcity of brine supply at Thamaracolum by pumping up brine direct from the sea. This proposal is under examination by the Chief Engineer. Certain irksome conditions of the licenses issued to the licensees of the salt-factories were altered in the year in their favour.

59. *Stock and consumption.* The subjoined statement gives particulars of the stock of salt available and its issues:—

Kind of salt.	Balance of stock at the beginning of the year.	Quantity received during the year.	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.
1. Home salt ...	Mds. 7,31,431	Mds. 3,40,063	Mds. 10,71,494	Mds. 3,38,259	Mds. 7,33,235	Mds. 3,73,756	Mds. 3,59,179
2. Bombay salt .	1,40,210	3,05,527	4,45,737	1,011	4,44,726	2,77,492	1,67,234
3. Tinnevely salt imported by the special contractor, Alleppey	66,610	2,95,960	3,62,570	...	3,62,570	3,22,760	39,810
4. Tinnevely salt imported on account of Government	36,232	1,52,102	1,88,334	379	1,87,955	92,723	95,232
Total	9,74,483	10,93,652	20,68,135	3,39,649	17,28,486	10,66,731	6,61,755

60. *Selling prices of salt.* The issue prices of salt remained the same as at the close of the previous year till the 1st March 1924/18th Kumbham 1099 when the duty on salt was reduced from Bh. Rs. 2 and annas 8 to Bh. Re. 1 and annas 4 per maund in British India. The issue prices were accordingly reduced in this State also by Bh. Re. 1 and annas 4 per maund with effect from the above date.

62. *Receipts and expenditure.* The total receipts under salt amounted to Rs. 23,42,206, against Rs. 21,59,264 in 1098, the increase of Rs. 1,82,942 being due partly to increased consumption and partly to the enhanced rate of duty realised for a longer period in 1099 than in 1098. The expenditure was Rs. 1,13,334, against Rs. 74,660 in 1098, the increase of Rs. 38,674 being mainly due to the charges paid for the transport of local salt from the factories to the depôts at Quilon and Trivandrum in the year, while there was no such transport in 1098 when there was no home salt available for transport. The net revenue was thus Rs. 22,28,872, against Rs. 20,84,604 in 1098.

A. ABKARI.

64. *Arrack supply contract.* Mr. Balaguruswami Nadar's biennial contract for the supply of arrack to the independent shops outside the Devicolum taluk continued in force during the year. His supply rates therefore remained the same as in 1098, viz., Bh. Rs. 2-6-6/7 per gallon (proof) of jaggery arrack and Bh. Rs. 4-0-10 2/7 per gallon (proof) of toddy arrack. 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 own distillery at Vaikom, as in the previous years. The strength of arrack issued from distilleries and ware-houses continued to be 25° U. P. and 35° U. P. as in 1098, arrack of the lower strength alone being issued in the area bordering on Cochin.

shops, the corresponding figures for 1098 being 1,20,787, 1,20,639, and 148. The consumption thus showed a fall of 15,005 proof gallons or 12·42 per cent. The consumption per head of population was 1·3 drams, against 1·46 drams in 1098. There was one shop for every 11 sq. miles and 6287 inhabitants as in the previous year. Particulars regarding the consumption of arrack in the excise area will be found in Appendix viii.

67. *Number of toddy shops in the excise area.* The total number of shops opened during the year was 1,377 consisting of 941 independent shops and 436 vend renters' shops, against 1,375 in 1098. There was one shop for every 5.05 sq. miles and 2,885 inhabitants, against 5.06 sq. miles and 2,889 inhabitants in 1098. Appendix ix gives detailed particulars.

The collection under tree tax amounted to Rs. 2,35,475, against Rs. 2,32,607 in 1098.

70. *Toddy vend rentals in the excise area.* The rentals for the vend of toddy in the excise area amounted to Rs. 10,14,253, against Rs. 10,02,400 in 1098, of which Rs. 10,10,865 was collected. The total collections under the head of toddy amounted to Rs. 12,46,722, against Rs. 12,31,887 in 1098.

72. *Foreign liquor.* The total quantity of foreign liquor of all varieties imported was 17,480 gallons, against 15,926 gallons in 1098. Of these, 16,683 gallons were imported by sea through the Alleppey port, 6,335 gallons by backwater via Arukutty, Alleppey S. I. R. Out Agency and Varapuzha chowkeys, 3,236 gallons by land mainly through the chowkeys of Aramboly, Bodi and Karinkulam and 6,246 gallons by rail. 161 permits for importing 3,200 gallons of foreign liquor consisting of spirits, wines and ale, beer and stout, were issued to persons, other than licensed vendors, for private consumption, against 184 permits for 2,514 gallons in 1098. 40 licenses for wholesale vend, 14 for retail vend and 22 for the sale of

CHAPTER III.

medicated wines were issued, against 45, 15 and 23, respectively, in 1098. No special or occasional licenses were issued for the sale of foreign liquor during the year. The total collections under the head of 'foreign liquor license fees' amounted to Rs. 17,679, against Rs. 13,760 in 1098, the increase being mainly due to the fact that the fee for the monopoly for the vend of foreign liquor in the town of Munnar both for 1099 and 1100 was realised during the year.

73. *Demand, collection and balance.* The subjoined statement for the abkari revenue for the year gives particulars of its demand, arrears as well as current, collection, amount written off and the balance pending collection:—

Abkari Revenue for 1099.

Head of Revenue.	Demand.			Collection.			Amount written off.			Balance.		
	Ar-rears.	Current.	Total.	Ar-rears.	Current.	Total.	Ar-rears.	Current.	Total.	Ar-rears.	Current.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. ABKARI.												
(1) Excise duty on arrack, license fees etc.	...	4,04,621	4,04,621	...	4,04,621	4,04,621	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Rent of independent shops.	12,497	4,38,470	4,50,967	2,287	4,32,812	4,35,099	726	...	726	9,484	5,658	15,142
B. TODDY.												
(1) Rent of vend areas.	...	2,90,000	2,90,000	...	2,90,000	2,90,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Rent of independent shops.	20,782	7,24,253	7,45,035	4,335	7,20,865	7,25,200	1,750	395	2,145	14,697	2,993	17,690
(3) Tree Tax.	5,596	2,39,810	2,45,406	3,350	2,35,475	2,38,825	233	...	233	2,013	4,335	6,348
(4) Bakery license fees etc.	...	382	382	...	382	382	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. ARRACK AND TODDY COMBINED.												
Rent of areas farmed out.	...	36,000	36,000	...	36,000	36,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Foreign liquor license fees etc.												
...	...	17,679	17,679	...	17,679	17,679	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. Miscellaneous including fines and forfeitures												
...	...	10,490	10,490	...	10,490	10,490	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	38,875	21,61,705	22,00,580	9,972	21,48,324	21,58,296	2,709	395	3,104	26,194	12,986	39,180

The total demand of the year, including arrears, was Rs. 22,00,580 of which Rs. 21,58,296 was collected, Rs. 3,104 was written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,194 under arrears, and Rs. 12,986 under current revenue, or a total of Rs. 39,180. The percentage of collection under current demand was 99.38 and under arrears 25.65, against 99.7 and 44.3, respectively, in 1098.

- (a) This includes the sum of Rs. 524-14-8 realised in 1098 as advance collection for 1099 but does not include the excess collection of Rs. 34-27-8 made in 1099.
- (b) This includes the sum of Rs. 659-19-0 realised in 1098 as advance collection for 1099 but does not include the excess collection of Rs. 103-2-1 made in 1099.
- (c) This includes a sum of Rs. 10,280-13-0 being the advance collection made in 1098 for 1099 but does not include the advance collection of Rs. 16,950-6-9 made in 1099 for 1100 and the excess collection of Rs. 15-22-3 made in 1099.

B. OPIUM AND GANJA.

74. *System.* The independent shop system in regard to the sale of opium and ganja was in force throughout the State. The biennial leases of shops of 1097 and 98 expired by the last day of 1098 and fresh leases for shops were arranged by public auction for one year only, from the 1st Chingam 1099.

75. *Sales.* The quantities of opium and ganja issued for sale (excluding deficiencies) during the year were 4,367 seers and 24 tolas and 3,630 seers and 40 tolas, respectively, the corresponding figures for 1098 being 4,703 and 2,285. The fall in the consumption of opium is reported to be due to the enhancement in the price of the drug. In 1097 the consumption of ganja was 2,643 seers. Measures adopted for the suppression of hill ganja probably accounts partly for the increase in the consumption of ganja. The increase is however, more apparent than real as the figure of consumption for 1099 is only a return to the figures of consumption of past years when the quality of ganja supplied was good as in the latter part of 1098, viz., the issue prices of the articles remained the same as in the latter part of 1098, viz., Rs. 72 per seer of opium and Rs. 26 per seer of ganja. The number of opium and ganja shops was reduced from 141 in 1098 to 134 in 1099. The average retail selling price per tola of opium was Rs. 1-9-13 and that of ganja Chs. 16 C. 14, against Rs. 1-9-8 and Chs. 16 C. 4, respectively, in the previous year.

76. *Consumption.* The average consumption per head of population was .087 tola of opium and .072 tola of ganja, against .09 and .045, respectively, in 1098.

77. *Refund of duty on ganja.* A sum of Rs. 53,641-2-9 was received from the British Government on account of the rebate of duty on 3,100 seers of ganja purchased from the store-house at Santhavasal (Santravoor) between the 1st April 1923 and 31st March 1924, against Rs. 34,607-12-0 on 2,000 seers in 1098.

78. *Rentals.* The demand under shop rentals for the year was Rs. 1,18,970 against Rs. 1,34,530 in 1098. The whole amount was collected during the year.

79. *Revenue.* The total revenue comprising the collections under rentals and miscellaneous items as well as the rebate of duty on ganja plus the gain under debt head transactions amounted to Rs. 2,03,135 against Rs. 1,88,114 in 1098, the increase being Rs. 15,021.

80. *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 9, against Chs. 16 cash 14 in 1098.

C. TOBACCO.

81. *Issue and import.* There was a fall in the quantity of tobacco issued from the bankshalls and a small rise in the quantity imported direct by merchants through chowkeys on payment of duty. The former was 12,774 candies and the latter 4,985 candies, against 14,200 and 4,910, respectively, in 1098. There was a net decrease of 1,351 candies.

82. *Consumption.* The consumption of duty-paid tobacco fell from 19,110 candies in 1098 to 17,759 candies in 1099. This decrease is reported to be partly due to the heavy floods about the end of the year which not only affected the consumption of tobacco on account of the prevailing distress in the affected areas but also prevented the import of tobacco from British India owing to breaches in the railway lines. Leaving out a third of the population as children and non-chewers, the average consumption per head of population was 3.98 lbs., against 4.29 lbs. in the previous year.

83. *Collections.* The total collection under tobacco was Rs. 18,80,378, against Rs. 20,25,843 in 1098, the decrease being Rs. 1,45,465.

CHAPTER III.

D. OFFENCES.

84. *Breaches of law.* 1,887 cases affecting 2,093 persons were reported under abkari, opium, tobacco and salt laws, against 1,492 cases affecting 1,742 persons in 1098. Including the 63 cases affecting 108 persons pending investigation at the beginning of the year, 1,950 cases affecting 2,201 persons were handled. Of these 1,681 cases were charged before the magistracy, 190 cases were either referred for orders or struck off the register and 79 cases were pending investigation at the end of the year. Including the 16 cases pending trial when the year opened, the number of cases dealt with by the magistracy was 1697. Of these, 1607 cases ended in conviction, 64 in acquittal and 26 were pending trial at the end of the year. The percentages of conviction and acquittal were 96.17 and 3.83, respectively, against 95.56 and 4.44 in 1098. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 414 in the number of cases detected under abkari and a decrease of 35 under salt.

E. FINANCIAL.

85. *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. 21,63,935	
Opium and ganja	Rs. 2,03,135	
Tobacco	Rs. 18,80,378	
Total	Rs. 42,47,448	Rs. 3,73,944

The receipts and expenditure for 1098 were Rs. 44,38,969 and Rs. 3,62,604, respectively. There was thus a decrease of Rs. 191,521 under receipts and an increase of Rs. 11,340 under expenditure as compared with 1098. The net revenue under the head of excise was thus Rs. 38,73,504, against Rs. 40,76,365 in 1098.

10. CUSTOMS REVENUE.

86. *Customs houses.* The number of chowkeys (customs houses) was raised from 63 to 64 by the opening of a customs house at Akathumuri on the Trivandrum Quilon railway line during the year.

87. *Receipts and expenditure.* The subjoined statement compares the receipts from customs during 1098 and 1099:—

No.	Items.	Receipts.	
		1098.	1099.
1	Export duty	Rs.	Rs.
2	Import duty collected at the customs houses	23,12,041	22,74,568
3	Amount received from the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention	1,88,984	1,98,351
4	Receipts from miscellaneous items	10,543	11,431
		12,396	
	Total	25,23,964	24,84,350

The receipts of the year were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 39,614. Of the total duty realised, that on exports amount to 91.5 per cent and that on imports to 7.9 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. 13,65,057

or 60.01 per cent. of the total revenue from exports, against Rs. 13,77,021 or 59.6 per cent. in 1098. The duty on tea, including the advance payment of Rs. 11,597 towards duty on tea to be exported in 1100 but excluding the sum of Rs. 13,659 remitted during 1098 as advance for 1099, realised during the year amounted to Rs. 3,51,189, the increase being Rs. 8,897. The receipts under exports showed a net decrease of Rs. 37,473. 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. 1,57,730, against Rs. 1,59,249 in 1098. A sum of Rs. 11,562 was due from the British Government as compensation under the Interportal Trade Convention, but the amount was not received before the close of the year. Deducting the cost of collection, the net revenue under customs was Rs. 21,99,910, against Rs. 23,02,022 in 1098, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,02,112. This fall was apparently due to the dislocation of exports and imports brought about by the floods towards the close of the year.

88. *Changes in rules.*—(a) The tariff values of dry ginger and green ginger were raised from Bh. Rs. 15 and Bh. Rs. 10 to Bh. Rs. 37½ and Bh. Rs. 25 per cwt., respectively, with effect from the 1st November 1923/15th Tulam 1099.

(b) The tariff value of all kinds of firewood except of the mango and jack tree, and the tariff value of charcoal were reduced from Bh. Rs. 18 and Bh. Rs. 42 to Bh. Rs. 14 and Bh. Rs. 28 per ton respectively. The tariff value of firewood of the mango and jack tree remained the same. An export duty was imposed on mango and jackwood planks at the rate of 10 per cent. on a tariff value of Bh. Rs. 2 per c. ft. of mango wood planks and Bh. Rs. 3 per c. ft. of jackwood planks, with effect from the 13th April 1924/1st Medam 1099.

STAMPS.

89. *Manufacture.* The following table shows the printing work done during the years 1098 and 1099:

Description of stamps.		Number printed during	
		1098	1099
General Stamps.	General stamp papers	5,09,900	6,36,500
	Hundi stamp papers	29,372	...
	Special adhesive stamps	...	...
	Foreign bill stamps	17,856	6,336
	One anna receipt stamps	5,94,000	10,20,000
Court Fee Stamps.	Private documents	62,150	76,304
	Court fee stamp papers	53,900	17,150
	Court fee labels	12,75,200	9,91,400
	Copying papers (ordinary)	15,89,000	14,40,000
	Copying papers (service)	1,00,500	...
Anchal.	Stamps, cards & covers	1,22,84,400	55,06,485
Service Anchal.	Stamps and cards	25,28,241	50,112
Total		1,90,44,519	97,44,287

CHAPTER III.

The total value of stamps printed during the year is Rs. 17,94,627, against Rs. 22,87,530 in 1098. Stamps etc. to the value of Rs. 22,67,163 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 as well as the value of good labels separated from the partly damaged sheets. The practice of declaring sheets containing a few damaged labels in each as wholly unfit for issue was given up and the manufactory was required to utilise the partly damaged sheets by removing the bad labels from each sheet and replacing them by good labels. In this manner, a large number of labels were obtained from the bundles kept as damaged during previous years. This partly indent on account of stamp paper etc. for the year 1099 was finished by the end of Meenam 1099 and as there was not much work to be turned out in the manufactory for the rest of the year, the operations in the institution were partially suspended and a portion of the staff viz., 18 printers and 7 counters, were temporarily disbanded for four months from 2nd Medam 1099 to the end of the year. The men so disbanded were given either the leave allowance they were eligible for or a subsistence allowance. The deficiency in the outturn of the institution during the year 1099 was partly also due to the introduction from the 1st Chingam 1099 of court fee stamp papers from Re. 1 to 10 in lieu of labels and a large quantity of the new stamp papers had to be printed and supplied to the various depôts in the year 1098 itself.

90. *Revenue and Expenditure.* A sum of Rs. 24,72,524 was realised by the sale of stamps and on account of duty on impressing documents. Miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 6,796. The total gross revenue of the year was thus Rs. 24,79,320, against Rs. 25,47,317 in 1098. Deducting from the above the refunds of the value of general and court fee stamps amounting to Rs. 91,889, the net receipts under 'stamps' came to Rs. 23,87,431. The receipts from the sale of general stamps amounted to Rs. 8,22,647, against Rs. 8,30,056 in 1098; and those from court fee stamps to Rs. 16,15,927, against Rs. 16,22,597 in 1098. The gross expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 97,721 of which a sum of Rs. 23,357 was debited to the Anchal department as its proportionate share. The net expenditure under 'stamps' for 1099 was therefore Rs. 74,364. The net revenue of the department was thus Rs. 23,13,067, against, Rs. 24,13,006 in 1098.

CHAPTER IV.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION

91. *Meetings.*—Four meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year, lasting for 21 days on the whole.

92. *Regulations passed by the Council.*—The Council passed the following seven Regulations :

(1) Regulation I of 1099—A Regulation further to amend the Land Acquisition Regulation, XI of 1089, as amended by Regulation V of 1096.

(2) Regulation II of 1099—A Regulation further to amend the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068, as amended by Regulations III of 1087, VIII of 1094 and X of 1097.

(3) Regulation III of 1099—A Regulation relating to Government Securities in Travancore.

(4) Regulation IV of 1099—A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to the High Court of Travancore.

(5) Regulation V of 1099—A Regulation to amend the Revenue Summons Regulation, V of 1063.

(6) Regulation VI of 1099—A Regulation to amend the law relating to Reformatories and to make further provision for dealing with youthful offenders.

(7) Regulation VII of 1099—A Regulation to amend the law respecting the age of majority.

93. *Legislative measures.*—The following Bills were introduced in the Council and referred to select committees :—

(1) The Village Panchayats Bill.

(2) The Nanjinad Vellala Bill.

(3) The Travancore Mines and Minerals Bill.

Besides the above, the Bankers' Books Evidence Bill was introduced, but the principle of that Bill was not accepted by the Council. The Chitties Regulation Amendment Bill was introduced and finally read without a reference to the select committee. The select committee to which the Nayar Regulation Amendment Bill had been referred in the previous year submitted its report and 22 clauses of the Bill were considered by the Council during the year under report.

94. *Financial business.*—The Budget session of the Council commenced as usual in Karkatakam 1099, but the Council had to adjourn, after voting on the first three demands, on account of the illness of His Highness the late Maha Raja. The adjourned session was subsequently held in the month of Kanni during the current year. Supplementary grants to the extent of Rs. 1,70,609 were voted by the Council during the several meetings of the Council.

95. *Questions.*—474 questions were answered during the year.

96. *Resolutions.*—16 resolutions on matters of general public interest were discussed by the Council, of which 2 were carried, 7 were lost and the rest withdrawn. The two resolutions carried were those relating to (1) the introduction of spinning as a species of manual training in vernacular schools and (2) the postponement of the operation of the Civil Courts' Guide. The more important among the resolutions lost were (1) the introduction of permanent settlement; (2) the appointment of a retrenchment committee; and (3) the separation of the executive from the judiciary, and among those withdrawn (1) the revision of the rules relating to the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly; (2) the appointment of a committee to examine the abkari policy of the Government and (3) the throwing open of all schools to all classes.

POLICE.

97. *The force.*—The sanctioned strength of the force was 2,005, i. e., 67 more than the figure for the previous year, while the actual strength stood at 1986 at the close of the year. The increase was due to the absorption in the permanent strength of 66 temporary men of the temple guards.

During the year, 15 policemen died and 17 were dismissed, against 9 and 17, respectively, in the previous year. Two Inspectors were retired on pension and one Inspector died after a service of 25 years.

The percentage of officers and men punished departmentally fell from 45 in 1098 to 43 in the year, the percentage for the Kottayam District showing a marked decline.

89 policemen concerned in 76 cases were prosecuted by the public during the year, against 100 concerned in 70 cases in the year previous. Of 89 policemen prosecuted, 2 were convicted, 72 discharged and 15 were pending trial at the close of the year. In two cases compensation were awarded by the courts to the discharged policemen. Two policemen were prosecuted by the department during the year. One of these was convicted and the other discharged.

98. *Rewards.*—Rewards to the extent of Rs. 1026 were given to the members of the police force for good work against Rs. 923 in 1098. One British police officer and 20 members of the public were also granted rewards to the value of Rs. 190 and odd for co-operation with the State police.

99. *Investigation.*—2648 cognisable cases were taken up direct by the police during the year. 227 were pending at the beginning of the year and 495 cases were referred by the magistracy to the police. Thus the total number of cognisable cases for disposal was 3370, against 3139 in 1098. 1114 cases were referred as false, 231 were transferred to the undetected list, 1780 were charged and 16 were left uninvestigated under Section 139 of the Criminal Procedure Code, leaving a balance of 229 cases at the close of the year. Of the 495 cases referred by the magistracy, 402 were returned as false. The number of non-cognisable cases dealt with was 86, against 70 in the previous year.

The percentage of detection fell from 58 to 56 and the percentage of convictions fell from 52 to 45. In the disposal of cases charged during 1099 there was an average duration of 36 days, in that of cases referred 36 days, and in that of reports on undetected crime 64 days, against 44, 41 and 67 days, respectively, in 1098.

100. *Grave crimes.*—The comparative statement in the margin gives particulars of grave crimes dealt with in 1098 and 1099. The total number of grave crimes reported was 1,662, against 1,564 in 1098. There was an increase under murder, dacoity, robbery, cattle theft and ordinary theft, but the increase was not very marked under any head. The total value of property lost through

No.	Offences.	No. of cases reported.	Percentage of conviction				Percentage of property recovered.		
			Cases.		Persons.				
		1098	1099	1098	1099	1098	1099		
1	Murder	58	66	67	55	14	37	...	100
2	Culpable homicide	6	4	100	100	64	100	...	...
3	Dacoity	35	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Robbery	122	162	60	60	40	48	88	47
5	House-breaking and theft	440	480	94	93	82	84	14	39
6	Cattle theft	87	117	93	81	76	73	38	24
7	Ordinary theft	796	837	87	80	75	71	74	91

crime was Rs. 96,394, against Rs. 1,01,489. The percentage of recovery of the total property was 39, against 43 in the previous year.

101. *Counterfeiting coin and currency notes.*—Of the 20 offences reported in connection with currency during the year, 6 were cases of counterfeiting coins and 14 were concerned with currency notes. Of the latter 14, 5 were cases of actual counterfeiting and remaining 9 of possession and uttering. Of the 20 offences reported, 2 ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal, 2 were transferred to the undetected list, 6 were under police investigation and 7 were pending trial at the close of the year.

102. *Miscellaneous.*—701 cases of violent and unnatural deaths were reported during the year, against 669 in 1098. Of these, 511 were cases of accidental deaths and 174 suicides. Of the latter, 114 related to males and 60 to females. The number of deaths from murder was 66, against 58 in 1098. There were also 13 cases of accidental fire against 15 in the previous year.

1,24,259 processes were executed by the police during the year, against 1,26,422 in 1098.

The total number of cases handled by the Prosecuting Inspectors was 920 or 38 more than in 1098. Of these, 650 were original cases and 270 appeals, against 593 and 288, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage of successful prosecution in original cases fell from 54 to 50 and in respect of appeals from 66 to 64.

There were 17 cases of escape of prisoners during the year, 2 from lock-ups 2 from sub-jails and 13 from other police custody. Of these, 12 prisoners were recaptured and the remaining 5 were at large at the close of the year. Of the 10 policemen responsible for the escapes, 1 was prosecuted and the other 9 were departmentally punished. The man who was prosecuted was discharged. The total number of habitual criminals at large was 344, against 338 in 1098. Of these, 24 per cent. were out of view as in last year, the largest being at Trivandrum.

103. *Inspection.*—The permanent Commissioner was on circuit for 115 days, against 137 in the previous year. He was able to inspect only 15 stations on account chiefly of the Satyagraha movement at Vaikom and the 'Redeemer' enquiry which took up a good deal of his time. The Ag. Commissioner was on circuit for 29 days and inspected 5 stations and 1 outpost. The District Superintendents of Police, Trivandrum and Kottayam, visited all the stations and outposts in their jurisdiction and the District Superintendent, Quilon, visited all the stations in his district except Udumbanshola and Devicolam and 12 outposts. The Udumbanshola station was inspected by his Personal Assistant. The District and Assistant Superintendents were on circuit for 198 days on an average.

104. *Motor vehicles.*—The number of motor vehicles newly registered during the year was 88, against 67 in the previous year, while the number of drivers' licenses issued was 859, against 882 in 1098. Motor Bus Inspector, Mr. M. A. Baker, was reverted to the P. W. D. and his work distributed as an experimental measure between the District Superintendent of Police and professional engineers.

105. *Hackney carriage.*—The number of hackney carriages registered during the year was 636 in Trivandrum and 130 in Quilon, against 662 and 116 in 1098. The number of persons licensed to drive was 498 in Trivandrum and 140 in Quilon, against 497 and 116, respectively, in 1098. The number of hackney carriages registered in Alleppey was 117 and the number of licenses issued to drivers was 122, against 134 and 137, respectively, in 1098.

106. *Finger print.*—The number of finger impression slips received for search during the year was 1,348, against 1,220 in 1098. Of these, 214 were traced here and 17 through other bureaus, i. e., 16 per cent. of the total number received during the year against 15 per cent. in 1098.

107. *Education.*—During the year, 60 recruits were under training in the school attached to the Head Quarters Office, against 13 in the previous year. Of these, 31 passed out and the remaining 29 were receiving instruction at the close of the year.

108. *Armed Reserve.*—37 detachments of the Armed Reserve were sent out during the year, against 43 in 1098, to reinforce the District Police on special occasions of which the most important were (1) the Satyagraha at Vaikom and (2) anticipated breaches of the peace at Elankada and Thuckala in connection with certain mosque disputes.

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CHAPTER IV.

The Commissioner of Police observes that the standard of efficiency and discipline maintained by Mr. V. Sivasankara Pillai, Inspector, was very high and the conduct of the rank and file at Vaikom in face of a difficult situation was the admiration of many observers some of whom belonged to the opposite camp.

109. *Criminal Intelligence Department.*—The post of the Second Inspector was left vacant during the year and the strength of the staff was reduced from 2 head-constables and 10 constables to 2 head-constables and 5 constables. The services of the officers and men were utilised as usual, mostly in making enquiries into cases of counterfeiting currency and confidential matters. The number of cases handled by the C. I. D. during the year was 15, against 13 in 1098.

MILITARY.

110. *Personnel.*—Captain H. M. Chambers, Commandant, 2nd Battalion Nayar Brigade, proceeded on 180 days' combined privilege leave and furlough with effect from the 16th February 1924, and during his absence Captain E. Wood M. C., Commandant, 1st Battalion, was in officiating command of the 2nd Battalion in addition to his own duties. Captain Chambers rejoined duty on the 15th August 1924. Captain E. Wood M. C., reverted to British service on the expiry of his term in the Nayar Brigade and Captain H. N. Irwin M. C., 1/10th Gurkha Rifles, who was appointed Officer Commanding, 1st Battalion, relieved Captain Wood on the 13th August 1924. Dr. K. Raman Tampi, Officiating Medical Officer, Nayar Brigade, was confirmed in his appointment with effect from the 15th October 1923 *vice* Dr. Hamilton Miller resigned.

At the end of 1098, the strength of the Nayar Brigade was 1473. During the year under report, 83 were enlisted, 3 died, 66 were invalided and 20 were discharged, so that the strength of the Brigade stood at 1,467 at the close of the year. For the first time, the Nayar Brigade took part in the Madras Olympic Games and a party of 7 men under the command of an Indian Officer was sent to Madras to compete in the games held there on the 10th and 11th January 1924.

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

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

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

111. 93 licenses in all were issued for the import of guns, rifles, revolvers, gun powder, cartridges, dynamite, detonators etc. Out of these, arms and ammunition as per 79 licenses were brought into the country either as personal effects by individuals or as articles of trade by licensed vendors. 10 export licenses were issued for guns, rifles, revolvers and ammunition and 141 licenses were granted for the manufacture or sale of arms, ammunition and military stores. Of these latter, 74 were issued to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed in the State during the year was 4,668 and the amount of fees levied is Rs. 5,838. Under Regulation V of 1079, 6 licenses were issued for the possession and use of explosives for mining or for blasting purposes.

JAILS.

THE CENTRAL PRISON.

112. *Strength.*—823 prisoners consisting of 672 convicted, 55 under-trial and 96 civil were admitted during the year. Inclusive of 456 convicted, 12 under-trial and 13 civil prisoners who remained at the commencement of the year, the total strength was 1304. The number of prisoners discharged during the year was 834—683 convicted, 55 under-trial and 96 civil—leaving at the close of the year 445 convicted, 12 under-trial and 13 civil prisoners or a total of 470, against 481 in 1098. The average daily strength of convicted prisoners was 439, against 435 in the previous year. 176 re-convicted prisoners were admitted during the year, against 161 in 1098.

113. *Sickness and mortality.*—The percentage of the average sick to the average strength was only .44, against .51 in the previous year and the daily average sick also fell from 2.34 to 2.03. There were 11 deaths during the year, against 8 in the previous year, and the number of releases on medical grounds was only one, against two in the previous year. Of the deaths, 1 was within 4 days and another within 14 days from the date of admission.

114. *Discipline and conduct.*—The number of offences recorded and punishments, inflicted was only 121, against 141 in the previous year. The number of cases in which penal diet with solitary confinement was awarded, was 5, against 4 in 1098. Corporal punishment was inflicted in only 2 cases, against 5 in the previous year. During the year, 52 prisoners were released under the remission system, as against 36 in 1098, the maximum remission and gratuity earned being 2 years, 8 months and 16 days and Rs. 28-2-0, respectively, by a convict warder. Moral and religious instruction was, as usual, imparted to the male prisoners by honorary workers. The instruction of elementary education to adolescent convicts was satisfactorily conducted during the year. There were 49 admissions in the class for casuals and 35 in that for habituals. It is reported that the students showed an aptitude for study and were attentive to their teachers. 36 casuals and 25 habituals, who were illiterate on admission, were fairly able to read and write a few months after.

115. *Execution and escapes.*—There was one execution during the year. There was no escape.

116. *Receipts and expenditure.*—The earnings from manufactures amounted to Rs. 14,496, as compared with Rs. 12,421 in the previous year. The increase is attributed to the greater number of orders placed by the heads of departments for manufactured goods and the larger supply of jamakals for the murajapom in 1099 than in 1098. The miscellaneous receipts came to Rs. 2,161, against Rs. 1,993 in 1098.

The total earnings for the year amounted to Rs. 16,657, against Rs. 14,414 in 1098, as shown in the

Receipts.	1098	1099	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. By sale of manufactured articles ...	12,421	14,496	+ 2,075
2. By garden produce &c., ...	1,993	2,161	+ 168
Total ...	14,414	16,657	+ 2,243

LOCK-UPS.

117. The number of prisoners confined in the lock-ups during 1099 was 5,254, against 4,364 in 1098.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

TRIBUNALS.

118. The Temporary Additional Sessions Courts at Nagercoil, Alleppey and Kottayam continued throughout the year. The Temporary Additional Sessions Court at Quilon was discontinued and in its place a temporary Additional Sessions Court was established at Trivandrum for one year from the 1st Chingam 1099. The Stationary Second Class Magistrate's Court at Paravoor was abolished, while two Second Class Bench Magistrates' Courts were established, one in the municipal town of Padmanabhapuram, and the other in that of Parur. The total number of courts that exercised criminal jurisdiction at the end of 1099 was 63, against 62 in 1098.

STATE OF CRIME GENERALLY.

119. *Offences classified.*—The number of offences reported fell from 23,505 to 22,182, of which 11,450 were offences under the Penal Code and 10,732 under special and local laws, against 11,731 and 11,774, respectively, in 1098. The decline in the number of cases under the Penal Code occurred mainly under criminal force and assault, hurt, theft, criminal breach of trust, criminal trespass and offences relating to possession of property and offences relating to marriage. On the other hand, there was an increase in the number of offences affecting public health, safety, convenience and morals, lurking house trespass, and house-breaking, mischief, offences against public tranquility, wrongful restraint, and, wrongful confinement, false evidence, and, offences against public justice, cheating and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property, robbery, murder and attempt and abetment of murder and dacoity. Of the crimes under special and local laws, there was an increase in the number of offences under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulation and the Regulations pertaining to Hackney Carriage, Motor Vehicles, Abkari, Forest, Sea Customs, Tobacco, Opium and Bhang, and Criminal Breach of Contract. Prosecutions under the Police, Municipal, Chitty, Weights and Measures, Salt, Arms and Ammunition, and, Cattle Trespass Regulations, however, showed a decrease. The number of cases rejected *in limine* rose from 664 to 854. The percentage of convictions in respect of persons fell from 37.28 to 36.74.

120. *Female offenders.*—The number of female offenders charged was 2,029 and the number convicted 385, against 2,365 and 631, respectively, in 1098. The largest number of convictions was, as usual, under the municipal Regulation.

121. *Juvenile offenders.*—The number of juveniles accused, the number brought to trial and the number convicted rose from 197, 82 and 13 in 1098 to 210, 118 and 17, respectively, in 1099. The cases against the other juveniles were 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, 15 being convicted of the offence, against 9 in the previous year. One juvenile was convicted under the Police Regulation and one of murder. 6 juveniles were transferred to the Reformatory, against 11 in 1098. 6 juveniles were released on bail for good behaviour, under Section 433 A of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

122. *Public servants prosecuted.*—The number of public servants prosecuted and the number convicted fell from 176 and 6 to 112 and 3 respectively. The percentage of conviction was 2.68, against 3.41 in 1098. Of the 112 prosecutions, 2 were initiated by heads of departments and none of them was convicted. Of the remaining 110 prosecutions launched by private individuals, 3 ended in conviction, against 5 in 1098.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

123. *Original work.*—The number of cases filed in the magistrates' courts, including the Bench courts, fell from 23,505 to 22,182, of which 6,495 were filed in the Bench courts and the remaining 15,687 in the stipendiary magistrates' courts. Inclusive of the arrears, the cases remanded etc., the total number for disposal was 24,563, against 25,081 in 1098. Of these, 22,743 cases were disposed of, against 23,263 in 1098. The number left pending was 1820, against 1818 in 1098.

The number of cases tried in the Bench magistrates' courts rose from 5,871 to 7,378. The disposals also rose from 5,056 to 6,946. The number left pending fell from 815 to 432, of which only 41 were more than 3 months old. The average duration of cases disposed of fell from 26 to 21 days. 75 per cent. of the persons involved in the cases disposed of were convicted. 1,246 witnesses were examined, against 644 in 1098. Of these, 139 appear to have been detained beyond the first day of their appearance, against 18 in 1098.

In the stipendiary magistrates' courts, 17,185 cases came up for disposal and of these, 15,797 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,388 cases. The disposals in 1098 aggregated 18,207 and the number left pending at the end of that year was

only 1003. The number of cases pending for more than 3 months rose from 232 to 390; the average number of cases disposed of by a magistrate fell from 455 to 405; and the average duration of cases rose from 36 to 37 days in the case of preliminary enquiries and 34 to 35 in trial cases. There was an appreciable fall in the number of witnesses that were detained beyond the first day and that detained beyond 3 days. Each magistrate examined on an average 955 witnesses, against 918 in 1098. The number of persons involved in the preliminary enquiry and trial cases disposed of fell from 2,134 and 37,806 to 1,987 and 33,613, respectively. The number of persons committed to the Sessions fell from 360 to 259. The number of persons convicted in magisterial trials fell from 8,012 to 6,582, the percentage being 19, against 21 in 1098. 76 per cent. of the persons convicted were sentenced to fine only, against 82 per cent. in 1098. Solitary confinement was awarded to 9 persons, against 6 in 1098.

124. *Appellate work.*—During the year under report, the number of magistrates that exercised appellate jurisdiction was the same as in 1098, viz., 12. The number of appeals preferred fell from 1,295 to 1,131. The total number for disposal was 1,511, of which 1,336 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 175 cases at the close of the year. Of these, 55 relate to the Kottayam Division First Class Magistrate's Court, where the pendency was the heaviest. The average duration of an appeal rose from 34 to 36 days, the Division First Class Magistrate, Kottayam, showing the longest duration of 53 days. The percentage of sentences confirmed fell from 42 to 36 and of those reversed rose from 30 to 36.

125. *Revisional work.*—The number of applications made to District Magistrates for revision fell from 49 to 41. Including the one application that was pending at the commencement of the year, the total number for disposal was 42 and all of them were disposed of during the year.

126. *Miscellaneous work.*—The number of cases for disposal under the preventive and miscellaneous jurisdiction fell from 743 to 707, of which 534 were disposed of, against 622 in the previous year. 55 persons were bound over to keep the peace and 12 for good behaviour, against 123 and 25, respectively, in 1098. Of the persons thus bound over, 35 of the former class and 5 of the latter suffered imprisonment. 5 proceedings in cases of local nuisance and 46 in those of disputed possession of immovable property were passed, against 11 and 73 in 1098. 23 cases of frivolous or vexatious complaints were summarily dealt with, against 63 in 1098, and the amounts of fines imposed and realised were Rs. 203 and Rs. 143, respectively, against Rs. 770 and Rs. 373 in the year previous.

127. *Fines.*—The fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 65,235, against Rs. 63,901 in 1098. The total amount for recovery was Rs. 81,551, of which a sum of Rs. 58,669 was recovered, Rs. 2,272 was remitted on appeal or revision and Rs. 4,585 struck off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,025, against Rs. 16,316 in the previous year.

SESSIONS COURTS.

128. *Original work.*—The number of cases committed to the Sessions Courts during the year was 147. Inclusive of arrears etc., the total number for disposal was 163. The disposals numbered 151, leaving a balance of 12 at the close of the year, against 156 and 16, respectively, in 1098. The number of persons involved in the cases disposed of was 368, of whom 148 or 40 per cent. were convicted.

The average duration of Sessions cases was 13 days as in 1098. The number of witnesses examined fell from 2,369 to 1,967. As regards the number detained for more than 1 and 3 days, there was appreciable improvement, the figures being 328 and 95, against 546 and 410, respectively, in 1098. 5 persons were sentenced to and 95, against 546 and 410, respectively, in 1098. 5 persons were sentenced to death, 11 to rigorous imprisonment for life, 85 to various terms of rigorous imprisonment with intervals of solitary confinement in 7 cases, and 5 to simple imprisonment. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment and fine was 37 and that of persons sentenced to fine alone was 5.

129. *Appellate work.*—The number of appeals preferred to the Sessions Courts during the year was 247, against 289 in the previous year. The number for disposal fell from 375 to 316. Of these, 254 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 62 at close of the year, against 328 and 47, respectively, in 1098. The average duration of an appeal rose from 38 to 51 days. The percentage of decisions confirmed rose from 41 to 44, while that of decisions reversed fell from 51 to 45.

130. *Revisional work.*—The number of applications presented to the Sessions Courts for revision was the same as in the previous year, viz., 10. Including the one application that was pending at the commencement of the year, there were 11 applications and all of them were disposed of. 4,870 calendars, proceedings and appeal statements came on for revision and all of them were revised but two.

131. *Fines.*—The fines imposed in sessions trials aggregated Rs. 5,152, against Rs. 2,997 in 1098. Inclusive of the outstandings, the amount for recovery was Rs. 27,909, of which Rs. 845 was recovered, Rs. 2,300 was remitted on appeal or revision, and Rs. 1,391 was struck off as irrecoverable, leaving, at the close of the year, a balance of Rs. 23,373, against Rs. 22,757 at the end of the previous year. The High Court reports that steps have been taken for the early recovery of the amount by the Sessions Judges.

HIGH COURT.

132. *Referred cases.*—There were 16 referred cases affecting 18 persons for disposal during the year. Of these, all but 1 affecting 2 persons were disposed of. The sentence of death awarded in respect of 2 persons and of rigorous imprisonment for life awarded to 8 persons were confirmed, but of the 2 sentenced to death, the sentence in respect of one was commuted into rigorous imprisonment for life. The conviction in the case of 4 persons was altered into one of less heinous offence and lighter punishment awarded and the conviction in the case of 2 persons was quashed and acquittal ordered.

133. *Appeals.*—167 appeals were preferred to the High Court, against 150 in 1098. Inclusive of arrears, the number for disposal was 186, of which 145 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 41 at the close of the year. The number that came up for disposal included 32 Government appeals, of which 17 were disposed of, leaving 15 pending. In 15 out of the 17 appeals disposed of, interference was declined, acquittal was set aside and conviction entered in one case and the sentence in the remaining case was enhanced.

134. *Revision cases.*—The number of cases for revision and the number disposed of rose from 900 and 452 in 1098 to 1045 and 856, respectively, in 1099, while the number left pending fell from 448 to 189. The percentages of cases in which the sentence or order was confirmed, quashed and modified were 50, 44 and 6 respectively. The number of calendars and appeal statements revised was 2,750. 72 applications for transfer of cases and 186 miscellaneous petitions were also disposed of.

EXTRADITION.

135. Twenty nine persons were obtained on extradition during the year, of whom 15 were convicted, 4 were discharged, 1 was acquitted and the remaining 9 were awaiting trial when the year closed. The principal offences the accused were charged with were dacoity, house-breaking at night, theft, cheating and criminal breach of trust.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

TRIBUNALS.

136. The arrears in the High Court and the subordinate courts having continued to be heavy, the Temporary Bench of the High Court, the five Temporary Second Judges' Courts and the six Temporary Munsiffs' Courts were continued till the end of the year. They were however shifted to places where the arrears were heavy. The Temporary Second Judge's Court at Quilon where the arrears had been brought

down was shifted to Trivandrum where the arrears were heavy, while the Temporary Munsiffs' Courts at Mavelikara and Kuzhithura were for a similar reason shifted to Neyyattinkara and Nagercoil respectively. The nineteen Village Panchayat Courts were also continued during the year. Thus the total number of civil courts including the High Court and the Village Panchayat Courts was 73 as in the previous year.

Owing to the high floods caused by unusually heavy rains, the High Court, the District Courts of Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam and Parur, and all the Munsiffs' Courts in the Alleppey, Kottayam and Parur Districts and some of the Munsiffs' Courts in the Quilon District, were closed for one week from the 13th Karkatakam of the year.

LITIGATION IN GENERAL.

137. There was a slight fall in the total volume of original litigation. The institutions of original suits and appeals during the year are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Year.	Original Suits.				Appeals.			
	Village Panchayat Courts.	Munsiffs' Courts.	District Courts.	Total.	District Courts.	High Court.	Total.	Grand total.
1098	7,772	63,307	834	71,913	4,019	1,28	5,299	77,212
1099	9,166	61,493	820	71,479	3,635	1,328	4,963	76,442

The institutions in the year as compared with those in 1098, showed a decrease of 434 in regard to original suits and 336 in regard to appeals or .06 per cent and 6.34 per cent. respectively. The total number of original suits instituted during the year was 71,479, against 71,913 in 1098 and was 194 less than the average for the five years ending with 1098, but it exceeded the number instituted in 1096 and 1097 by 4309 and 6096, respectively. The number of ordinary suits filed fell by 735, while that of small causes rose by 301. The increase in the number of small cause suits was contributed chiefly by the Village Panchayat Courts, while the fall in the institution of ordinary suits is noticeable mainly in the districts most affected by the floods viz, Alleppey, Kottayam and Parur.

ORIGINAL LITIGATION.

138. *Village Panchayat Courts.* 9166 cases were instituted during the year. The total number for disposal was 10,778, of which 9,944 were disposed of. The corresponding figures for 1098 were 8,873 and 7,678, respectively. The average duration of uncontested suits was 43 days and of contested suits 136 days and of applications for execution of decrees 81 days, against 39 days, 113 days and 13 days, respectively, in 1098. The pendency of suits decreased from 1195 in 1098 to 834 in the year under review. Suits pending for more than six months also came down from 153 to 102. The largest disposal was, as usual, at Trivandrum. The smallest disposal was at Mavelikara.

139. *Munsiff's Courts.* The total institutions of the year fell from 63,307 to 61,493, ordinary suits from 31,399 to 30,683 and small causes from 31,908 to 30,810. The number for disposal inclusive of arrears, re-admissions etc., was 55,443 ordinary suits and 36,233 small causes, out of which 33,664 and 32,289, respectively, were disposed of. The disposals were 175 more than in the previous year and formed the same percentage of the number for disposal as in 1098. The contested ordinary suits and small causes disposed of were 35 and 16, per cent. respectively, of the total disposals, against 34 and 14 in the preceding year. Arrears fell from 25,955 to 25,723. The number of suits between one and two years' pendency fell from 5,201 to 5,193 and those pending for over two years also fell from 3,212 to 3,163. The average duration of contested cases and uncontested cases fell from 16

months and 2 days, and 4 months and 13 days in 1098 to 15 months and 7 days and 3 months and 17 days in the year under review, while that of execution applications rose from 34 to 36 days in ordinary suits though it fell from 25 to 24 days in small causes.

140. *District Courts.* The number of ordinary suits instituted during the year fell from 819 to 800, while that of small causes rose from 15 to 20. Inclusive of arrears, the number for disposal was 2,545 ordinary suits and 42 small causes, of which 883 and 20 or a total of 903 were disposed of. The percentage of disposal to the number suits increased from 35, against 34 in the previous year. The arrears under ordinary suits increased from 1,648 to 1,662 and those under small causes from 19 to 22. The number of suits between one and three years' pendency rose from 1010 to 1020. The number of suits over three years old increased from 326 to 337, of which 86 were of more than five years old. Taking old suits as a whole, Alleppey had the largest arrears being 233, Trivandrum, Kottayam, Quilon, Nagercoil and Parur, coming next with 205, 198, 178, 116 and 90 respectively. The average duration of contested original suits disposed of rose from 25 months and 7 days to 27 months and 9 days, while that of uncontested fell from 10 months and 12 days to 8 months and 8 days. There was also an increase in the average duration for application for execution of decree both in ordinary suits and small causes.

141. *Execution of decrees.* The number of execution applications for disposal, inclusive of arrears, amounted to 6,121 in the Village Panchayat Courts, 108,929 in the Munsiffs' Courts and 2,524 in the District Courts, out of which, 5,785, 97,558 and 1,989, respectively, were disposed of. The average duration of an execution application in the District Courts rose from 94 to 96 days in the case of ordinary suits, and from 66 to 71 days in the case of small causes, while in the Munsiffs' Courts, the duration rose from 34 to 36 days in the case of ordinary suits, but fell from 25 to 24 days in the case of small causes. The average duration in the Village Panchayat Courts was very high, being 81 days, against 13 days in 1098. The amount realised in execution in the District Courts rose from Rs. 8,22,933 to Rs. 11,62,767 and that in the Munsiffs' Courts fell from Rs. 27,78,228 to Rs. 23,66,411. There was a decrease in the amount realised in the Village Panchayat Courts being Rs. 10,457, against Rs. 16,850 in 1098. The number of judgment debtors imprisoned rose from 601 to 655. The number of those arrested but released without being imprisoned also rose from 19,351 to 20,920. The number of cases in which movable or immovable property was sold rose from 3,211 to 3,719. The number of cases in which attached immovable property was dealt with under Section 302 of the Civil Procedure Code fell from 215 to 175.

142. *Miscellaneous petitions.*—The number of miscellaneous petitions disposed of in connection with application for the execution of decrees was 6,481 in the District Courts and 1,18,274 in the Munsiffs' Courts, the corresponding figures for 1098 being 5,605 and 1,15,957, respectively. 204 petitions in the District Courts and 1,193 petitions in the Munsiffs' Courts were pending at the close of the year. 116 decrees from British Indian Courts and 34 decrees from Cochin Courts were received for execution, against 74 and 58, respectively, in the preceding year, while local decrees transferred for execution to the British Indian and Cochin Courts numbered 110 and 39, respectively, as against 90 and 29 in the preceding year. The number of miscellaneous petitions disposed of other than those connected with the execution of decrees was 31,554 in the District Courts, and 2,76,813 in the Munsiffs' Courts, the number pending at the close of the year being 216 and 1,465, respectively. Under the provisions of Sections 165 and 169 of the Code of Civil Procedure the Munsiffs' Courts fined 10 witnesses, against 7 in 1098. No witness was fined by the District Courts, though one was fined by them in the previous year.

APPELLATE LITIGATION.

143. *District Courts.*—The institutions of the year numbered 3,012 regular appeals, 195 cross objections and 428 miscellaneous appeals or a total of 3,635. Inclusive of arrears, the number for disposal was 7,631 regular appeals, 504 cross objections and 805 miscellaneous appeals, of which 3,050, 199 and 377, respectively, were disposed of. The disposals formed 40 per cent. of the total number for

disposal, against 41 per cent. in the year preceding. The average duration of regular appeals was 14 months and 22 days in the case of contested appeals and 10 months and 25 days in the case of uncontested appeals, the corresponding figures for 1098 being 13 months and 15 days, and 11 months and 11 days, respectively. The average duration in the case of cross objections rose from 12 months and 3 days to 12 months and 29 days, while that of miscellaneous appeals fell from 6 months and 28 days to 6 months and 21 days. The High Court point out that the high average duration for contested appeals is due to the disposal of as many as 993 old appeals, against 400 in 1098. The duration of contested regular appeals was highest in the Alleppey Court, being 17 months and 1 day. As a result of the increase in the number of appeals, the arrears at the close of the year were 5,314, against 5,179 at the close of 1098. The largest pendency was, as in the previous year, at Trivandrum, Alleppey and Quilon. The number of appeals between one and two years' duration rose from 1,280 to 1,309, as also that pending over two years from 410 to 697. The largest number of regular appeals pending for more than one but less than two years was at Alleppey and the heaviest arrears of regular appeals for more than two years' duration were at Trivandrum. Of the regular appeals pending for more than 2 years, 91, 46 and 33 were of more than 3, 4 and 5 years' duration, respectively, Trivandrum having the largest number under the three heads, viz., 56, 35 and 27, respectively.

144. *High Court.*—The institutions of the year numbered 490 first appeals, and 571 second appeals, against 509 and 542, respectively, in 1098. There was thus a decrease of 19 in the number of first appeals, and an increase of 29 in the number of second appeals. The total number for disposal inclusive of arrears was 2,613, of which 1,352 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,261. The disposals showed an increase of 764 and formed 52 per cent. of the number for disposal against 27 in 1098. The average duration of first appeals rose from 16 months and 19 days to 17 months and 9 days, and that of second appeals from 13 months and 17 days to 14 months and 29 days. The High Court observe that the high average duration was due to the large disposal of old appeals. Of the first appeals disposed of, 24 were heard and decided by Full Bench, against 41 in 1098 and of the second appeals disposed of, 350 were on facts under Section 553 (c) of the Code of Civil Procedure, against 148 in 1098. Of the first and second appeals disposed of, 35 and 31, respectively, or 66 in all had to be remanded to the lower courts under sections 537 and 540 of the Code of Civil Procedure. 124 cross objections, 149 appeals from orders and 23 review applications were disposed of. 1,865 civil miscellaneous petitions were disposed of including revision petitions. No references were received under Section 563 of the Civil Procedure Code.

There were 53 Full Bench, 379 Division Bench and 61 single sittings during the year, against 129, 264 and 72, respectively, in 1098.

145. *Quality of work.*—The percentage of appeals from the decrees of Munsiffs shows a decrease, being 24 against 29 per cent. in 1098, while that of appeals from District Judges and Second Judges' decrees and that of appellate decrees appealed against show an increase, being 45 and 22, against 37 and 19, respectively, in 1098. The percentages of confirmation, modification and reversal of decrees of the Munsiffs were 52, 16 and 32, against 53, 13 and 14, respectively, in the previous year. 52 of the Munsiffs' decrees were restored by the High Court on second appeal, against 35 in 1098. In the case of first appeals in the District Courts, the percentages of confirmation, modification and reversal were 56, 25, and 19, respectively, against 52, 24 and 24 in 1098. The percentages in regard to second appeals were 66, 12 and 22, against 52, 14 and 33, respectively, in the previous year.

146. *Government suits and appeals.*—There were 64 suits in the District Courts to which Government was a party, against 78 in 1098. Inclusive of arrears, the number for disposal was 335, of which 117 were disposed of—101 on the merits, 49 for and 52 against Government. The corresponding figures for 1098 were 178—137 on the merits, 84 for and 53 against Government. There were 137 appeals before the High Court, of which 64 were disposed of—60 on the merits, 26 for and 34 against Government.

THE LAW COLLEGE.

147. The Pledership Classes of the Law College were separated from the University classes with effect from the 4th Kanni 1099, and 3 additional Junior Professors were appointed for the Pledership course. The strength of the college rose from 401 to 448. Of the 73 students who appeared from the college for the B. L. Degree Examination, 34 came out successful. Of the 135 that appeared for F. L. Examination, 55 were successful. Term certificates were issued to 45 Pledership students and 30 passed in the Pledership Examination. The income from and expenditure on the college amounted to Rs. 43,176 and Rs. 29,239, respectively, against Rs. 34,551 and Rs. 24,004 in 1098. In the hostel attached to the college there were 31 students in Makaram 1099, against 26 in the preceding year. The expenditure on the hostel amounted to Rs. 3,671, against Rs. 3,533 in 1098.

REGISTRATION.

148. *District and Sub-Registry Offices.* There was no addition to the number of District and Sub-Registry Offices during the year, their number being 77. The total number of documents presented for registration increased from 2,91,517 in 1098 to 2,93,090 in 1099 or by .53 per cent. The average number of documents for each office was 3,805, against 3,785 in the previous year.

149. *Value of transactions.* The aggregate value of transactions rose from Rs. 10,57,22,577 in 1098 to Rs. 10,57,54,622 in 1099 or by .03 per cent. while the average value per document fell from Rs. 362 to Rs. 360. Of the total transactions, 95 per cent. related to immovable property as in the previous year. The number of transactions relating to immovable property rose by .43 per cent. and their value by .02 per cent. Of the total number of mortgages of immovable property viz, 1,38,865, 27,908 or 20.09 per cent. and of the total of 42,033 sales, 8,166 or 19.42 per cent. formed alienations made by agriculturists in favour of non-agriculturists, against 24.9 per cent. and 22.5 per cent. respectively, in 1098.

150. *Documents registered.* Inclusive of the 18 documents pending registration at the commencement of the year, the total number for registration was 2,93,108, of which 2,92,992 were registered, 76 were refused registration and 16 were returned unregistered. Of the remaining 24 documents, 14 were under reference to the District Registrars for adjudication of stamp duty and 10 were under various stages of enquiry. The number of wills presented for registration was 793, against 771 in 1098. Sealed covers containing wills deposited with the District Registrars during the year numbered 23, against 20 in the year previous. Of the 201 covers held in deposit, 7 were opened and registered, 5 were withdrawn by the depositors and the remaining 189 were in deposit at the close of the year.

151. *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, was 49, against 41 in 1098. Including the 5 cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 54 cases for disposal. Of these, 44 cases were disposed of, registration being ordered in 30 cases and refused in 6 cases; the remaining 8 cases were otherwise disposed of, leaving 10 cases pending at the close of the year.

152. *Prosecutions.* During the year, there were two prosecutions for offences, under the Registration Regulation. Of the 8 accused in the two cases, 3 were convicted, while the rest were acquitted.

153. *Chitties.* The number of chitties registered during the year was 1037 against 913 in 1098. Since the passing of the Chitties Regulation III of 1094, 4932 chitties were registered till the end of 1099. Of these, 189 chitties had terminated before the close of 1098 and 119 chitties terminated during 1099. The total capital of

the 4624 chitties in operation at the close of the year amounted to nearly 100 lakhs. The amount of fees collected under the Chitties Regulation rose from Rs. 26,593 in 1098 to Rs. 29,515 in 1099.

154. *Receipts and expenditure.* The receipts of the department fell from Rs. 6,79,887 in 1098 to Rs. 6,70,696 in 1099. The expenditure was Rs. 2,56,716, against Rs. 2,54,731 in 1098, the increase being due to the accrual of the periodical increments of pay to the officers and clerks of the department. The ratio of the expenditure to the receipts was 37 per cent. as in the year previous.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

155. The receipts from the fees realised during the year for stamping weights and measures amounted to Rs. 1,217, against Rs. 2,587 in 1098. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 327, against Rs. 593 in the previous year. The fall both under receipts and expenditure must be due to the smaller number of stamping operations conducted during the year as compared with 1098.

CHAPTER V.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SEASON AND RAINFALL.

156. *Season*.—The season was on the whole not very favourable to agriculture. The wages of labour and prices of food grains exhibited a slight increase.

157. *Rainfall*.—The average rainfall gauged at 74 stations was 122.46 inches or 12.40 inches more than the fall in the previous year. The raingauge at Malayattur together with the rainfall registers were washed away in the floods of July 1924. This accounts for the reduction in the number of raingauges which was 75 in 1098.

158. *Floods*. The unprecedentedly heavy rains that fell towards the close of the South-west Monsoon resulted in unusual floods in all the rivers of North and Central Travancore. There were heavy slips and landslides in the planting districts. The taluk of Parur and the low-lying lands of Kuttanad sustained the heaviest damage. Portions of other taluks were also seriously affected by the floods. Habitations, public buildings, communications and crops alike suffered. The Kanni crop was practically lost and the seedlings for the Kumbhom crop damaged in most cases. There was considerable loss of cattle, but human mortality was on the whole small.

To relieve the sufferings of the people, Government gave immediate gratuitous relief to the extent of about half a lakh of rupees in the shape of distribution of food, clothing, rice and money in all the affected areas. The public and the municipal councils also did good work in this connection.

The Land Revenue Commissioner was put in special charge of relief measures. The P. W. D. started relief works in centres where refugees could get no employment and also took up the prompt restoration of communications. Building materials such as bamboos, grass and reeds were arranged to be distributed by the Forest department from convenient centres in the affected localities, free of cost, to poor ryots, and at cost price, to *bona fide* purchasers from the better classes. Drift jungle wood and other timber were also sold at cheap rates to the public. A sum of Rs. 5,50,000 was set apart for distribution as loans for reconstruction and reclamation. Of this amount, Rupees three lakhs have been made available for distribution as special loans through the Revenue agency, and Rupees two lakhs through the agency of co-operative societies. A Central Flood Relief Committee was organised to co-ordinate the relief work done by the Government and the local committees. They have been able to collect over Rs. 60,000 up to date, and distribute most of the collections in the shape of free grants to the poorest sufferers to enable them to reconstruct their huts and to rehabilitate themselves in other ways.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

159. *Staff*.—Dr. N. Kunjen Pillai held charge of the department till the 21st Dhanu when he was deputed to England as special officer in charge of the Travancore court at the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley. Mr. K. Parameswaran Pillai, Assistant Director, was appointed to act as Director of Agriculture and Fisheries and he continued to hold the office till the end of the year. Mr. C. O. Damodaran B. Sc. (Edin.) was appointed to act as Assistant Director from the 11th Medam. The post of Oil Assistant in the Department of Industries having been abolished, Mr. P. N. Vridhachalam B. A. who was holding it, was drafted to the department as Agricultural Chemist on probation for a year. Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar, Assistant Agricultural

Chemist, who was on deputation to Pusa for a course of training in Agricultural Bacteriology, returned. An Economic Botanist having been sanctioned temporarily for two years, Mr. N. K. Balarama Kurup B. A., M. Sc. was appointed to the post. Owing to the continued absence of Mr. T. Padmanabha Pillai, Mycologist, from duty after the expiry of his leave, Mr. M. K. Vurghese B. A., B. Ag., was appointed as Mycologist on probation for one year and he took charge of the Mycological section towards the close of the year.

160. *The work of the Assistants*.—(a) *Agricultural Chemistry*.—The bulletins on the soil survey of Nanjinad and Kuttanad are under issue. The survey of the soils of the Vaikom taluk was taken up by the Assistant Chemist after his return from Pusa. The bio-chemical investigation of peaty (kari) soils has been taken in hand and the results of the experiments conducted so far are reported to be encouraging. In the laboratory an artificial farm yard manure has been prepared from paddy straw, dried leaves and other vegetable refuse which looks like well fermented cattle manure and which on chemical analysis is found to contain a higher percentage of plant food materials than ordinary cattle manure. Samples of indigenous vegetable oils were collected and refined and were sent to the British Empire Exhibition.

(b) *Entomology*.—Besides demonstrating practical methods of combating insect pests and collecting and identifying insects (of which some 200 specimens were handled) the Entomologist adopted timely measures to keep down the stem borer and rice swarming caterpillar pests of paddy which appeared in Nanjinad and Kuttanad. The cocoanut leaf roller (*Nephantis Serinopa*) pest having reappeared in the coastal region between Trivandrum and Alleppey, the Entomologist with a posse of temporary fieldmen effectively controlled the same by cutting down and burning the affected leaves of the palm.

(c) *Mycology*.—As the substitute for the Mycologist was appointed only towards the close of the year, the investigation of mycological problems made no progress. Demonstrations were conducted on private gardens to show how the root disease of the cocoanut palm could be prevented by manuring and by the sterilisation of soil by burning, liming and application of fungicides. Experiments undertaken by the department having shown that the cardamom disease can be uprooted by planting selected healthy seedlings, a departmental nursery was opened at Santhanpara in the High Ranges, and an extent of 3 acres was planted with selected seedlings.

(d) *Economic Botany*.—Botanical study of the weed flora of arable and waste lands and collection and identification of weed specimens were continued. A bulletin containing the information collected so far is reported to be ready for publication. A bulletin on the fibre resources of the State has been published. The study of the different varieties of the staple products, viz., tapioca, cocoanut and other crops was continued.

161. *Crop experiments and farms*. A. *Paddy*. (1) *Paddy Farm at Nagercoil and Demonstration Farm at Eraniel*.—The yield of paddy from the Paddy farm, Nagercoil, was slightly less than that of the previous year. This is attributed to adverse climatic conditions and heavy floods. The net profit per acre was Rs. 49 for the first crop and Rs. 59 for the second. The manurial and cultural experiments of the previous years were continued. The results agree with those previously obtained. A fresh series of experiments with fish guano, farm yard manure and spent-wash manure prepared out of the refuse matter of the arrack distillery at Nagercoil and with an artificial paddy fertiliser prepared by Mr. A. C. Chinnappan under departmental supervision was started. The results of these experiments show that Mr. Chinnappan's fertiliser is the best, having produced 3,600 lbs. of grain per acre. The experiments conducted with *Samba paddy* to ascertain the best seed rate for the soils of South Travancore were repeated and the results confirm the conclusion arrived at in the previous year, viz., that the best seed rate is 90 lbs. per acre. Spacing experiments continued from 1098 showed that the most suitable distance at which to plant seedlings is 6 inches. Of the several early maturing varieties tried in 1098, *Panamkuruwa* with a duration of 112 days gave the highest yield viz.

1854 lbs. per acre. A special test with 10 varieties of paddy of different duration ranging from 101 days to 111 days conducted during the year has shown that the variety known as *Mappila Samba* with a duration of 100 days gives the best yield viz., 1,674 lbs. of grain per acre.

(2) *Punja Cultivation Farms*.—The experiments conducted in Punja cultivation were inconclusive. Heavy rains during the flowering and harvesting seasons led to poor results.

B: Coconut.—The manurial and cultural experiments of the previous years were continued. The results of the experiments conducted in the coconut farm at Oachira during the past 5 years showed that regular ploughing at intervals of two months conserves the moisture in the soil best. The varietal tests which were in progress in the Experimental farm at Alleppey were continued and the botanical character and other specific features of the different varieties of coconut are being recorded. The number of yielding trees in the farm rose from 172 to 204. The experiments and demonstrations begun on private gardens at Pallikkal and other places were also continued.

Sugarcane.—The varietal tests tried in the Demonstration farm at Alwaye were continued, but no results could be obtained, as the crop was completely damaged by floods. The experimental cultivation of sugarcane on poor laterite soils under well irrigation was tried again in the Cattle farm, Trivandrum, and the results were satisfactory. The cultivation of sugarcane in rotation with paddy was repeated in the Paddy farm, Nagercoil, and the Demonstration farm at Eraniel with encouraging results. Facilities were given to agriculturists to try this system on their lands by supplying them with sugarcane setts and manure gratis.

Tapioca.—The special study of the different varieties of tapioca continued to engage the attention of the department. By repeating the trial with setts of different lengths it has been found again that plots cultivated with setts 3 feet long produce the best results. The manurial and cultural experiments of the previous years were continued. The advantages of using suitable manures were brought home to the cultivators by demonstrations on their lands at different centres. The yield from demonstration plots was uniformly better than that from control plots cultivated in the ordinary way.

Pepper.—The vines planted in the Pepper farm at Koni in 1095 have commenced bearing. The planting of different species of trees to be tried as standards was continued. The manurial demonstrations started on a private plot at Kilimanoor towards the close of 1097 are said to have given good results.

Other crops.—Special attention was paid to the experimental cultivation of different varieties of cotton in the Government farms at Shencottah, Trivandrum, Eraniel and Cape Comorin. Experiments of the past 3 years are reported to have shown that Combodia cotton is unsuited to the soil of Shencottah and that it thrives well at Eraniel and Cape Comorin. With a view to select the best variety of cotton suited to the climatic conditions and the soil of Shencottah, four varieties of cotton have been got down from Coimbatore and are being tried in the Government farm at Puliara. The cultivation of fodder crops like Guinea grass, ragi and cholam was pursued in Government farms. 12 varieties of cholam, 4 indigenous and 8 foreign, were tried in the Demonstration farm at Shencottah and it is seen that the local varieties gave the best results. Manurial and cultural experiments on the banana were tried in the Government farms at Alwaye and Kottarakara. The crop in the former place was completely destroyed by floods, while that in the latter grew well and gave satisfactory results. The opening of the Ginger farm at Ettumanoor awaits the selection of a site in the Vedagiri reserve, after a joint inspection by the Conservator of Forests, the Director of Agriculture and the Devaswom Commissioner. As the experimental cultivation of onion in the Government farm at Shencottah gave good results, it is proposed to extend the area under this crop during the current year. Fruit cultivation made progress. 8 acres in the Fruit farm at Cape Comorin were planted with different fruit trees like graft mango, pomegranate,

lime, citron, sapodilla, papaya, grapevine and figs. All the plants are reported to be growing well. The area under fruit cultivation in the other Government farms was also extended. Private fruit culture was encouraged by the supply of seedlings and necessary expert advice.

162. *Seeds, manures and implements*.—Special attention was devoted to meet the increased demand for selected seeds. 17,809 lbs. of seed paddy were sold from the Paddy farm, Nagercoil. 23,552 lbs. of seeds selected under departmental supervision were also sold. The Government nursery at Alleppey and the grant-in-aid nursery at Pallikkal supplied the public with 14,000 seed coconuts and 7,000 coconut seedlings. Groundnut seeds, cotton seeds and setts of different varieties of tapioca and sugarcane were also distributed to the ryots by the department.

The Fordson Tractor belonging to the department having gone out of order during the cultivation season, much work could not be done with it during the year. The improved types of iron ploughs, viz., the Pallikal plough and the Alwaye Plough gained more ground in displacing the country wooden plough.

The number of private agencies for the sale of departmental manures has increased to 40 but there has been a fall in the value of manures sold by these agencies from Rs. 13,275 in 1098 to Rs. 10,000 in the year under review. This fall has not been explained. The two private companies at Alleppey for the sale of manures are thriving.

163. *Live stock and poultry—Cattle farms*. The Government Cattle farms at Trivandrum and at Easanthimangalom continued to work satisfactorily. 1 crossbred bull, 4 Ongole cows and 1 Ongole calf were purchased and added to the stock in the Trivandrum Cattle farm. 15 calves of the Karachi and Scindhi breeds and 3 Surat buffaloe-calves from the Trivandrum farm were sold to the public with a view to propagate these breeds in the country. Including the 6 purchases and 20 births of the year, the herd in the farm numbered 82. From the herd at Easanthimangalom, 19 animals were sold to the public. The number of animals in this farm was 87, including the 17 births of the year. Departmental seed bulls served 653 cows and those maintained by private persons in receipt of money grants from the Government served 927 cows. Encouraged by his success in the production of a rotary blower for burning the spines of prickly pear, the officer in charge of cattle breeding at Easanthimangalom conducted feeding experiments with prickly pear on a large scale. The results have shown that feeding charges can be minimised by adopting the system. The strength of the flock of sheep kept in the Trivandrum farm was 46. 20 sheep were shorn and the yield of fleece was 10 lbs 14 oz. This, along with the 450 lbs of fleece purchased from Vellore was utilised for making rugs, carpets and blankets in the Rug and Carpet Weaving school attached to the Silk farm.

Poultry farming as a cottage industry is increasing in popularity. In addition to the two existing co-operative poultry societies a third one was organised through the efforts of the Poultry Assistant and a few others were organised by Mr. D. S. Hatch of the Y. M. C. A.

164. *Sericulture*. The area under mulberry remained the same, viz., 19 acres. The mulberry plot attached to the Agricultural school, Alwaye, was damaged by floods. The area under private plantation rose from 47 acres to 53 acres. 130½ lbs of green cocoons were collected from the rearings conducted in the Silk farm, against 74 lbs in 1098. Nine private persons also conducted rearings and collected 91½ lbs of cocoons. After providing for seeds the silk obtained was woven. The number of private sericulturists who received money grants from Government was 16, against 19 in the previous year.

165. *Apiculture*. This branch of work was transferred from the department of Industries to that of Agriculture in the year. 14 private apiaries were newly opened. The Apicultural Assistant was in camp for 45 days visiting the private apiaries and advising people on bee-keeping.

166. *Agricultural education, publication and exhibition.*—The Agricultural Middle School at Alwaye completed its second year of existence. The first batch of students appeared for the final examination conducted by a board specially appointed for the purpose. Of the 31 students who appeared for the examination, 26 passed. The institution is at present temporary. Its continuance has been sanctioned for two years more. The buildings required for the Agricultural School proposed to be opened at Kottarakara were in course of construction. In the school opened for teaching rug and carpet weaving at the Trivandrum Silk farm, the first batch of students completed their course and left the institution in the beginning of the current year. Another batch of students is now undergoing training.

Bulletins and leaflets on agriculture and allied subjects were published and distributed. The department participated in three exhibitions held in the year, viz., the one held at Trivandrum for selecting exhibits for the British Empire Exhibition and those held in connection with the all Travancore Co-operative Conference and the festival at Ettumanur.

167. *Veterinary.*—The number of veterinary institutions remained the same as in the previous year, viz. 5 hospitals and 7 dispensaries. With a view to secure a more efficient supervision of the technical portion of the work of the Veterinary Officers of the State, the Senior Veterinary Inspector was appointed as Veterinary Assistant to the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries and all the veterinary institutions were brought under his direct control. During their tours the veterinary officers visited 231 villages and treated 1506 animals, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 344 and 3,811. The number of animals treated in all the veterinary institutions was 9,703, against 10,021 in 1098, thus making a total of 10,209, against 13,832 in the previous year. Including 253 castrations, 1,222 operations were performed, against 1,452 in 1098. 28 elephants were treated of which 23 were discharged cured. The mortality from contagious diseases was very low. A few cases of 'foot and mouth disease' and 'Cattarhal fever' occurred, but were soon stamped out. The Director attributes the fall in the outturn of work by the Veterinary Officers to the absence of virulent epidemics. This does not however explain the large fall in the number of castrations conducted.

168. *Fisheries.* Experiments on the breeding, curing and catching of fish started previously were continued. The results of the experiments conducted in the Prawn Breeding farm at Aiyranthengoo were not more encouraging than in the previous year. In acclimatising estuarine fish to fresh water ponds, it is found that the milk fish is the best suited for pond life owing to its rapid growth and adaptability. The milk fish and giant perch in the Sivanalloor tank, Shencottah, are said to be thriving well. Artificial fertilisation of mullets is said to be a complete success. Of the several species of mullets, *M. Trochelle* is found to be the best for obtaining larvae from artificially fertilised eggs.

The number of shank shells collected from the sea rose from 5,000 to 8,800 and the royalty realised from Rs. 125 to Rs. 220. The right of collecting lime shells from the backwaters and from the deep sea beds was leased out and a sum of Rs. 6,063 was realised on that account.

Including the newly sanctioned yard for Cape Comorin, there were 9 fish curing yards. Owing to the delay in completing the buildings, no curing operations were however conducted in the Cape Comorin yard. The total quantity of fish cured was 33,410 maunds, against 53,462 maunds in the previous year. The curing experiments at Neendakara proved that the practice now obtaining of using pits for wet curing is objectionable, that the curing should be done in masonry or wooden tubs and that brine salting and dry salting are cheaper. These results were communicated to the officers in charge of fish curing yards for guidance. Long line fishing is increasing in popularity through the efforts of the department. The quantity of fish products exported fell from 2,60,183 cwts. to 1,97,937 cwts., the largest decrease being under sardine which fell from 8,191 cwts. worth Rs. 81,912 to 15 cwts., worth Rs. 150. The total receipts from the backwater and inland fisheries amounted to Rs. 11,054-15-8, against 9,594-26-9 in 1098. The departmental fish oil factory at Alleppey and the private factory at

Pallithode could not be worked for want of oil sardines. The year is reported by the Director to have been on the whole very unfavourable to fishing and fish industry.

The schools at Panavalli and Aroor opened for socio-economic improvement of fishermen worked satisfactorily. Four students from these institutions appeared for the Madras Weaving Test and all of them passed in the first class. Encouraged by the satisfactory working of these schools, Government have sanctioned the opening of another school at Kothavara near Vetchoor in the Vaikom taluk. The aided night school at Kuzhithura and the private school at Alleppey also made satisfactory progress. The number of co-operative societies for fishermen rose from 14 to 25. Arrangements are reported to be in progress for starting a Central Fish Trading Company on co-operative lines to enable the fishermen to eliminate middle men and commission agents.

169. *Receipts and expenditure.*—The receipts of the Agricultural department, including veterinary fees, amounted to Rs. 14,606 and the receipts under Fisheries amounted to Rs. 17,381, against Rs. 15,971 and Rs. 19,366, respectively, in 1098. The expenditure under Agriculture, including Veterinary, was Rs. 1,64,880 and that under Fisheries was Rs. 19,341, against Rs. 1,74,343 and Rs. 24,221, respectively, in 1098.

INDUSTRIES AND GEOLOGY.

170. *Constitution of the department.*—The designation of the Oil Chemist attached to the department was changed to Industrial Chemist. The post of Essential Oil Assistant was abolished. The apicultural branch was transferred to the department of Agriculture and Fisheries. The textile section was strengthened by the appointment of a second itinerant weaving party. An experimental tannery was opened under the supervision of the Tanning Expert and an additional staff was sanctioned for the same from the commencement of the current year. A power-driven drill for well boring and for prospecting for minerals was purchased and a staff was also sanctioned to work the drill during 1100.

171. *Geology.* A programme of work was sanctioned at the beginning of the year for the Geological Assistant. Intensive prospecting for clay was done in the Kumbalam and Kanjirode areas and for lignite at Pudur and Manavalakurichi. The alkaline soil survey of South Travancore was not proceeded with.

The geological mapping of the standard sheet was continued. Kulasekaramangalam and Maravanthuruthu and the country lying between them were surveyed and mapped. Samples of lateritic iron ore and pyrrhotite were collected for analysis at the Imperial Institute. The Geological Assistant investigated the water resources of the arid tract near Aramboly. He also identified minerals sent to him by private persons.

172. *Industries.* I. *Work of the experts.* (a) The Industrial Research laboratory was completed. The Industrial Chemist was put in charge of the laboratory and the Chemical Assistant worked with him. The Textile and Tanning Experts also occasionally worked in the laboratory in connection with researches relating to their respective special branches. Research was mainly directed to the refining of laurel oil, recovery of acetic acid from calcium acetate, impregnation of match splints to prevent afterglow, preservation of ginger, analysis of boiler feed water and boiler crust, examination of indigenous tanning materials, preparation of dyes from indigenous dyestuffs and identification and tests of mineral specimens.

(b) The Tanning Expert took possession of the Experimental Tannery completed towards the end of the year. He commenced the manufacture of light leather with the local vegetable tanning materials.

(c) The Textile Expert was in charge of the textile section which consists of (1) a Textile Institute in Trivandrum and (2) two itinerant weaving parties. The Textile Institute consists of weaving, dyeing and knitting sections. Six students are being trained in each of the above sections. The northern and southern itinerant

weaving parties visited most of the weaving centres and demonstrated improved methods of weaving. As a result of the demonstration 200 dobbies were introduced. The Textile Expert besides supervising the work of the parties inspected many of the weaving schools in the State.

(d) The Industrial Engineer was mainly engaged in the (1) preparation of the Trivandrum Electricity supply scheme, (2) preparation of estimates and plans for the electric installation for the Huzur Cutcherry, and the Madras States Agency (3) investigation of the Meenmutti Falls as a possible source of power and (4) examination of different types of pumps and water elevators suitable for local use besides examining boilers as Chief Boiler Inspector. Ninety out of ninety nine registered boilers were inspected during the year. As the result of the inspections made, the working pressure of seven boilers was reduced, two boilers were prohibited from working and licenses for seven boilers were refused pending necessary repairs. Out of twelve boilers whose licenses were withheld during 1098 pending the completion of repairs, licenses were reissued for two.

II. *Essential oils.* Dr. Moudgill, Professor of Chemistry, continued his research on the essential oils in the laboratory of the Chemistry department of His Highness the Maha Raja's College of Science. The papers embodying the results obtained from the distillation of Karinthumba and cardamoms have been published in the Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry. The work on the other oils such as dammar, inchi and ginger was continued. Oils obtained from the common weeds Narachipacha and Ageratum are reported to be highly oxygenated and stable and as such of great interest in perfumery.

III. *Factory Industries.* (1) *Jaggery factory.*—The Industrial Engineer who examined the question whether a stationary sugar-cane mill of greater efficiency than the ordinary bullock mill would be economical, found that, if there be 80 acres of sugar-cane plantations within a radius of one mile, a central sugar-cane mill capable of crushing 16 tons of cane per day with an extraction of 82 per cent. of the cane would be a paying proposition. A scheme for this is under preparation.

(2) *Sugar Refinery in South Travancore.*—The construction of the factory was delayed owing to litigation in connection with the lands acquired for the factory site.

(3) *Match manufacture.*—The South Indian Match Factory at Thenmala commenced the manufacture of matches on a commercial scale. The factory of the Malabar Match Manufacturing Company was nearing completion by the end of the year.

IV. *Cottage Industries.* Besides cotton weaving of which mention has been made, the other industries to which the department devoted its special attention were bell metal industry and hat-making. To encourage bell metal industry, Government have sanctioned the exhibition and sale of such wares in the School of Arts show room. As regards hat making, the department is engaged in trying different kinds of raw materials suitable for the purpose.

V. *Technical and Industrial Education.* (i) *Departmental institutions.*—(a) The S. M. R. V. Technical Institute, Nagercoil, had the full complement of students allowed, viz., 20, on the rolls 8, 4 and 8 in classes I, II and III respectively. The results of the examination were satisfactory. An addition was made to the staff by the appointment of a drawing master.

(b) *The Sri Mulam Technical School, Trivandrum.*—At the commencement of the year the strength of the school was 27, 5 in the Mechanical Overseer's classes and 22 in the Fitters' class. The training given continued to be satisfactory. Government sanctioned the addition of a Civil Overseer's class and a maistries' class and the abolition of the existing Fitters' class. The civil classes were not, however, commenced before the close of the year.

(c) *The School of Arts Trivandrum.*—The School of Arts (especially the carving section) was engaged in making exhibits for the British Empire Exhibition. In the drawing classes, there were three boys and five girls besides the apprentices. The results of the examinations were good. The number of drawing classes has since been reduced from 3 to 2 so as to correspond to the Madras Government Technical Examination Higher and Lower Grades.

(d) *Carpentry School, Quilon.*—There were twelve students on the rolls on the last day of the year. The wood working machinery installed in the school afforded great facilities for the manufacture of articles of furniture and they are being supplied to Government departments.

(e) *The Government School of Commerce, Alleppey.*—There were at the commencement of the session, 101 students on the rolls. As no fresh admissions were sought for, the Malayalam Elementary Grade class was discontinued. Steps are being taken for opening a class for giving tuition in Malayalam shorthand, a workable script having been recently recognised by Government. The results of the examinations were satisfactory.

(ii) *Non-departmental industrial schools.*—At the close of 1098, there were forty aided and fifty unaided industrial schools. During the year, grants were withheld to three schools and one school receiving grant was discontinued and twelve new unaided schools came into existence. Of the thirty six aided schools, twenty-eight impart instruction in cotton weaving, two in coir industry, two in carpentry and smithery, one in rattan and bamboo industry, one in basket making, one in mat weaving and one in drawing and painting.

(iii) *Foreign scholarship.*—Mr. A. Gopala Menon deputed for advanced study in banking, industry and commerce in the University of London returned from England after successfully completing his course.

(iv) *Information Bureau.* The departmental library was made use of by 768 persons, against 532 in 1098. The number of books in the library increased from 967 to 1136. Enquiries received from the Director General of Commercial Intelligence were given publicity and placed in the library. Those received from the public related to engineering equipments, chemical industries and manufacture and they were answered by the department.

173. *Miscellaneous.* (a) *Loom Accessories Depot.* Fresh stock to the value of Rs. 1,350-16-4 was purchased and Rs. 1,675-13-12 worth of articles were sold to the public.

(b) *Imperial Institute.* The assistance rendered by the Institute were (1) analyses of raw materials and their testing on semifactory scale, (2) obtaining expert opinion regarding the raw materials forwarded to it for examination, (3) advising the department regarding the methods of manufacture and (4) supplying the department with information regarding the manufacture of rare kinds of machinery. Besides, the institute supplied information regarding desiccated cocoanut industry and analysed samples of lignite, lateritic iron ore and pyrrhotite. The institute also supplied the department with 13 printed monographs on raw materials and 5 numbers of its quarterly bulletins.

(c) *Exhibition.* Travancore took part in the British Empire Exhibition held at Wembley Park, London, from April to November 1924. At the close of 1922, a Committee of officials and non-officials was constituted to work out the details in regard to the collection of exhibits, and a preliminary exhibition was held in Trivandrum, in October 1923. This exhibition attracted a large variety of articles—both raw materials and finished products—in addition to those collected by the committee. From the articles displayed at the exhibition, a final selection was made and a representative collection of selected specimens shipped to England. Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai, Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, was appointed Special Officer to represent the State at the Empire Exhibition. The Travancore exhibits attracted considerable attention and commanded a brisk sale. The class of goods for which there was a good demand in the Travancore Court were carved ivories, lace and embroidery, brassware, rattan trays, coir mats, small silverware and inlaid articles. Numerous enquiries were made

by foreign firms, both European and American, about many of the economic products of the State, and these enquires were communicated by the Special Officer to the producers in Travancore from time to time for their information and guidance. He also forwarded to Government addresses of wholesale buyers who had made enquires about Travancore goods and who would like to get samples with quotations from the shippers in the State. These addresses were sent to the Director of Industries for circulation among interested firms in Travancore. They were published in the Industries sheet of the Government Gazette. It is expected that these enquires will eventually lead to practical business and will give a great impetus to the further development of Travancore trade and commerce.

Including the amount of Rs. 4,291 spent in 1098, the total expenditure on account of the Exhibition up to the end of 1099 was Rs. 77,530. The Special Officer has reported that the sale proceeds of the exhibits sold in the Travancore Court up to the end of the Exhibition amounted to a little over £2,000.

(d) *The Government technical examinations.* For want of candidates, the examinations in commercial subjects in Malayalam were not held. A draft scheme for holding technical examinations in weaving has been notified in the Gazette for public criticism.

(e) *Technical Education Code.* The draft code framed by the committee appointed for the purpose having been found to be too elaborate it has been arranged to be redrafted.

(f) *Industrial loans.* Of the 80 applications received, 38 were rejected, 40 were pending enquiry and 2 amounting to Rs. 1100 were granted.

174. *Tour.* The Director was on tour for 86 days, against 78 days in 1098.

175. *Finance.* The expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,46,202 and its income, Rs. 11,674.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

176. *Constitution.* The board was reconstituted from the commencement of the year. It consisted of 5 official and 7 non-official members. Four of the non-officials were elected by the Legislative Council and 3 were nominated by Government. Dr. N. Kunjen Pillai, President of the board, having been deputed to London as special officer in connection with the British Empire Exhibition, Mr. R. Dhanukoti Pillai, Conservator of Forests, was appointed president of the board and he took charge of the duties thereof on the 20th Dhanu 1099. The office of the board was transferred from Quilon to Trivandrum during the latter part of the year.

177. *Meetings of the board.* Four meetings of the board were held at Quilon, Alleppey, Alwaye and Trivandrum.

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

- (i) Minor irrigation works in the Quilon and the Kottayam Divisions.
- (ii) Starting an industrial museum.
- (iii) River transport in sub-montane tracts.
- (iv) Opening of a telephone exchange at Alleppey by the Imperial Telegraph department.
- (v) Aid for a desiccated coconut factory.

179. *Economic Journal.* This Malayalam journal continued to be published as a monthly by a committee of the board for the first 6 months; but from Kumbham 1099 till the end of the year, the conduct of the journal was entrusted to the National Printing and Trading Co., Ltd., who was given a subsidy at the rate of Rs. 70 per mensem.

180. *Finance.* The total expenditure incurred on account of the board was Rs. 6,967 as compared with Rs. 10,190 in the previous year, reduction being mostly due to the reconstitution of the board and its office.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

181. *Numerical strength.* The year opened with 203 companies limited by shares, of which 145 companies were working and the remaining 58 were either defunct or were in liquidation. 8 companies, all public and limited by shares, were newly registered in the year, against 6 in 1098. Of these, 3 were formed with the object of replanting tea, 1 for printing and publishing newspapers, magazines, etc. and the remaining 4 for trading. The highest authorised capital among the newly registered companies was 5 lakhs as in the previous year. 27 companies were struck off the register, as there were reasons to believe that they were not carrying on business or were in operation. Taking into account the new registration and removals, there were 184 companies on the rolls at the end of the year, of which only 139 were working. The remaining 45 are made up of 7 defunct companies and 38 companies in liquidation. The working companies consisted of 36 banking, 5 transit and transport, 60 trading and manufacturing, 32 planting, 1 salt manufacturing, and 1 sugar manufacturing company besides 4 mills and presses.

182. *Associations not for profit.* There were 17 associations not for profit working at the beginning of the year. Of these, 1 association was found defunct and its name was removed from the rolls. The number of charitable associations working at the end of the year was thus 16.

183. *Capital.* No company raised or reduced its authorised capital during the year. The authorised, subscribed and paid-up capitals of the 139 working companies aggregated Rs. 4,61,78,500, Rs. 1,34,08,700 and Rs. 84,91,230, respectively, the corresponding figures for 1098 being Rs. 4,91,38,500, Rs. 1,34,57,620 and Rs. 77,17,099.

184. *Foreign companies.* 68 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 1 company newly established a place of business in it. Thus the number of foreign companies was reduced to 66 at the close of the year.

185. *Inspection.* The Registrar inspected 25 companies during the year, against 9 in 1098 and the Government Auditor inspected 101 companies, against 103 in the previous year.

186. *Working of the companies.* The working of joint stock companies has not improved. The fall in fresh flotations, which began in 1096, continues. The number of companies which ceased to work during the year was 14, against 41 in the previous year. The fall in flotation is attributed by the Registrar, to the tightness of the money market and the reaction caused by the crash of the boom companies.

187. *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.

188. *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 10 licenses expired during the year and of these, 5 were renewed. 1 fresh temporary certificate was issued. Including this, the number of licensed holders at the end of the year, was 19.

189. *Finance.* The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 3,845, against Rs. 3,804 in 1098. The expenditure fell from Rs. 9,265 in 1098 to Rs. 7,391 in 1099. This reduction was under rent and allowance to the Registrar.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

190. *Administration.*—Three additional temporary inspectors were sanctioned during the year—two for holding charge of circles and one for the Trivandrum Central Co-operative Bank. Consequently, the jurisdiction of inspectors was redistributed, the number of administrative circles being raised from 10 to 12.

191. *Number of societies.*—The year opened with 518 societies on the rolls and 30 pending applications for registration. 273 applications were received. Of these, 251 were allowed, leaving 52 applications pending disposal when the year closed. The registration of 12 societies was cancelled. Thus 757 societies were on the rolls at the end of the year. This works out at 19 societies per 1,00,000 of population against 13 in 1098. The new registrations consisted of 209 agricultural societies and 42 non-agricultural societies, 19 being of the limited and 232 of the unlimited type. 243 were credit societies, one combined credit with production and distribution, two were distributive and five were supervising unions. Among the societies registered during the year, 63 were for depressed classes—38 for Pulayas, 12 for Valas, 5 for Arayans, 4 for Sambavars, 1 for Velars (potters), and 3 for coast Christian fishermen. Of the total number of 757 societies, 706 were actually working. 51 societies did not start work as they were registered only towards the close of the year. The following statement shows the distribution of the existing societies among the several working circles :—

Name of Circle.	Name of Taluk.	Agricultural.		Non-agricultural.		Total.
		Limited.	Unlimited.	Limited.	Unlimited.	
I. Nagercoil	Tovala	..	5	..	..	5
	Agastiswaram	1	15	10	4	30
	Kalkulam	..	8	2	..	10
II. Kuzhithura	Vilavancode	1	3	1	2	7
	Neyyattinkara	5	12	3	5	25
III. Trivandrum	Trivandrum	1	18	13	..	32
	Nedumangad	2	35	2	2	41
	Chirayinkil	2	3	1	3	9
IV. Quilon	Quilon	4	8	7	2	21
	Kottarakara	1	2	1	..	4
	Pathanapuram	2	10	1	..	13
	Shencotta	1	2	..	..	3
V. Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta	12	33	3	..	48
	Kunnathoor	5	7	1	..	13
VI. Mavelikara	Mavelikara	19	47	4	4	74
	Karunagapalli	8	9	1	..	18
VII. Chengannoor	Thiruvella	20	85	15	3	123
VIII. Alleppey	Ambalapuzha	10	20	9	..	39
	Karthikapalli	3	11	3	1	18
IX. Kottayam	Kottayam	10	33	6	3	52
	Changanacherry	12	20	3	..	35
	Meenachil	2	7	1	..	10
	Peermade	..	..	..	..	..
X. Vaikom	Vaikom	8	22	5	3	38
	Shertalla	2	9	12	6	29
XI. Muvattupuzha	Muvattupuzha	3	16	3	..	22
	Todupuzha	..	2	2	..	4
XII. Alwaye	Kunnathnad	4	14	3	1	22
	Parur	..	7	5	..	12
	Devicoolam	..	..	..	..	..
Total		138	463	117	39	757

192. *The nature and working of societies.*—The subjoined statement shows the nature of the existing societies.

		No.
Nature of Society.		1
Central Financing Bank		1
Central Weaving Society		10
Supervising Unions		595
Agricultural	(Credit alone	6
	(Credit with production and sale	125
Non-Agricultural	(Credit alone	8
	(Credit with production and sale	5
	Distributive	6
Other types		..
Total		757

The Trivandrum Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., No. 1.—The Trivandrum Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., No. 1, continued to be the central financing institution for the primary societies and the few taluk banks that have come into existence. The bank had 275 members at the end of 1098, consisting of 125 societies and 150 individuals. 23 individuals and 57 societies were admitted during the year while 2 individuals were removed. Thus the total number of members at the end of the year was 353 consisting of 182 societies and 171 individuals. The number of shares subscribed for increased from 509 to 703. The paid up share capital rose from Bh. Rs. 20,510 to Bh. Rs. 23,630. The calls in arrears amounted to Bh. Rs. 2,640, against Bh. Rs. 3,120 in 1098. The receipts of the bank under fixed and current deposits rose from Bh. Rs. 56,284 to Bh. Rs. 1,33,140 and from Bh. Rs. 32,757 to Bh. Rs. 91,386 respectively. Only 1 account was opened during the year under the Provident Deposit scheme. The total number of accounts under the scheme was 31 and the collections under it was Bh. Rs. 1,87,772. At the close of 1098, the bank had loaned out Bh. Rs. 59,971 of which Bh. Rs. 41,878 represented the value of instalments overdue. The loans advanced by the bank during the year amounted to Bh. Rs. 84,134, of which Bh. Rs. 48,850 was to societies and Bh. Rs. 15,284 to individuals, against Bh. Rs. 33,200 and Bh. Rs. 24,310, respectively, in the previous year. The demand, collection and balance of the bank during the year were Bh. Rs. 74,195, B. Rs. 38,456 and Bh. Rs. 35,739 respectively. Including collections of the year show a perceptible improvement over those of the previous year, the percentage of balance to demand being 48, against 56.5 in 1098. The arrears of the previous year viz., Bh. Rs. 4,776, the total amount of interest which fell due to the bank in 1099 was Bh. Rs. 14,685 of which a sum of Rs. 8,987 was realised leaving a balance of Bh. Rs. 5,698 as arrears. The percentage of balance to demand was thus 39, against 41.2 in 1098. The bank repaid a sum of S. Rs. 25,000 to Government in total discharge of the loan advanced to it in 1091. The net profit earned by the bank fell from Bh. Rs. 2,898 to Bh. Rs. 2,668. This fall in profit, in spite of the increased transactions of the bank, is attributed to the higher rate of interest paid by the bank on the deposits received. The reserve fund of the bank increased from B. Rs. 4,874 to B. Rs. 5,541 by the addition of B. Rs. 667 as per the audit orders of the year.

Supervising unions.—There were 5 supervising unions at the beginning of the year. 5 others were registered; so, the total number of unions rose to 10 of which 9 have started work. 226 societies have been affiliated to these unions. The collections of the unions increased from B. Rs. 392 to B. Rs. 2,688. The 9 working unions together inspected, visited and organised 162, 150 and 48 societies respectively, the corresponding figures for 1098 being 19, 29 and 7. The increase in the number of societies inspected, visited and organised by supervising unions shows the usefulness of these institutions for developing the movement and the extent to which the idea of self help has permeated the movement. With a view to encourage these unions in the early stages of their development, Government continued the subsidy of 75 % of the cost of supervisor for each of the 4 unions which received grants in the previous year.

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CHAPTER V.

Primary societies.—(i) The members of primary societies increased from 29,614 to 46,297 consisting of 36,752 members of the agricultural and 9,545 members of non-agricultural societies. The average membership per society was 65, against 67 in 1098 and 74 in 1097. Of the 46,297 members, 24,304 are pure agriculturists, 12,689 are non-agriculturists, 7,149 are those who derive their income partly from agriculture and partly from other sources and 2,155 are artisans. Of the total number, 3,534 members are women. The number of societies which served the interests of particular communities was 414, against 265 in 1098. This shows that communal societies are still popular. The Registrar has observed that the bye-laws of all these societies contain provisions for admitting persons of other communities as members and that the exclusion of communal feelings and predilections from the movement is a matter to be left to the operation of time and grasp of co-operative principles. The number of societies for depressed classes rose from 87 to 149. Calculating, at an average, 5 dependants on every member, it may be taken that 2,31,485 persons, or one in every 17 of the population, have come within the benefits of the movement.

(ii) *Finance.* (a) *working capital, share capital and reserve*—The total working capital of all the primary societies at the close of the year amounted to B. Rs. 6,45,344, against B. Rs. 4,43,603 in 1098. The aggregate paid up share capital of all these societies increased from B. Rs. 2,80,166 to B. Rs. 4,08,634, the percentage of increase being 46. The agricultural societies contributed B. Rs. 2,97,024 and the non-agricultural societies contributed B. Rs. 1,11,610, against B. Rs. 2,10,208 and B. Rs. 69,958, respectively, in 1098. The primary societies had an aggregate reserve fund of B. Rs. 44,608 at the beginning of the year which rose to B. Rs. 45,776 by its end by the addition of undisposed of profits amounting to B. Rs. 1,168. To this has to be added a sum of B. Rs. 18,087 arranged to be credited to the fund as per the audit orders of the year, thus raising the total reserve fund to B. Rs. 63,863. Of the sum of B. Rs. 45,776 mentioned above, a sum of B. Rs. 22,647 is invested outside—B. Rs. 22,358 in the Central Bank and Rs. 289 in the Urban Banks—and the balance of B. Rs. 23,129 remained with the respective societies as working capital.

(b) *Deposits.* The amount received by all the primary societies under this head was B. Rs. 53,591, against B. Rs. 39,514 in 1098. As regards agricultural societies, the deposits from members amounted to B. Rs. 26,019 and those from non-members amounted to B. Rs. 3,790, against 16,950 and 8,723, respectively, in 1098. Taking the non-agricultural societies, the members deposited B. Rs. 19,096 and non-members B. Rs. 4,686, the corresponding figures for 1098 being B. Rs. 11,711 and B. Rs. 2,130.

(c) *Loans.* 18,793 loans amounting to B. Rs. 5,44,360 were advanced by 603 societies during the year, against 11,338 loans for B. Rs. 3,42,002 issued by 376 societies in 1098. Of the loans advanced during the year, 14,412 loans for B. Rs. 3,75,042 were advanced by agricultural and the remaining 4,381 for B. Rs. 1,69,318 were issued by non-agricultural societies. In advancing these loans, the primary societies mainly depended on their own funds, the financial help given by the Central Bank being only about 13 per cent. of the total amount advanced by them, against 10 per cent. in the previous year. Classified according to the purposes for which loans were issued, B. Rs. 3,26,124 were for productive purposes such as cultivation, purchase of cattle, purchase of raw material, and trade, and B. Rs. 2,18,236 for non-productive purposes including payment of prior debts, marriage expenses and *sthrī-dhanam*. The interest earned by all the primary societies aggregated B. Rs. 53,995, against B. Rs. 39,597 in 1098. The amount earned in the year by agricultural societies was B. Rs. 41,847 and by non-agricultural societies B. Rs. 12,148.

193. *Profit and loss.* Of the 696 primary societies working in the year, 647, worked at a profit. This amounted to B. Rs. 44,800. The remaining 49 worked at a loss of Rs. 238. In 1098, the number of societies that earned profit was 412 and the amount earned aggregated B. Rs. 33,366. 27 societies sustained loss and this amounted to Rs. 585.

194. *Demand, collection and balance.* The subjoined statement shows the demand collection and balance under principal and interest of the primary societies for 1098 and 1099, the figures for the Central Bank being given in juxta position for purposes of comparison.

PRINCIPAL.

Societies.	Demand.				Collection.				Balance.				Percentage of balance to demand.	
	1098.		1099.		1098.		1099.		1098.		1099.		1098.	1099.
Agricultural Societies.	Bh. Rs.	ch. c.	Bh. Rs.	ch. c.	Bh. Rs.	ch. c.	Bh. Rs.	ch. c.	Bh. Rs.	ch. c.	Bh. Rs.	ch. c.		
Non-agricultural Societies.														
Total.														
Central Bank.														

INTEREST.

Societies.	Demand.				Collection.				Balance.				Percentage of balance to demand.	
	1098.		1099.		1098.		1099.		1098.		1099.		1098.	1099.
Agricultural Societies.	Bh. Rs.	ch. c.	Bh. Rs.	ch. c.	Bh. Rs.	ch. c.	Bh. Rs.	ch. c.	Bh. Rs.	ch. c.	Bh. Rs.	ch. c.		
Non-agricultural Societies.														
Total.														
Central Bank.														

It will be seen from the statement that out of a total demand of B. Rs. 5,56,506-13-14 under principal and B. Rs. 79,112-7-4 under interest, B. Rs. 3,58,351-22-14 under principal and B. Rs. 42,672-14-13 under interest were collected, leaving B. Rs. 1,98,154-19-8 and B. Rs. 36,439-20-15, respectively, as arrears at the end of the year. The percentages of collections have shown some improvement. It is reported that had it not been for adverse seasonal conditions better results could have been attained.

195. *Audit and inspection.* No society was left uninspected, and many were inspected more than once during the year. The annual statutory audit of all the societies was also undertaken.

196. *Cost of working the Regulation.*—The cost to Government of working the Regulation rose from S. Rs. 25,228 to 28,563. This gives an average of Rs. 40 per society and works out at 3.4% of the working capital of the societies, the corresponding figures for 1098 being 49 and 6.5. The fall in the average cost per society is due to the increase in the number of societies.

197. *Progress of the movement.*—The subjoined statement compares the progress of the movement during the last five years.

Statement showing certain chief features of the co-operative movement in the State during the year 1095 to 1099.

Particulars.	1095 1919-20	1096 1920-21	1097 1921-22	1098 1922-23	1099 1923-24
Total number of societies	177	266	367	518	757
Central societies	1	1	1	1 + 1 ^(a)	...
Agricultural	143	214	299	392	601
Non-agricultural	33	51	66	119	144
Supervising unions	...	...	1	5	10
Limited liability	100	174	205	246	255
Unlimited liability	77	92	162	272	502
Societies for depressed classes	16	44	66	87	149
Stores societies	8	6	5	5	5
Other forms of do.	...	3	3	4	6
No. of taluks in which co-operative societies are working	28	33	33	† 28	28
Total No. of members	11,725	17,237	21,882	29,764	46,463
Average No. of members per society	80	76	74	67	65
Aggregate working capital of societies in B. Rs.	2,59,060	3,37,321	4,16,434	5,61,217	8,33,117
Average working capital per society in B. Rs.	1,762	1,499	1,407	1,264	1,179
Total paid up share capital of societies in B. Rs.	1,08,992	1,69,829	2,31,221	3,00,676	4,32,264
Average of do. per society	741	755	781	677	612
Total reserve fund of societies in B. Rs.	15,648	23,793	33,646	49,482	69,404
Average of reserve fund per society in B. Rs.	106	105	114	111	98
Total deposits in societies in B. Rs.	35,764	62,045	44,679	1,34,230	2,88,706
Loans issued by Central Bank No.	26	73	52	66	85
Do. Amount in B. Rs.	28,700	34,970	27,791	37,510	99,971
Interest earned by Central Bank in B. Rs.	5,822	6,516	27,047	7,547	10,552
Net profit earned by the Central Bank in B. Rs.	2,697	3,153	3,356	2,898	2,668
Loans issued by primary societies - No.	3,680	6,082	7,263	11,338	18,793
Amount of the loans issued by primary societies in B. Rs.	1,39,166	2,03,653	2,34,797	3,42,002	5,54,360
Interest earned by primary societies	13,690	21,436	30,080	39,597	53,995
Net profit earned by primary societies	13,270	17,882	25,507	33,366	44,800
Arrears pending collection at the end of the year by the Central Bank in B. Rs.	37,782	34,776	36,821	41,878	35,739
Percentage of balance to demand - Central Bank	70.0	54.0	58.5	56.5	48.1
Arrears by primary societies in B. Rs.	47,368	78,388	1,20,340	1,55,042	1,98,154
Percentage of balance to demand in primary societies	36.0	36.7	42.8	39.2	35.6
Expenditure on the department in B. Rs.	17,304	20,316	26,890	24,785	28,063

(a) One central Weaving Society.

† The reduction is due to redistribution of taluks.

The movement has attracted more deposits and has advanced more loans, but has, as yet, touched only the fringe of agricultural indebtedness. The Urban Banks have increased from 5 to 8. The appreciation of the movement by the depressed classes has become stronger as evidenced by the increase in the number of societies which served their interest from 87 to 149. The movement is specially popular with the Cheramars (Pulayas). The number of their societies has nearly doubled (from 29 to 76). The number of Industrial Societies rose from 8 to 10. The Onattukara Sri Vivekananda Vilasom Co-operative Society worked satisfactorily and advanced loans to its members for purchase of yarn to the extent of B. Rs. 3,769. Two societies for stone masons and allied artisans were registered. It is reported that the Chenganoor Stone Masons' Co-operative Society took up a contract for the supply of demarcation stones to the Land Records department and that the society performed the contract satisfactorily. The 4 societies for municipal employees were working with varying degrees of success. Of the 5 stores societies on the rolls at the beginning of the year, 2 were cancelled as they did not start work during 1099 also. But two others were registered during the year, thus raising the total number of stores societies again to 5. The largest society under this head is the Trivandrum Co-operative Distributive Society. The

FACTORIES.

membership in this society rose from 544 to 547, while the value of goods purchased fell from Bh. Rs. 88,893 to Bh. Rs. 86,589. The net profits, however, rose from Rs. 435 to Rs. 3,099. The stores at Vadiveeswaram and Quilon are reported to have worked with small profit. The two remaining stores viz., the Quilon English High School supply Co-operative Society and the Travancore Teachers' Association Co-operative Union are novel undertakings.

198. *Special features.* An all Travancore co-operative conference and two taluk conferences were held during the year. Systematic propaganda work was carried on by the supervising union at Mavelikara by holding meetings of groups of societies. It is reported that these meetings inculcated the idea of thrift among co-operators, introduced the system of home safe deposits, and revived dormant and inactive societies. Propaganda was undertaken by means of lectures (some of which were illustrated by magic lantern slides) and offer of a prize for production of literature on co-operation.

The following concessions and facilities were granted by Government to the movement during the year :—

(1) Chitties conducted by co-operative societies and confined to their members have been exempted from the obligation of being registered under the Chitties Regulation.

(2) In the case of Government servants' co-operative societies, heads of departments and offices have been permitted to make deductions from pay and salary of the members thereof and remit the same to the societies concerned.

(3) Applications from societies for registration of lands have been exempted from payment of court fee.

(4) Full Gazettes are supplied to co-operative societies for half the usual subscription.

(5) Co-operative societies composed exclusively of members of depressed classes have been allowed to get Government lands to a maximum area of 30 acres without auction and without payment of tharavila.

FACTORIES.

199. There were 119 factories at the end of 1099, against 157 in 1098. Of these, 44 were for the manufacture of black tea and 1 for curing cardamom in the Devicolum and Peermade taluks. Of the remaining 74, 12 were in the Trivandrum Division, 35 in the Quilon Division and 27 in the Kottayam Division. These 74 factories were engaged in the manufacture of tea, rubber, bricks, tiles, coiryarn, coir-matting, cotton spinning and weaving, extraction of cocoanut oil and monasite, milling rice and husking paddy and printing. 6 factories were worked by water power, 26 by steam, 10 by electricity, 41 by gas and oil, 11 by steam and manual labour, 3 by oil and electricity, 6 by steam and water power, 3 by steam and oil engine, and 13 by manual labour.

The total number of hands employed was 10,794 which includes 1435 women and 1787 children. The average daily wages ranged from as. 4 to Rs. 2. The duration of the work ranged from 8 to 12 hours a day. The District Magistrates and the medical officers inspected the factories within their respective jurisdiction. The building accommodation, sanitary arrangements etc. in the factories were satisfactory.

TRADE.

200. *Value.*—The value of external trade was Bh. Rs. 13,77,71,965, against Bh. Rs. 13,33,36,756 in 1098. Of the total trade, the value of exports was Bh. Rs. 8,40,71,531 or 61 per cent. against 62 per cent. in 1098 and that of imports Bh. Rs. 5,37,00,434 or 39 per cent. against 38 per cent. in 1098.

201. *Routes.*—19.02 per cent. of the external trade was carried on by sea, 46.37 per cent. by backwater, 22.74 per cent. by land and 11.87 per cent. by railway, against 20.39, 46.04, 22.84 and 10.73 respectively in 1098.

202. *Exports and imports.*—The subjoined statement compares the principal exports and imports for the two years 1098 and 1099.

Exports.					Imports.						
Articles		1098.		1099.		Articles.		1098.		1099.	
		Quantity.	Value. Bh. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Bh. Rs.			Quantity.	Value. Bh. Rs.		
Copra	cwts.	3,64,396	81,98,881	3,04,863	68,59,867	Piece goods	...	45,66,121	...	45,62,681	
Cocconuts	Nos.	1,47,41,433	9,96,252	1,51,08,804	10,19,831	Thread	...	4,48,237	...	16,47,780	
Coir	cwts.	6,33,983	93,59,007	6,51,832	97,77,486	Cotton goods	...	10,43,766	...	8,15,885	
Cashew	do.	541	5,397	1,106	11,061	Rice	...	1,37,84,519	14,90,907	1,63,35,461	
Coir fibre	do.	2,713	37,116	2,339	38,213	Paddy	cwts.	12,94,435	91,02,185	65,87,974	
Cocconut husk	do.	3,061	29,293	4,776	79,39,955	Tobacco	do.	15,31,543	36,29,003	34,7,325	
Cocconut oil	do.	3,92,231	73,54,321	4,23,464	11,49,994	Hardware	cwts.	19,481	11,27,618	7,90,279	
Peanut	do.	2,14,866	10,76,679	3,29,899	7,469	Provisions	...	92,360	...	1,02,080	
Areca nut	do.	7,228	6,62,726	7,469	10,53,856	Machinery	...	3,04,142	...	5,00,937	
Jaggery	cwts.	1,00,317	10,63,159	1,06,366	52,394	Salt	...	3,20,652	7,59,243	15,87,798	
Coffee	lbs.	2,35,705	87,991	64,655	21,683	Gingelly oil	...	2,42,558	...	2,47,978	
Ginger	cwts.	66,370	9,46,166	2,45,986	33,12,636	Glassware	...	94,872	...	67,663	
Hides	Nos.	2,36,258	2,37,048	1,90,923	22,73,123	Liquors	...	2,12,686	17,479	2,14,888	
Fish	cwts.	2,44,888	33,82,463	51,163	6,13,804	Sundries	...	1,42,52,939	...	1,79,87,746	
Tamarind	do.	46,213	5,64,664	1,12,079	21,066						
Molasses	do.	35,347	5,12,079	32,561	22,54,106						
Pepper	cwts.	46,557	12,27,754	...	8,44,653						
Timber	...	...	34,18,293	1,20,308	26,33,585						
Coir mat	...	...	27,78,244	26,17,725	25,84,305						
Coir matting	cwts.	1,45,031	10,28,533	...	6,19,984						
Piece goods	yds.	25,97,350	2,21,51,006	2,73,24,598	2,11,75,897						
Cardamom	...	...	26,87,392	44,84,997	43,18,306						
Tea	cwts.	4,789	1,04,67,103	...	1,21,16,853						
Molasses	...	...	...	...	...						
Rubber	lbs.	2,79,16,160	...	...	...						
Other articles	do.	34,60,116	...	...	...						
Total....	..	8,36,77,709	..	8,40,71,531	Total...	..	5,06,59,047	..	5,37,00,434		

The total value of the exports is Rs. 8,40,71,531 and the total value of the imports is Rs. 5,37,00,434.

The total value of the articles exported and imported by the Trivandrum-Shencottah Railway was Bh. Rs. 1,54,28,869, against Bh. Rs. 1,33,64,631. The *per capita* value of the imports was Bh. Rs. 13.4 and that of the exports Bh. Rs. 20.9, against Bh. Rs. 12.4 and Bh. Rs. 20.4 respectively in 1098. The total value of external trade was greater than that of 1098 by Bh. Rs. 44,35,209. The trade in the produce of the coconut tree, the duty on which alone formed 60.01 per cent. of the collections from dutiable exports, amounted to Bh. Rs. 2,68,19,888, against Bh. Rs. 2,70,45,846, showing a decrease of Bh. Rs. 2,25,958. The value of rice and paddy imported during the year was Bh. Rs. 2,29,03,435, against Bh. Rs. 2,28,86,714 in 1098, the increase being Bh. Rs. 16,721. The exports of tea during the year decreased by 5,81,562 lbs. while the quantity of rubber exported increased by 11,24,881 lbs.

203. *Direction.*—The direction of the external trade is shown in the subjoined statement.

Countries.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Percentage.	
	Bh. Rs.	Bh. Rs.	Bh. Rs.	1098.	1099.
British India ..	7,63,49,316	5,16,72,556	12,80,21,872	92.03	92.92
<i>Foreign countries.</i>					
1. Pondicherry and Marsilles ...	60,624	4,147	64,771	.04	.05
2. Ceylon ...	11,07,216	13,64,578	24,71,794	2.57	1.80
3. The United Kingdom ...	35,47,656	5,21,865	40,69,521	2.17	2.95
4. America ...	12,10,366	4,160	12,14,526	1.51	.88
5. Other countries ...	17,96,353	1,33,128	19,29,481	1.68	1.40
Total ...	77,22,215	20,27,878	97,50,093	...	...
Grand Total ...	8,40,71,531	5,37,00,434	13,77,71,965	...	...

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

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

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

Ports.	No. of steamers.		No. of country craft.		Tonnage.	
	1099	1098	1099	1098	1099	1098
Alleppey	175	152	71	77	4,41,051	4,26,153
Quilon	9	11	124	67	38,249	37,095
Trivandrum	11	14	23	2	33,338	37,352
Colachel	6	15	20	12	22,432	48,563
Total	201	192	238	158	5,35,070	5,49,163

The Principal Port Officer has reported that the number of foreign-going vessels has gone down and that of coasting steamers has increased. He has attributed the fall in the former to the diminished foreign trade and the rise in the latter to the keen competition of coasting steamers and increase of coasting trade. The reduction observed in country craft in 1098 was more than made up in the year. This must also be due to the increased coasting trade.

205. *Receipts and expenditure.* The total collections amounted to Rs. 33,585, against Rs. 32,428 in 1098 and the total expenditure to Rs. 21,794, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,791.

206. *Improvement of ports.* The question of creating a conservancy board for the Alleppey port has not been finally settled. The standards and derricks necessary for the steam winches and boiler got down for the Alleppey pier have been received. The work of fitting them up is being attended to by the P. W. D. Two sections of the tramway lines of bridge rails on the pier were removed and replaced by flange rails, in continuation of the work of changing from bridge to flange rails of one standard pattern. In the port of Trivandrum, the work of extending the pier seaward is being carried out by the P. W. D.; also the stacking ground is being levelled and extended, to provide space for erecting three open goods sheds for storing cargo. The temporary light exhibited from the base of the flag staff at the Colachel port continued to give satisfaction. It is intended to replace this lantern by a dioptric lantern similar to a steamer's masthead light, with a focal range of 5 to 6 miles. The masonry pillar erected at the Srimulapuram port, to indicate the position of the wreck of the steamer 'Zinnia' was included in the Admiralty Coast Chart. No further precautions are reported to be necessary for the safe navigation of vessels in the vicinity of the wreck.

207. *Boundary pillars, beacons and buoys.* The Quilon Anchorage Buoys and the Patna Rock Buoy at Colachel, were removed for the monsoon on the 27th May and 15th May, respectively, and replaced in position after the monsoon on the 23rd October and 17th September 1924.

208. *Ships and cargo boats.* One sea-going vessel, the schooner 'Bridget Ammal' of 282 73/100 tons was built and registered during the year. At Alleppey, there

were 30 cargo boats borne on the register at the close of the year, against 25 last year, of which 1 ceased to exist and 6 were newly built and registered. 60 canoes were registered at Quilon and 58 at Trivandrum, against 91 and 62, respectively, in 1098.

209. *Port rules.* The draft Port Rules for the guidance of port officials and masters of vessels including rules for the medical inspection of vessels, are under examination by law officers.

210. *Casualties to shipping.* No casualty for shipping was reported.

211. *Monsoon port.* There was no monsoon port during the year. The port of Alleppey was not completely closed during the monsoon, as the weather continued more or less fine after the first burst. A mud-bank was formed to the southward of the port, but it did not extend far enough seaward to take in the anchorage and consequently the sea outside the mud-bank was too rough for steamer to anchor there and work cargo.

212. *Weather.* The weather, during the year, was on the whole, favourable for shipping operations. Storm telegrams were received in October, December and April; but the ports were not affected, excepting at the beginning of April.

213. *Prosecutions.* The registered tindels of cargo boats absenting themselves from their boats, when plying, criminal proceedings were taken against 6 absentees who were prosecuted under Section 54 of the Ports Regulation (I of 1094) and all the cases ended in conviction.

214. *Miscellaneous.* H. M. Cruiser "Colombo" visited Trivandrum and remained at the port for 5 days.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

215. The total expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 30,37,192 including the expenditure under suspense heads, of which the expenditure under P. W. D. was Rs. 28,27,770 and that under Maramat was Rs. 2,09,422, against Rs. 28,42,266 or Rs. 26,06,457 by the former and Rs. 2,35,809 by the latter in 1098.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

216. *Personnel.*—Mr. K. V. Natesa Aiyar, Chief Engineer, continued to be in charge of the department.

There were no important changes in the territorial extent of sub divisions or sections. The number of P. W. D. sections at the close of the year was 47 as fixed at the re-organisation of the department in 1098.

A special temporary staff consisting of 1 Supervisor II Grade, 1 Supervisor III Grade, 1 Overseer on Rs. 50-70 and 2 Clerks on Rs. 30 each was sanctioned for 1099 for investigation and execution of protective irrigation works in the Trivandrum Revenue Division.

The Head Master and the two Assistant Lecturers attached to the Sri Mulam Technical School, Trivandrum, were brought on the P. W. D. cadre as extra Supervisors.

217. *Budget grant and expenditure.*—The total grant sanctioned for 1099 was Rs. 29,66,934 and the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 29,39,197. The following statement compares the expenditure of 1099 with that of 1098. The bulk

of the expenditure was, as in 1098, under communications. 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.	
	1098	1099	1098	1099	1098	1099
1. Buildings	2,97,084	3,96,258	1,31,500	1,29,144	4,28,584	5,25,402
2. Communications	6,68,637	6,81,330	7,25,820	7,40,261	13,94,457	14,21,591
3. Miscellaneous public improvements	32,375	68,950	48,695	17,623	81,070	1,12,185
4. Irrigation protective	57,767	77,068	12,918	...	70,685	94,691
5. Reproductive works	22,913	16,362	...	...	22,913	16,362
(a) Capital	89,123	30,413	58,285	57,203	1,47,408	87,621
(b) Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	11,67,899	12,70,381	9,77,218	9,57,471	21,45,117	22,57,852
6. Delhi Palace	...	...	...	...	11,015	1,32,754
7. Railways	...	...	...	...	8,522	15,501
8. Chakay satrom work not adjusted during 1098	...	...	...	...	329	...
9. Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	21,64,983	24,06,107
10. Establishment	...	...	...	...	57,245	53,688
10. A. Workshop committee expenditure...	...	...	...	...	4,67,566	4,76,047
11. Gross outlay	...	...	...	...	...	3,355
Credit from suspense heads of stock	...	...	...	...	26,89,794	29,39,197
Net outlay for the year	...	...	...	...	-50,672	-65,567
Deduct from capital outlay on project receipts on account of sale proceeds of tank &c.	...	...	...	...	26,39,122	28,73,630
Total net outlay for the year	...	...	...	...	-32,665	-45,860
	...	...	...	...	26,06,457	28,27,770

218. *Buildings.*—The expenditure on original works including special repairs was Rs. 3,96,258, against Rs. 2,97,084 in 1098.

Among the important works in progress during the year may be mentioned the College Hostel building, the Higher Grade English School for boys in Nagercoil, the new building for the Central Textile and Technical Institute and the new General Hospital buildings in Trivandrum. The work of constructing a Palace in Delhi made steady progress and the main building was practically completed during the year. The construction of the Shashtiabdapurthi Memorial Institute, undertaken as a contribution work, made fair progress, the year's outlay being Rs. 15,337.

219. *Communications.*—The expenditure of Rs. 7,40,261 incurred on maintenance during the year was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Main roads	6,04,108	Bridges and culverts	595
Village roads	23,627	Canals	65,469
Traces	12,607	Ferries	33,855

The lengths of communications maintained during the year were:—

	Miles.		Miles.
Main roads	2,913	Traces	515
Village roads	1,226	Canals	199

The average cost of maintenance was Rs. 207.4 per mile of main roads, Rs. 20.4 for village roads, Rs. 19.1 for traces and Rs. 266.9 for canals.

The outlay on communications—original works including special repairs amounted to Rs. 6,81,330 and was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Roads	4,95,959	Bridges and culverts	1,28,885
Traces	569	Canals	45,517
Ferries	3,053	Miscellaneous	7,347

The bulk of expenditure by the P. W. D. *i. e.* nearly half the gross expenditure, was on communications.

The work of opening a cart road from Kumili to Devicolam, especially the portion from Devicolam to Periakanal, made good progress, the road way being completed up to the end of the 7th mile, and metal spread in miles 8 to 10 with an outlay of Rs. 30,000 during the year. In connection with improvements to the Quilon-Alleppey road, an expenditure of Rs. 43,308 was incurred and the first, second and third sections of the road have been opened to traffic with ferry services at the Neendakura bar and at the site of the Kannetil bridge.

In addition to the five roads completed in 1098, the following three roads were also completed and opened in 1099 for the use of the Sambavars in Nanjanad:

- Road to Ambalathruthi village.
- Do. Maruthancolamcherry.
- Do. Mancolamcherry.

Under Ryots' roads, one new road, viz., the one from Mannarkulanji to Kozhencherry, 9 miles and 2 furlongs in length, was taken over for departmental maintenance during the year with a maintenance grant of Rs. 740. The total length of ryots' roads taken over for departmental maintenance till now is 111½ miles with a maintenance grant of Rs. 9,852. The survey and transfer to poramboke of the lands surrendered for these roads have been arranged to be done by the Assistant Tahsildars within whose jurisdiction such roads are situate. The year 1099 is not marked for activity on the part of the people in the way of constructing new roads.

Under bridges, the work of constructing a bridge across the Alenthuruthi crossing on the 8th mile of the Mavelikara-Puleekkezh road was completed and the bridge opened for traffic. The bridge over the Varattar river was also completed and thrown open for traffic with a total outlay of Rs. 60,250.

In connection with the damage caused by heavy rains and floods in Karkatakam 1099, a sum of Rs. 41,428 was spent in 1099 in repairing roads and bridges especially in the Alwaye, Kottayam and Quilon Divisions.

Under canals, a sum of Rs. 28,626 was spent in opening the 3rd mile of the canal from Alleppey to Sherthalla, the expenditure on the project in 1099 being Rs. 35,479.

220. *Irrigation*.—The expenditure on irrigation amounted to Rs. 1,98,674, of which Rs. 94,691 was on minor works and Rs. 1,03,983 on the Kodayar Project works. Of the latter amount, the outlay under the capital account of the Project was Rs. 16,362 and the working expenses or revenue account amounted to Rs. 87,621.

(1) *Minor irrigation—Protective irrigation*.—The expenditure on minor irrigation works during the year was Rs. 94,691, against Rs. 70,685 in 1098. Out of Rs. 94,691, a sum of Rs. 77,068 was spent on original works, against Rs. 57,767 in 1098. The expenditure on protective irrigation works exceeded that of 1098 by Rs. 24,000 and was nearly three times that of 1097. The works in the Kallada valley for the protection of lands from submersion made fair progress and the Cheekai, Moozhi and Valanjavarambundu were completed. Special mention may be made of the improvements and restoration of the irrigation works in progress in the Trivandrum, Neyyattinkara, Vilavankode and old Eraniel taluks. Tank restoration works in the Shencottah taluk were also in fair progress especially in the west section.

As already stated, the special temporary staff sanctioned for the investigation and execution of irrigation works in the Trivandrum Revenue Division was fully engaged on the work.

(2) *Kodayar Project*.—The total capital outlay on the Project during the year was Rs. 19,964 inclusive of establishment and tools and plant charges adjusted to the Project. Against this, a sum of Rs. 45,860 was realised from the sale of tank beds etc. Thus, the net result was a credit of Rs. 25,896 to the capital account. The total expenditure on the Project till the end of 1099 was Rs. 80,74,749. The gross receipts during the year under the Revenue Account of the Project amounted to Rs. 1,66,937, Rs. 4,492 being the direct receipts of the P. W. D. and Rs. 1,62,445 being the cess due to irrigation and realised by the Revenue department. The working expenses of the Project amounted to Rs. 73,912 inclusive of establishment and tools and plant charges.

The total area irrigated in 1099 for which water cess was levied was 52,275 acres, against 51,807 in 1098.

221. *Establishment*.—The total charges on account of establishment amounted to Rs. 4,76,047 which bears a ratio of 15.83 per cent. to the expenditure on works inclusive of land compensation against 21.6 per cent. in the previous year.

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

Outlay on works proper excluding land compensation.		Land compensation.		Establishment.		Tools and Plant.		Gross outlay on all heads.	
Charges.	Percentage.	Charges.	Percentage.	Charges.	Percentage.	Charges.	Percentage.	Charges.	Percentage.
23,78,292	80.92	27,815	95	4,79,402	16.31	53,688	1.82	29,39,197	100

222. *Miscellaneous*.—The revenue realised from the working of the Public Canals and Public Ferries Regulation amounted to Rs. 54,838, against Rs. 57,941 in 1098. The revised rules under the Regulation were sanctioned during the year, to take effect from 1st Chingam 1100. Special mention should be made of the unfortunate accident that overtook the motor boat—*Redeemer*—plying between Quilon and Alleppey on the 4th Makaram 1099. The committee appointed to enquire into the details of the disaster and to suggest measures for preventing such accidents in future submitted its report and the suggestions of the committee have been given effect to in the new rules brought into force from 1-1-1100. Under tolls on roads, a sum of Rs. 88,999 was realised, against Rs. 70,398 in 1098.

The Chief Engineer spent 126 days for inspection of works, against 112 in the previous year.

THE MARAMAT DEPARTMENT.

223. The expenditure under Maramat during the year was Rs. 2,09,422. Out of this, the expenditure under Maramat department proper was Rs. 1,78,042 and that on account of establishment and contingencies for Palaces, Bungalows and Sarais amounted to Rs. 31,380.

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

- (1) Maramat works proper and
- (2) Maramat works relating to Devaswoms.

Maramat works proper.—The total grant for Maramat works proper for the year was Rs. 1,22,560, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,25,728, against Rs. 1,58,050 and Rs. 1,53,378, respectively, in 1098.

Among the more important Maramat works completed during the year may be mentioned the restoration of the Palace building at Tiruvattar, the provision of cement concrete flooring to the Sivali Mantapam of the Sree Padmanabhaswami temple, Prayikara Kottaram works at Mavelikara, the reconstruction of the Aranzhika Nelpura at Haripad and repairs to the Chithrakadavu tank at Changanacherry. The Haripad temple works, Paliakara Kottaram works at Tiruvella, Vijayapurathu Kottaram works and Vadakkedom Kottaram works at Pandalam, are some of the more important Maramat works in progress during the year.

Devaswom Maramat works.—The total grant for the Devaswom Maramat works for the year was Rs. 2,65,000, while the actual expenditure was Rs. 2,54,208.

Among the more important Devaswom Maramat works completed during the year may be mentioned the restoration of the tank in front of the Perumal Koil at Padmanabhapuram and the restoration of the tank near the Nagercoil temple in the Southern Circle, the restoration of Katinankulam, Peroor and Ottasekaramangalam vandoor temples in the Quilon Circle and the draining and cleaning of the Trikaikutlam tank attached to the Ambalapuzha temple in the Haripad Circle. The construction of a car for Vadaseri Krishnaswamikovil, special repairs to the terrace of Suchindram temple, improvements and special repairs to Chengannur temple, restoration of Mahadevar temple at Punalur and restoration of Srikovil of Kiliroor Kunnumel temple are some of the important works in progress during the year.

A lump sum of Rs. 25,000 was made in the budget for 1099 for Minor Devaswom works in the State, preference being given to works in respect of which the interested people agreed to contribute half the cost of restoration. During the year, a large number of Minor Devaswom works were undertaken by the representatives of the worshippers, but subsequently, several of them either expressed their inability to carry out the works or grew lukewarm in pushing through the works with the result that a sum of Rs. 14,129 only was actually spent on Minor Devaswom works.

RAILWAY:

225. The net receipts of the entire line from Shencottah to Trivandrum for 1099 after payment of the guaranteed interest on the capital raised for the construction of the Shencottah-Quilon section amounted to Rs. 40,191, against a loss of Rs. 1,01,095 in 1098.

The survey for the extension of the Railway from Trivandrum to Nagercoil was almost completed during the year by Mr. G. Marini specially engaged for the purpose.

226 **Railway Advisory Board.** During the year, the Conservator of Forests was deputed by Government to attend the meetings of the South Indian Railway Advisory Board. He attended the meetings convened at Madras and Trichinopoly from time to time and discussed important questions affecting the State, such as railway freight on timber, running and timing of trains, etc.

ANCHAL.

227. **Anchal offices and letter boxes.**—The year opened with 237 anchal offices and 333 letter boxes. Two offices and four letter boxes were abolished while 6 offices and 18 letter boxes were opened. Consequently, there were 241 anchal offices and 347 letter boxes at the end of the year. The anchal offices consisted of 180 permanent departmental offices, 13 non-departmental experimental offices and 48 departmental experimental offices.

228. **Mail line.**—The length of the mail line at the beginning of the year was 1,252 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, the agencies used for transporting mails being railway for 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, motor cars for 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles and runners for 1013 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The distance over which mails were transported by runners was increased by 11 miles and the total length of the mail line was therefore 1263 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles at the close of the year.

229. **Articles handled.**—Excluding money orders, the number of articles of all kinds handled by the department rose from 1,57,61,739 to 1,67,10,037. Private articles numbered 1,35,05,274 and official and privileged, 32,04,763.

230. **Delivery of articles.**—The number of articles delivered rose from 1,56,95,232 to 1,65,72,427, giving an average of 30,746 to each delivery peon, against 29,119 in 1098. This works to 84 articles per diem per head, against 79 in the previous year.

231. **Value payable articles.**—Including the undelivered balance of 2,194 value payable articles of the previous year, 1,13,184 articles posted in Travancore and 8,344 articles received from Cochin during the year, there were 1,23,722 value payable articles for delivery. Of these, 7,450 were sent to Cochin, 79,362 were delivered in Travancore, 35,368 were refused and returned to the senders and the remaining 1,542 were pending delivery at the close of the year. In 1098, the number of value payable articles posted was 1,12,112.

232. **Hundies.**—All the 241 anchal offices were doing hundy business. 3,10,696 hundies for Rs. 40,81,508-2-15 were issued during the year, against 3,03,331 hundies for Rs. 40,23,762-27-13 in the previous year. The hundy transactions of the year consisted of 2,92,463 inland hundies (including land and other revenue hundies), for Rs. 39,02,222-2-7 and 18,233 foreign hundies worth Rs. 1,79,286-0-8. 3,04,851 hundies covering Rs. 39,86,573-17-0 were paid, against 2,95,037 for Rs. 39,29,517-10-7 in 1098. 2,719 hundies were refused and 553 were not claimed by the payees and were returned to the remitters, the corresponding figures for 1098 being 2,693 and 659. 20 hundies valued at Rs. 79-8-1 were unclaimed both by the remitters and the payees. 5,011 revenue hundies for Rs. 27,063-10-13 were issued against 4,979 for Rs. 26,953-27-11 in the previous year. Travancore hundies to the value of Rs. 1,76,650-14-3 were paid in Cochin and Cochin hundies for Rs. 86,908-23-12 were paid in Travancore. The understanding with Cochin for the reciprocal payment of hundies was extended to the close of 1100.

233. **Savings bank.**—Including the one anchal office in which savings bank business was newly started, there were 73 anchal offices doing savings bank work in the year. The number of deposits fell from 22,939 to 22,580 and that of withdrawals rose from 24,824 to 27,259. The details of these transactions are merged in those of the sirkar savings banks which include savings bank work done by treasuries as well.

234. **Receipts and expenditure.**—The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 2,99,799 which shows an increase of Rs. 2,198 over those of the previous year. The working expenses also rose from Rs. 2,71,323 to Rs. 2,76,493. This shows a favourable balance of Rs. 23,306. The cost of stationery, printing and manufacture of stamps for the department, however, amounted to Rs. 49,946. If this amount is debited to the department, it may be considered to have worked at a loss of Rs. 26,640, against Rs. 50,118 in 1098.

235. **Dead Letter Office.**—41,886 covers were received in the Dead Letter Office, against Rs. 36,249 in 1098. The number of covers without addresses increased from 95 to 198. The value of stamps and other articles found in the covers opened and returned to the senders amounted to Rs. 6-15-6, against Rs. 21 in the previous year. 10,304 articles were redirected to the correct addressees and 3,370 articles were finally deposited as 'dead.'

236. **Conduct of anchal officials.**—No subordinate of the department was prosecuted during the year. 338 complaints against anchal officials were received from the public. Including the 117 undisposed of complaints of the previous year, the total number of complaints for disposal was 455. Of these, 325 were disposed of and the remaining 130 were at different stages of enquiry when the year closed. Of the complaints disposed of, 103 ended in punishment and 222 were found to be groundless. 12 subordinates of the department were dismissed and 27 suspended.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS.

237. Eight patents in respect of the following inventions were sealed during the year:—

1. The Rapid Tapioca Slicer.
2. Improvements in or relating to the system of raising liquids.
3. Do. Do. (the specification being different from that for No. 2.)
4. Improved methods of recovery of calcium oxalate and the like from trees.

5. Process for obtaining oxalic acid or its salts.
6. Recovering calcium oxalate or other oxalates from trees.
7. Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of paints.
8. System of operating fluid for prime movers.

Of these, one patent was granted to Mr. Panachikal John Kurien, a Travancorean, in respect of his invention entitled "The Rapid Tapioca Slicer".

No designs were registered during the year.

The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 830 and the expenditure to Rs. 300.

(71)

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC HEALTH, MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

238. *Personnel*.—Mr. M. S. Krishnamurthi Aiyar, Sanitary Commissioner, went on long leave preparatory to retirement on the 21st Mithunam 1099 after having been in the service for a period of over 20 years. Mr. J. J. Chandy, Superintendent, Vaccine Depot, was appointed as Acting Sanitary Commissioner in the place of Mr. Krishnamurthi Aiyar.

239. *Births and deaths*.—The total number of births registered was 72,428 and the total number of deaths 46,675, against 68,978 and 45,439, respectively, during the previous year. The birth and death rates were thus 18.07 and 11.65, respectively, per mille of population, against 17.21 and 11.34 in 1098. The unprecedented floods towards the close of the year must be responsible for the slight increase in the death-rate. The number of infantile deaths registered was 5,175, giving a ratio of 71.45 per mille of registered births, against 75.98 in the preceding year. The net natural increase of population during the year was 25,753, against 23,539 in 1098. Of this, 66 per cent. was contributed by Hindus, 27 per cent. by Christians, 6 per cent. by Mahomedans and 1 per cent. by other religionists.

The number of deaths from small-pox reported was 228 and from cholera 179. Of plague, only one case occurred and that was imported from Tuticorin and proved fatal. There were 15,359 deaths due to fever, 5,674 due to dysentery and diarrhoea, 552 due to diabetes and carbuncle, 2,076 from consumption, 1,050 from injuries and 21,587 from other causes.

240. *Vaccination*.—As in previous years, vaccination was compulsory in all the municipalities except Trivandrum, while in the non-municipal areas it continued to be optional. The total number of operations performed was 2,44,759, against 2,63,944 in 1098. The percentage of success in primary vaccination was 96.72, against 97.58 in the previous year. The total number of infants successfully vaccinated was 16,657, against 17,280 in 1098. The number of cases verified by the 8 sanitary circle officers rose from 41,463 in 1098 to 43,556 in the year under report. This does not include the cases vaccinated in the presence of the circle officers.

A new building for the manufacture of vaccine lymph was constructed during the year and handed over to the department. 1,92,450 grains of glycerine vaccine and 4,548 grains of lanoline vaccine were manufactured during the year. Samples of the lymph prepared were sent to the King Institute, Guindy, and their quality reported to be satisfactory.

241. *Conservancy*.—The number of conservancy stations remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 28. A sum of Rs. 113-17-0 was realised by the sale of the rubbish collected from the several stations. Special sanitary arrangements were made in connection with 25 fairs and festivals. Arrangements were made to sink three new and to repair three old wells during the year. 379 wells were hankinised. The sanitary circle officers inspected 80 markets and had informal talks by way of public health propaganda with the people on 133 occasions.

242. *Inspection*.—The permanent Sanitary Commissioner was in camp for 77 days and inspected 166 vaccination ranges, 21 conservancy stations, 3 sanitary circle offices and 6 municipal towns. The Ag. Sanitary Commissioner was in camp for 9 days and inspected 8 vaccination ranges and 2 municipal towns.

243. *Finance*.—The expenditure on account of the department was Rs. 96,263, against 97,708 in 1098.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

244. *Constitution.* The number of Municipal towns remained the same as in 1098, viz., 19. All the councils had a substantial majority of non-official members, their aggregate number in 1099 being 250 out of a total of 304 members.

245. *Directing officers.* As in 1098, [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 councillors of the respective councils. Towards the close of the year, orders were issued by Government granting to the councillors of the municipal councils of Colachel, Mavelikara and Alwaye also, the privilege of electing their own presidents. 18 out of the 19 municipal councils will thus have non-official elected presidents from 1100 M. E.

246. *Area and population.*—The total area comprised within the jurisdiction of municipal councils was 109 square miles. The population of the 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.

247. *Meetings.*—The average number of meetings held by the councils was 25 against 21 in 1098.—The largest number of meetings, viz., 44 was held by the Nagercoil municipal council, against 39 in 1098 by the same council. Quilon with 41 meetings came next, followed by Kottayam with 33, Shencotta with 31, Trivandrum and Kayankulam with 29, Padmanabhapuram and Alwaye with 27, and Neyyattinkara with 25, the smallest number of meetings, viz., 12 being held by the Tiruvalla municipal council.

248. *Public health.*—The birth and death rates recorded during the year in the municipal towns were 32 and 17, respectively, per mille of population, against 31 and 17, respectively, in 1098. The infant mortality of municipal towns was 95 per 1000 births, against 92 in 1098. Cholera prevailed in the towns of Nagercoil and Shencotta during the year and there were 147 attacks and 82 deaths in the year against one attack and one death in the previous year. Small-pox prevailed in all the municipal towns except Tiruvalla, Kottayam, Neyyattinkara, Kuzhithura, Padmanabhapuram and Colachel. There were 388 attacks and 96 deaths from small-pox in 1099, against 740 attacks and 147 deaths in the previous year. The disease prevailed in an epidemic form at Alleppey where there were 236 attacks and 61 deaths.

249. *Vaccination.*—40,203 vaccinations were performed in all the municipal towns together, against 41,781 in 1098. Of these, 25,788 were primary vaccinations and 14,415 re-vaccinations.

250. *Lighting.*—As in 1098, all the municipal councils, except that of Trivandrum attended to the lighting of the streets in their respective towns at their own cost.

251. *Prosecutions.*—The total number of prosecutions launched by the municipal councils for municipal offences was 3,365, against 4,059 in 1098. Of these, 1266 or 26.5 per cent. ended in conviction, against 1194 or 28.5 per cent. in 1098.

252. *Finance.*—Appendix xxix gives particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the several municipal councils during the year. The opening balance of the year to the credit of all the councils together amounted to Rs. 1,67,315, against Rs. 1,36,295 in 1098. The collections of the councils rose from Rs. 2,81,551 in 1098 to Rs. 2,94,885 in 1099. The grants to the municipal councils made by Government for the year 1099 amounted to Rs. 33,253. The aggregate receipts of the councils thus amounted to Rs. 3,28,138, against Rs. 3,10,076 in the previous year. Including the opening balance, the amount available for expenditure was Rs. 4,95,453, against Rs. 4,46,371 in 1098, of which a sum of Rs. 3,25,579 was spent by the councils, against Rs. 2,79,056 in the previous year. The closing balance of 1099 to the credit of all the councils together was Rs. 1,69,874.

253. *General.*—The minor roads and streets in the towns of Nagercoil and Alleppey, transferred to the respective municipal councils for maintenance from the 1st Chingam 1099, were taken over by them and maintained during the year, the Government grant

being Rs. 2,845 and Rs. 7,383 respectively. A sum of Rs. 13,317 was spent by the Nagercoil municipal council, during the year, for improving lanes, for converting streets into cartable roads, for constructing bathing ghats and on other useful works. Two English middle schools for girls were opened, one at Alwaye and the other at Attingal, from the beginning of the school year under the auspices of the respective municipal councils. Three grant-in-aid night schools were started in three different centres in the town of Quilon during the year by the municipal council, Quilon.

254. *Commercial enterprises.*—The only commercial enterprises so far undertaken by the councils are the establishment of markets and cart stands.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

255. *Government institutions.*—29 hospitals and 32 dispensaries i. e., 1 dispensary more than in 1098, were maintained, excluding the Contagious Diseases Hospital and the Hospitals for Mental Diseases, Leprosy and Chronic Diseases. The increase of 1 under dispensaries is due to the fact that a new dispensary was opened at Pathanamthitta. There were 4 Surgeons and 17 Deputy Surgeons, as against 4 and 18 respectively in 1098. The decrease of 1 under Deputy Surgeon is due to the absorption of a supernumerary Deputy Surgeon in a permanent vacancy.

256. *Treatment.*—The number of in-patients treated in the sirkar institutions was 22,206, against 20,834 and that of out-patients 9,69,184, against 9,73,388 in 1098. Of the total number of patients viz., 9,91,390, 4,14,719 were men, 2,99,789 were women and 2,76,882 children. The total number of beds for inpatients rose from 1689 to 1696.

60.00 per cent. of the inpatients were cured, 23.02 per cent. relieved 8.92 per cent. discharged otherwise and 4.68 per cent. died, against 59.85, 23.06, 8.86 and 4.81 respectively in 1098. The cost of dieting inpatients excluding the inmates of the Hospitals for Mental Diseases and for Lepers was Re. 1 chs. 27 c. 2, against Rs. 2 chs. 1 c. 5, and including the inmates of the above mentioned institutions Rs. 3 chs. 0 c. 11, against Rs. 3 chs. 5 c. 6 in the previous year. 45,554 surgical operations were performed, against 43,226 in 1098. Nine medical officers, as against six in 1098, were engaged on special duty in connection with epidemics, fairs and festivals, and they treated 4,609 patients, against 4,346 in the previous year.

257. *Post-mortem examinations.*—391 post-mortem examinations were conducted, against 439 in 1098, of which 306 were medico-legal cases and 85 pathological.

258. *Midwives.*—67 midwives were in employ, as against 62 in the year previous. 6,666 cases were attended to by them, against 5,440 in 1098, giving an average of 99 per midwife, against 88 in the previous year. A fresh batch of pupil-midwives was selected to undergo training in midwifery in the Victoria Jubilee School, Quilon, and the class was opened on the 1st Meenam 1099 with 8 stipendiary and 10 non-stipendiary students.

259. *General Hospital.*—The number of inpatients in the hospital rose from 3,191 to 3,541 and that of outpatients fell from 44,519 to 36,711. The number of surgical operations increased from 1896 to 2,063. The percentage of mortality among the inpatients excluding deaths from operations, was 3.72 and among those operated 3.8, against 3.8 and 4.2 respectively in 1098. The Dental department was worked during the year as also the Ear, Nose and Throat department.

Wards for paying patients worked satisfactorily. The number of paying patients increased to 99 from 94 in 1098.

260. *Women and Children's Hospital.*—The number of inpatients rose from 3,371 to 3,592 and of outpatients from 26,978 to 27,165. The number of surgical operations fell from 1,239 to 1,201. The percentage of mortality among the inpatients excluding deaths from operations, was 1.9 and among those operated .06, against 1.8 and .08 respectively in the previous year. 98 patients occupied the paywards, against 140 in 1098.

All the 13 nurses who passed from the Nursing Class in 1098 were entered as nurses on the 1st Chingam 1099. A fresh nursing class was started on the 1st Kumbham 1099, with 6 stipendiary students and 9 non-stipendiary students.

261. *Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Quilon.*—The number of inpatients rose from 1,486 to 1,541 and of outpatients from 19,020 to 21,913. The number of surgical operations rose from 680 to 847. The percentage of mortality among the inpatients excluding deaths from operations was 1.24 and among those operated was 4.32, against 1.75 and 1.03 respectively in 1098.

262. *Ophthalmic Hospital.*—The number of inpatients rose from 697 to 979 and of outpatients from 5,602 to 5,878 in 1098. The number of operations performed was 828, against 667 in 1098.

263. *Hospital for Lepers.*—There were 174 lepers at the beginning of the year. 112 were newly admitted and 112 readmitted making a total of 398, against 355 in 1098. Of these, 330 were males and 68 females. Out of the 398 inmates, 181 were discharged 29 died and 188, consisting of 144 males and 44 females, remained at the close of the year. The injection treatment was continued during the year with encouraging results.

264. *Hospital for Mental Diseases.*—There were 118 inmates at the beginning of the year. 35 were newly admitted and 4 readmitted making a total of 157, of whom 113 were males and 44 females. Of these, 9 were discharged, 11 died and 137, consisting of 94 males and 43 females, remained when the year closed.

265. *Special Investigation Officer.*—This officer conducted investigations in filariasis and yaws at Shertalla, Mallapalli and Mavelikara. His investigations at Shertalla disclosed that elephantiasis of the lower extremities is every common, of the upper extremities rare and of the genitalia which is known to be very common in the neighbouring State of Cochin almost absent in the locality. It was also found that filarial fever is very common. *F. Bancrofti* is said to be the organism that produces disease in this place. The people in general are entirely ignorant about the cause and method of transmission of the disease.

As a result of the investigation of yaws at Mallapalli, it was found that the disease is caused by a micro-organism, *T. Pertene*, which enters the body through an abrasion, wound or ulcer in the skin, multiplies and produces disease. It was noted that the disease is worse in the months of Edavam and Mithunam when fruits like mangoes and jacks are in abundance. Most of the cases seen were of the late secondary stage which in this part is commonly known as 'chuduvatham'. 33.5 per cent of those who were or are suffering from yaws are females and larger number of primary cases occur between the ages of six months and twenty years. The disease in the locality and its surrounding places is now on the decline. The disease is contagious and inoculable, and the infection spreads mostly by contact. The disease is neither hereditary nor congenital and in all cases commences in a pre-existing ulcer or wound. The special officer is proceeding with his work in Mavelikara and his detailed report is awaited.

266. *Bacteriological and Pathological Laboratory.*—As in the preceding years, the work of the laboratory was chiefly concerned with bacteriological and pathological examinations for diagnosis and the preparation of stock and auto-vaccines and solutions of drugs for treatment of human cases. Cultural work increased to 134, i. e., more than double the previous year's record. This is exclusive of the numerous cultures made for the preparation of vaccines. The blood test for typhoid was performed in 99 cases. The number of vaccines prepared was 193, against 148 and the number of pathological examinations of tissues was 93, against 64 in the previous year. The total receipts of the laboratory were Bh. Rs. 522.

Anti-rabic treatment was undertaken by the Bacteriologist during the year. It is not possible at this stage to say anything about the results of the undertaking, since the information called for from patients after the course of treatment was over has not been forthcoming readily.

267. *Buildings.*—The construction of two new wards in the Hospital for Lepers and the first block of buildings in the General Hospital was making fair progress. Two side rooms to the operation theatre attached to the District Hospital, Alleppey, were completed. The ends of the front verandah of the District Hospital, Alwaye, were converted into masonry-built dressing rooms for the out-patients. A latrine for the use of the female patients in the District Hospital, Quilon, and a verandah for the kitchen in the Victoria Hospital, Quilon were also put up. The operation room at the Vaikom Hospital was extended. A new building at Koni for a dispensary was completed and handed over by the public. A wall was constructed to screen the contagious disease ward from the main hospital ward at Lalom.

268. *Grant-in-aid institutions.*—Excluding the Leper Asylums at Alleppey and at Neyyoor, the grant-in-aid institutions numbered 14 i. e., one more than in the previous year. The increase was due to the grant given to the St. Joseph's Hospital at Magnamey. The number of patients treated in these institutions rose from 1,06,747 to 1,20,287.

269. *Child welfare work.*—In response to the All-India movement, the National Baby Week was celebrated in all the important towns in the State, viz., Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon, Alleppey and Kuttayam. Local committees consisting mainly of non-officials were formed for carrying out the programme of celebrations. The committees raised funds by subscriptions and the Government assisted them with suitable donations. The celebrations lasted from three to five days in the various localities. The movement was widely advertised and vigorous propaganda work carried on by the public exhibition of drawings, sketches and posters and by means of lectures (some with magic lanterns) on topics connected with health, maternity and the bringing up of children. Interesting and instructive exhibitions bearing on these and kindred subjects also formed part of the celebrations. Ladies and gentlemen of light and leading at the different centres cordially co-operated. The shows attracted large gatherings, particularly of women and children, and toys, sweets and garments were distributed to the children.

270. *Inspection.*—The Darbar Physician inspected all the institutions at headquarters as often as possible and 37 mofussil institutions.

271. *Finance.*—The following statement compares the expenditure of the department during the years 1098 and 1099:—

	1098.	1099.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government institutions	6,77,266	6,11,233
Grant-in-aid Do.	15,403	15,402

The net receipts of the department fell from Rs. 8,070 to Rs. 7,553. The net expenditure also fell from Rs. 6,84,599 to Rs. 6,19,082.

DEPARTMENT OF AYURVEDA.

272. *General.*—In pursuance of the orders for the preparation of a manual for the systematic working of the department, rules regulating the working of the Ayurvedic educational institutions in the State were drawn up and published. Ten new grant-in-aid vaidyasalas were opened during the year and a grant was awarded to the Ayurveda High School at Ayroor. A vaidya pandit was deputed for the publication of rare works on Ayurveda, the work being done under the supervision of the Curator for the publication of sanskrit manuscripts. The salaries of the ministerial and the menial staff of the department were revised so as to bring them into line with the scales of pay in other departments.

273. *The Ayurveda College.*—The number of students attending the college rose from 121 in 1098 to 142 during the year under report. Of these, 18 were girls. The percentage of attendance was 81 during the year, against 89.5 in 1098. 284 candidates in all sat for the several examinations, of whom 130 were from the Ayurveda

College, 130 from the grant-in-aid Ayurveda High Schools, and the rest were private candidates. 23 candidates, including 4 private candidates, appeared for the Vaidya Kalanidhi examination. Of these, 13 from the Ayurveda College and one private candidate were declared eligible for the Diploma. The Vaidya Sastri, the Visha Vaidya Visarada and the Ayurveda Acharya examinations were conducted for the first time during the year, with satisfactory results for the Ayurveda College. The Shastiabdapurthi Memorial gold medals were awarded to the respective winners for the years 1095 to 1098.

274. *The Ayurveda Hospital and Dispensary and the Pharmacy.*—The number of in-patients treated in the Ayurveda Hospital was 114, against 105 in 1098, while the number of out-patients treated in the Dispensary rose from 24,861 in 1098 to 24,954 in the year under report. The average daily cost of dieting one in-patient was Chs. 8 c. 1, against Chs. 7 c. 11 in 1098. Of the out-patients treated, 11,118 were men, 7,955 women and 5,881 children. The average daily attendance of out-patients was 196.9, against 216.5 in 1098. The total number of persons served by the Pharmacy was 11,297, against 14,202 in the previous year. Medicines to the value of Rs. 18,192-0-2 had been stocked in the Pharmacy, out of which medicines costing Rs. 6,484-18-14 were supplied to the Departmental Hospital and Dispensary. Medicines costing Rs. 8,010-11-12 were sold, and the balance remained in stock in the Pharmacy.

275. *Grant-in-aid Vaidyasalas.*—In pursuance of the general scheme of raising the number of grant-in-aid vaidyasalas in the State to 120, 10 new vaidyasalas on the minimum grant of Rs. 15 per mensem were opened in the year thus raising the total number of grant-in-aid vaidyasalas to 82. Of these, 3 were graded in the 1st class, 6 in the 2nd class, 30 in the 3rd class, and 43 in the 4th class. The total number of patients treated by the grant-in-aid vaidyans was 2,23,861, against 1,90,837 in 1098. Of these, 92.5 % were cured, .5 % died and the rest were either discharged or undergoing treatment at the end of the year, against 93.6 % cured, .5 % died and the rest discharged or undergoing treatment at the end of 1098.

276. *Grant-in-aid Ayurveda High Schools.*—The two grant-in-aid Ayurveda high schools at Ettumanur and Changankulangara were given increment of Rs. 10 each, thus raising their grants from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 each. The results of the examinations continued to be satisfactory.

277. *Inspection.*—The Director was in camp for 46 days and inspected 61 vaidyasalas and 2 Ayurveda high schools.

278. *Finance.*—The total expenditure of the department for 1099 including grants to the aided institutions and honoraria to vaidyans was Rs. 46,583, against Rs. 40,997 in 1098.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

279. 114 cases were received and attended to during 1099. Of these, 23 were cases of suspected human poisoning, and in 18 of them poison was detected—arsenic compounds in 3, mercury in 2, ferric salts in one, morphia in 9, strychnine in one, cerbera odallam in one, and unidentified poisonous alkaloids in one. There was one case of suspected cattle poisoning but no poison was detected in the case. 63 cases of blood stains were investigated and stains of mammalian blood found in 59 cases. There were two cases of suspected seminal stains and semen detected in one case. Besides the above, 25 miscellaneous cases were analysed viz., 5 of water, 7 of tea, 5 of salt, 1 of Allenbury's milk food, 1 of jaggery, 3 of powdered amorphous substances, 1 of liquid substance, 1 of heterogeneous mixture of solid and liquid and 1 of opium.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

INTRODUCTION.

280. The following were the most important events of the year in the Education department:—

(1) At the beginning of the current academic year (1924-25), the Arts sections of His Highness the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum, were removed to the new building in the Training College premises at Taikad, with a view to provide further accommodation in the college classes, the old college being thenceforth known as His Highness the Maha Raja's College of Science and the new college as His Highness the Maha Raja's College of Arts.

(2) Group III A (Botany and Zoology) in the B. A. Pass course was opened in the College of Science and application was made for the affiliation of that college in Branch I (Mathematics) of the B. A. Honors course.

(3) The Senior Intermediate class in Group I was started in His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women, Trivandrum.

(4) Fifty students each were admitted in the L. T. class and in the undergraduate section of the Training College, and the English branch of the Higher Grade Training School for Women was removed to the Training College.

(5) A new syllabus of studies for the Veda Branch of the Mahopadhyaya course in the Sanskrit College was sanctioned, and the existing courses of studies in that college were revised.

(6) Manual training was introduced in ten departmental English middle schools.

(7) The rules relating to the grant of full and half fee concessions to pupils belonging to depressed and backward communities were revised, with a view to extend the benefits of the scheme to deserving poor pupils among educationally advanced communities, and to confine its application, in respect of backward communities, to those who, without the help of such concession, could not continue their studies.

(8) The list of general, special and local holidays for departmental schools was revised.

(9) Further steps were taken for removing the overlapping of vernacular schools, departmental and private.

(10) A special examination for the selection of Tamil teachers in vernacular schools was instituted.

(11) Revised rules were issued for the conduct of night schools by private agencies.

(12) A double-shift scheme was introduced as a tentative measure in the practising schools attached to vernacular training schools and in other complete primary schools.

(13) Orders were issued sanctioning the gradual introduction of spinning as a species of manual training in vernacular schools.

(14) An examination in needle-work and garment-making with a revised syllabus was instituted for the selection of sewing mistresses.

(15) The grants to private vernacular middle schools for girls were reduced by twenty-five per cent. in view of the fact that fees are now leviable in the middle school classes of such schools.

(16) Attention was devoted to the opening of new vernacular schools in educationally backward taluks; and in Shencottah, the requirements regarding qualifications of teachers were relaxed for a period of seven years to facilitate recruitment of teachers.

(17) The rules regarding the constitution and working of the Text Book Committees were revised with a view to enable the Director of Public Instruction to entrust the Vernacular Text Book Committee with the work of preparing vernacular text books, and it was decided that fresh Readers for use in vernacular schools should be prepared by that committee in lieu of Macmillan's Readers.

(18) The affiliation of mofussil reading rooms and libraries, which are in receipt of a grant of not less than Rs. 50 per annum, to the Trivandrum Public Library was sanctioned, and the maximum annual grant for reading rooms and libraries was raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150.

(19) The rules of the Education Code were amended, especially in regard to the following matters :—

- (i) the conduct of the annual examination in Class iv of vernacular schools;
- (ii) the deputation allowance to be given to teachers selected for training from departmental schools;
- (iii) the admission of pupils and discipline in schools; and
- (iv) the reduction in the minimum number of working days from 180 to 175.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

281. The total number of recognised institutions in the State rose from 3,294 to 3,426 and their strength from 4,27,143 to 4,54,465, showing an increase of 132 schools and 27,322 pupils, against 97 schools and 24,962 pupils in 1908. There were, besides, 584 private unrecognised schools with a strength of 19,791 pupils, against 783 such schools with 25,768 pupils in 1908. Including the unrecognised schools, the total number of educational institutions in the State at the close of 1909 was 4,010 with a total strength of 4,74,256, against 4,077 schools with an aggregate strength of 4,52,911 in 1908, showing a decrease of 67 schools and an increase of 21,345 pupils. While the number of departmental institutions fell from 1105 to 1087, their strength increased from 2,09,623 to 2,21,752. Private recognised schools increased both in number and in strength from 2,189 and 2,17,520 to 2,339 and 2,32,713, respectively. Private aided schools rose in number from 1,955 to 2,035 and in strength from 1,92,802 to 2,04,464. Private unaided schools also increased in number from 234 to 304, and their strength from 24,718 to 28,249. There was, on an average, one school (recognised or unrecognised) for every 1.9 square miles of the area and for every 999 of the inhabitants of the State; against 1.87 square miles and 983 inhabitants in 1908, the variation being due to the large fall in the number of unrecognised institutions. Taking the recognised institutions alone into account, there was one school for every 2.23 square miles and for every 1,169 inhabitants, the corresponding figures for 1908 being 2.31 square miles and 1,216 inhabitants. There was at least one recognised school in every pakhuthi, except two in the Peermade taluk and seven in the Devicolum taluk. Of the total number of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions, 48.8 per cent. attended departmental schools, against 49.1 per cent., and 51.2 per cent. private schools, against 50.9 per cent. in 1908. 11.35 per cent. of the total population were attending recognised schools in 1909, against 10.66 per cent. in 1908.

282. Appendix xxxi gives particulars of the number and type (departmental, aided or private/unaided) of the institutions of the several grades as well as their strength. The following statement compares the distribution of scholars in recognised institutions in the different stages of instruction during 1908 and 1909 :—

Institution.	Number under instruction in		Increase.
	1908.	1909.	
Colleges	1,980	2,384	404
English schools	41,512	43,049	1,537
Vernacular schools	3,81,736	4,06,929	25,193
Special schools	1,915	2,103	188
Total	4,27,143	4,54,465	27,322

There was increase in strength in all grades of institutions. The strength of the Science and Arts Colleges together was higher than that of the old college by 364. The strength in the Women's College showed a slight decline of 15, while that of the Sanskrit College rose by 5. Of the four private colleges, the Union Christian College, Alwaye, showed an increase of 104, mostly due to the opening of the senior B. A. class, while the second grade colleges at Kottayam, Nagercoil and Changanchery had smaller numbers on their rolls, which, in part at least, is apparently due to the admission of larger numbers in the Science and Arts Colleges at the Capital. The increase in the aggregate strength in colleges works out at 20.4 per cent., in English schools at 3.7 per cent, in vernacular schools at 6.7 per cent. and in special schools at 9.8 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 these classes in recognised schools in 1909 was 62.9, against 59.1 in 1908, giving an increase of 3.7 per cent.

283. 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. Taking the attendance in recognised and unrecognised schools into account, it is found that all the taluks in the plains except Shencottah, Todupuzha, Kunnathnad, Muvattupuzha and Parur had more than 50 per cent. of their children of school-going age attending primary school classes and that in six taluks the percentage was higher than 75. The highest percentage, taking recognised schools alone, was attained in Tiruvalla where the percentage was 90.8, and the lowest in Peermade and Devicolum with 13.41 and 7.52 respectively. It may be noted in this connection that the conditions in the High Range are peculiar, the population being composed largely of migratory labourers. The floods which occurred at the end of 1909 are said to have prevented the opening of more schools in backward taluks at the commencement of the current school year.

284. 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 Nayars, Ezhavas, Pulayas, Roman Catholic Christians, Syrian Christians, Parayas, Nadars and Mahomedans, while the largest decreases were recorded among (1) other Christians and (2) Protestant Christians.

The following statement compares the figures of 1908 and 1909 in regard to some of the more important communities :—

Community.	Strength in		Variation in	
	1908	1909	1908	1909
Nayars	1,02,296	1,07,608	+ 3,936	+ 5,312
Ezhavas	63,069	68,328	+ 5,711	+ 5,259
Christians	1,61,121	1,62,678	+ 11,717	+ 1,557
Mahomedans	14,607	15,527	+ 2,003	+ 920
Pulayas	10,120	13,731	+ 1,535	+ 3,611
Parayas	8,739	9,256	+ 1,442	+ 2,518



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

286. The percentage of pupils protected from small-pox fell from 99·6 to 99·4 in departmental schools, while it rose from 97·3 to 98·1 in private aided and 95·3 to 95·6 in private unaided schools. There were 1,247 unprotected pupils in departmental schools, 3,912 in private aided schools and 1,231 in private unaided schools, the corresponding figures for 1098 being 950, 5,164 and 1,173 respectively. It has been reported that the closing of the schools at the beginning of the school year 1924-25 owing to the floods prevented the vaccination of several pupils newly admitted.

287. There were 434 applications for teachers' licenses for disposal by the Director in 1099. 426 licenses were issued and the remaining 8 applications were rejected or otherwise dealt with. Of the 913 applications for teachers' licenses to be disposed of by the Inspector of vernacular schools, 749 were granted and the remaining 164 applications were pending disposal.

288. Appendices xxxiv, xxxv and xxxvi furnish details regarding the gross expenditure on education, the receipts from departmental institutions and the net expenditure on education during the years 1098 and 1099. The gross expenditure rose from Rs. 33,06,032 to Rs. 35,21,497 or by Rs. 2,15,465, showing an increase of 6·5 per cent. over the outlay for the preceding year. The percentage of gross expenditure on education to the total expenditure (ordinary) of the State during the year was 18·1. The receipts from the department rose from Rs. 6,89,796 to Rs. 7,22,874, or by Rs. 33,078, showing an increase of 4·8 per cent. over the income of 1098. The net expenditure on education thus rose from Rs. 26,16,236 to Rs. 27,98,623 or by Rs. 1,82,387, the percentage of increase being 6·97. The distribution of expenditure for 1099, as compared with 1098, is summarised in the subjoined statement:—

Heads.	1098.	1099.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Controlling agencies	1,79,980	1,76,849	- 3,131
Departmental institutions	23,11,479	24,49,047	+1,37,568
Private institutions	6,33,426	7,21,943	+88,517
Miscellaneous	1,81,147	1,73,658	- 7,489
Total	33,06,032	35,21,497	+ 2,15,465

There was increase of expenditure under all heads except Controlling Agencies and Miscellaneous. The increase under departmental institutions, amounting to Rs. 1,37,568, is shared by colleges, English schools, vernacular schools and special schools as below:—

	Increase. Rs.
Colleges	...
English schools	... 29,668
Vernacular schools	... 40,953
Special schools	... 64,810
	... 2,137
Total	... 1,37,568

289. The following table compares the gross and the net outlay on the departmental and private aided schools for 1098 and 1099, classified according to their

grades, the expenditure under controlling agencies and miscellaneous being left out:—

	1098.					1099.				
	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 ...	2,50,734	83,758	1,66,976	2,900	2,53,634	2,80,402	97,252	1,83,150	15,571	2,98,723
English schools ...	5,32,688	3,86,010	1,46,678	51,785	5,84,473	5,73,641	3,91,101	1,82,540	96,400	6,70,041
Vernacular schools ...	14,52,784	1,10,985	13,41,799	5,68,745	20,21,529	15,17,594	1,23,331	13,94,263	5,98,206	21,15,800
Special schools ...	75,273	6,538	68,435	9,996	85,269	77,410	8,003	69,407	11,766	89,176
Total ...	23,11,479	5,87,591	17,23,888	6,33,426	29,44,905	24,49,047	6,19,687	18,29,360	7,21,943	31,70,990

The total net expenditure on colleges increased by Rs. 28,845, on English schools by Rs. 80,477, on vernacular schools by Rs. 81,925 and on special schools by Rs. 2,742. The average annual rate of recurring grant aggregating to Rs. 6,31,398 as distributed among the 2,035 aided institutions was Rs. 310 per institution in 1099, against the average of Rs. 324 for 1,955 aided institutions in 1098. The receipts from the departmental institutions increased by Rs. 32,096. The total net expenditure on the educational institutions under the control of the Director rose from Rs. 23,57,314 to Rs. 25,51,303 or by Rs. 1,93,989, showing an increase of 7·8 per cent. over the expenditure of 1098. The expenditure on controlling agencies and miscellaneous amounted to Rs. 1,76,849 and Rs. 1,73,658 respectively, while the receipts under miscellaneous amounted to Rs. 1,03,187. The percentages of gross expenditure under each of the sub-heads to the total expenditure on education are compared below:—

	1098.	1099.
Controlling agencies	5·44	5·02
Collegiate education	7·67	8·41
English school education	17·68	19·03
Vernacular school education	61·14	59·71
Special school education	2·58	2·53
Miscellaneous	5·57	5·30

The gross expenditure incurred by Government on the Education department in 1099 works out at 24 chs. 10 cash and the net expenditure at 19 chs. 9 cash per head of the population, against 23 chs. 2 cash and 18 chs. 4 cash respectively in 1098.

290. Besides the expenditure incurred directly through the Education department, Government continued to spend large sums of money on the instructional institutions working under other departments such as the Law College, the Ayurveda College, the Industrial and Technical Schools under the Director of Industries, the Forest School, Survey Schools, the Agricultural School, the School for rug-making and carpet weaving, Fishery Schools, etc. The total expenditure on such departmental institutions numbering 18, and on grants-in aid to private Ayurveda Schools

and private Industrial Schools, amounted to Rs. 1,27,428 in 1099. Government also maintained such quasi-educational institutions as the Trivandrum Public Library, the Museum and Public Gardens and the Departments for the preservation of Sanskrit and Malayalam literature, the expenditure on which was Rs. 70,044. The outlay on educational buildings incurred by the P. W. D. amounted to Rs. 1,45,760. The total expenditure during 1099 for educational and quasi-educational purposes thus amounted, to Rs. 38,64,729, which forms 19.8 per cent. of the total expenditure (ordinary) of the State and works out at chs. 26 per head of the population.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

291. *Direction.*—Mr. L. C. Hodgson, M. A., Director of Public Instruction, was in charge of the department up to the afternoon of the 3rd Kumbham, 1099, when he went on combined privilege leave and furlough for ten months and twenty-nine days preparatory to retirement, and Mr. J. Stephenson, B. Sc., A. R. C. Sc., Principal, His Highness the Maha Raja's College, was appointed Acting Director of Public Instruction. Mr. Hodgson spent 21 days on tour and paid 6 visits to colleges, 30 to English schools, 34 to vernacular schools, 3 to special schools and 4 to hostels. Mr. Stephenson did not do any touring work during the period he officiated as Director.

292. *Inspection.*—Mr. A. Narayana Aiyar B. A., L. T., was confirmed as Inspector of English Schools from the 25th Makaram, 1099. He spent 151 days on tour and was engaged in inspection for 96 days. He inspected 48 high schools and 2 middle schools, and visited, besides, 7 high schools and 18 middle schools.

The Inspector of Vernacular Schools was on tour for 121 days and conducted the annual inspection of all the high schools and training schools under his immediate control. He also visited 15 middle schools, 28 primary schools and 1 special school. The offices of 16 Assistant Inspectors and that of the Mahomedan Inspector of schools were also inspected by him.

The Inspectress of Girls' Schools was on tour for 111 days. She also spent 31 days while at headquarters in the inspection of schools. The offices of all the Assistant Inspectresses were inspected by her, as also all the schools directly under her control.

293. *Staff.*—During the year, the gazetted staff was strengthened by 15 officers, the non-gazetted superior staff by 183 and the menial staff by 17. The entire staff of the department numbered 8,543 at the end of 1099 against 8,328 in 1098. 27 officers retired from service, 15 were discharged, 3 degraded, 27 suspended, 2 dismissed, 1 debarred from promotion and 214 fined during the year.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

294. *General.*—With a view to provide additional facilities for collegiate education in the State, the Government, at the beginning of the academic year 1924-25, effected, as already alluded to in paragraph 280, a bifurcation of His Highness the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum, by removing the Arts Sections of that College to the new building in the Training College premises. The College of Arts comprises the History and Languages departments, including an English department, with Honours courses in English and History, while the College of Science comprises the Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics and Natural Science departments together with a department for the teaching of English up to the pass B. A. Degree standard. As a result of this arrangement, the total number of first and second grade colleges in the State rose from 7 in 1098 to 8 in 1099 and of students from 1,893 to 2,272. The bulk of the total increase of 379 was in the Arts and Science Colleges together at Trivandrum, which accounted for as many as 364.

295. *His Highness the Maha Raja's College of Science.*—This College was affiliated to the University of Madras in Branch III A (Botany main and Zoology subsidiary subject) of the B. A. Degree course and the Junior B. A. class was started in July 1924. The strength of the college, which had the Arts Sections also during the last

academic year, fell from 837 in 1098 to 672 in 1099. Since, however, there were only 418 students in the Science Sections in 1098, there was an actual increase of 254 in the strength of these sections during the year under report. 426 and 423 students applied in time and in the proper form for admission to the Junior Intermediate class and the Junior B. A. class, of whom 335 and 239 were selected for admission, the number that joined the two classes ultimately being 273 and 175, respectively. Of the former, all except one were holders of Travancore School Leaving Certificates. There were 17 women students in the Science Sections against 7 in 1098, of whom 12 were in the Junior Intermediate class, 4 in the Senior Intermediate class and 1 in the Junior B. A. class.

296. *His Highness the Maha Raja's College of Arts, Trivandrum.*—The strength of the College at the end of 1099 was 529. 150 and 176 students applied in time and in the proper form for admission to the Junior Intermediate class and the Junior B. A. class, all of whom were selected for admission, the number that joined the two classes ultimately being 146 and 140, respectively. Of the former, 143 held Travancore English School Leaving Certificates, 2 Madras Certificates and 1 a Calcutta Matriculation Certificate. The number of students admitted to the Honours classes was 22 against 13 in 1098. 43 women studied in the College, of whom 19 were in the Honours classes and 24 in the B. A. (Pass) classes. There were 23 Honours students in the English Branch and 34 in the History Branch against 18 and 20 respectively in 1098.

297. *Results of Examinations in His Highness the Maha Raja's College.*—Of the 4 students who appeared for the final Honours Examination in English, 3 passed, one each in the first, second and third classes, while the one remaining student was recommended for a Pass Degree. Of the 7 students who appeared for the final Honours Examination in History, all passed, 3 being placed in the second class and 4 in the third class. 89 students out of 136 passed the B. A. Degree Examination, against 80 out of 108 in 1098. One student passed in the first class in Mathematics. In the Intermediate Examination, there were 7 first classes in Group I, while 19 students on the whole secured distinction.

298. The number of volumes in the library in the College of Science was 4,940 at the end of 1099. The History and Philosophy sections of the library in the old college were wholly transferred to the College of Arts. Parts of the libraries of the remaining subjects were also transferred, but complete transfer had not been effected at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned as a supplementary grant for the replenishing of the Science College English Library.

299. Twenty-six students of the College of Science were in residence in the Caste Hindu Hostel and 28 in the L. M. S. Hostel. Of the students who were transferred to or who newly joined the College of Arts in July 1924, 21 were in residence in the Caste Hindu Hostel, 13 in the L. M. S. Hostel, 7 in the Y. W. C. A. Hostel and 6 in the boarding house attached to the Holy Angel's Convent, Trivandrum. The lodgings of students who were not in residence in approved hostels or with their relations were inspected, as usual, by the members of the College staff.

300. The net expenditure to Government on account of the old college till its bifurcation and of the Colleges of Science and Arts subsequently amounted to Rs. 1,11,598 in 1099, the net expenditure on account of His Highness the Maha Raja's College in 1098 being Rs. 86,460. The average cost per student fell from Rs. 206 to Rs. 164, of which a sum of Rs. 93 was contributed by Government and Rs. 71 met from students' fees, against Rs. 113 and Rs. 93 respectively in the previous year.

301. *His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women.*—The Senior Intermediate class in Group I was formed during the year under report. The number of students in the College fell from 139 to 124, of whom 55 were in the Senior Intermediate and 69 in the Junior Intermediate class. Fifty-two students were admitted to the Junior Intermediate class, of whom 49 were holders of Travancore English School Leaving Certificates, 2 of Madras Certificates and 1 of a European High

School certificate of Madras. Fifty-nine of the students were Hindus and the remaining 65 Christians, 43 of the former and 42 of the latter being Nayers and Syrians respectively. Of the 39 students who were presented for the Intermediate Examination held in March 1924, 14 passed fully, 5 passed in Part I only and 7 in Part II only. Twenty-five students were living in the Hostel for Women attached to the College and 33 in the boarding houses attached to the Holy Angel's Convent and the Y. W. C. A. Hostel against 22 and 41 respectively in the previous year. The total number of books in the library rose from 3,554 in 1098 to 4,064 in 1099. The College Magazine appeared regularly, paid its way and carried an appreciable balance over to the new year. The net expenditure on the college fell from Rs. 27,369 in 1098 to Rs. 24,685 in 1099.

302. *Private Colleges.*—In the Union Christian College, Alwaye, a Senior B. A. class was formed at the beginning of the current academic year. The strength of the college increased from 163 in 1098 to 267 in 1099, the increase being, as already stated, largely due to the opening of the Senior B. A. class. 251 students were in residence in the hostels attached to the college.

The strength of the C. M. S. College, Kottayam, fell from 235 in 1098 to 201 in 1099. Of these, 101 were in the Senior Intermediate and 100 in the Junior Intermediate class. 104 students appeared for the Intermediate Examination of 1924 of whom 44 passed in full, 2 being placed in the first class. In all, 79 students were residing in the hostels attached to the college.

The strength of the Scott Christian College, Nagercoil, fell from 227 in 1098 to 207 in 1099, of whom 114 were in the Senior Intermediate class and 93 in the Junior Intermediate class. 83 students appeared for the Intermediate Examination of 1924, of whom 29 passed in full, 2 being placed in the first class. 49 students were in residence in the college hostels.

The strength of St. Berchman's College, Changanachery, fell from 262 in 1098 to 222 in 1099. 69 students were residing in the college hostels.

303. *The Training College, Trivandrum.*—The maximum number of students in the L. T. and undergraduate classes was fixed at 50 each from the beginning of the current academic year, and ten seats in each of those classes were reserved for women students and ten for non-stipendiary students. The English Branch of the Higher Grade Training School for Women was removed to the Training College and arrangements were made for the teaching practice of the women students in classes above Form iii in the English High School for Girls, Trivandrum. Observation of class teaching in the Model School by the students under training was introduced. A separate headmaster was appointed for the Model School, as also a sixth lecturer, and a lady lecturer to supervise the work of the women students in the Training College. The members of the staff of the Training College and the Model School were given a course of training in first aid. The preparation of a college calendar and a catalogue of books in the library of the college was sanctioned. Sanction was also accorded to the formation of a regular hostel for the college. 50 graduate students were admitted at the beginning of the current academic year, against 30 in the previous year, of whom 17 were selected from departmental and 11 from recognised private schools in Travancore, while 7 were from Cochin and the remaining 15 were non-stipendiaries. Ten students were women, of whom 4 were from departmental schools and 1 from a private school, while the remaining 5 were non-stipendiaries. Of the 30 students who appeared for the L. T. Degree Examination from the College, 25 passed. 47 students were admitted to the undergraduate section, of whom 19 were drawn from departmental and 22 from recognised private schools, the remaining 6 being non-stipendiaries. Eight students were women, of whom one was from a departmental school, 3 were from private schools and the rest were non-stipendiaries. 12 teachers from departmental schools were admitted to a special course in manual training to qualify them for introducing manual training in departmental English middle schools. The total strength of the Training college was thus 109 at the end of the year under report. 30 students appeared for the L. T. Degree Examination, of whom 25 passed, 6 being placed in the second class. 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, 614 students received instruction in manual training in 1099 against 577 in 1098. As in previous years, the Organiser in Manual Training inspected the manual training work of the vernacular training schools and of a number of vernacular middle schools. The total expenditure on the college was Rs. 49,028 against Rs. 56,517 in 1098. The receipts, including those of the Model School, amounted to Rs. 6,848, against Rs. 7,064 in the previous year.

304. *The Sanskrit College, Trivandrum.*—The strength of the college rose from 48 in 1098 to 53 in 1099, of whom 3 were women. Of the 7 and 18 candidates who appeared for the Mahopadhyaya and the Upadhyaya examinations, 6 and 9 respectively passed. Four students took up the cultural study of Vedas during the year. The existing syllabus of studies was revised and the revised syllabus is being followed from the beginning of the current academic year. The council of visitors inspected the college twice during the year. The net expenditure on the institution rose from Rs. 17,751 in 1098 to Rs. 20,190 in 1099.

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

305. The number of recognised English Schools increased from 180 to 188. Recognition was granted to 8 English middle schools during the year. The standard of the Martandam English High School, the Alleppey English School for Mahomedans and the Muvattupuzha English High School was raised by the opening of Form vi. Form iv was opened in the Nedunganda, Paravur and Eraviperur private English Middle Schools and Form v in the C. M. S. private English High School, Mallappalli.

306. The following table compares the distribution of pupils in the several stages of instruction in recognised English Schools in 1098 and 1099 :—

Class or Form.	1098.	1099.	Variation.
Preparatory Class			
Form I	9,023	9,148	+ 125
Form II	7,982	7,984	+ 2
Form III	7,587	7,277	- 310
Form IV	6,155	6,589	+ 434
Form V	4,379	4,977	+ 598
Form VI	3,370	3,675	+ 305
	3,016	3,399	+ 383
Total	41,512	43,049	+ 1,537

The total number of pupils in recognised English schools rose from 41,512 to 43,049, i. e., by 3.7 per cent., against 6 per cent. in 1098, the increase being made up of 1,488 in boys' schools and 49 in girls' schools, against 2,160 and 229 respectively in the previous year. The increase in the strength of private schools was 1,352 and that of departmental schools 185, against 1,611 and 778 respectively in 1098. The number of girls attending boys' schools at the end of 1099 was 3,280 against 2,912 in 1098, the percentage of increase being 12.6 against 15.9 in the previous year. There was a fall in the strength of pupils in Form II due to the decrease of 461 pupils in Form I in 1098. Of the 22 unrecognised schools at the end of 1098, the sanction to open two schools was withdrawn, which reduced their number to 20. Six out of these were recognised during the year. Nine schools were also newly started with the permission of the department, thus raising the number of unrecognised English Schools to 23 at the end of 1099.

307. 2,768 candidates were presented for the English School Leaving Certificate Examination from schools, while 69 students appeared as private candidates. 2,796 candidates sat for the examination and 2,519 certificates were issued. 1,189 certificate-holders were declared eligible for admission to colleges, forming 47.2 per cent. of the total number of pupils to whom certificates were issued.

308. The new building at Kottarakara was completed during the year and occupied. One of the new sheds at Chengannur was handed over to the department. The construction of the new buildings for the Kottar High School made progress. The question of additional accommodation for the Nedumangad Middle School was solved by the gift of the local Town Hall for the purpose by the people interested. Three blocks of buildings out of the five intended for the Muvattupuzha High School were completed.

309. The net expenditure on departmental English schools was Rs. 1,82,540 against Rs. 1,46,678 in 1098. A sum of Rs. 96,400 was spent on account of grants to private recognised English schools against Rs. 51,785 in the previous year. The disbursements under items other than maintenance grant rose from Rs. 16,485 in 1098 to Rs. 56,190 in 1099, as a result of the loss incurred by Government on account of fee concessions. The total net expenditure on English school education was thus Rs. 2,78,940 against Rs. 1,98,463 in 1098.

The gross and the net expenditure per pupil for all departmental schools taken together stood at Rs. 35.16 and Rs. 11.19, against Rs. 33.02 and Rs. 9.1 respectively in 1098. The average net expenditure per pupil in departmental schools was Rs. 11 chs. 5 cash 5 and in private aided schools Rs. 10 chs. 24 cash 14.

310. The scheme of medical inspection of pupils referred to in the last year's report was introduced at the beginning of 1099. The pupils of the Preparatory class and Forms III and VI in all the departmental English schools under the control of the Inspector of English Schools were examined. Only nine private English schools (seven high schools and two middle schools) participated in the scheme. The number of pupils examined in departmental schools was 5,825, and in private schools 1,362. Honoraria to the extent of Rs. 2,328 were awarded to medical inspectors for work in departmental schools and a sum of Rs. 272 was paid as grant to private schools.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

311. The total number of vernacular schools rose from 3,071 to 3,191, and their strength from 3,81,736 to 4,06,929, showing an increase of 120 schools and 25,193 pupils, against 79 schools and 21,898 pupils in 1098. The number of departmental schools decreased by 19, boys' schools having decreased by 10 and girls' schools by 9, while the strength of these schools showed an increase of 11,614, against 8,288 in the previous year, the increase in boys' schools being 10,947 and in girls' schools 667. Private schools increased in number by 139 and in strength by 13,579, against 86 and 13,610 respectively in 1098. The number of vernacular high schools, both departmental and private, remained stationary. The number of complete departmental vernacular middle schools increased by 1 during the year and that of private schools by 4. Complete departmental primary schools decreased by 9, while complete private primary schools increased by 33.

312. The strength of departmental vernacular high and middle schools for boys was on an average 366, against 330, and that of aided vernacular high and middle schools for boys 239 against 226, in 1098. The latter type of schools increased from 39 to 42 and their strength from 8,795 to 10,039. The number of unaided vernacular high and middle schools for boys fell from two to one, while the strength rose from 60 to 85 in 1099. The average strength of departmental vernacular high and middle schools for girls was 269 against 259 in 1098, while that of aided vernacular high and middle schools for girls was 265 against 262. The average

strength of departmental, aided and unaided primary schools for boys and girls is compared below for 1098 and 1099:—

Schools.	Boys' Schools.		Girls' Schools.	
	1098	1099	1098	1099
Departmental	158	169	118	123
Private aided	90	92	112	115
Private unaided	61	48	127	83

The following table shows the number of pupils attending the several classes of vernacular schools in 1098 and 1099:—

Class.	1098	1099.	Variation.
I	1,33,601	1,41,921	+ 8,320
II	97,288	1,01,376	+ 4,088
III	75,154	80,033	+ 4,879
IV	49,291	54,274	+ 4,983
V	12,499	14,510	+ 2,011
VI	6,302	6,812	+ 510
VII	7,015	7,456	+ 441
VIII	231	204	- 27
IX	355	343	- 12

The strength in all the classes, except classes VIII and IX, increased during the year, the largest increases being in classes I to V.

313. 3,786 students were presented for the Vernacular School Leaving Examination from schools, while there were also 202 private candidates, against 3,817 and 190 respectively in 1098. There were thus 3,988 candidates in all, of whom 3,956 appeared for the examination, and 1,170 candidates forming 29.6 per cent, consisting of 793 boys and 377 girls, came out successful, against 31.6 per cent. in 1098. 477 candidates appeared for the Vernacular Higher Examination, of whom 129 candidates, forming 27.04 per cent, composed of 85 boys and 44 girls, were successful, against 28.6 per cent. in the previous year.

314. The net expenditure on vernacular education rose from Rs. 19,10,544 to Rs. 19,92,469 in 1099. The net cost on account of departmental schools rose from Rs. 13,41,799 to Rs. 13,94,263, while the grants to private aided schools amounted to Rs. 5,98,206 against Rs. 5,68,745 in 1098. The average net cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 6 chs 23 cash 15 in the former and Rs. 3 chs. 2 cash 6 in the latter, against Rs. 6 chs. 27 cash 15 and Rs. 3 chs 3 cash 7 respectively in 1098.

315. Towards the close of the year, great damage was caused to school buildings by the unprecedentedly heavy rains and the resulting floods.

316. In June 1924, Government sanctioned the double-shift scheme being introduced, as a tentative measure, in the ten training schools and in all departmental vernacular schools where additional teachers were required for classes I and II. In classes I and II of those schools, one teacher working six hours a day is expected to handle two sets of pupils, the school hours being from 9-30 A. M. to 4-30 P. M. and the pupils attending only for 3 hours. This tuition is considered sufficient, having regard to the curriculum and the methods of teaching in vogue. Trained teachers alone are employed for this work and they are paid an additional monthly allowance

of two rupees in consideration of the one hour's extra work. The scheme was introduced from the beginning of the current school year in classes I and II in all the vernacular training schools. The further operation of the scheme belongs to the current year.

317. Teachers' associations continued to work satisfactorily during the year. There were 152 associations in whose activities 2,376 schools and 9,931 teachers participated.

318. There were 5 part-time schools, one aided and four unaided. It is reported that the opening of part-time schools is not popular, but the expansion of the double shift scheme is bound to stimulate the establishment of such schools.

319. Revised rules for the opening and working of night schools were passed by the Government in December 1923. Under this scheme, night schools, which are confined to adults, are being conducted entirely by private agencies. The school year consists of 160 days, the daily period of instruction ranging from 2 to 3 hours between 7 P. M. and 10 P. M. A scheme of studies to be completed in two years has been introduced and instruction is confined to the three R's, stories of interest, elementary lessons in hygiene and first aid. At the end of 1099, there were 77 night schools with a strength of 2,443 pupils, against 34 schools and 1,310 pupils in 1098. Government are glad to note that the benefits of the revised scheme are being appreciated by the public.

320. The question of the removal of overlapping of schools received the attention of the department this year also. On the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, Government sanctioned the abolition of 19 departmental and 13 aided primary schools, as also the closing of certain classes in 10 more departmental primary schools. The orders are being gradually given effected to.

321. During the year, nine more boys' schools were thrown open to all classes of His Highness the Maha Raja's subjects.

322. English was introduced as a compulsory subject in two more vernacular middle schools.

323. Educational exhibits from vernacular schools and other educational institutions were shown at the preliminary exhibition held in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, Trivandrum, in connection with the Empire Exhibition. Some of these exhibits were awarded certificates of merit.

324. The question of granting special concessions as regards the qualifications required of teachers in backward areas, like Shencottah, received the attention of the department. Government sanctioned the proposals of the Director relaxing the qualifications of primary school teachers in the Shencottah taluk for a period of seven years from the school year 1924-25.

325. Manual training was introduced in 11 more departmental vernacular middle schools during 1099. All the departmental vernacular middle schools have now been provided with manual training teachers. Sanction was accorded to spinning being introduced as a species of manual training in vernacular schools.

326. *Tamil schools.*—In accordance with the orders of Government referred to in last year's report, the conversion of class I in 22 boys' schools was effected during the year, but in two of these schools, viz., Villikiri and Udayamartandam Primary Schools, the teaching of Tamil was discontinued. Higher and lower grade examinations for teachers in Tamil were conducted for the first time in 1099. Four and 77 candidates appeared for these examinations and 2 and 33 respectively passed. The teaching of Tamil has been introduced in 37 schools, it being only a subject of optional study in 5 of them.

SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION.

327. *Training schools.*—The total strength of the ten mofussil departmental training schools for male teachers was 163 in 1099, against 211 in the previous year. There was thus a decrease of 48 in 1099, due to the fact that no teachers were

selected for special manual training as in previous years. Three of these schools were of the higher grade and 7 lower. The two private Lower Grade vernacular training schools for men also worked during the year, their strength being 48 against 40 in 1098. The strength of the Higher Grade Training School for Women, Trivandrum, was 23 against 24 in 1098, 4 in the Higher Grade (Vernacular) and 19 in the Lower Grade (Vernacular). It has already been stated in the paragraph on the Training College that the English Branch of the Higher Grade Training School for Women was transferred to the Training College during the year. The three private Lower Grade training schools for women also continued to work in 1099, but there was a decrease in their strength to 38 from 41 in the previous year.

328. *Technical education.*—There were 12 technical schools for girls under the control of the department in 1099, against 11 in 1098. All these were aided schools. In 5 of these schools, there was provision for general education also. Weaving was taught in four schools, weaving and embroidery in one, and such subjects as lace-making, embroidery, plain sewing and drawing in the other schools. All the technical schools for boys are under the control of the Department of Industries.

329. *Special schools for Malayala Brahmins.*—The strength of the departmental special school for Malayala Brahmins in Kunnattur was 58 against 62 in 1098. The strength in 1097 was 66. 51 pupils were in residence in the hostel attached to the school against 54 in 1098. The orders of the Government for the closing of the special school at Kumaranallur were given effect to in 1099. The Kidangur Shunmukhavasam Special School, which is an aided institution, continued to work during the year. The recognition enjoyed by the other private school, viz., the Ambalapuzha Nambudiri Vidyalyam, was withdrawn in 1099.

330. *Sanskrit schools.*—The number of pupils in the Kavya and Veda Sections of the Sanskrit College, Trivandrum, at the end of 1099 was 293, of whom 40 were girls, against 334 and 34 respectively in 1098. 16 pupils appeared for the Sastri test from the institution, of whom, 11 passed. The strength of the Advaitasrama Sanskrit Patasala, Alwaye, was 166, against 144 in 1098. 7 pupils appeared for the Sastri test, of whom, 1 passed. There were 22 boarders in the boarding house attached to the institution. There were also five other Sanskrit schools with a total strength of 380, as also two private Vedic schools.

331. *The Reformatory School.*—The number of boys in the school at the beginning of 1099 was 33 and the number at the end 29. The number of boys admitted during the year was 6 and of those discharged on the expiry of the periods of their detention 8. One boy was released four months before the expiry of his term on grounds of physical unfitness and another on appeal to the judicial authorities. The printing section turned out work to the value of Rs. 349 against Rs. 288 in 1098. Regulation IV of 1067 governing the institution was replaced by a more up-to-date enactment, viz., Regulation, VI of 1099.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

332. *Malayala Brahmins.*—The number of Malayala Brahmins under instruction increased from 1,157 in 1098 to 1,259, or by 102 in 1099. Of the total number, 25 were in colleges, 111 in special schools, 212 in English schools and 911 in vernacular schools, the corresponding figures for 1098 being 19,122,160 and 856.

333. *Other special communities.*—The number of Ezhavas and Mahomedans attending schools increased by 5,259 and 920 against 5,711 and 2,003 respectively, in 1098. For the first time, a Mahomedan girl is reported to be studying in Form VI of an English high school. The number of Parayas attending recognised institutions increased by 2,518 and of Pulayas by 3,611. These increases are satisfactory. 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 1098 and 1099 :—

Caste.	1098.	1099.
Nadar	12,731	15,356
Chetti	2,521	3,190
Kollan	2,413	2,658
Konkanastha Brahmin	1,191	1,331
Kuravan	940	1,260
Kani	288	221
Mukkuvan	812	1,492
Maravan	427	467
Marakkan	405	400
Asari	8,048	8,528
Velan	812	901
Vedan	85	151
Arayan	2,227	2,337
Pandaram	864	943
Krishnanvaka	942	840
Ambalavasi	610	674
Kaniyan	700	829
Tandan	1,301	1,481
Chakkala	621	645
Paravan	668	735
Saliyan	482	823
Vaniyan	1,406	1,351
Tattan	1,908	1,917
Potter	336	442
Barber	2,536	2,762
Washerman	1,506	1,558
Itayan	569	493

FEMALE EDUCATION.

334. The number of recognised institutions for girls rose from 417 in 1098 to 427 in 1099 and the number of girls under instruction in all recognised institutions together from 1,44,535 to 1,55,023. The following table compares the number of recognised educational institutions for girls and the number under instruction in these institutions in 1098 and 1099 :—

Management.	Number of institutions.		Number under instruction.	
	1098	1099	1098	1099
Departmental	242	233	68,358	72,656
Aided	167	185	71,470	77,249
Unaided	8	9	4,707	5,118
Total ...	417	427	1,44,535	1,55,023

There was an increase of 10 in the number of recognised institutions and of 10,488 in the number of pupils under instruction. Of the total number of girls under instruction, 98,848 or 63.8 per cent. were attending boys' schools and 56,175 or 36.2 per cent. girls' schools. The number of girls attending boys' schools increased by 8,832 and of girls attending girls' schools by 1,656.

335. The subjoined statement compares the number of girls in the different stages of instruction in 1098 and 1099 :—

	1098	1099
Collegiate education	187	208
English school do.	7,491	7,908
Vernacular do. do.	1,35,959	1,45,948
Special do. do.	898	959
Total.	1,44,535	1,55,023

Of the 208 pupils attending colleges, 124 were in His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women, 17 in His Highness the Maha Raja's College of Science, 43 in His Highness the Maha Raja's College of Arts, 1 in the Scott Christian College, Nagercoil, 20 in the Training College, and the remaining 3 in the Sanskrit College.

336. The following table compares the distribution of girls in the different classes of English Schools for 1098 and 1099 :—

Class or Form.	No. under instruction.	
	1098.	1099.
Preparatory Class	2,145	2,120
Form I	1,710	1,838
Form II	1,383	1,358
Form III	1,014	1,129
Form IV	540	717
Form V	403	426
Form VI	296	320
Total	7,491	7,908

All classes except the Preparatory class and Form II show an increase in number.

337. The distribution of girls in vernacular schools in the several classes is compared below for 1098 and 1099 :—

Class.	Number under instruction.	
	1098.	1099.
I	52,713	55,650
II	34,651	37,161
III	25,194	27,265
IV	14,977	16,874
V	3,713	4,272
VI	2,095	2,109
VII	2,407	2,397
VIII	74	90
IX	135	150
Total	1,35,959	1,45,948

338. There was an increase of strength in all the classes except classes VII and IX. 277 girls were presented for the English School Leaving Certificate Examination, of whom 101 were declared eligible for admission to colleges, against 241 and 103 respectively in 1098. 1,235 girls were presented from schools for the Vernacular School Leaving Examination and 50 appeared privately, of whom 362 and 15 respectively came out successful.

339. 75 male teachers from vernacular schools for girls were replaced by qualified women teachers. There were two special classes in the departmental English High School for girls, Trivandrum, as also in the Tirumulavilasam Balikamatam, Tiruvalla, to impart instruction in subjects specially useful for women, such as domestic economy.

HOSTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

340. *Caste Hindu Hostel, Trivandrum.*—The hostel continued to be held in the rented building at Taikad. The number of students in residence was 47, against 34 in 1098. The gross expenditure on the hostel was Rs. 14,262 and the receipts Rs. 6,245, resulting in a net expenditure of Rs. 8,017.

341. *Hostel attached to His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women.*—As in 1098, this hostel had the full complement of students allowed under the rules, viz., 30, of whom 19 were Nayers, 1 a Brahmin, 5 Ezhavas and 5 Christians. The gross expenditure on the hostel was Rs. 8,296 and the receipts Rs. 2,838 resulting in a net expenditure of Rs. 5,458.

342. *Other hostels and boarding houses.*—The formation of a regular hostel for the Training College was sanctioned from the beginning of the academic year 1924-25. For this hostel, a Deputy warden on an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem was also sanctioned. The hostel is housed in rented buildings.

The total strength of the L. M. S. Hostel, Trivandrum, was 55, of whom 41 were students of the Colleges of Science and Arts.

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 50, against 60 in 1098.

The strength of the Muslim Students' Hostel, Trivandrum, rose from 15 to 18 during the year. The maintenance grant of Rs. 300 per annum was continued.

There were hostels attached to all the four private colleges.

There were 24 boarding houses attached to private English schools for boys and the total number of boarders in them was 927. There were 7 boarding houses attached to private girls' schools, the number of boarders being 420. There were also 7 boarding houses attached to private vernacular schools for boys, the number of boarders in them being 308.

MISCELLANEOUS.

343. *Orphanages.*—Eleven orphanages were working during the year with a total strength of 135 boys and 653 girls, and 7 of them were in receipt of grants from Government.

344. *Text Book Committees.*—There was no need for the English Text Book Committee to meet in 1099, as the books already prescribed for classes below Form VI continued to be in use during the year under report. The English sub-committee of that body held one meeting to recommend text-books for the English School Leaving Certificate Examination of 1925. Including the 178 volumes pending disposal at the end of 1098, the total number of volumes for disposal during 1099 was 791, of which 96 volumes remained undisposed of at the close of the year. One meeting of the Vernacular Text Book Committee was held during 1099 and 106 books were considered.

345. *Educational Museum and Bureau.*—This institution, attached to the Training College, Trivandrum, issued 6,156 books during the year, against 5,100 during 1098.

346. *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 and Tamil Examinations. 63 candidates appeared for the Higher Grade English Teachers' Certificate Examination and 31 passed. Of the 72 students who appeared for the Higher Grade Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examination, 27 passed. 454 candidates appeared for the Lower Grade Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examination and 119 passed. For the Needle-work Examination, 270 candidates appeared and 92 passed. 10 candidates, out of 17, passed the theoretical portion of the Higher Grade Music Examination. Of the 31 candidates who appeared for the practical portion of the same examination, 16 passed. 71 candidates, out of 103, passed the theoretical portion of Lower Grade Examination in Music. Of the 138 candidates who appeared for the practical portion of the same examination, 71 passed. 25 candidates appeared for the Arabic Munshi Test, of whom 1 passed.

347. *Scholarships.*—The expenditure on account of scholarships and stipends amounted to Rs. 97,738, of which the expenditure on scholarships was Rs. 43,080 and that on stipends Rs. 54,658. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 90,436, Rs. 44,454 and Rs. 45,982 respectively.

The total expenditure on endowed scholarships was Rs. 4,257 against Rs. 3,927 in 1098. A list of the endowments made for educational purposes till the end of 1099 is given in Appendix xxxvi.

348. *Fee concessions.*—Government, in their order R. Dis. No. 463 of 24/Legis-E, dated the 15th May 1924, sanctioned certain modifications in the rules regarding the award of fee concessions. While maintaining the division of classes deficient in point of education into two, viz., (1) depressed and (2) backward, Government ordered that the fee concessions to the backward classes be restricted to those who are really poor, the depressed class pupils being allowed to have the full fee concession already sanctioned in G. O. Dis. No. 609 of 23/Legis-E, dated the 16th June 1923. In the revised order, Government have also allowed half fee concession to poor pupils belonging to the educationally advanced communities, the number being limited in each class or form to ten per cent. of the strength of the particular communal divisions to which the pupils belong.

The expenditure on account of fee concessions during 1099 amounted to Rs. 44,757, of which a sum of Rs. 1,603 was spent in colleges, Rs. 39,295 in English schools and Rs. 3,859 in vernacular schools. The managers of private schools who participated in the scheme of fee concessions were given, as grants, 75 per cent. of the loss incurred by them. A sum of Rs. 40,215 was spent on this account during the school year 1923-24 of which Rs. 39,803 went to English schools and Rs. 412 to vernacular schools. The total expenditure to Government on account of the grant of fee concessions was Rs. 84,972.

349. *Libraries and reading rooms.*—A scheme for the affiliation of mofussil reading rooms and libraries to the Trivandrum Public Library, with arrangements for the supply of books on loan to the mofussil libraries, was sanctioned during the year. The maximum rate of annual grant for reading rooms and libraries was raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. The number of libraries and reading rooms in receipt of grant from the department fell from 37 in 1098 to 25 in 1099, while the total amount of grants disbursed to them rose from Rs. 1,512 in 1098 to Rs. 1,682 in 1099.

CHAPTER VIII.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

DEVASWOMS.

(A) DEVASWOMS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE DEVASWOM DEPARTMENT.

350. *Scheduled Devaswoms.*—In the report for 1098 it was stated that the schedule of the Devaswoms attached to the Devaswom Proclamation was tentative. The schedule was revised during the year and the correct number of the Devaswoms was found to be 1,460. The revised list was published in the Gazette.

351. *Major Devaswoms.*—The total number of major Devaswoms in the State remained the same as in the previous year, namely, 129. The pathivus of six major Devaswoms were revised and proposals for revising the pathivus of 3 more Devaswoms were received during the year. One important change introduced in the revision of the pathivus of the Devaswoms was the fixing of the Akathepaditharam for Masavishesham, Attavishesham and Utsavam *in kind*, as in the case of Nityanidanam, instead of *in cash*, as hitherto.

The contract system of supplies to the Devaswoms was brought into operation in almost all the institutions and worked satisfactorily.

The Devaswom Commissioner says that the work of revising the pathivus of the Devaswoms was not pushed on rapidly as he apprehended that the revision would result in an enormous additional cost which would not be covered by the Government contribution to the Devaswom Fund. The revision work was made to proceed slowly so that the savings accruing to the fund from year to year by the investment of the annual surplus might be relied on for the additional recurring expenditure involved in revision. While approving this policy, Government have told the Commissioner that the revision of the pathivus of important Devaswoms should not be delayed.

The work of the special officer appointed for the verification of Tiruvabharanams etc. continued during the year but was often disturbed on account of his being posted as acting Assistant Commissioner when permanent incumbents went on leave. The actual time spent on this work was only about seven months. During this period, the verification of Tiruvabharanams and Bharanipatroms was completed in the Tiruvattar and Ramaswamikoil Devaswoms and almost completed in the Tiruvithamcode Devaswom in the Padmanabhapuram group. The special officer also verified the Tiruvabharanams of the Tirumuzhikulam Devaswom while he was in charge of the Vaikom District. Considering the laborious and exacting nature of this important work and the long time that the verification in all its details in every Devaswom would take, the Devaswom Commissioner issued instructions to have this work in the smaller Devaswoms conducted by the controlling officers themselves, the special officer's work being confined to first class major Devaswoms. The Superintendents were asked to verify all the Bharanipathrams and Pattuparivattams and the Assistant Commissioners the Tiruvabharanams. But the outturn was not adequate. The Devaswom Commissioner has been asked to expedite the work.

352. *Minor and petty Devaswoms.*—The total number of minor and petty Devaswoms according to the revised schedule is 1,331.

The management of 28 minor and petty Devaswoms was transferred to private individuals or bodies under the rules mentioned in paragraph 352 of the report for 1098. It is gratifying to note that these private agencies are taking active

interest in the improvement of these institutions, by renewing the temples, providing additional buildings and generally improving the tone of their administration. It has been possible to renovate as many as 30 Devaswoms within the short space of 2 years since the formation of the Devaswom Department both on the contribution system and by voluntary help.

353. *Personal Deposit Devaswoms.*—The total number of Personal deposit Devaswoms under the management of the department remained the same as in 1098, namely, 53. The surplus funds available with the several Devaswoms after providing for their expenditure were invested as fixed deposit in the several taluk treasuries in which the Devaswoms have their personal deposit accounts. The total amount thus invested was Rs. 2,83,025.

The survey and demarcation of the sub-divisions and holdings of the Pattazhi Desam belonging to the Pattazhi Devaswom referred to in the report for 1098 was completed during the year. As a measure of relief to the tenants who prayed for the permanent commutation into money of the paddy rent payable by them, Government allowed a commutation rate of 16 Chs. per para for half the paddy rent with effect from 1100 in the case of those tenants who pay the other half in kind. The restoration of the Pattazhi Devaswom buildings and the improvement of the tank attached thereto engaged the attention of the Maramat Department. A police out-post was also opened there at the expense of the Pattazhi Devaswom fund.

The special officer appointed for the Erumeli and Paschima Devaswoms towards the close of 1098, was engaged in organising his office, scrutinising the records obtained from the Land Revenue and Survey Departments and instructing the sirkar vakil in connection with a civil suit filed against Government in respect of the Erumeli Devaswom lands. The land registers were brought up-to-date and the correct extent of lands belonging to the two Devaswoms was also ascertained and found to be 6,565 acres of which 1,838 acres belong to the Erumeli Devaswom and 4,727 acres to the Paschima Devaswom. The collection of the arrears of revenue due to the Devaswoms is being attended to by the special staff, the current dues being collected by the Land Revenue Department which takes the credit for 25 per cent. of the collection on account of rajabhogam and remits the rest to the personal deposit fund of the two Devaswoms.

The special Manager of the Turavur Devaswom and his staff continued to work during the whole of 1099. Though there was better collection in the year under report compared with 1098, the arrears left were still heavy. The Devaswom Commissioner is being asked to arrange for the prompt recovery of the outstandings. The renovation of the temple buildings made good progress during the year.

The Pathivus of the Perumanom Ucha Puja service as well as the staff attached thereto were revised during the year.

354. *Private Devaswoms.*—Besides the scheduled Devaswoms referred to *supra*, there were 631 private Devaswoms within the State receiving aid against 621 in 1098, the increase being due to the wrong inclusion of 5 institutions in the list of scheduled Devaswoms and the addition of 5 keezheedus to the list of aided institutions. An accurate and up-to-date list of the grant-in-aid Devaswoms was under preparation during the year.

355. *Elephants and other live stock.*—There were 25 elephants in the possession of the department. An elephant attached to the Thrikkakara Devaswom died early in the year. Four elephants were purchased during the year. Besides the elephants, there are also other live stock maintained in the several Devaswoms. There is considerable room for improvement in the system of the feeding and upkeep of these animals. The attention of the Devaswom Commissioner has been drawn to this.

356. *Devaswom Maramat works.*—A sum of Rs. 2,65,000 from the Devaswom Fund was placed at the disposal of the Maramat Department for carrying out original works and special improvements in Devaswoms. Out of this allotment, a sum of Rs. 1,48,233 was spent for incomplete works, a sum of Rs. 91,846 for new works and a sum of Rs. 14,129 for Minor Devaswom works done on

contribution system. The provision under incomplete works was fully spent during the year. There was some surrender of funds under 'contribution works' and this is attributed to the apathy of the parties who agreed to carry out works on the contribution system. A sum of Rs. 31,911 was spent by the department under petty construction and repairs. There was also a large lapse of the allotment under 'petty construction and repairs' to be done by the Devaswom Department. This is said to be due to the difficulty of getting estimates prepared for the works with the existing staff and want of hands possessing technical knowledge. Proposals have been submitted by the Devaswom Commissioner for the appointment of technically qualified men in each District for the purpose.

357. *Financial—Receipts.*—The total receipts of the Devaswom Fund was Rs. 16,97,115, against Rs. 16,55,758 in 1098 as shown below :—

	Rs.
(1) Government contribution	16,00,000
(2) Receipts from lands outside the State	5,146
(3) Nadavaravu	36,974
(4) Sale proceeds of offerings &c.	15,576
(5) Miscellaneous	13,554
(6) Sale proceeds of old stores &c.	16,331
(7) Interest on investment	9,534
Total of Fund revenue	16,97,115

There was appreciable increase under 'receipts' during the year as compared with 1098.

The savings in the Devaswom Fund for 1098 amounting to Rs. 4,76,707 was invested in the fixed deposit accounts of the Government Savings Bank on 6-4-99 and a sum of Rs. 9,534-4-2 received as interest thereon for the first six months from that date was added to the principal and the investment was renewed for another six months.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure under the Devaswom Fund for 1099 amounted to Rs. 13,75,735, against 11,79,051 for 1098. The total expenditure for the year fell short of the estimated expenditure by Rs. 1,33,765.

The above expenditure does not include that incurred for the controlling agencies, as the expenditure under this head is met from the general revenues of the State under the Devaswom Proclamation. This cost came to Rs. 1,04,058 against Rs. 94,462 in 1098. In addition to this, the usual grants to private temples in and outside the State were also made from the general revenues of the State, the expenditure under this head being Rs. 44,858.

358. *Touring and inspection.*—The Devaswom commissicner was on tour for 119 days and visited 116 Major Devaswoms besides all the charitable institutions except those at Todupuzha, Sherthala and Tiruvaloor. The important personal deposit Devaswoms in and outside the State were also inspected by him.

None of the District Officers or the Superintendents were on tour for the prescribed number of days. The Devaswom Commissioner has been asked to insist on their spending the minimum number of days in camp on inspection duty.

(B) DEVASWOMS OUTSIDE THE CONTROL OF THE DEVASWOM DEPARTMENT.

359. (i) *Sri Pandaravaka.* The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 2,48,770 against Rs. 2,34,987 in 1098.

(ii) *The Murajapam ceremony.* This ceremony performed once in six years in the Sri Padmanabhaswami temple at Trivandrum commenced on the 5th Vrischikam 1099 and lasted, as usual, for 56 days. The Lakshadeepam which was celebrated on the night of the 55th day brought the ceremony to a successful close. The Vadhyans of Trichur and Tirunavai Yogams, the Vydeekans and other heads of Malayala Brahmin communities were invited and they attended the ceremony with their followers. The expenditure on account of the murajapom in 1099 was Rs. 4,56,854.

CHARITIES.

360. (a) *Charities under the control of the Devaswom Department.*—The main items under the head are: (1) Mofussil Oottupuras (2) Othoottus (3) Japadakshina and (4) Charities outside the State. The following statement gives the expenditure under the above heads for the year.

	Rs.
Mofussil oottupuras	56,796.
Othoottus, japadakshina and tanneerpandals	94,703.
Outside the State (Benares Satrom)	4,306.
Other institutions	1,029.
Miscellaneous	52.

The expenditure under all the above items except mofussil oottupuras stood within budget limit. The excess expenditure under mofussil oottus was caused by the feeding of Namburies and Potties in the oottupuras on their way to attend the murajapom at Trivandrum and on account of the payment of arrear claims under Pokkuvarathukars relating to 1098.

(b) *Charities outside the control of the Devaswom Department.*—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 1,77,748 during the year.

The total expenditure on 'Charities' was Rs. 3,36,228.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TRAVANCORE SOLDIERS' COMMITTEE.

361. The committee held four sittings during the year. 93 applications for employment from demobilised soldiers and clerks were recommended to heads of departments. Of these, 29 men were entertained in the public service.

The expenditure on account of the committee during the year was Rs. 592.

THE MINT.

362. *Operations of the Mint.* The mint continued operations during the year till 9th Meenam 1099. From the 10th Meenam to the end of the year, the institution had to be closed owing to the sufficiency of sirkar copper coins in all the treasuries of the State. Besides the minting of copper coins in the mint, silver fanam pieces to the value of Rs. 50,000 were got down minted from the mint, Birmingham. The result of the operations is shown below.

Description.	Number minted.	Value.			Weight in tolas.	Value of metal and freight, insurance, minting, &c., charges.			Gross profit.		
		Rs.	Ch.	C.		Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
<i>Silver.</i>											
Fanams	3,50,000	50,000	0	0	45,002	38,850	14	4	11,149	13	12
<i>Copper.</i>											
One chackram	5,30,000	18,928	16	0	7,66,339	15,777	0	0	15,526	16	0
Eight cash	5,98,000	10,678	16	0							
Four cash	...	...	...	...							
Single cash	7,60,000	1,696	12	0							
Total	22,38,000	81,303	16	0	...	54,627	14	4	26,676	1	12

The gain on silver coinage amounted to Rs. 11,149 and that on copper coinage to Rs. 15,527. The miscellaneous receipts came to Rs. 66. Thus the total receipts worked up to Rs. 26,742, against Rs. 50,420 in 1098. The cost of the establishment and the working expenses of the mint amounted to Rs. 5,110, against Rs. 8,018 in 1098. The net profit was therefore Rs. 21,632, against Rs. 42,402 in the previous year. The fall in the revenue as well as expenditure is due to the temporary closing of the institution. During the period, all the employees except a clerk and a peon were disbanded and the men so disbanded were given either leave allowance, or subsistence allowance where they had no leave to their credit.

The value of sirkar silver coins got down minted from the Birmingham mint from the commencement of 1087 to the end of 1098 was Rs. 4,07,133, and coin to the value Rs. 50,000 were got down from Birmingham during the year. Thus the total value of sirkar silver coins from 1087 to 1099 was Rs. 4,57,133. The value of copper coins minted locally from the commencement of 1077 to the end of 1099 was Rs. 13,08,810 and Rs. 31,304 worth of the coins were minted at the mint during

the year. The total value of copper coins from 1077 to 1099 was therefore Rs. 13,40,114. Hence the total value of the darbar coins both silver and copper minted up to the end of 1099 amounted to Rs. 17,97,247. Of these, sirkar silver coins to the value of Rs. 3,76,015 and copper coins, valued at Rs. 7,05,111 were in circulation at the close of 1099, the balance remaining in the State treasuries.

363. As in previous years, all diminished, defaced and counterfeit coins presented at treasuries were cut and withdrawn from circulation. Accordingly, 14 sirkar half rupees, 15 quarter rupees and 45 fanam pieces were cut as per rules on the subject.

In pursuance of the rules issued under sections 4, 8 and 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, 18 whole rupees, 6 half rupees, 3 quarter rupees and 5 two anna pieces were cut at the darbar treasuries during the year.

364. *Personnel.*—Mr. P. Vasudeva Kurup B. A. & B. L., was in charge of the institution till 15th Meenam 1099. When he was transferred as Acting Divisional Treasury Officer, Kottayam, Mr. K. Sankaranarayana Iyer B. A., was put in charge of the institution, from 16th Meenam 1099. He continued in charge till 27th Medam 1099, when he was suspended. Mr. P. O. Chacko B. A. was in charge of the institution from 3rd Edavam 1099 to the end of the year.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

365. *Plant.*—The value of the plant, at the end of 1098, amounted to Rs. 2,26,239. Plant to the value of Rs. 7,702 from all sources including that made in the press as well as transferred from the Central Prison Press, was added during the year. Deducting depreciation valued at Rs. 15,068, and a sum of Rs. 16,160 wrongly included under plant and since transferred to the store ledger, the total value of the plant, at the end of the year, stood at Rs. 2,02,713.

The value of the plant in the Central Prison Press at the end of 1098 was Rs. 37,482. Of this, plant to the value of Rs. 3,968 was transferred and added to the stock of the Government Press and plant of the value of Rs. 353 being un-serviceable was sold in auction during the year. Plant to the value of Rs. 258 was added in 1099, and after deducting Rs. 1,834 for depreciation, the value at the end of 1099 stood at Rs. 31,585.

366. *Outturn.*—The total value of the outturn of the Government Press during the year amounted to Rs. 1,34,776, against Rs. 1,62,834 in 1098. The Superintendent explains that the reduced outturn is mainly due to the new style adopted in setting the Gazette and other periodicals as a result of the recommendations of the Press Committee. It is also stated that the press is actually doing a greater amount of work at a lower cost, due to the change of style which has affected the valuation also.

Printing and binding work to a total value of Rs. 29,638 was done at the Central Prison Press during the year.

367. *The Gazette.* The following table shows the average circulation of the Gazette in 1098 and 1099.

Year.	No. of subscribers.		No. of copies supplied free.	
	Full.	Parts.	Full.	Parts.
1098	742	28	494	3091
1099	614	44	492	3761

The receipts under Gazette subscription fell by Rs. 301, owing to a decline in the number of subscribers.

368. *Financial*.—The total receipts from the press amounted to Rs. 23,290, against Rs. 21,984 in 1098, the increase being due to a larger demand for Government publications and the auctioning of the obsolete publications in the press.

The expenditure on account of the Government Press during the year was Rs. 94,273, against Rs. 1,05,855 in 1098 or Rs. 11,582 less than that of 1098. The expenditure in the Central Prison Press during the year was Rs. 12,473.

369. The report of the Press Committee was submitted during the year and orders thereon will issue shortly.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

370. The total charges under 'stationery' amounted to Rs. 1,95,640 including charges under establishment, contingencies and other incidental expenses, against Rs. 4,39,282 in 1098. The decrease in the charges is due to the fact that all the arrears to the stationery contractors were paid off before the close of 1098. The value of the articles issued to the several departments amounted to Rs. 3,57,479, against Rs. 3,28,290 in 1098 and that of the stock in hand amounted to Rs. 2,14,064 at the close of 1099, against Rs. 3,91,404 at the close of 1098.

Tenders were invited for the supply of articles for the year and the cheapest quotations were accepted with due regard to the quality of articles. The value of the purchases made in the year amounted to Rs. 1,80,139, against Rs. 1,56,821 in 1098.

The policy of obtaining as far as possible articles of local manufacture with a view to encourage local industries was continued, and some articles such as brown paper, metal paper weights, country twine, white tape, sealing wax etc, were ordered locally.

The system of direct supply of stationery articles and printed forms, introduced in 1921, was worked satisfactorily.

In the year under review, the Superintendent of Stationery inspected 36 offices in the State, against 12 in the previous year.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

371. There were 43 newspapers and 73 periodicals in circulation in the State during the year, against 40 newspapers and 75 periodicals in 1098. Of these, 63 were published in Malayalam exclusively, 22 in English and Malayalam, 18 in English alone, 7 in Tamil, and 6 in English, Tamil and Malayalam. Of the newspapers in circulation, 2 were daily, 6 tri-weekly, 5 bi-weekly and 30 weekly publications. All the newspapers dealt with political matters, besides catering local and general news to the public. Of the periodicals, 5 were published fortnightly, 55 monthly, 4 once in two months, 3 once in three months and 6 once in four months. 43 periodicals were devoted to social and religious, 17 to literary and educational, one to Ayurvedic, 2 to legal, 3 to commercial, 1 to humorous, and 6 to political and miscellaneous topics.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

372. The Superintendent was on circuit for 46 days, visited 48 villages and collected 128 inscriptions and 7 copper plates. Parts I and II of Volume IV of the Travancore Archaeological Series were issued during the year, and Vol. V was in the press. 67 papers on inscriptions were prepared and 9 blocks got ready for Vol. VI. The Rev. Fr. Hosten, S. J., of Darjeeling, visited the churches and other Christian antiquities of Travancore, and, with the help of the department, collected 175 photographs, which will be sent to Rome for the Vatican Exhibition of 1925.

The expenditure on the department during the year amounted to Rs. 5,458 against Rs. 5,450 in 1098.

PUBLICATION OF SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPTS.

373. During the year under report, an Advisory Board with the Curator for the publication of Sanskrit manuscripts as Convener, and Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai, A., Lecturer in Sanskrit in His Highness the Maha Raja's College of Arts, r. V. Krishnan Tampi B. A., Principal of the Sanskrit College, and Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai B. A., B. L., Member, Legislative Council, as members, was constituted to advise the department as to which of the manuscripts collected by the Curator should be taken up for publication and in what order the works made ready for publication could be printed. The actual work of the board relates to the current year.

The number of *granthas* examined and made ready for the press was 20,400 in the previous year, while the number of *granthas* finally passed for publication was 13,650, against 16,175 in 1098.

The following two works were published during the year as Nos. 80 and 81 of the Trivandrum Sanskrit Series:—

1. Arthasastra of Kautilya, with commentary, Part II.
2. Yagnavalkya—Smṛiti, with commentary, Part II.

Nine other works were in the press and eight under preparation.

The Curator examined 1 library and the Ag. Head Pandit 26 libraries. Forty-nine manuscripts were collected, including the two obtained from outside by correspondence.

The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 10,116 against Rs. 8,999 in 1098.

PUBLICATION OF MALAYALAM MANUSCRIPTS.

374. With a view to make adequate arrangements for the collection and publication of Malayalam manuscripts, the Curator for the publication of Sanskrit manuscripts was relieved of his work in connection therewith, and a Pandit of Rs. 30 per mensem for the collection of Malayalam manuscripts was appointed with effect from the 1st Makaram 1099 to work under the supervision and guidance of Mr. S. Paramesvara Aiyar M. A., B. L., Secretary to Government. It was soon found that a large number of rare and valuable manuscripts were available and that the work of publication of manuscripts might proceed *pari passu* with their collection. The Government accordingly directed Mr. Paramesvara Aiyar to take up the publication of such manuscripts.

Dr. Ganapati Sastri transferred to Mr. Paramesvara Aiyar the 19 vernacular manuscripts he had collected so far. The Pandit newly appointed for the collection of Malayalam manuscripts was on circuit for 92 days, examined 58 private libraries and collected 105 manuscripts. 5 manuscripts were also procured from other sources. The hired scribes copied 40 manuscripts consisting of 41,476 *granthas*, of which 6,200 *granthas* were compared with the originals to secure accuracy. Four books, viz., Gurudakshinappattu, Satamukharamayanam Kilippattu, Bhadratpatti Kilippattu and Parvatiparinayam Kilippattu were published, as the first four numbers of the Sri Mulam Malayalam Series under which name the publications of the department will be known, during the year. The expenditure on the department during the year amounted to Rs. 722.

MUSEUM AND PUBLIC GARDENS.

375. The number of visitors to the Museum was 2,36,329. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 37,776 as against Rs. 37,594 in 1098. The receipts from the department amounted to Rs. 1,681 as against Rs. 978 in the previous year.

TRIVANDRUM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

376. The number of members rose from 164 to 176 and that of eight-anna subscribers from 67 to 74, while the number of four-anna subscribers fell from 220 to 206. The average monthly number of readers in the free general reading room showed a decline from 2,500 in 1098 to 2,065 in 1099. 969 volumes were newly added to the library, including some Malayalam, Tamil and Sanskrit books. The total number of books at the end of 1099 was 25,229, against 24,260 at its beginning. 24,516 books were issued on loan against 20,841 in 1098. Four mofussil libraries applied for and secured affiliation under the scheme sanctioned by the Government and brought into force from 1099. Under this scheme, mofussil libraries are entitled, on payment of a small monthly fee, to the loan once a month of books and periodicals not exceeding a prescribed weight, the cost of transmission either way being borne by Government. The expenditure rose from Rs. 11,803 in 1098 to Rs. 12,144 during the year under report and the receipts from Rs. 3,908 to Rs. 4,143.

OBSERVATORY.

377. 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.

The usual information regarding rainfall is given in paragraph 157 above.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

378. The State Life Insurance rules were revised during the year and the revised rules brought into force with effect from 1st Edavam 1099. The following are the important changes made in the rules :—

(1) According to the old rules, the age of a proposer on his last birthday was taken as his age for life insurance, but, under the new rules, the age accepted is that on the last birthday or on the next birthday whichever is nearer to the date of payment of the first premium.

(2) The first premium is payable in advance and the policy is issued only after the receipt of the treasury receipt relating to the payment of the first premium.

(3) A confidential opinion relating to the health of the proposer is required to be furnished by his immediate superior.

(4) Under the old rules, the rate of premium was invariably fixed at 10% of the proposer's pay. Now, the minimum rate of premium has been fixed at 5% of the proposer's pay and he is allowed the option to pay more up to a maximum monthly premium of Rs. 50.

(5) Rules regarding lapsing of policies and the conditions under which they may be revived have been newly introduced.

379. One proposal was pending at the beginning of the year and 25 fresh proposals were received during the year. Policies were issued in respect of 16 proposals and 1 was withdrawn by the proposer himself as he was unable to produce correct information regarding the date of his birth. The remaining 9 were pending either on account of the non-production of certificates of birth, or because the proposals did not conform to the new rules introduced with effect from 1st Edavam 1099.

Owing to withdrawals, resignations, death etc., 11 policies ceased to pay premia during the year. The number of policies in the registers on the last day of the year was 872. This figure includes also the policies which ceased to pay premia during the year on account of applications for withdrawals, resignations etc., of the policy holders, but which were not struck off as the amounts due were not paid.

Four deaths were reported during the year and two claims were pending disposal at the end of 1098. Of these six, three have been disposed of, while the remaining three are pending owing to the non-production of proper proof of heirship for payment of the bonus assured to the heirs.

380. *Receipts and expenditure.*—The year began with a balance of Rs. 2,34,239-7-15 inclusive of interest on delayed payments of premia, a sum of Rs. 19,456-14-8 was realised during the year as premia. Interest at 4% per annum has been allowed by Government on Rs. 2,37,000 out of the Life Insurance Fund balance, and this amounted to Rs. 9,480. Thus, the total receipts for the year came to Rs. 28,936-14-8, and the total amount to the credit of the fund including balance at the end of 1098 was Rs. 2,63,175-22-7.

A sum of Rs. 3,354-25-3 was paid as bonus to the policy holders whose policies matured by age and Rs. 3,217-3-6 was paid to the heirs of deceased policy holders. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,572-0-9 and the balance to the credit of the fund, at the end of the year, was Rs. 2,56,603-21-14.

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' and 'contingencies' during the year.

The balance sheet and another statement showing the transactions of the fund up to the close of 1099 are appended.

381. The proposal for the introduction of a life insurance scheme open to the public was fully considered during the year and the draft rules are now under scrutiny.

Life Insurance Account brought up to the end of 1099 M. E.

Particulars.	Accounts brought up to the end of 1098.				1099 M. E.				Accounts brought up to the end of 1099.			
	No. of Policies.	Rs.	ch.	c.	No. of Policies.	Rs.	ch.	c.	No. of Policies.	Rs.	ch.	c.
Total number of policies issued	3,073	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	3,089	...	...	...
Total premia realised	"	3,98,274	3	5	"	19,456	14	8	"	4,17,730	17	13
Other receipts: Interest allowed to Fund &c.	"	58,529	25	7	"	9,480	0	0	"	68,009	25	7
Total receipts A	"	4,56,804	0	12	"	28,936	14	8	"	4,85,740	15	4
No of policies matured by death B	169	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	177	...	...	...
Amount realised thereon B ₁	"	20,258	22	12	"	2,690	22	4	"	22,949	17	0
Bonus paid to heirs B ₂	"	62,717	27	15	"	3,217	3	6	"	65,935	3	5
No. of policies matured by age C	29	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	32	...	...	...
Amount realised C ₁	"	27,553	20	0	"	3,205	0	11	"	30,758	20	11
Bonus paid to policy holders C ₂	"	28,601	20	15	"	3,354	25	3	"	31,956	18	2
No. of policies withdrawn D	1,843	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	1,843	...	...	...
Amount realised D ₁	"	1,26,062	9	12	"	...	...	...	"	1,26,062	9	12
Amount paid to policy holders D ₂	"	1,17,593	6	7	"	...	...	...	"	1,17,593	6	7
Amount paid as bonus etc. G	"	1,604	22	7	"	...	...	...	"	1,604	22	7
Policy cancelled	1	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
No. of lapsed policies left out in previous years F	164	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	164	...	...	...
Total of policies lapsed B + C + D + F	2,206	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	2,217	...	...	...
Total amount realised B ₁ + C ₁ + D ₁	"	1,73,874	24	8	"	5,895	22	15	"	1,79,770	10	7
Total amount paid B ₂ + C ₂ + D ₂ + G	"	2,10,517	21	12	"	6,572	0	9	"	2,17,089	22	5
Establishment and contingency	"	12,046	27	1	"	...	...	...	"	12,046	27	1
Total expenditure E	"	2,22,564	20	13	"	6,572	0	9	"	2,29,136	21	6
Balance to the credit of the Fund A—E	"	2,34,239	7	15	"	22,364	13	15	"	2,56,603	21	14

Life Insurance balance sheet for 1099 M. E.

Receipts.	Rs.	ch	c.	Expenditure.	Rs.	ch	c.
Opening balance ...	2,34,239	7	15	Premia refunded ...	...	...	...
Premia collected with interest ...	19,456	14	8	Bonus paid to heirs ...	3,217	3	6
Interest on Rs. 2,37,000 declared eligible for interest at 4 per cent. ...	9,480	0	0	Bonus on matured policies ...	3,354	25	3
				Bonus paid to Actuary etc. ...	...	...	...
				Closing balance ...	2,56,603	21	14
Total ...	2,63,175	22	7	Total ...	2,63,175	22	7

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

382. Fourteen 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.

383. The twentieth session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly commenced its sittings on Monday, the 25th February 1924. Copies of the Administration Report for 1098 M. E., were, as usual, distributed among the members. The Dewan opened the Assembly with an address briefly referring to the outstanding features of the year's administration and the measures in contemplation for the immediate future. The subjects brought forward by the members were then taken up for consideration and dealt with. The session lasted for 14 days and the proceedings were brought to a close on Thursday, the 13th March, 1924. The Dewan presided on the seventh and the eighth days of the session and, on the other days, it was presided over by Rao Bahadur R. Viraraghava Aiyangar, the Officer in charge of the Administration.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
19th February 1925. }

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Dewan.

PART II—STATEMENTS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1099 M. R.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Dewan Bahadur T. Raghaviah ...	Dewan ...	8th July 1920 25th Mithunam 1095	15th August 1924 31st Karkatakam 1099	Services lent by the British Government.
Mr. E. Krishna Pillai ...	Chief Secretary to Government ...	23rd March 1922 10th Meenam 1097	Do.	
„ K. George ...	Chief Account Officer and Ex-officio Financial Secretary to Government ...	19th February 1918 8th Kumbham 1093	Do.	
„ V. Sekhara Menon ...	Director of Office Systems (Temporary)	22nd February 1924 10th Kumbham 1099	Do.	
„ R. Ananda Row ...	Head Sirkar Wakil ...	14th March 1910 1st Meenam 1085	Do.	
„ V. Subbier ...	Additional Head Sirkar Wakil ...	6th January 1915 22nd Dhanu 1090	Do.	
„ S. C. H. Robinson ...	Land Revenue and Income-tax Com- missioner ...	15th January 1923 2nd Makaram 1098	Do.	
„ T. H. Cameron ...	Commissioner and District Magistrate...	5th January 1923 21st Dhanu 1098	Do.	On combined leave from 14-9-1099.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1099 M. E.—(contd.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. M. Rajaraja Varma	Devaswom Commissioner	14th April 1922 2nd Medam 1097	15th August 1924 31st Karkatakam 1099	
" K. Narayanan Pandalai	Dewan Peishkar and District Magistrate	19th March 1921 6th Meenam 1096	Do.	
" C. Govinda Pillai	Do.	14th August 1921 30th Karkatakam 1096	Do.	
" V. S. Kesava Aiyar	Do.	22nd August 1921 6th Chingam 1097	23rd March 1924 10th Meenam 1099	Retired from the service from 11-8-1099.
" M. V. Subramonia Aiyar	Do.	18th May 1923 4th Edavam 1098	15th August 1924 31st Karkatakam 1099	Confirmed as Dewan Peishkar from 11-8-1099.
" R. Venkatarama Dikshitar	Superintendent, Revenue Survey	11th October 1907 25th Kanni 1083	Do.	

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1099 M. E.—(contd.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Rao Bahadur R. Viraraghava Aiyangar	Chief Justice	7th June 1920 25th Edavam 1095	15th August 1924 31st Karkatakam 1099	
Mr. H. S. Chatfield	Puisne Judge, High Court	4th January 1915 20th Dhannu 1095	Do.	
" T. Palpu Pillai	Do.	16th August 1920 1st Chingam 1096	6th December 1923 21st Vrischigom 1099	Retired from service from 22nd Vrischigom 1099.
" P. Raman Tampi	Do.	6th January 1923 22nd Dhannu 1098	15th August 1924 31st Karkatakam 1099	
" S. T. Viraraghavachari	Do	5th June 1923 22nd Edavam 1098	1st June 1924 19th Edavam 1099	Retired from service from 20th Edavam 1099.
P. J. Varghese	Do.	6th January 1923 22nd Dhannu 1098	15th August 1924 31st Karkatakam 1099	Confirmed from 20th Edavam 1099.
G. Sankara Pillai	Temporary Do.	8th June 1923 25th Edavam 1098	Do.	
" K. Jacob	Temporary Do.	20th November 1923 5th Vrischigom 1099	15th August 1924 31st Karkatakam 1099	

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1099 M. E.—(contd.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. G. Sankara Pillai	District Judge, 1st Grade.	6th January 1923 22nd Dhanu 1098	15th August 1924 31st Karkatakam 1099	On other duty. Confirmed as District Judge 1st Grade from 20th Edavam 1099.
" K. Jacob	District Judge.	15th June 1920 2nd Mithunam 1095	Do.	On other duty.
" K. G. Paramesvara Menon	Do.	5th June 1922 23rd Edavam 1097	Do.	Acting 1st Grade District and Sessions Judge from 5th Vrischigom 1099.
" N. Madhavan Pillai	Ag.	6th January 1923 22nd Dhanu 1098	6th December 1923 21st Vrischigom 1099	Retired on 22nd Vrischigom 1099.
" N. G. Narayana Row	Do.	14th September 1922 27th Chingam 1098	15th August 1924 31st Karkatakam 1099	
" A. Venkatarama Iyer	Do.	5th June 1923 22nd Edavam 1098	Do.	Confirmed as District Judge from 22nd Vrischigom 1099.
" P. N. Boothalingam Iyer	Do.	2nd October 1922 16th Kanni 1098	Do.	Confirmed as District Judge from 20th Edavam 1099.
" T. S. Kuttalalingam Pillai	S. P. T. Do.	19th June 1923 5th Mithunam 1098	Do.	S. P. T. from 22nd Vrischigom 1099
" M. Bhaskara Menon	Ag. District Judge	29th November 1923 14th Vrischigom 1099	Do.	
" W. H. Pitt	Commissioner of Police	2 1/2th March 1921 13th Meenam 1096	Do.	Services lent by the British Government. On leave on average pay from 14th Edavam 1099.
Major A. C. A. Thackwell, M. C.	Commandant, Nayar Brigade	10th February 1923 28th Makaram 1098	Do.	Services lent by the British Government.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1099 M. E.—(contd.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Capt. H. N. Irwin M. C.	Battalion Commandant, Nayar Brigade.	14th August 1924 30th Karkatakam 1099	15th August 1924 31st Karkatakam 1099	Services lent by the British Government.
Capt. E. Wood	Do.	5th July 1920 22nd Mithunam 1095	13th August 1924 29th Karkatakam 1099	Reverted to British Service from 30-12-1099.
Capt. H. M. Chambers	Do.	3rd April 1922 21st Meenam 1097	15th August 1924 31st Karkatakam 1099	Services lent by the British Government.
Capt. B. W. Hamilton Miller	Medical Officer, Nayar Brigade	25th July 1920 10th Karkatakam 1095	14th October 1923 28th Kanni 1099	Resigned from 29-2-1099.
Dr. K. Raman Tampi	Do.	13th March 1923 29th Kumbham 1098	15th August 1924 31st Karkatakam 1099	Confirmed from 29-2-1099.
Mr. A. J. Van Ross	Excise Commissioner	25th March 1920 12th Meenam 1095	Do.	On privilege leave from 3-12-1099.
" G. Leverett	Principal Port Officer	15th April 1920 3rd Medam 1096	Do.	
Dewan Bahadur Dr. P. N. Lekshmanan	Darbar Physician	16th September 1919 31st Chingam 1095	Do.	
Mrs. Poonen Lukose	Surgeon, Women and Children's Hospital	28th June 1916 15th Mithunam 1091	Do.	
Mr. M. S. Krishnamurti Aiyar	Sanitary Commissioner	2nd December 1903 17th Vrischigom 1079	Do.	On combined privilege leave and furlough for 6 months and 19 days from 20-11-1099 preparatory to retirement.
" J. J. Chandy	Ag. Sanitary Commissioner	3rd Jul 1924 20th Mithunam 1099	Do.	

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1099 M. E.—(contd.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. K. V. Natesa Aiyar	Chief Engineer	11th September 1922 26th Chingam 1098	15th August 1924 31st Karkatakam 1099	
" L. H. Jacob	Executive Engineer 1st Grade.	16th November 1910 1st Vrischigom 1086	Do.	
" John Kurian	Do.	17th March 1911 4th Meenam 1086	Do.	
" H. E. Parratt	Do.	30th January 1912 17th Makaram 1087	Do.	On combined Privilege leave and furlough from 4-7-1099.
" V. Arunachalam Aiyar	Do.	3rd April 1913 21st Meenam 1088	Do.	
" O. S. Ramaswami Aiyar	Do.	11th June 1914 29th Edavam 1089	Do.	Maramath Engineer.
" K. Thanu Pillai	Do.	5th January 1919 21st Dhannu 1094	Do.	
" M. P. Mani	Do.	16th June 1920 3rd Mithunam 1095	Do.	
" K. Govinda Pillai	Ag. Do.	7th February 1924 25th Makaram 1099	Do.	

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APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1099 M. E.—(contd.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
N. R. Dhanukoti Pillai	Conservator of Forests	25th April 1922 13th Medam 1097	15th August 1924 31st Karkatakam 1099	
" L. C. Hodgson	Director of Public Instruction	26th July 1915 10th Karkatakam 1090	Do.	On combined privilege leave and furlough for 10 months and 29 days from 4-7-1099 preparatory to retirement.
" J. Stephenson	Principal and Professor of Physics, H. H. the Maha Raja's College of Science, Trivandrum	11th April 1916 29th Meenam 1091	Do.	Acting Director of Public Instruction from 4-7-1099
Dr. G. F. Clark	Principal, Training College, Trivandrum	5th October 1910 19th Kanni 1086	6th January 1924 22nd Dhannu 1099	Retired from 23-5-1099
Mr. R. Krishnaswami Aiyar	Professor of Mathematics, H. H. the Maha Raja's College of Science, Trivandrum	4th February 1911 22nd Makaram 1086	15th August 1924 31st Karkatakam 1099	Acting Principal, H. H. the Maha Raja's College of Science from 1-7-1099
Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar	Principal, H. H. the Maha Raja's College of Arts, Trivandrum and also Chief Professor in History	8th June 1924 26th Edavam 1099	Do.	Also Principal, Training College from 28-3-1099

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APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials and changes in the personnel during the year 1099 M. E.—(concluded.)

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. James Pryde	Professor of Natural Science, H. H. the Maha Raja's College of Science, Trivandrum	14th February 1923	15th August 1924	Acting as Professor of English in the Science College from 10-11-1099 Retired from 21-11-1099
" C. V. Chandrasekharan	Professor of History and Economics, H. H. the Maha Raja's College, of Arts, Trivandrum	2nd Kumbham 1098	31st Karkatakam 1099	
" Rao Bahadur K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar	Professor of English, H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum	14th June 1914	Do.	
" Kishori Lal Moudgill	Professor of Chemistry, H. H. the Maha Raja's College of Science, Trivandrum	32nd Edavam 1089	3rd July 1924	
" P. G. Sahasranama Aiyar	Professor of English, H. H. the Maha Raja's College of Arts, Trivandrum	12th February 1920	20th Mithunam 1099	
" H. W. Green	Organiser in Manual Training, Training College, Trivandrum	30th Makaram 1095	Do.	
Miss D. H. Watts	Lady Principal, H. H. the Maha Raja's College for Women	12th June 1921	15th August 1924	
Mr. S. Subramonia Sastri	Inspector of Vernacular Schools	30th Edavam 1096	31st Karkatakam 1099	
" I. C. Chacko	Director of Industries	24th June 1918	Do.	
Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai	Director of Agriculture and Fisheries	10th Mithunam 1093	Do.	
Mr. K. Parameswaran Pillai	Ag.	28th June 1914	Do.	
		14th Mithunam 1089	Do.	On deputation to England from 21-5-1099 in connection with the British Empire Exhibition.
		14th June 1909	Do.	
		1st Mithunam 1084	Do.	
		1st July 1920	Do.	
		16th Karkatakam 1095	Do.	
		14th April 1921	Do.	
		2nd Median 1096	Do.	
		12th May 1908	Do.	
		30th Median 1083	Do.	
		5th January 1924	Do.	
		21st Dhau 1099	Do.	

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APPENDIX II.

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for the year 1099 M. E.

GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE.		Rs.	
A. PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.		Rs.	
I. Land Revenue.			
I. Ordinary Revenue.			
(i). Ayacut.			
Current Revenue	...	35,17,423	
(ii). Sanjayam.			
Kuthagapattam rents	...	22,573	
Assessment imposed under the Land Conservancy Regulation	...	21,479	
Receipts from markets	...	61,415	
Total...		1,05,467	
(iii). Arrears.			
Old arrears	...	79,891	
Arrears newly brought to account during the year.	...	87,421	
Total...		1,67,312	
2. Leases to the British Government	...	52,899	
3. Sale proceeds of Government lands	...	3,50,065	
4. Miscellaneous.			
Process fees, fines and forfeitures	...	95,151	
Adjustment on account of paddy	...	36,195	
Other items	...	21,351	
Total...		1,52,697	
5. Receipts from the Survey Department.			
Value of maps sold	...	1,341	
Demarcation and survey charges realised	...	5,420	
Fees from the Survey Schools	...	3,868	
Miscellaneous	...	348	
Total...		10,977	
6. Receipts from the Land Records Department	...	685	
Total—I. Land Revenue	...	43,57,525	
Deduct—Refunds	...	53,450	
Net Total—Land Revenue	...	43,04,075	
II. Taxes on Income.		Rs.	
1. Salaries.			
Paid by Government	...	51,226	
Paid by local authorities	...	2,712	
Paid by companies, other public bodies and associations	...	94,868	
Paid by private employers under an agreement with the collector	...	213	
Total of I...		1,49,019	
2. Interest on securities.	...	2,215	
3. Income tax derived from house property	...	6,455	
4. Income derived from business	...	3,60,730	
5. Professional earnings...	...	12,138	
6. Income derived from other sources.			
Salaries not included in 1 to 4	...	2,224	
Other sources	...	54,003	
Total.....		56,227	
7. Excess collections and advance payments	...	48	
8. Arrears.			
Collections under sec. 25...	...	7,115	
Other arrears of previous years	...	15,489	
Total.....		22,604	
9. Penalties.			
Penal assessment under sec. 24	...	156	
Penal recoveries under sec. 35	...	1,839	
Other penalties and fines.	...	58	
Total.....		2,053	
10. Miscellaneous receipts...	...	34	
Total—II. Taxes on Income	...	6,11,523	
Deduct—Refunds	...	66,230	
Net Total—II. Taxes on Income	...	5,45,293	
III. Salt.			
Duty on Salt.			
Foreign salt	...	14,20,922	
Local salt	...	7,08,090	
Total...		21,29,012	

APPENDIX II.

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for the year 1099 M. E.—(contd.)

Rs.	Miscellaneous.	Rs.
III. Salt—(contd.)		
Government share of the produce of the local salt factories ...	4,061	
Recoveries on account of charges incurred in the sale of salt ...	2,03,431	
Fines and penalties ...	525	
Miscellaneous.		
Sale proceeds of trees, &c., in alloms ...	228	
Collections on account of priyavasi ...	53	
Sale proceeds of gunny-bags, old materials, &c. ...	717	
Other items ...	4,179	
Total... 5,177		
Total—III. Salt ...	23,42,206	
Deduct—Refunds ...	7,916	
Net Total—III. Salt ...	23,34,290	
IV. Excise.		
Tobacco.		
Duty on Tobacco.		
Jaffna tobacco ...	5,32,597	
Coimbatore tobacco ...	10,98,719	
Tinnevely tobacco ...	2,24,813	
Total... 18,56,129		
Miscellaneous.		
Rent of ware-houses ...	18,464	
Sale proceeds of confiscated articles ...	936	
Other items ...	4,849	
Total... 24,249		
Total—Tobacco... 18,80,378		
Abkari and Opium.		
License fee and duty for sale of liquors and drugs.		
License fee on foreign liquors ...	17,679	
License fee and duty on country liquor, on toddy, and on country liquor and toddy combined ...	21,35,766	
License fee and duty on opium and its preparations, ganja and other drugs ...	1,49,494	
Rebate of duty on ganja ...	53,641	
Total... 23,56,580		
Fines and forfeitures ...	1,163	
Miscellaneous.		
Sale proceeds of confiscated articles ...	316	
Sale proceeds of old materials and stores ...	1,314	
Officers supplied to private persons and companies ...	951	
Other items ...	6,745	
Total... 9,326		
Total—Abkari and Opium... 23,67,069		
Total—IV. Excise ...	42,47,447	
Deduct—Refunds ...	630	
Net Total—IV. Excise ...	42,46,817	
V. Customs.		
Land Customs.		
Exports ...	12,73,589	
Imports ...	1,57,874	
Total... 14,31,463		
Sea Customs.		
Exports ...	6,49,790	
Imports ...	40,478	
Total... 6,90,268		
Compensation paid by the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention...		
Miscellaneous.		
Rent of godowns ...	1,749	
Sale of confiscated and un-serviceable articles ...	869	
Shipping bill fees realised under the Sea Customs Rules ...	8,812	
Other items ...	8,812	
Total... 11,430		
Duty on tea ...	2,51,189	
Total—V. Customs... 24,84,350		
Deduct—Refunds ...	2,07,470	
Net Total—V. Customs ...	22,76,880	
VI. Forest.		
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency.		
Royal trees ...	3,83,155	
Junglewood ...	5,60,977	
Abandoned royal trees ...	10,032	
Do. junglewood ...	12,437	

APPENDIX II.

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for the year 1099 M. E.—(contd.)

Rs.	Rs.
VI. Forest—(contd.)	
Fire-wood and charcoal ...	6
Bamboos ...	7,281
Cardamoms ...	510
Ivory ...	8,769
Minor produce ...	3,255
Total... 9,86,422	
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers.	
Royal trees ...	48,828
Junglewood ...	1,00,756
Fire-wood and charcoal ...	27,705
Bamboos ...	16,729
Cardamoms including rent of gardens ...	1,482
Grazing and fodder grass... 19,896	
Minor produce ...	29,258
Total... 2,44,654	
Confiscated forest produce, drift and waif wood ...	8,696
Elephants.	
Sale of elephants ...	39,035
Hire of elephants ...	925
Total... 39,960	
Miscellaneous.	
Fines and forfeitures ...	19,025
Refunds ...	4,101
Other items ...	12,404
Total... 35,530	
Total—VI. Forest... 13,15,262	
Deduct—Refunds ...	36,317
Net Total—VI. Forests ...	12,78,945
VII. Stamps.	
Sale of General Stamps.	
One anna stamps for receipts and cheques ...	52,024
Bills of exchange or hundies... 2,665	
Other general stamps ...	7,67,958
Total... 8,22,647	
Sale of Court Fee Stamps... 16,15,926	
Duty on impressing documents.	
Duty on embossing one anna receipt and cheque stamps ...	4,315
Other duty levied under the Stamp Regulation ...	29,635
Total... 33,950	
Fines and penalties ...	6,363
Miscellaneous.	
Adjudication fees ...	165
Other items ...	268
Total... 433	
Total—VII. Stamps... 24,79,319	
Deduct—Refunds ...	91,888
Net Total—VII. Stamps... 23,87,431	
VIII. Registration.	
Fees for registering documents.	
Fees for registering Joint Stock Companies ...	3,845
Fees for registering other documents ...	5,44,791
Total... 5,48,636	
Fees for copies of registered documents ...	15,671
Miscellaneous.	
Search fees ...	40,572
Fines and forfeitures ...	829
Fees for visits paid ...	24,091
Fees for copies under Sections 59 & 60 of the Registration Regulation ...	14,158
Examination fees ...	12
Chitty fees ...	28,575
Other items ...	2,229
Total... 1,10,466	
Total—VIII. Registration. 6,74,773	
Deduct—Refunds ...	232
Net Total—VIII. Registration 6,74,541	
B. DEBT SERVICES.	
IX. Interest.	
Interest on surplus investments. ...	3,24,473
Interest on current and fixed deposits with the Imperial Bank of India ...	42,807
Interest on arrears.	
Land Revenue ...	1,972
Excise Revenue ...	23,572
Total... 25,544	
Interest on loans.	
Land improvement loans... 6,845	
Miscellaneous loans and advances ...	1,296
Total... 8,141	
Total—IX. Interest ... 4,00,965	
C. PALACE.	
X. His Highness the Maha Raja's Stables.	
Receipts from His Highness the Maha Raja's Stables... 6,192	

APPENDIX II.

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for the year 1099 M. E.—(contd.)

D. CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.		Rs.
XI. Administration of Justice.		
Sale proceeds of unclaimed properties ...	84	
Court fees realised in cash.		
Recoveries on account of pauper suits ...	587	
Other items ...	188	
Total...	775	
General fees, fines and forfeitures.		
Fees and fines of the High Court ...		
Fees and fines of the District and Munsiffs' Courts ...	1,847	
Fees and fines of the Magistrates' Courts ...	55,483	
Other items ...	626	
Total...	57,956	
Examination fees ...	1,313	
Law College fees ...	43,176	
Surplus of District Cattle Pound Fund ...	1,011	
Cash receipts under the Arms Regulation ...	757	
Fees from Notary Public... Miscellaneous.	107	
Sale of old stores and materials ...	191	
Other items ...	1,617	
Total...	1,808	
Total—XI. Administration of Justice ...	1,06,987	
Deduct—Refunds ...	13,115	
Net Total—XI. Administration of Justice ...	93,872	
II. Jails.		
Jail manufactures ...	14,496	
Miscellaneous ...	2,161	
Total—XII Jails ...	16,657	
III. Police.		
Police supplied to private companies and persons ...	13,368	
Receipts under the Motor Vehicles Regulation ...	6,082	
Receipts under the Hackney Carriage Regulation ...	953	
Police car receipts ...	748	
Examination fees of motor buses ...	2,242	
Miscellaneous.		
Sale of clothing and other articles ...	446	
Other items ...	888	
Total...	1,334	
Total—XIII. Police... Deduct—Refunds ...	24,727	14
Total—XIII. Police ...	24,713	
XIV. Ports.		
Port dues ...	21,003	
Miscellaneous.		
Tramway receipts ...	12,060	
Pier receipts ...	18	
Light-house fees ...	504	
Other items ...	504	
Total...	12,582	
Total—XIV. Ports ...	33,585	
XV. Education.		
Fees, Colleges, General.		
Fees from H. H. The Maha Raja's College ...	84,818	
Do. Do. for Women... Teachers' College ...	5,586	6,848
Total ...	97,252	
Fees, Schools, General.		
English Schools ...	3,91,101	
Vernacular Schools ...	1,23,330	
Total ...	5,14,431	
Fees, Schools, Special.		
Training Schools ...	7,404	
Sanskrit College ...	219	
Total.....	7,623	
Miscellaneous.		
Receipts from the Reformatory ...	381	
Receipts from the Caste Hindu Hostel ...	6,245	
Receipts from the Women's College Hostel ...	2,838	
Examination fees ...	69,061	
Teachers' license fees ...	4,602	
Sale of Macmillan Readers by Departmental Agency ...	7,298	
Other items ...	13,401	
Total ...	1,03,826	
Total—XV. Education.	7,23,132	
Deduct—Refunds ...	258	
Net Total—XV. Education	7,22,874	
XVI. Agriculture and Fisheries.		
Agricultural receipts ...	13,300	
Veterinary Hospital fees ...	1,211	
Fishery receipts ...	17,381	
Sale proceeds of Agricultural Publications ...	95	
Total—XVI. Agriculture and Fisheries ...	31,987	

APPENDIX II.

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for the year 1099 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.		Rs.
XVII. Industries.		XXI. Stationery and Printing.	
Receipts from the Industrial School of Arts ...	4,477	Stationery receipts.	1,709
Receipts from the Technical institutes ...	478	Sale proceeds of stationery.	14
Receipts from the Sri Mulam Technical School ...	285	Other items ...	
Receipts from the School of Commerce ...	3,506	Total ...	1,723
Receipts under the Prime Movers' & Steam Boilers' Regulation. ...	2,065	Sale of Gazette and other publications.	
Other receipts ...	863	Subscriptions to the Gazette ...	4,515
Total—XVII. Industries	11,674	Other publications ...	6,100
XVIII. Medical and Sanitary.		Total ...	10,615
Medical.		Other Press receipts.	
Sale proceeds of medicines.	393	Sale proceeds of Service books, forms etc....	4,501
Receipts from paying patients ...	1,975	Work done for private persons ...	116
Sale of quinine ...	468	Advertisements ...	7,075
Miscellaneous.		Sale of old stores and materials ...	963
Sale of old stores and materials ...	397	Other items ...	24
Other items ...	3,869	Total...	12,679
Total ...	4,266	Deduct—Refunds ...	4
Receipts from the Bacteriological Laboratory ...	522	Total—XXI. Stationery and Printing ...	25,013
Ayurveda.		XXII. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	
Receipts from the Ayurveda College ...	822	Receipts from the Museum and Public Gardens ...	1,681
Gain on the sale of medicines ...	977	Receipts from the Public Library ...	4,143
Miscellaneous...	3	Mining ...	31,577
Total ...	1,802	Royalty ...	
Sanitary.		Exploitation fees ...	
Sale of vaccine lymph ...	3,379	Total ...	31,577
Miscellaneous ...	437	Receipts under the Patents and Designs Regulation X of 1090 ...	830
Total ...	3,816	Revenue and Account Tests Examination fees ...	1,125
Total—XVIII. Medical and Sanitary ...	13,242	Sale proceeds of the Economic Journal ...	745
Deduct—Refunds ...	71	Miscellaneous ...	98
Net Total—XVIII Medical and Sanitary ...	13,171	Total—XXII. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments... Deduct—Refunds ...	40,199
XIX. State Charities.		Net Total—XXII. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	39,685
Sale proceeds of surplus provisions ...	495	E. PUBLIC WORKS.	
Miscellaneous.	1,617	XXIII. Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	
Total—XIX. State Charities ...	2,112	Rent on buildings ...	10,183
XX. Currency and Mint.		Fees from travellers' bungalows ...	8,450
Gain on silver coinage ...	11,149		
Gain on copper coinage ...	15,527		
Miscellaneous ...	66		
Total—XX. Currency and Mint...	26,742		

APPENDIX II.

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for the year 1099 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.		Rs.
XXIII. Buildings, etc.—(contd.)		Net receipts under XXV.	
Sale of buildings ...	642	Productive Irrigation Works ...	93,025
Sale of tools and plant ...	1,924		
Sale of produce ...	16,957	XXVI. Railways—Net Receipts ...	40,191
Sale of avenue trees ...	7,665		
Sale of old materials ...	2,517	XXVII. Anchal—Net Receipts.	
Value of materials received from old buildings ...	362	GROSS RECEIPTS.	
Tolls on roads and bridges..	88,999	Sale proceeds of Anchal stamps and cards ...	1,55,332
Workshop revenue receipts	1,134	Commission on local Hundies ...	32,825
Fines, refunds and miscellaneous ...	10,110	Do. Foreign hundies ...	1,618
Navigation receipts ...	54,838	Sale proceeds of Service Stamps ...	93,651
Sale of fish produce ...	2,127	Fees and petty receipts.	
Total—XXIII. Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	2,05,908	Fees for unpaid and insufficiently stamped letters.	15,528
Deduct—Refunds ...	108	Sale of old stores and materials ...	48
Net Total—XXIII. Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	2,05,800	Other items ...	425
XXIV. Maramath.		Examination fees ...	372
Sale of old stores and materials ...	1,171	Total ...	16,373
Other items ...	1,212	Total—Gross receipts ...	2,99,799
Total ...	2,383	Deduct—Working expenses ...	3,26,439
Deduct—Refunds ...	170	Net total—XXVII. Anchal (—) 26,640	
Net Total—XXIV. Maramath. 2,213		Details of working expenses.	
F. COMMERCIAL SERVICES.		A. Superintendence.	
XXV. Productive Irrigation Works—Net Receipts.		Salaries ...	6,049
GROSS RECEIPTS.		Establishment ...	12,581
1. Direct receipts by the P. W. D.		Allowances ...	2,336
Rent on buildings ...		Contingencies ...	5,845
Other canal produce ...	2,271	Total ...	26,811
Plantations ...	17		
Miscellaneous ...	2,204	B. Inspection.	
Total	4,492	Salaries ...	9,996
2. Indirect receipts by the Land Revenue Department.		Establishment ...	4,925
Land Revenue due to irrigation ...	1,62,445	Allowances ...	4,136
Total—Gross Receipts. 1,66,937		Contingencies ...	250
WORKING EXPENSES.		Total ...	19,307
Extensions and improvements ...	30,413	C. Anchal Offices.	
Maintenance and repairs... 57,208		Establishment ...	1,93,322
Establishment ... 17,336		Allowances ...	148
Tools and plant ... 1,955		Contingencies ...	36,905
Total ... 1,06,912		Total ...	2,30,375
Deduct Old maintenance charges incurred in pre-project days ... 33,000		Total of A., B. and C. 2,76,493	
Total Working Expenses. 73,912		Amount debitable from the Stationery Department... 14,991	
		Amount debitable from the Government Press ... 11,598	
		Amount debitable from the Stamp Manufactory ... 23,357	
		Total XXVII Anchal—working expenses ... 3,26,439	

APPENDIX II.

Consolidated Abstract of Receipts (Service Heads) for the year 1099 M. E.—(concl.)

	Rs.		Rs.
G. MILITARY.		Recoveries of old advances..	21
XXVIII. Military.		Receipts under the Weights and Measures Regulation ...	1,235
Receipts from the Nayar Brigade ...	560	Miscellaneous.	
Receipts from the Body Guard ...	520	Hire of State motor car ...	521
Total—XXVIII. Military .	1,080	Recoveries on account of law charges other than those in pauper suits ...	4,806
H. MISCELLANEOUS.		Cash recoveries of service payments in previous years ...	5,281
XXIX. Receipts in aid of Pensions.		Receipts from Madapad and Kakur funds on account of the controlling establishment in the Account Office ...	350
Contributions on account of Government officers lent to Foreign Service ...	8,226	Receipts on account of the Debenture Loan of 1091	
Contributions of officers employed by Local Funds.	14,979	Other items ...	3,980
Fees for renewal of lost pension payment orders	86	Total ...	14,968
Total—XXIX. Receipts in aid of Pensions ...	23,291	Total XXX.—Miscellaneous. 1,17,834	
XXX. Miscellaneous.		Deduct—Refunds ...	26
Adiyara or succession and other customary fees ...	126	Net Total XXX. Miscellaneous ...	1,17,808
Receipts from Sripandara-vagai ...	1,771		
Unclaimed deposits ...	95,071	Total—Revenue and Receipts ...	1,99,54,282
Premium on bills ...	583		
Receipts from the Jubilee Town Hall ...	975		
Exhibition receipts ...	3,084		

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1099 M. E.

GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE.		Rs.
A. DIRECT DEMANDS ON REVENUE.		
1. LAND REVENUE.		
<i>Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner.</i>		
Salaries	17,943	
Establishment	12,892	
Allowances	2,656	
Contingencies	2,105	
Total	35,596	
Deduct—Share debitable to Taxes on Income	6,076	
Net total	29,520	
<i>Division Cutcherries.</i>		
Salaries	73,724	
Establishment	78,207	
Allowances	14,735	
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	18,635	
Total	1,85,301	
Deduct $\frac{1}{3}$ share transferred to Administration of Justice	61,767	
Net Total	1,23,534	
<i>Taluk Cutcherries.</i>		
Salaries	67,548	
Establishment	1,59,089	
Allowances	20,263	
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	55,179	
Total	3,02,079	
<i>Proverthy Cutcherries.</i>		
Establishment	2,82,763	
Allowances	1,666	
Contingencies	13,443	
Total	2,97,872	
<i>Kandukrishi Cutcherries.</i>		
Salaries	2,717	
Establishment	3,812	
Allowances	422	
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	336	
Total	7,287	
<i>Kandukrishi Nelpuras.</i>		
Establishment	11,302	
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	18,108	
Total	29,410	
<i>Land Records.</i>		
Salaries	4,252	
Establishment	1,05,349	
Allowances	11,337	
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	23,951	
Total	1,44,889	
<i>Revenue Survey.</i>		
Salaries	7,333	
Establishment	56,479	
Allowances	4,388	
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	16,078	
Total	84,278	
<i>Land Revenue, Miscellaneous.</i>	20,090	
Total of 1. LAND REVENUE	10,38,959	
2. TAXES ON INCOME.		
Salaries	4,873	
Establishment	3,676	
Allowances	1,525	
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	1,327	
Total	11,401	
Add Share of Land Revenue and Income-tax Commissioner's office debitable to Taxes on Income	6,076	
Total of 2. TAXES ON INCOME.	17,477	
3. SALT.		
<i>Salt Factories.</i>		
Salaries	9,12	
Establishment	33,69	
Allowances	73	
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	3,31	
Total	46,86	
<i>Salt Business.</i>		
Salaries	3,02	
Establishment	7,87	
Allowances	—	
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	46,77	
Total	57,70	
<i>Salt Compensation.</i>	8	
Total of 3. SALT	1,05,4	

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1099 M. E.—(contd.)

4. EXCISE.		Rs.
<i>Commissioner.</i>		
Salaries	9,620	
Establishment	17,360	
Allowances	2,597	
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	19,447	
Total	49,024	
<i>Division Offices.</i>		
Salaries	29,127	
Establishment	23,973	
Allowances	8,997	
Supplies, Services, & Contingencies	8,660	
Total	73,757	
<i>Ranges.</i>		
Salaries	35,837	
Establishment	1,56,945	
Allowances	10,356	
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	14,977	
Total	2,18,115	
<i>Tobacco Bankshalls.</i>		
Salaries	2,530	
Establishment	5,296	
Allowances	89	
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	711	
Total	8,626	
<i>Excise Compensation</i>	23,792	
Total of 4. EXCISE	3,73,314	
5. CUSTOMS.		
Salaries	6,519	
Establishment	54,913	
Allowances	322	
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	15,044	
Total	76,798	
<i>Customs Compensation.</i>	172	
Total of 5. CUSTOMS	76,970	
6. FOREST.		
A. Conservancy and Works.		
<i>Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency.</i>		
Royal trees	96,314	
Junglewood	2,82,128	
Abandoned royal trees	12,129	
Do. junglewood	6,692	
B. Establishment.		
(a) Direction		
Salaries	8,472	
Establishment	13,925	
Allowances	3,298	
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	4,844	
Total	30,539	
(b) Divisional Forest Establishment.		
Salaries	22,482	
Establishment	1,56,854	
Allowances	23,999	
Supplies, Services & Contingencies	7,077	
Total	2,10,40	

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1099 M.E.—(contd.)

	Rs.		Rs.
<i>Forest College.</i>		<i>Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.</i>	
Salaries ...	490	Salaries ...	2,520
Establishment ...	457	Establishment ...	3,615
Allowances ...	206	Allowances ...	477
Contingencies ...	1,309	Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	779
Total ...	2,462	Total ...	7,391
<i>Forest School at Koni.</i>		Total of 8. REGISTRATION ...	2,64,107
Establishment ...	1,391		
Allowances ...	70		
Contingencies ...	149		
Total.....	1,610		
Total of 6 FOREST ...	7,08,034	B. DEBT SERVICES.	
7. STAMPS.		9. INTEREST..	
<i>Manufactory.</i>		Interest on Savings Bank Deposits 1,30,080	
Salaries ...	2,228	Do. on other Deposits and Funds 35,971	
Establishment ...	9,369	Do. on the State 5% Debenture Loan of 1091... 71,202	
Allowances ...	24	Total of 9. INTEREST ...	2,37,253
Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	26,200	10. SINKING FUNDS ...	1,61,600
Total.....	37,821	C. PALACE.	
<i>Deduct—Expenditure Debitable to xxvii Anchal ...</i>	<i>23,357</i>	11. PALACE ...	7,57,212
Net Total.....	14,464	12. PANIVAGAI ...	1,94,813
<i>Central Stamp Depot:</i>		13. H. H. THE MAHARAJA'S STABLES.	
Salaries ...	339	<i>Stables.</i>	
Establishment ...	2,664	Salaries ...	1,500
Contingencies ...	13,919	Establishment ...	34,382
Total.....	16,922	Allowances ...	1,133
<i>Discount on sale of stamps ...</i>	<i>42,977</i>	Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	82,360
Total of 7. STAMPS....	74,363	Total ...	1,19,375
8. REGISTRATION.		<i>Elephants.</i>	
<i>Direction.</i>		Establishment ...	1,867
Salaries ...	6,321	Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	10,067
Establishment ...	8,167	Total ...	11,934
Allowances ...	1,383		
Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	6,912		
Total.....	22,783	Total of 13. H. H. THE MAHARAJA'S STABLES. ...	1,31,309
<i>District Registrars.</i>		14. H. H. THE MAHARAJA'S TOUR OUTSIDE THE STATE ...	113
Salaries ...	9,994		
Establishment ...	8,863	D. CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.	
Allowances ...	2,060	15. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.	
Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	2,071	<i>Huzur Cutcherry.</i>	
Total.....	22,988	Salaries ...	94,100
<i>Sub-Registrars.</i>		Establishment ...	1,13,496
Salaries ...	67,341	Allowances ...	12,627
Establishment ...	1,29,644	Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	21,654
Allowances ...	1,002	Total...	2,41,877
Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	12,958		
Total	2,10,945		

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1099 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.		Rs.
<i>Account Office.</i>		<i>Law College Hostel.</i>	
Salaries ...	46,442	Salaries ...	300
Establishment ...	77,372	Establishment ...	249
Allowances ...	5,570	Contingencies ...	3,122
Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	3,206	Total ...	3,671
Total...	1,32,590	<i>Head and District Court Sirkar Vakils.</i>	
<i>Legislative Council ...</i>	<i>20,930</i>	Salaries ...	42,577
<i>Sri Mulam Popular Assembly...</i>	<i>15,396</i>	Establishment ...	13,558
<i>Expenditure on books, periodi- cals &c. ...</i>	<i>3,995</i>	Allowances ...	1,009
		Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	19,723
		Total ...	76,867
<i>Office of the Director of Office Systems.</i>		<i>Additional Head Sirkar Vakil.</i>	
Salaries ...	3,234	Salaries ...	11,749
Establishment ...	867	Establishment ...	3,563
Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	184	Allowances ...	4
Total ...	4,285	Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	1,207
Total of 15. (GENERAL ADMINI- STRATION ...	4,19,073	Total...	16,523
16. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		Total of 16. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ...	10,59,238
<i>A. High Court.</i>		17. JAILS.	
Salaries ...	87,910	<i>Central Prison.</i>	
Establishment ...	38,614	Salaries ...	6,688
Allowances ...	1,780	Establishment ...	17,891
Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	9,762	Allowances ...	19
Total ...	1,38,066	Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	53,156
B. Civil and Sessions Courts.		Total ...	77,754
Salaries ...	1,81,124	<i>Jail Manufactures ...</i>	<i>8,495</i>
Establishment ...	4,40,544	Total of 17. JAILS ...	86,249
Allowances ...	1,079		
Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	29,282	18. POLICE.	
Total ...	6,52,029	<i>Commissioner.</i>	
C. Criminal Courts.		Salaries ...	19,573
Salaries ...	30,012	Establishment ...	10,748
Establishment ...	25,164	Allowances ...	2,624
Allowances ...	1,057	Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies...	37,433
Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	24,843	Total...	70,378
Total ...	81,076	<i>District Police.</i>	
Add 1/3 share of Land Revenue charges ...	61,767	Salaries ...	1,20,044
<i>Law College.</i>		Establishment ...	2,82,080
Salaries ...	23,864	Allowances ...	63,425
Establishment ...	2,269	Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	24,628
Supplies, Services & Con- tingencies ...	3,106	Total...	4,90,177
Total ...	29,239	Total of 18. POLICE...	5,60,555

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1099 M.E.—(contd.)

Rs.	Rs.
19. PORTS.	
Salaries ...	6,869
Establishment ...	4,507
Allowances ...	696
Supplies, Services & Contingencies...	9,722
Total of 19 PORTS...	21,794
20. EDUCATION.	
<i>Controlling Agencies.</i>	
<i>Direction.</i>	
Salaries ...	25,907
Establishment ...	10,916
Allowances ...	1,114
Supplies, Services & Contingencies...	1,528
Total...	39,465
<i>Inspectors.</i>	
Salaries ...	49,453
Establishment ...	33,265
Allowances ...	12,282
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	12,971
Total...	1,07,971
<i>Inspectresses.</i>	
Salaries ...	14,385
Establishment ...	8,179
Allowances ...	3,843
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	3,006
Total...	29,413
<i>Collegiate Education.</i>	
<i>H. H. The Maha Raja's College.</i>	
Salaries ...	1,35,836
Establishment ...	11,279
Allowances ...	695
Supplies, Services & Contingencies...	48,606
Total...	1,96,416
<i>H. H. The Maha Raja's College for Women.</i>	
Salaries ...	22,280
Establishment ...	3,008
Allowances ...	20
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	4,963
Total...	30,271
<i>Training College.</i>	
Salaries ...	36,255
Establishment ...	6,843
Allowances ...	1,268
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	4,662
Total...	49,028
<i>English School Education.</i>	
<i>English High Schools for Boys.</i>	
Salaries ...	48,933
Establishment ...	1,49,374
Allowances ...	649
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	34,602
Total...	2,33,558
<i>Model School attached to the Training College.</i>	
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	486
Total...	486
<i>English High School for Girls.</i>	
Salaries ...	22,580
Establishment ...	5,787
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	4,392
Total...	32,759
<i>English Middle Schools for Boys.</i>	
Establishment ...	48,330
Allowances ...	261
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	10,633
Total...	59,224
<i>Provincial Staff of Teachers of English Schools</i>	2,25,287
<i>Travelling allowances of Do. Do.</i>	593
Total...	2,25,880
<i>English Middle Schools for Girls.</i>	
Establishment ...	19,372
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	2,362
Total...	21,734

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1099 M.E.—(contd.)

Rs.	Rs.
<i>Vernacular School Education.</i>	
<i>Vernacular High & Middle Schools for Boys.</i>	
Salaries ...	5,407
Establishment ...	4,39,176
Allowances ...	702
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	45,037
Total...	4,90,322
<i>Vernacular High & Middle Schools for Girls.</i>	
Salaries ...	1,798
Establishment ...	1,76,754
Allowances ...	44
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	17,468
Total...	1,96,064
<i>Vernacular Primary Schools for Boys.</i>	
Establishment ...	5,69,901
Allowances ...	455
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	49,747
Total...	6,20,103
<i>Vernacular Primary Schools for Girls.</i>	
Establishment ...	1,88,714
Allowances ...	27
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	12,966
Total...	2,01,707
<i>Manual training</i>	9,398
<i>Special School Education.</i>	
<i>Female Normal School.</i>	
Salaries ...	11,633
Establishment ...	5,625
Allowances ...	141
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	3,062
Total...	20,461
<i>Other Training Schools.</i>	
Salaries ...	10,329
Establishment ...	7,245
Allowances ...	474
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	2,347
Total...	20,395
<i>Reformatory.</i>	
Salaries ...	1,735
Establishment ...	3,224
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	4,163
Total...	9,122
<i>Sanskrit College.</i>	
Salaries ...	4,490
Establishment ...	12,897
Allowances ...	68
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	2,954
Total...	20,409
<i>Special Schools for Malayala Brahmins.</i>	
Salaries ...	657
Establishment ...	2,118
Allowances ...	7
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	4,241
Total...	7,023
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
<i>Caste Hindu Hostel.</i>	
Salaries ...	2,282
Establishment ...	1,594
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	10,386
Total...	14,262
<i>Hostel attached to the College for Women.</i>	
Salaries ...	1,280
Establishment ...	1,652
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	5,364
Total...	8,296
<i>Text Book Committee.</i>	
Establishment ...	697
Allowances ...	181
Contingencies ...	67
Total...	895
<i>Examination charges</i>	50,668
<i>Education Museum & Bureau.</i>	
Salaries ...	1,020
Establishment ...	608
Contingencies ...	792
Total...	2,420
<i>Aids to Orphanages</i>	1,210
<i>Grants-in-aid to Schools</i>	7,26,732
<i>Scholarships & Stipends</i>	84,717
<i>Travancore University Committee.</i>	
Establishment ...	3,
Allowances ...	1,074
Contingencies ...	257
Total...	5,022
<i>Conference of Assistant Inspectors of Vernacular Schools and Training School Head Masters</i>	291
<i>Teachers' Provident Fund</i>	3,125
<i>Vernacular Curricula Revision Committee</i>	118

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1099 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.		Rs.
<i>Sale of Macmillan Readers.</i>		<i>Stipends to Travancore students sent to the Agricultural College at Nagpur and Poona</i>	
Establishment ...	1,145	... 3,104	
Allowances ...	675		
Contingencies ...	712		
Total ...	2,532	Total of 21 A. AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES ...	1,84,221
Total of 20. EDUCATION....	35,21,497		
21. AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES.		22. INDUSTRIES.	
<i>Direction.</i>		<i>Direction.</i>	
Salaries ...	11,494	Salaries ...	18,716
Establishment ...	10,196	Establishment ...	10,227
Allowances ...	4,692	Allowances ...	5,451
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	12,468	Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	34,251
Total...	38,850	Total...	68,645
<i>Experimental Farms and Manure Depots.</i>		<i>Sri Mulam Technical School.</i>	
Salaries ...	5,049	Salaries ...	1,768
Establishment ...	14,911	Establishment ...	2,756
Allowances ...	3,459	Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	4,128
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	54,892	Total ...	8,652
Total...	78,311	<i>S. M. K. V. Technical Institute.</i>	
<i>Agricultural School, Alwaye.</i>		Establishment ...	1,602
Salaries ...	730	Allowances ...	33
Establishment ...	1,704	Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	3,160
Allowances ...	294	Total ...	4,795
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	4,795	<i>Carpentry Institute School.</i>	
Total...	7,523	Salaries ...	1,210
<i>Sericulture.</i>		Establishment ...	2,236
Establishment ...	1,910	Allowances ...	28
Allowances ...	136	Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	7,193
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	3,286	Total	10,667
Total...	5,332	<i>Industrial School of Arts.</i>	
<i>Apiculture.</i>		Salaries ...	2,400
Establishment ...	214	Establishment ...	11,433
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	3	Allowances ...	72
Total...	217	Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	10,660
<i>Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.</i>		Total...	24,565
Salaries ...	7,971	<i>Government School of Commerce.</i>	
Establishment ...	12,463	Salaries ...	2,307
Allowances ...	3,144	Establishment ...	2,919
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	7,965	Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	2,005
Total...	31,543	Total...	7,231
<i>Fisheries.</i>		<i>Industrial Engineer and Chief Boiler Inspector.</i>	
Salaries ...	3,895	Salaries ...	3,152
Establishment ...	7,857	Establishment ...	2,546
Allowances ...	1,935	Allowances ...	2,184
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	5,654	Contingencies ...	1,743
Total...	19,341	Total...	9,625

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1099 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.		Rs.
<i>Allowances to Members of Technical Education Cole Committee</i>	109	<i>Supplies, Services & Contingencies</i>	418
<i>Grants-in-aid to Industrial Institutions</i>	10,328	Total...	8,085
<i>Examination charges</i>	1,585	<i>Ayurveda College.</i>	
Total of 22. INDUSTRIES ...	1,46,202	Salaries ...	600
23. MEDICAL AND SANITARY.		Establishment ...	2,728
<i>Darbar Physician.</i>		Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	3,614
Salaries ...	16,111	Total...	6,942
Establishment ...	6,924	<i>Hospital and Dispensary.</i>	
Allowances ...	884	Establishment ...	1,596
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	1,218	Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	8,157
Total...	25,137	Total...	9,753
<i>Hospitals and Dispensaries.</i>		<i>Ayurveda Pharmacy.</i>	
Salaries ...	1,91,069	Establishment ...	928
Establishment ...	1,00,181	Contingencies ...	1,312
Allowances ...	12,454	Total...	2,240
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	2,64,151	SANITATION AND VACCINATION.	
Total...	5,67,855	<i>Commissioner.</i>	
<i>Midwifery and Nursing Classes.</i>		Salaries ...	7,322
Salaries ...	149	Establishment ...	5,419
Scholarships and Stipends ...	1,008	Allowances ...	1,386
Total...	1,157	Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	3,050
<i>Medical Stores.</i>		Total...	17,177
Salaries ...	1,200	<i>Sanitary Circle Officers.</i>	
Establishment ...	1,985	Salaries ...	8,063
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	1,376	Establishment ...	39,914
Total...	4,561	Allowances ...	4,117
<i>Bacteriological Laboratory.</i>		Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	16,867
Salaries ...	4,052	Total...	68,961
Establishment ...	313	<i>Vaccine Depot.</i>	
Allowances ...	14	Salaries ...	3,101
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	3,583	Establishment ...	1,117
Total...	7,962	Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	5,907
<i>Special Investigation officer.</i>		Total...	10,125
Salaries ...	2,100	<i>Grants for Medical Purposes</i>	
Establishment ...	398	Grants to European medical institutions ...	15,402
Allowances ...	88	Do. to Ayurvedic medical institutions (including Honoraria to Vydians) ...	19,563
Contingencies ...	58	Do. for the study of European Medicines ...	1,917
Total...	2,644	Total...	36,882
<i>Chemical Examiner.</i>		<i>Expenditure in connection with prevention of plague...</i>	1,945
Salaries ...	600		
Establishment ...	942	Total of 23. MEDICAL AND SANITARY	7,74,009
Contingencies ...	1,041		
Total...	2,583		
DEPARTMENT OF AYURVEDA.			
<i>Direction.</i>			
Salaries ...	3,457		
Establishment ...	3,273		
Allowances ...	937		

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1099 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.		Rs.
24. DEVASWOMS.		Establishment ...	13,647
<i>Controlling Agencies.</i>		Allowances ...	170
<i>Commissioner</i>		Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	1,61,693
Salaries ...	12,714	Total ...	1,77,748
Establishment ...	10,787		
Allowances ...	2,886	(b) <i>Mofussil Oottupuras.</i>	
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	1,468	Establishment ...	1,445
Total ...	27,855	Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	55,351
		Total ...	56,796
<i>District Officers.</i>			
Salaries ...	10,027	(c) <i>Othoottus</i> ...	152
Establishment ...	12,881	(d) <i>Thanneerpandals</i> ...	1,442
Allowances ...	3,567	(e) <i>Japadakshina</i>	
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	1,760	Establishment ...	154
Total ...	28,235	Contingencies ...	94,549
		Total ...	94,703
<i>Supervising Officers.</i>		Total of I ...	3,30,841
Salaries ...	20,959		
Establishment ...	13,618	II. OUTSIDE THE STATE	
Allowances ...	7,343	(a) <i>Benares Satrom.</i>	
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	2,773	Establishment ...	708
Total ...	44,693	Supplies and Services & Contingencies ...	3,598
<i>Devaswom Resident Staff</i> ...	3,275	Total ...	4,306
Total of Controlling agencies..	1,04,058		
<i>Sripandaravagai</i> ...	2,48,770	(b) <i>Kannadian Satrom</i> ..	19
<i>Grants to Private Temples.</i>		(c) <i>Thirukanankudi Satrom</i> ...	226
1. Within the State ...	32,836	(d) <i>Thiruvaduthurai Madom</i> ...	365
2. Outside the State ...	12,022	(e) <i>Bhadharinath temple feeding</i> ...	419
Total ...	44,858	Total..	1,029
<i>Murajapon</i> ...	4,56,854	Miscellaneous	52
<i>Arrear claims for Supplies and Services rendered to Devaswoms up to the end of 1097, etc.</i> ...	5,054	Total of 25. STATE CHARITIES ...	3,36,228
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	3,383		
Total of 24 DEVASWOMS ...	8,62,977	26. CURRENCY AND MINT.	
		Salaries ...	240
25. STATE CHARITIES.		Establishment ...	4,618
I. WITHIN THE STATE.		Supplies, Services & Contingencies	252
(a) <i>Agrasahi</i>		Total of 26. CURRENCY AND MINT ...	5,110
Salaries ...	2,238		

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1099 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.		Rs.
27. STATIONERY AND PRINTING.		<i>Observatory.</i>	
<i>Stationery.</i>		Salaries ...	458
Salaries ...	1,330	Establishment ...	2,119
Establishment ...	10,774	Allowances ...	31
Allowances ...	670	Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	703
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	1,97,854	Total ...	3,311
Total ...	2,10,628	<i>Photograph Department.</i>	
Deduct—cost of stationery supplied to the Anchal Department ...	14,991	Salaries ...	2,949
Net Total ...	1,95,637	Establishment ...	1,000
		Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	755
		Total ...	4,704
PRINTING.		<i>Public Library.</i>	
<i>Government Press.</i>		Salaries ...	1,717
Salaries ...	5,333	Establishment ...	3,956
Establishment ...	68,614	Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	6,471
Allowances ...	175	Total ...	12,144
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	20,151	<i>Archaeological Department.</i>	
Total ...	94,273	Salaries ...	3,054
<i>Central Prison Press.</i>		Establishment ...	1,453
Salaries ...	1,424	Allowances ...	385
Establishment ...	8,264	Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	566
Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	2,785	Total ...	5,458
Total ...	12,473	<i>Preservation of Oriental Literature.</i>	
Total of Printing ...	1,06,746	1. Sanskrit manuscripts.	
Deduct—cost of printing works done for the Anchal Department ...	11,598	Salaries ...	1,800
Net Total ...	95,148	Establishment ...	7,207
Total of 27. STATIONERY AND PRINTING ...	2,90,785	Allowances ...	250
		Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	1,376
28. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.		Total ...	10,633
<i>Museum & Public Gardens.</i>		2. Malayalam manuscripts.	
Salaries ...	2,340	Establishment ...	228
Establishment ...	13,789	Allowances ...	202
Allowances ...	125	Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	252
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	21,522	Total ...	722
Total ...	37,776	<i>Registrar of Co-operative Societies.</i>	
		Salaries ...	4,800
		Establishment ...	13,256
		Allowances ...	7,201
		Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	3,306
		Total ...	28,563

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1099 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.		Rs.
<i>Office of the Controller of Patents & Designs.</i>		<i>Deduct—Share Debitable</i>	
Establishment ...	300	to 30. Protective Irrigation. ...	16,462
Total.....	300	Do. Do. to 35. Irrigation... ..	2,844
		Do. Do. to XXV. Productive Irrigation Works, Working Expenses ...	15,233
<i>Economic Development Board.</i>		Net Total ...	3,83,770
Establishment ...	2,780		
Allowances ...	1,809	<i>b. Works.</i>	
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	2,378	i. Buildings ...	5,13,594
Total... ..	6,967	ii. Communications ...	14,21,591
<i>Revenue and Account Tests Examinations.</i>		iii. Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	1,12,185
Establishment ...	50	iv. Railways (Reconnoitering charges) ...	15,501
Contingencies ...	1,192	v. Construction of a Palace at Delhi ...	1,32,754
Total... ..	1,242	vi. Guest House Works and Repairs ...	11,808
		Total of b. Works... ..	22,07,433
Total of 28. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS. ...	1,11,820	<i>c. Tools and Plant.</i>	
E. PUBLIC WORKS.		Scientific instruments, Drawing materials, etc... ..	27,098
29. BUILDINGS, COMMUNICATIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.		Repairs and Carriage ...	26,589
A. DIRECTION.		Total... ..	53,687
Salaries ...	21,811	<i>Deduct—share debitable to</i>	
Establishment, ...	28,476	30. Protective Irrigation. ...	2,113
Allowances ...	2,940	Do. Do. to 35. Irrigation. ...	365
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	4,511	Do. Do. to XXV. Productive Irrigation Works, Working Expenses ...	1,955
Total... ..	57,738	Net Total ...	49,254
<i>Deduct—Share debitable to</i>		Workshop Committee ...	3,355
30. Protective Irrigation. ...	2,272	Total of B. Executive ...	26,43,812
Do. Do. to 35. Irrigation. ...	393	Total of 29. Buildings, communications &c. ...	26,96,782
Do. Do. to XXV. Productive Irrigation Works, Working Expenses. ...	2,103		
Net Total of A. DIRECTION... ..	52,970	30. PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION.	
B. EXECUTIVE.		Original Works ...	77,068
<i>a. Establishment.</i>		Maintenance or Annual Repairs ...	17,623
Salaries ...	1,26,830	Establishment ...	18,734
Establishment ...	2,01,305	Tools and Plant ...	2,113
Allowances ...	70,855	Add—Old maintenance charges incurred in pre-project days ...	33,000
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	19,319		
Total... ..	4,18,309	Total of 30. PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION	1,48,538

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1099 M. E.—(contd.)

	Rs.		Rs.
31. MARAMATH.		G. COMMERCIAL SERVICE.	
<i>A. Maramath Department.</i>		35. IRRIGATION—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.	
<i>Establishment—Controlling Agency.</i>		* Kodayar Project Works ...	19,964
Salaries ...	18,361	<i>Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account ...</i>	45,859
Establishment ...	23,149	Total of 35. IRRIGATION-CAPITAL ACCOUNT ... ()	25,895
Allowances ...	7,294		
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	3,510	H. MILITARY.	
Total... ..	52,314	36. MILITARY.	
<i>Works.</i>		<i>Nayar Brigade.</i>	
Incomplete Works ...	50,498	Salaries ...	57,069
New Works ...	42,910	Establishment ...	2,35,321
Maintenance & Repairs (Ordinary) ...	24,325	Allowances ...	16,653
Maintenance of Bhaktivilas including Padma-vilasam ...	7,995	Supplies, Services & Contingencies ...	65,230
Total ...	1,25,728	Total... ..	3,74,273
Total of A. Maramath Department ...	1,78,042	<i>Body Guard.</i>	
<i>B. Palaces, Bungalows, Satroms etc.</i>		Salaries ...	3,545
Salaries ...	1,35	Establishment ...	26,385
Establishment ...	13,422	Allowances ...	695
Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	17,823	Supplies, Services and Contingencies ...	25,696
Total ...	31,380	Total ...	56,321
Total of 31. MARAMATH ...	2,09,422	Total of 36. MILITARY... ..	4,30,594
F. POLITICAL.		I. MISCELLANEOUS.	
32. SUBSIDY TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ...	8,10,653	37. SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES & PENSIONS.	
33. POLITICAL PENSIONS... ..	1,98,406	Superannuation and retired allowances ...	6,72,029
34. MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL EXPENDITURE.		Compassionate allowances... ..	37,389
<i>Maintenance of State Motor Car and other Conveyances ...</i>	7,991	Gratuities ...	7,073
<i>Catering and Miscellaneous Expenses ...</i>	34,110	Pensionary contributions and other charges ...	10,583
Total of 34. MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL EXPENDITURE... ..	42,101	Total of 37. SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS... ..	7,27,074
		38. MISCELLANEOUS.	
		1. Jubilee Town Hall ...	2,054
		2. Sirkar Agents, Madras and Tinnevely ...	930
		3. Palace Vydian and Artists ...	2,268
		Carried over... ..	5,252

APPENDIX III.

Consolidated Abstract of Expenditure (Service Heads) for the year 1099 M. E.—(concl'd.)

	Rs.		Rs.
38. MISCELLANEOUS—(cont'd.)		Brought forward ...	1,45,176
Brought forward...	5,252		
4. Reward for killing wild animals ...	...	14. Bank Contingencies ...	92
5. Burial & funeral charges of paupers ...	130	15. Disafforestation Committee... ..	887
6. Grants for treatment at the Pasteur Institute...	1,378	16. Redeemer Committee ...	1,961
7. Contributions to Associations & Clubs ...	38,535	17. Flood Relief charges ...	31,840
8. Contributions to charitable purposes ...	2,458	18. Miscellaneous ...	9,835
9. Imperial Exhibition charges ...	73,239	Total of 38. MISCELLANEOUS ...	1,89,791
10. Grants to Municipalities	22,975	Total of all Services ...	1,79,48,166
11. Expenditure under the Weights and Measures Regulation ...	349	Contribution to the Devaswom Fund ...	16,00,000
12. Travancore Soldiers' Committee ...	592	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.	
13. Bankers' Commission ...	268	Quilon-Trivandrum Railway ...	16,289
Carried over...	1,45,176		

APPENDIX IV.

Receipts and Expenditure under Devaswom Fund for 1099 M. E.

Fund Revenue.		Fund Expenditure.	
	Rs.		Rs.
1. Government Contribution.	16,00,000	Establishment.	
2. Receipts from lands outside the State ...	5,146	Police Guards including pensionary contribution ...	30,484
3. Nadavaravu ...	36,974	Total ...	4,127
4. Sale proceeds of offerings &c. ...	15,576	Allowances	
5. Miscellaneous ...	13,554	Padivu expenditure.	
6. Sale proceeds of old stores and materials (by Maramth officers)...	16,331	Major Devaswoms ...	7,49,333
7. Interest on investments ...	9,534	Minor Devaswoms ...	1,15,998
Departmental Balance.		Petty Devaswoms ...	23,743
Revenue ...	16,339	Extraordinary expenditure ...	13,162
Imprest ...	14,448	Total ...	9,02,236
Stores ...	52,960	Group contingencies.	
Contractors ...	2,05,580	Petty construction & repairs...	31,911
Total ...	2,89,327	Repair of vessels &c. ...	16,852
Objection book advance of fund officers.		Nandavanams ...	2,154
		Elephant charges ...	8,600
		Rents and taxes ...	1,160
		Law charges & miscellaneous..	5,790
		Purchase of Stationery ...	868
		Anchal charges ...	32
		Total ...	67,367
		Special officer for the verification of Thiruvabharanams...	
		Salaries and establishment ...	2,831
		Travelling allowances ...	116
		Contingencies ...	45
		Total ...	2,992
		Capital Expenditure.	
		Purchase of Elephants ...	12,545
		Dairy Farms ...	244
		Total ...	12,789
		Maramat Works.	
		Incomplete Works ...	1,48,929
		New Works ...	91,846
		Contribution to minor Devaswoms ...	14,129
		Total ...	2,54,208
		Refunds ...	2,568
		Value of Sovereigns transferred to the Ettumanur Devaswom from the Kottayam treasury...	87,180
		Total Fund Service Expenditure ...	13,75,735
		Departmental Balance.	
		Revenue ...	23,796
		Imprest ...	16,448
		Stores ...	72,242
		Contractors ...	2,10,933
		Total ...	3,23,420
		Objection Book Advance of fund officers ...	742
		Fund investment Account ...	4,86,242
Total—Devaswom fund Receipts ...	19,86,443	Total—Devaswom Fund Expenditure ...	21,86,139

APPENDIX V.

Receipts and Expenditure under Debt Heads for the year 1099 M. E.
Dr. Cr.

Gross.	Net.	Items.	Net.	Gross.
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I. DEPOSITS BEARING INTEREST.				
33,01,577	...	(1) <i>Savings Bank Deposits</i> ...	8,48,220	41,49,797
7,945	...	(2) <i>Deposits of Service and other Funds</i> ...	30,922	38,867
...	...	(3) <i>Sinking Fund</i> ...	4,30,330	4,30,330
33,09,522	...	Total ...	13,09,472	46,18,994
II. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES NOT BEARING INTEREST.				
(1) <i>Departmental and other deposits.</i>				
3,47,896	...	Revenue Deposits ...	82,437	4,30,333
21,01,926	...	Judicial Deposits ...	24,353	21,26,279
5,82,901	1,80,244	Personal Deposits ...	...	4,02,657
1,265	1,265	Security Deposits ...	...	...
12,937	454	Trust Interest Fund ...	...	12,483
15,809	...	Receipts by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowment Funds ...	617	16,426
4,197	1,936	Tea cess fund ...	...	2,261
62,801	...	Sreepandaravagai Fund ...	16,317	79,118
5,941	5,362	Kakur Funds ...	...	579
3,75,768	37,159	Municipal Funds ...	...	3,38,609
...	...	Deposits for the 5% Debenture loan of 1091 ...	...	...
35,11,441	2,26,420	Total ...	1,23,724	34,08,745
(2) <i>Advances Repayable.</i>				
8,309	1,394	Permanent Advance ...	...	6,915
6,931	...	Civil Objection Book Advances—Gazetted Officers ...	1,425	8,356
14,749	201	Civil Objection Book Advances—Other Officers ...	...	14,548
23,529	...	Advances to the Agricultural Dept. ...	4,147	27,676
48,234	6,855	Survey advance ...	...	41,379
1,21,884	26,104	Palace advance ...	...	95,780
...	...	Advance with the Bank of Madras Do. to the Ayurvedic Department for the preparation of medicines ...	...	14,495
14,626	131	Other advances ...	...	6,090
6,765	675	Advances for the purchase of Motor cars and other conveyances ...	23,458	35,828
12,370	...	Advance for printing copy books in the Government Press ...	5,706	12,499
6,793	...	Advance towards the Cochin Harbour Scheme ...	...	...
...	...	Advance to the Industries Department for the purchase of stores etc. ...	323	1,676
1,353	...	Total ...	35,059	2,65,242
2,65,543	35,360	(3) <i>Coinage Account</i> ...	15,777	54,628
38,851	...	(4) <i>Anchal Cash Balance</i> ...	6,590	15,051
8,461	...	Carried over ...	14,90,622	83,62,660
71,33,818	2,61,780			

APPENDIX V.

Receipts and Expenditure under Debt Heads for the year 1099 M. E.—(contd.)
Dr. Cr.

Gross.	Net.	Items.	Net.	Gross.
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
71,33,818	2,61,780	Brought Forward ...	14,90,622	83,62,660
(5) <i>Accounts with Foreign States.</i>				
(a) <i>British Government.</i>				
20,24,141	66,465	Post Office ...	...	19,57,676
19,560	...	British pensions ...	8,805	28,365
1,91,851	...	Other items ...	1,637	1,93,488
22,35,552	66,465	Total ...	10,442	21,79,529
(b) <i>Cochin Darbar.</i>				
3,598	...	Cochin Pension ...	253	3,851
1,62,267	...	Cochin money order ...	16,205	1,78,472
1,65,865	...	Total ...	16,458	1,82,323
(6) <i>Suspense.</i>				
10,740	866	Security purchase account ...	...	9,874
1,26,888	37	Cash recovery of Service payments ...	...	1,26,851
6,462	...	Deduction on account of attachment ...	330	6,792
13,198	10	Objection Book Suspense—Receipts ...	...	13,188
1,79,404	...	Do. Charges ...	6,659	1,86,063
42,446	...	P. W. Stock purchase ...	2,916	45,362
37,025	26,271	Do. sales ...	...	10,754
1,40,539	...	Workshop Suspense ...	4,600	1,45,139
...	...	Government of India War Loan Recoveries ...	...	...
33,857	...	Sale of MacMillan Readers by Departmental Agency ...	8,257	42,114
8,819	8,819	Do. by Contract Agency ...	...	...
60,359	60,359	Shastiabdhapurthi celebration Fund ...	...	...
...	...	Receipts on account of the South Indian Match Factory ...	...	...
448	448	Do. Do. Travancore Sugars ...	...	...
6,60,185	96,810	Total ...	22,762	5,86,137
(7) <i>Stock.</i>				
1,74,387	...	Paddy ...	42,989	2,17,376
3,74,391	73,351	Salt ...	...	3,01,040
4,30,567	34,330	Opium and ganja ...	...	3,96,237
88,730	...	P. W. Stock ...	61,026	1,49,756
29,500	...	Agrasala Stock ...	533	30,033
1,32,052	11,655	Cash sales of paddy ...	...	1,20,397
12,29,627	1,19,336	Total ...	1,04,548	12,14,839
(8) <i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
17,50,507	9,36,220	Surplus Investment ...	...	8,14,287
7,35,904	3,79,654	Sinking fund Investment ...	...	3,56,250
...	...	Bullion Account ...	259	259
24,86,411	13,15,874	Total ...	259	11,70,796
1,39,11,458	18,60,265	Debt Heads carried over ...	16,45,091	1,36,96,284

APPENDIX V.

Receipts and Expenditure under Debt Heads for the year 1099 M. E.—(concl.)

Dr.			Cr.	
Gross.	Net.	Items.	Net.	Gross.
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1,39,11,458	18,60,265	Debt Heads B. F. ...	16,45,091	1,36,96,284
III. LOANS.				
1,17,330	93,323	Agricultural Loans ...	...	24,007
...	...	5% Debenture Loan of 1091 ...	...	...
24,470	...	Other Loans and advances ...	12,924	37,394
1,100	1,100	Industrial loans ...	...	...
1,42,900	94,423	Total.....	12,924	61,401
IV. REMITTANCES.				
(1) Remittance by Bills.				
38,99,679	...	Anchal Hundies ...	4,503	39,04,182
1,78,467	1,143	Foreign Hundies ...	...	1,77,324
83,01,432	1,23,314	Pre-Audit Cheques ...	...	81,78,118
9,45,784	27,029	Bills Receivable ...	...	9,18,755
2,40,751	...	Bills Payable ...	2,648	2,43,399
1,51,289	222	Remittance Transfer Receipts ...	...	1,51,067
21,86,647	...	P. W. Cheques ...	7,630	21,94,277
4,57,586	...	Forest Cheques ...	3,679	4,61,265
58,811	...	Maramath cheques ...	25,384	84,195
1,64,20,446	1,51,708	Total.....	43,844	1,63,12,582
(2) Local Remittances.				
Cash Remittance between Divisional				
83,16,509	...	Treasuries ...	...	83,16,509
36,98,710	...	Anchal Remittance ...	...	36,98,710
55,006	...	Miscellaneous Remittance ...	486	55,492
78,289	27,386	Railway Remittance ...	...	50,903
18,96,988	...	Devaswom Remittance ...	64,720	19,61,708
1,40,45,502	27,386	Total.....	65,206	1,40,83,322
4,45,20,306	21,33,782	Total of Debt Heads.....	17,67,065	4,41,53,589

APPENDIX VI.

General Statement of Account for the year 1099 M. E.

	Government Account. Rs.	Devaswom Fund. Rs.	Debt Heads. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Receipts ...	1,99,54,282	19,86,443	4,41,53,589	6,60,94,314
Add Opening Balance ...	70,84,734	4,76,707	(—) 26,11,054	49,50,387
Total.....	2,70,39,016	24,63,150	4,15,42,535	7,10,44,701
Disbursements ...	1,95,64,455	21,86,139	4,45,20,306	6,62,70,900
Add Closing Balance ...	74,74,561	2,77,011	(—) 29,77,771	47,73,801
Total.....	2,70,39,016	24,63,150	4,15,42,535	7,10,44,701

APPENDIX VII.

Balance Sheet for the year 1099 M. E.

Items.	Opening balance.		Current year.		Closing balance	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Account ...	...	70,84,734	1,95,64,455	1,99,54,282	...	74,74,561
Devaswom Fund ...	...	4,76,707	21,86,139	19,86,443	...	2,77,011
Savings Bank deposits ...	...	30,74,217	33,01,577	41,49,797	...	39,22,437
Deposits of Service and other Funds ...	...	2,51,107	7,945	38,867	...	2,82,029
Sinking Funds ...	...	32,12,156	...	4,30,330	...	36,42,486
Revenue deposits ...	...	2,34,874	3,47,896	4,30,333	...	3,17,311
Judicial deposits ...	...	7,40,006	21,01,926	21,26,279	...	7,64,359
Personal deposits ...	...	2,76,511	5,82,901	4,02,657	...	96,267
Security deposits ...	...	1,67,213	1,265	...	...	1,65,948
Trust Interest Fund ...	...	6,333	12,937	12,483	...	5,879
Receipts by the Treasurer of						
Charitable Endowment Funds...	...	10,895	15,809	16,426	...	11,512
Sreepandaravagai Fund ...	...	5,17,030	62,801	79,118	...	5,33,347
Kakur Do. ...	...	8,873	5,941	579	...	3,511
Municipal Funds ...	...	1,30,416	3,75,768	3,38,609	...	93,257
Deposits for the 5 per cent Deben-						
ture Loan of 1091 ...	...	590	...	...	...	590
Tea cess Fund ...	...	1,961	4,197	2,261	...	25
Permanent advance ...	61,256	...	8,309	6,915	62,650	...
Civil Objection Book advance of						
Gazetted Officers ...	7,389	...	6,931	8,356	5,964	...
Do. of other Officers ...	11,834	...	14,749	14,548	12,035	...
Advances to the Department of						
Agriculture and Fisheries ...	44,931	...	23,529	27,676	40,784	...
Survey advance ...	76,443	...	48,234	41,379	83,298	...
Palace advance ...	30,619	...	1,21,884	95,780	56,723	...
Advance with the Imperial						
Bank of India. ...	2,54,464	...	...	...	2,54,464	...
Advances to the Industries Depart-						
ment for purchase of Stores in						
the Nagerecoil Weaving Institute						
etc. ...	897	...	1,353	1,676	574	...
Advance to the Ayurveda Depart-						
ment for the preparation of Medi-						
cines ...	3,566	...	14,626	14,495	3,697	...
Advance for the purchase of Motor						
cars and other conveyances ...	25,705	...	12,370	35,828	2,247	...
Advance for printing copy books in						
the Government Press ...	10,924	...	6,793	12,499	5,218	...
Advance for the Cochin Harbour						
Scheme ...	3,05,357	...	...	...	3,05,357	...
Other advances ...	597	...	6,765	6,090	1,272	...
Coinage Account ...	71,973	...	38,851	54,628	56,196	...
Anchal Cash Balance ...	48,506	...	8,461	15,051	41,916	...
Post Office ...	...	81,337	20,24,141	19,57,676	...	14,872
British Pensions ...	15,485	...	19,560	28,365	6,680	...
Do. Other items ...	...	87,523	1,91,851	1,93,488	...	89,160
Cochin Pension ...	1,016	...	3,598	3,851	763	...
Cochin Money Order ...	3,017	...	1,62,267	1,78,472	...	13,188
Security Purchase Account ...	...	3,411	10,740	9,874	...	2,545
Cash recovery of Service Payments.	...	132	1,26,888	1,26,851	...	95
Deduction on account of Attachment.	...	252	6,462	6,792	...	582
Objection book suspense Receipts...	...	119	13,198	13,188	...	109
Do. Charges ...	24,220	...	1,79,404	1,86,063	17,561	...
P. W. Stock Purchases ...	...	5,778	42,446	45,362	...	8,694
Do. Sales ...	1,947	...	37,025	10,754	28,218	...
Do. Workshop Suspense ...	88,737	...	1,40,539	1,45,139	84,137	...
Government of India War Loan Re-						
coveries ...	...	425	...	...	...	425
Sale of Macmillan Readers by De-						
partmental Agency ...	...	17,454	33,857	42,114	...	25,711
Do. Do. by Contract Agency ...	...	...	8,819	...	8,819	...
Carried Over.....	10,88,883	1,63,90,054	3,18,85,207	3,32,51,374	10,78,573	1,77,45,911

APPENDIX VII.

Balance Sheet for the year 1099 M. E.—(concl'd.)

Items.	Opening balance.		Current year.		Closing Balance.	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	10,88,883	1,63,90,054	3,18,85,207	3,32,51,374	10,78,573	1,77,45,911
Shasthiabapurthi Celebration Fund ...	...	66,471	60,359	...	...	6,112
Receipts on account of the "Travau-						
core Sugars" ...	...	448	448	...	...	...
Paddy Stock ...	1,89,507	...	1,74,887	2,17,376	1,46,518	...
Salt Stock ...	1,38,525	...	3,74,391	3,01,040	2,11,876	...
Opium and Ganja Stock ...	1,76,194	...	4,30,567	3,96,237	2,10,524	...
P. W. D. Stock ...	2,37,946	...	88,730	1,49,756	1,76,920	...
Agrasala Stock ...	2,725	...	29,500	30,033	2,192	...
Cash Sales of paddy ...	...	...	1,32,052	1,20,397	11,655	...
Surplus Investments ...	83,63,635	...	17,50,507	8,14,287	92,99,855	...
Sinking Fund Investments ...	31,21,775	...	7,35,904	3,56,250	35,01,429	...
Bullion Account ...	4,010	...	...	259	3,751	...
Agricultural Loans ...	2,18,993	...	1,17,330	24,007	3,12,316	...
5 per cent Debenture Loan of 1091 ...	...	14,74,875	...	...	...	14,74,875
Miscellaneous Loans and Advances ...	36,593	...	24,470	37,394	23,669	...
Industrial Loans ...	...	...	1,100	...	1,100	...
Anchal Hundies ...	...	29,521	38,99,679	39,04,182	...	34,024
Foreign Hundies ...	...	33,241	1,78,467	1,77,224	...	32,098
Pre-Audit Cheques ...	...	2,54,135	83,01,432	81,78,118	...	1,30,821
Bills Receivable ...	90,595	...	9,45,784	9,18,755	1,17,624	...
Bills Payable ...	...	...	2,40,751	2,43,399	...	2,648
Remittance Transfer Receipts ...	...	11,158	1,51,289	1,51,067	...	10,936
P. W. D. Cheques ...	...	2,73,612	21,86,647	21,94,277	...	2,81,242
Forest Cheques ...	...	66,034	4,57,586	4,61,265	...	69,713
Maramath Cheques ...	...	...	58,811	84,195	...	25,384
Cash Remittance ...	...	...	83,16,509	83,16,509	...	...
Anchal Remittance ...	...	...	36,98,710	36,98,710	...	...
Miscellaneous Remittance ...	...	46	55,006	55,492	...	532
Railway Remittance ...	11,656	...	78,289	50,903	39,042	...
Devaswom Remittance ...	...	31,829	18,96,988	19,61,708	...	96,549
Sandry Accountants, &c. ...	49,50,387	...	6,44,94,314	6,46,70,900	47,73,801	...
Total.....	1,86,31,424	1,86,31,424	13,07,65,214	13,07,65,214	1,99,10,845	1,99,10,845

Appendix
Statement showing the number of shops and the quantity of arrack issued
population and area)

Taluk	Population.	Area in square miles	Number of shops in 1098.	Quantity consumed		
				1098		
				Jaggery arrack. Gallons.	Toddy arrack. Gallons.	Total. Gallons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thovala	36,496	142.76	9	3418.3	...	3418.3
Agasthiwaram	1,38,257	109.17	16	11096.35	...	11096.35
Kalkulam	1,72,263	229.39	28	10458.65	...	10458.65
Total.....	3,47,016	481.32	53	24973.30	...	24973.30
Vilvancode	1,47,109	165.18	17	7298.2	...	7298.2
Neyyattinkara	2,17,529	233.35	36	13642.5	...	13642.5
Trivandrum	1,75,466	97.26	31	16343.25	91.12	16434.37
Nedumangad	1,12,111	366.04	26	4479.75	...	4479.75
Chirayinkil	1,57,142	146.50	21	3502.5	9.75	3512.25
Total.....	8,09,357	1008.33	131	45266.2	100.87	45367.07
Quilon	1,96,511	147.41	28	7576.7	19.75	7596.45
Kottarakara	1,08,753	202.03	21	1518.00	...	1518.00
Pathanapuram	73,570	425.67	13	2236.5	...	2236.5
Shencottah	44,650	129.14	6	2530.5	...	2530.5
Kunnathur	92,463	150.46	14	1281.75	...	1281.75
Total.....	5,16,947	1054.71	82	15143.45	19.75	15163.20
Karunagapally	1,58,058	88.99	14	1265.25	...	1265.25
Karthigapally	1,17,920	74.26	8	836.25	...	836.25
Mavelikara	1,44,789	111.43	20	1468.5	1.5	1470.00
Tiruvalla	2,73,872	220.14	37	2261.10	...	2261.10
Pathanamthitta	1,04,002	898.24	7	683.95	...	683.95
Total.....	7,98,641	1393.06	86	6514.55	1.5	6516.05
Ambalapuzha	1,71,590	147.48	22	2099.75	8.70	2108.45
Kottayam	1,73,934	214.04	29	1837.5	9.15	1846.65
Changanacherry	1,56,640	263.91	19	2707.5	2.25	2709.75
Meenachil	1,60,193	283.41	28	1990.25	6.00	1996.25
Peermade	24,026	450.81	4	3455.25	...	3455.25
Total.....	5,14,793	1212.17	80	9990.5	17.40	10007.90
Sherthala	1,61,481	117.15	35	1300.00	...	1300.00
Vaikom	1,19,678	144.09	24	1506.90	...	1506.90
Total.....	2,81,159	261.24	59	2806.90	...	2806.90
Muvattupuzha	1,37,489	437.47	29	3326.75	...	3326.75
Thodupuzha	57,285	486.95	10	708.5	...	708.5
Total.....	1,94,774	924.42	39	4035.25	...	4035.25
Kunnathunad	1,84,432	361.66	47	5651.1	...	5651.1
Parur	1,54,458	113.43	32	4157.40	...	4157.40
Total.....	3,38,890	475.09	79	9803.5	...	9803.5
Grand Total.....	39,73,167	6957.82	631	1,20,638.4	148.22	1,20,786.62

VIII.
for consumption in the several vend areas under the Excise System (with
during the year 1099 M. E.

in proof gallons.			Consumption, increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease	Consum- ption per head in 1099 (drams).	Average sales per shop in 1099 proof gallons.	Square miles per shop.	Popu- lation per shop.
1099.								
Jaggery arrack. Gallons.	Toddy arrack. Gallons.	Total. Gallons.						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2823.5	...	2823.5	- 610.6	- 17.8	3.36	311.88	15.86	4,055
8977.7	...	8977.7	- 2133.15	- 19.2	3.11	560.18	6.32	8,641
8787.75	...	8787.75	- 1670.90	- 15.97	2.44	313.82	8.19	6,152
20588.95	...	20588.95	- 4414.65	- 17.67	2.84	387.88	9.08	6,547
6621.0	...	6621.0	- 677.2	- 9.2	2.16	389.47	9.17	8,653
11692.5	...	11692.5	- 1950.0	- 14.3	2.57	324.77	6.48	6,042
15407.25	94.875	15502.125	- 932.245	- 5.7	4.24	500.06	3.14	5,660
3768.75	...	3768.75	- 711.00	- 15.8	1.61	144.92	14.07	4,311
3175.5	7.5	3183.0	- 329.25	- 9.3	.97	151.57	6.50	7,482
40665.00	102.375	40767.375	- 4599.695	- 10.1	2.41	311.19	7.69	6,178
5897.85	8.25	5906.1	- 1690.35	- 22.25	1.44	210.92	5.26	7,018
1639.45	...	1639.45	+ 121.45	+ 8	.72	78.04	9.62	5,187
1879.5	...	1879.5	- 357.0	- 15.9	1.22	144.54	32.74	5,659
2552.1	...	2552.1	+ 21.6	+ .85	2.74	425.33	21.52	7,441
1050.0	...	1050.0	- 231.75	- 18.08	.53	75.00	10.74	6,675
13018.90	8.25	13027.15	- 2136.05	- 13.4	1.20	158.86	12.86	6,304
863.25	...	863.25	- 402.00	- 31.7	.26	61.64	6.35	11,289
576.75	...	576.75	- 259.50	- 30.1	.23	72.00	9.28	14,740
1067.25	...	1067.25	- 402.75	- 27.39	.35	53.35	5.57	7,239
1586.25	...	1586.25	- 674.85	- 29.8	.27	42.86	5.94	7,401
625.50	...	625.50	- 58.45	- 8.5	.28	89.28	128.32	14,857
4719.00	...	4719.00	- 1797.05	- 27.5	.28	54.87	16.19	9,286
1527.50	7.5	1528.25	- 580.20	- 27.4	.42	69.45	6.70	7,798
1974.75	...	1974.75	+ 128.10	+ 6	.54	68.06	7.38	5,997
2443.50	...	2443.50	- 6.25	- 9.8	.74	128.57	13.19	7,832
2112.75	2.25	2115.00	+ 118.75	+ 5.9	.63	75.53	10.12	5,721
3585.0	...	3585.0	+ 129.75	+ 3.8	7.16	896.25	112.70	6,007
10116.00	2.25	10118.25	+ 110.35	+ 1.1	.94	126.47	14.96	6,355
1001.0	...	1001.0	- 299.0	- 23	.29	28.6	3.34	4,613
1290.7	...	1290.7	- 216.20	- 14.2	.51	53.75	6.00	4,986
2291.7	...	2291.7	- 515.20	- 18.3	.39	38.83	4.42	4,765
3370.4	...	3370.4	+ 43.65	+ 1.3	1.17	116.20	15.08	4,741
766.3	...	766.3	+ 57.8	+ 8.2	.64	76.6	48.69	5,728
4136.7	...	4136.7	+ 101.45	+ 2.5	1.01	106.05	23.70	4,994
4959.95	...	4959.95	- 691.15	- 12.2	1.29	105.51	7.69	3,924
3644.75	...	3644.75	- 512.65	- 12.1	1.13	113.87	3.54	4,826
8604.70	...	8604.70	- 1203.80	- 12.2	1.21	108.91	6.01	4,289
105668.45	113.625	105782.075	- 15004.545	- 12.42	1.3	167.8	11.00	6,287

APPENDIX IX

Statement showing the number of toddy shops in the several Excise tracts
(with their population and area) during the year 1099 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	6.49	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	4.72	5,069
Total	8,09,357	1008.33	161	6.26	5,027
Quilon	1,96,511	147.41	42	3.50	4,678
Kottarakara	1,08,753	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	150.46	21	7.16	4,450
Total	5,16,947	1054.71	130	8.11	3,976
Karunagapalli	1,58,058	88.99	33	2.69	4,789
Kartikapalli	1,17,920	74.26	31	2.39	3,751
Mavelikara	1,44,789	111.43	35	3.18	4,136
Tiruvalla	2,73,872	220.14	73	3.01	3,751
Pattanamtitta	1,04,002	898.24	18	49.90	5,777
Total	7,98,641	1393.06	190	7.37	4,203
Ambalapuzha	1,71,590	147.48	83	1.77	2,067
Shertalla	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	2,409
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	6,957.82	1,377	5.05	2,885

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the rentals and the number of shops in the arrach rent
farm of Devicolam during 1099 M. E.

Tract.	Rental. Rs.	Popula- tion.	Area in square miles.	Number of shops.	Square miles per shop.	Popula- tion 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 on the 1st day of Chingam 1100.

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 1	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	1061	Proclamation	Regarding the Revenue Survey and Settlement. (Amended by Proclamation dated the 12th Kanni 1063.)
13	Do.	Do.	Regarding Viruthi services.
14	Do.	Regulation IV	Execution of British Indian and Cochin Decrees.
15	1062	Do. II	Limitation. (Amended by Regulation V of 1068.)
16	1068	Do. V	Revenue Summons (Amended by Regulation V of 1099.)
17	1064	Proclamation	Fixing proportions for the payment in kind of the tax on wet lands.
18	1065	Regulation II	The Civil Procedure Code. (Amended by Regulations II of 1070, V of 1086 and VIII of 1090.)
19	1067	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.)
20	1068	Do. I	Revenue Recovery. (Amended by Regulations III of 1087, VIII of 1094, X of 1097 and II of 1099.)
21	Do.	Do. II	Forests. (Amended by Regulations IV of 1071, IX of 1085, IV of 1089 and VIII of 1097.)
22	Do.	Do. III	Suits Valuation.
23	Do.	Do. IV	Estates Rent Recovery. (Amended by Regulation IV of 1096.)
24	Do.	Proclamation	Prohibiting the alienation of Sirkar Inam lands.
25	Do.	Do.	Lightening the burden of Viruthi services.

APPENDIX XI.

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

Serial No.	Year.	Subject.	
26	1070	Regulation III	Repeal of Police Superannuation Regulation III of 1060.
27	1071	Do. I	Prisons.
28	Do.	Do. II	Judicial Officers' Protection.
29	Do.	Do. III	Public Gambling. (Amended by Regulation IV of 1085.)
30	Do.	Do. V	Jenni and Kudiyan.
31	1072	Do. II	General Clauses.
32	Do.	Do. III	Irrigation. (Amended by Regulations VI of 1090 and V of 1097.)
33	1073	Do. II	Epidemic Diseases.
34	Do.	Do. IV	Abkari. (Amended by Regulation IV of 1074.)
35	Do.	Do. VI	Departmental Enquiries.
36	1074	Do. I	Penal Code. (Amended by Regulations I of 1089 and IV of 1094.)
37	Do.	Proclamation	Regulating the erection and use of places of public worship.
38	Do.	Regulation V	Land Acquisition for Railways.
39	Do.	Do. VI	Wills. (Amended in part, by Regulation I of 1088.)
40	1075	Proclamation	Declaring the tract known as Anjanad and Kannan Devan Hills as an integral portion of Travancore.
41	Do.	Regulation II	Negotiable Instruments.
42	Do.	Do. III	Vakils. (Amended by Regulations VI of 1080 and I of 1085.)
43	1076	Do. IV	British Post. (Amended by Regulations V of 1094 and I of 1098.)
44	1077	Do. II	Guardians and Wards.
45	Do.	Do. III	Lepers. (Amended by Regulations III of 1089 and IV of 1097.)
46	1079	Do. II	Press. (Amended by Regulation I of 1093.)
47	Do.	Do. III	Hindu Religious Endowments. (Amended by Regulations VI of 1088 and III of 1092.)
48	Do.	Do. IV	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. (Amended by Regulations II of 1089 and X of 1096.)
49	Do.	Do. V	Explosives.
50	Do.	Do. VI	Nayar Brigade.
51	1080	Do. I	Lunacy. (Amended by Regulation VIII of 1089.)
52	Do.	Do. II	Breach of Contract. (Amended by Regulation V of 1097.)
53	Do.	Do. III	Public Accountants.
54	Do.	Do. IV	Stamps. (Amended by Regulation IV of 1087.)
55	1082	Do. I	Extradition. (Amended by Regulation II of 1094.)
56	Do.	Do. II	Charitable Endowments.
57	Do.	Do. III	Steam-Boilers and Prime-Movers.

APPENDIX XI.

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

Serial No.	Year.	Subject.	
58	1084	Proclamation	Creating a Special Court of Appeal to hear and dispose of appeals from the decisions of the Special Magistrates.
59	Do.	Regulation II	Civil Courts. (Amended by Regulation VI of 1092.)
60	Do.	Do. III	Treasure Trove.
61	Do.	Do. V	Arms.
62	1085	Do. VI	Weights and Measures. (Amended by Regulation IV of 1092.)
63	Do.	Proclamation	Placing the Kuthakapattom lands in the Palliport Farm on the same footing as Pandarapattom lands.
64	1086	Do	Suppressing a Vernacular newspaper and directing the removal from the State of its managing proprietor and editor.
65	Do.	Do.	Re. tax on tea and coffee estates.
66	Do.	Do.	Extending the time for the disposal of applications for the erection of places of public worship.
67	Do.	Regulation III	The British Coinage Regulation. (Amended by Regulation I of 1091.)
68	Do.	Do. IV	Cattle Trespass. (Amended by Regulations VII of 1090 and II of 1093.)
69	1087	Do. I	Tobacco.
70	Do.	Do. II	Registration.
71	Do.	Do. VI	Court Fees.
72	Do.	Proclamation	Introducing new half and quarter rupee and fanam silver coins.
73	Do.	Regulation IX	Rubber, Thefts Prevention.
74	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.
75	Do.	Regulation I	Nayar Regulation.
76	Do.	Do. III	Salt.
77	Do.	Do. IV	Tolls Recovery. (Amended by Regulation III of 1098.)
78	Do.	Do. V	Sea Customs. (Amended by Regulation IV of 1093.)
79	1088	Proclamation	Defining the circumstances under which Karanma rights could be suspended, cancelled or determined.
80	Do.	Do.	Declaring how the Government of His Majesty the King Emperor should sue or be sued in Travancore.
81	1089	Regulation V	Factories.
82	Do.	Proclamation	Coinage.

APPENDIX XI.

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

Serial No.	Year.	Subject.	
83	1089	Regulation VI	Hackney Carriages.
84	Do.	Do. VII	Body Guard.
85	Do.	Do. IX	Anchal. (Amended by Regulations III and IX of 1096)
86	Do.	Do. X	Co-operative Societies.
87	Do.	Do. XI	Land Acquisition. (Amended by Regulations V of 1096 and I of 1099.)
88	Do.	Proclamation	Control of Naval or Military News.
89	1090	Regulation I	Village Panchayat Courts.
90	Do.	Do. IV	Opium.
91	Do.	Proclamation	Commercial Intercourse with Enemies.
92	Do.	Regulation VIII	Insolvency.
93	Do.	Do. IX	Succession Certificate. (Amended by Regulation V of 1092.)
94	Do.	Do. X	Patents and Designs.
95	1091	Do. II	Land Customs. (Amended by Regulation III of 1093.)
96	Do.	Do. III	British Telegraph.
97	Do.	Proclamation	Directing that Mr. Charles William Schomburg, Agent, Travancore Minerals Co., Ltd., Muttam, shall remove himself from the State.
98	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.
99	Do.	Regulation IV	Land Conservancy.
100	Do.	Do. V	Glanders and Farcy.
101	1092	Do. I	Companies.
102	Do.	Do. II	Christian Succession.
103	Do.	Proclamation	Enemy Trading.
104	Do.	Regulation VII	Markets.
105	Do.	Regulation VIII	Copyright.
106	1093	Proclamation	Payment of certain allowances to Jenmies from the Kandukrishi granaries.
107	1093	Proclamation	Passport.
108	Do.	Do.	Re. providing for the maintenance of supply of commodities of general use, etc. (Amended by Proclamation dated 24th Dhanu 1094.)
109	Do.	Do.	Extradition of accused persons between Travancore and Cochin.
110	1094	Regulation I	Ports.
111	Do.	Proclamation	Empowering Special First Class Magistrates to levy fines on European British subjects under the Indian Defence Force Rules.

APPENDIX XI.

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

Serial No.	Year.	Subject.	
112	1094	Regulation	III
113	Do.	Do.	VI
114	Do.	Proclamation	
115	Do.	Regulation	IX
116	Do.	Do.	X
117	Do.	Proclamation	
118	Do.	Do.	
119	Do.	Regulation	XI
120	Do.	Do.	XII
121	1095	Do.	II
122	Do.	Proclamation	
123	Do.	Do.	
124	Do.	Regulation	IV
125	Do.	Do.	V
126	Do.	Do.	VI
127	1096	Do.	I
128	Do.	Do.	II
129	Do.	Do.	VI
130	Do.	Do.	VII
131	Do.	Do.	VIII
132	1097	Do.	I
133	Do.	Do.	II
134	Do.	Do.	III
135	Do.	Do.	IX
136	Do.	Do.	XI
137	1098	Do.	II
138	1099	Do.	III
139	Do.	Do.	IV
140	Do.	Do.	VI
141	Do.	Do.	VII

APPENDIX XII.
Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police Force for the year 1099 M. E.

Serial No.	Description of Officer.	Number. (State force.)	Pay of grade.	Total cost.			Punishment.			Reward.		Education.		Remarks.		
				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. 1,625 0-0	4,68,118	21	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	District Superintendents of Police.	3	3 (300- ⁵⁰ / ₃ -450)				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Asst. Superintendents	6	6 (200-10-250)				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Motor Bus Inspector.	1	1 (120-10/2-200)				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Inspectors.	76	10 (140-10-200); 15 (100-5-125); and 51 (60-5-90)				...	...	...	...	5	...	...	7	...	...
6	Head-Constables.	161	24 (25), 50 (22), 87 (18).	...	...	...	...	14	1	...	35	...	...			
7	Constables.	1757	171 (13), 342 (12), 609 (11) 590 (10), 45 (9).	...	...	...	17	235	2	...	172	1728	29	...		

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement of persons involved in cognisable cases handled by the Police during 1099 M. E.

Serial No.	District.	No. of offences.		No. of accused arrested.		No. of accused sent for trial.		No. of accused convicted.		No. of accused convicted and discharged.		Convicted percentage of accused involved in cases disposed of.		Percentage of convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1098	1099	1098	1099	1098	1099	1098	1099	1098	1099	1098	1099	1098	1099	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Trivandrum	1,103	956	947	939	944	919	343	327	749	643	46	51	36	36	
2	Quilon	1,207	1,378	1,056	1,305	950	1,252	483	402	704	890	69	50	51	32	
3	Kottayam	828	1,036	763	821	748	800	334	276	521	475	64	58	45	34	
	Total	3,138	3,370	2,766	3,065	2,642	2,971	1,160	1,005	1,974	1,918	59	52	44	34	

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APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount recovered during 1098 and 1099 M. E.

Serial No.	District.	Amount stolen.								Amount recovered.								Percentage of recovery.		Remarks.
		1098.				1099.				1098.				1099.				1098	1099	
		Rs.		Ch.		Rs.		Ch.		Rs.		Ch.		Rs.		Ch.				
		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.	38,451	...	...	23,169	4	7	12,230	...	...	6,765	21	12	32	30					
2	Quilon.	41,060	...	...	40,205	9	10	21,742	...	...	20,411	14	...	53	51					
3	Kottayam	21,978	...	...	33,019	18	15	9,178	...	...	11,140	...	...	42	34					
	Total.	1,01,489	...	...	96,394	5	...	43,150	...	...	38,317	7	12	43	39					

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Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of criminal cases disposed

Description of offences.	No. of offences.				No. of persons sentenced to										
	Balance from past year 1908.	Committed during the present year 1909.		Total.	No. of cases disposed of during the past year 1908.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year 1909.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Imprisonment.					Whipping.	Total.
		Simple.	Rigorous.						Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Chapter VI. Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. VII. Offences relating to the Army ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. VIII. Offences against the public tranquillity ...	39	226	265	194	217	1,598	250	7	25	5	12	220	...	269	
Do. IX. Offences by or relating to public servants ...	3	5	8	2	4	10	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	123	
Do. X. Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants ...	4	165	169	177	163	287	123	0	5	1	...	108	...	64	
Do. XI. False evidence and offences against public justice ...	8	91	99	53	75	103	64	2	8	...	...	6	48	13	
Do. XII. Offences relating to coin and Government stamps ...	2	30	32	16	45	13	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	
Do. XIII. Offences relating to weights and measures ...	...	2	2	16	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. XIV. Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, and morals ...	8	270	278	156	263	442	218	5	5	...	...	208	...	218	
Do. XV. Offences relating to religion ...	4	21	25	17	12	138	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	
Murder, attempt at murder and abetment of murder ...	20	101	121	92	85	314	52	...	46	...	1	...	...	47	
Offences affecting culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	1	1	2	9	1	8	4	...	8	...	1	...	...	16	
Human life. Attempt and abetment of suicide ...	1	18	19	17	10	12	16	7	1	...	...	8	...	1	
Causing death by rash and negligent acts ...	8	6	9	5	0	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and concealment of births ...	...	8	8	8	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hurt ...	104	2,186	2,349	2,226	2,162	5,823	376	11	58	19	47	241	...	376	
Grievous hurt ...	40	103	233	231	161	683	106	3	46	4	28	28	...	106	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	8	121	129	96	141	427	14	1	...	...	...	13	...	14	
Criminal force and assault ...	112	2,868	2,980	3,321	2,880	6,688	228	9	8	2	10	199	...	228	
Kidnapping, abduction, slavery and forced labour ...	3	76	79	76	66	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rape and attempt at rape ...	2	9	11	6	10	26	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Unnatural offences ...	...	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Theft ...	189	2,544	2,733	2,564	2,533	7,795	1,113	46	678	59	64	261	...	1,113	
Extortion ...	5	462	504	334	422	1,447	28	...	13	1	5	7	...	28	
Robbery ...	11	75	86	72	72	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dacoity ...	3	43	46	44	42	107	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	18	109	127	152	99	281	13	4	5	...	2	2	...	13	
Criminal breach of trust ...	1	10	11	8	9	11	5	...	1	...	...	4	...	5	
Receiving stolen property ...	8	93	101	90	80	239	5	...	1	...	...	3	...	12	
Cheating ...	10	53	103	21	95	321	12	2	...	...	...	3	...	12	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	6	53	59	40	33	233	12	1	5	...	...	1	...	10	
Mischief by fire ...	4	101	105	106	98	243	10	5	1	...	...	3	...	124	
Mischief by killing or maiming animals ...	45	935	930	881	914	2,672	124	1	...	3	3	117	...	124	
Other mischiefs ...	16	150	166	102	141	531	53	...	28	10	4	11	...	53	
Larking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal trespass and other offences relating to possession of property ...	33	356	389	385	341	1,338	98	1	1	2	1	93	...	98	
Chapter XVIII. Offences relating to documents and to trade and property marks ...	12	51	63	45	46	247	15	1	5	3	4	2	...	15	
Do. XIX. Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. XX. Offences relating to marriage ...	13	161	146	152	131	627	5	2	...	...	...	1	...	5	
Do. XXI. Defamation ...	15	51	67	41	46	225	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. XXII. Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	22	252	384	348	321	905	23	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	
Total.....	878	11,997	12,875	12,234	11,714	34,698	3,024	119	948	109	211	1627	...	5,3019	
Abkari Regulation—IV of 1973 and IV of 1974 ...	13	1,442	1,455	1,130	1,436	1,561	1,431	29	37	10	9	1346	...	1431	
Anchal Regulation I of 1904, IX of 1980, IX of 1993, and IX of 1996 ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Arms and Ammunition Regulation—V of 1984 ...	24	21	35	22	26	19	...	...	1	1	...	16	...	18	
Boundary Regulation—III of 1958, II of 1960 and X of 1964 ...	2	2	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cattle Trespass Regulation—IV of 1986, VII of 1990 and II of 1993 ...	1	13	14	24	13	33	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	
Census Regulation—II of 1996 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chitry Regulation III of 1964 ...	3	53	6	...	8	10	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	
Code of Civil Procedure Regulation—II of 1905, II of 1970 & V of 1986 ...	8	113	121	103	97	133	35	2	1	2	...	40	...	45	
Criminal Breach of Contracts—I of 1940, II of 1952, II of 1990, and V of 1987 ...	47	369	416	325	319	431	121	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Forest Regulation—II of 1968, IV of 1971, IX of 1985 and IV of 1989 ...	43	385	438	347	362	1,616	535	10	58	4	...	483	...	535	
Game and fish protection Regulation III of 1973, XI of 1989 and VI of 1998 ...	...	2	2	...	2	6	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
Hackney Carriage Regulation—VI of 1969 ...	234	2,308	2,542	1,769	2,379	2,512	2,272	...	...	...	...	2272	...	2272	
Income-tax Regulation—VII of 1996 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Irrigation Regulation—III of 1972 and VI of 1990 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Markets Regulation—VII of 1992 ...	1	...	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Motor Vehicles Regulation—VII of 1987, V of 1990, and VI of 1994 ...	4	236	240	82	209	309	159	...	...	...	...	159	...	159	
Municipal Regulation—V of 1995 ...	420	3,496	3,992	3,579	3,786	3,046	2,853	...	...	...	...	2853	...	2853	
Opium and ... Regulation—VI of 1968, IV of 1973 and IV of 1990 ...	...	10	16	11	16	17	14	...	3	...	...	11	...	14	
Police Regulation—IV of 1965, II of 1988, IV of 1994, III of 1990, and IV of 1995 ...	...	1,694	1,867	1,376	1,731	2,057	977	26	34	10	6	901	...	977	
Prevention of Cruelty to animals—IV of 1979 and II of 1989 ...	...	373	373	...	373	373	373	...	...	...	...	373	...	373	
Protection of British Telegraphs Regulation—III of 1991 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Public Canals and Public Ferries Regulation—I of 1984 and VI of 1996 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Public Gambling Regulation—III of 1971 and IV of 1985 ...	3	3	6	1	6	25	23	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	
Revenue Recovery Regulation—I of 1968, III of 1987 and VIII of 1994 ...	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Salt Regulation—III of 1988 ...	1	19	20	48	20	42	30	...	...	...	...	30	...	30	
Sea Customs Regulation—V of 1988 and IV of 1993 ...	...	6	6	...	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	
Stamp Regulation—IV of 1980 and IV of 1987 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation—III of 1982 ...	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tobacco Regulation—I of 1987 ...	3	177	180	167	175	213	176	1	4	8	...	164	...	176	
Tolls Recovery Regulation IV of 1988 ...	...	3	3	...	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Weights & Measures Regulation—V of 1985 and IV of 1992 ...	1	4	65	105	64	60	65	...	...	...	...	65	...	65	
Total.....	956	10,748	11,704	11,024	11,033	13,423	9,114	73	143	27	15	8737	...	8905	
Grand Total.....	1834	22,745	24,579	23,258	22,747	48,031	12,138	192	1001	136	226	10364	...	5,12014	

of, and criminal cases awaiting trial during the year 1099 M. E.

[illegible]

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported to and dealt with by the various Criminal Courts during the year 1099 M. E.

Tribunals.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.						Persons disposed of.						Remarks.		
	1098.	1099.	Brought to trial in 1099.						Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.		Died, escaped or transferred.	
			Pending at the end of 1098.	Arrested by the Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1098.	1099.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Nagercoil	15	15	1	...	...	...	...	32	70	33	...	21	11	...	...	1	6
Trivandrum	40	45	74	...	...	...	...	66	154	140	...	94	40	...	...	10	...
Quilon	32	40	2	...	...	...	...	89	96	91	...	28	53	...	...	2	...
Alleppey	19	25	1	...	...	...	...	43	30	41	...	30	12	...	...	6	...
Kottayam	85	28	3	...	...	...	...	61	74	64	...	37	21	...	...	6	...
Parur	20	12	...	...	...	...	...	24	47	24	...	10	11	...	...	3	...
Total.	161	163	81	...	...	...	...	315	471	396	...	220	148	...	...	28	...
Trivandrum District Magistrate's Court	14	3	75	2	318	320	...	...	34	783	436	...	33	1	3	138	...
Do. Additional, Padmanabapuram	181	178	4	70	5	18	...	...	691	28	50	...	6	...	30	46	...
Quilon District Magistrate's Court	12	16	1	11	62	33	...	...	15	132	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
Do. do.	5	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	19	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kottayam	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trivandrum Division First Class Magistrate's Court	327	221	137	76	427	138	...	...	1,117	778	388	...	103	...	63	179	...
Do. do.	296	320	235	142	436	379	...	...	1,198	1,195	628	...	45	...	215	272	...
Chengannur	173	230	218	103	431	101	...	...	651	882	453	...	37	...	14	191	...
Alleppey	279	255	194	156	307	148	...	...	507	812	404	...	77	...	71	138	...
Kottayam	166	215	132	83	232	275	...	...	572	795	360	...	23	...	5	341	...
Perumthoor	336	250	76	96	222	492	...	...	778	911	522	...	11	...	1	319	...
Shencottah	428	381	69	42	276	134	...	...	659	512	160	...	17	...	17	406	...
Munshi Magistrate's Court	305	239	69	15	8	449	...	...	546	559	295	...	99	...	7	87	...
Do. do.	244	218	119	60	150	110	...	...	567	539	342	...	42	...	59	87	...
Kanjiravally	70	76	32	5	25	109	...	...	129	183	55	...	44	...	12	17	...
Devicollam	431	619	41	59	413	790	...	...	999	1,303	486	...	91	...	36	171	...
Nedumangad Taluk Second Class Magistrate's Court	343	288	23	21	148	363	...	...	742	320	320	...	80	...	21	119	...
Do. do.	358	383	63	99	351	376	...	...	917	989	454	...	140	...	9	57	...
Pathanamthrom	290	398	58	32	276	431	...	...	755	968	510	...	82	...	5	66	...
Meenachil	283	289	43	...	251	301	...	...	608	627	362	...	161	...	30	18	...
Thodupuzha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	21	...	...

Persons disposed of.

Persons remaining at the end of the year.

Remarks.

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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 re-trial, received by transfer and referred by subordinate magistrates to the District Magistrates for enhanced punishment.

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

Columns 2 and 10. The difference of 425 cases in column 2 i.e. in the number of offences reported during the past year 1098 and a

difference of 952 persons in column 10 i.e. in the total number of persons dealt with during the past year 1098 is due to the fact that the Paravoor Stationary Second Class Magistrate's Court was abolished at the commencement of the year 1099.

Kottar Stationary	726	658	94	253	176	863	...	1,451	1,386	676	218	192	13	117	140
Eraniel Stationary	555	582	102	140	387	507	...	1,192	1,145	557	155	182	...	129	130
Kuzhithoor	516	587	144	123	418	595	...	1,320	1,310	691	174	288	...	32	140
Neyyattinkara	757	640	57	139	683	627	...	7,868	1,506	691	184	229	...	18	134
Trivandrum Town	2,581	1,074	60	211	421	770	...	3,296	1,723	556	277	607	...	229	36
Alappattom	886	732	254	99	395	1,135	...	1,776	1,244	63	229	184	...	8	287
Akingal	728	541	52	125	543	766	...	766	1,256	621	168	186	...	43	68
Quilon	365	541	23	130	618	989	...	1,541	1,590	1,034	142	283	...	14	163
Kottarakara	501	648	64	47	442	788	...	2,412	1,590	1,034	182	193	...	11	182
Chavara	654	602	144	95	568	862	...	1,541	1,517	1,205	286	294	...	8	205
Chengannur	1,065	1,017	154	95	988	1,002	...	1,869	1,901	1,205	286	294	...	8	205
Amalaspuzha	748	812	26	274	588	994	...	1,424	1,262	628	163	163	...	159	75
Shertulla	654	582	99	187	638	236	...	1,041	1,069	746	100	124	...	63	125
Vaitan	476	489	73	54	542	684	...	1,660	1,015	1,209	194	194	...	41	74
Ettumanur	632	700	138	54	856	684	...	1,340	1,015	1,209	194	194	...	21	95
Kottayam	687	503	60	88	528	410	...	1,392	1,649	973	165	132	...	91	96
Muvattupuzha	883	653	112	88	532	789	...	1,392	1,649	973	165	132	...	79	106
Alwaye	656	745	73	80	381	757	...	1,638	1,313	949	453	406	...	12	90
Total	18,765	17,185	3,458	3,558	13,983	18,243	32	41,446	40,228	21,874	4,006	6,582	350	2,788	4,623
Nagercoil First Class Bench court	200	359	...	7	...	362	...	208	369	234	44	79	...	7	268
Do. do.	4,443	5,067	...	692	...	4,390	...	4,580	5,106	414	242	436	...	46	133
Quilon	641	633	...	65	...	624	...	382	719	287	59	244	...	6	11
Alleppey	237	249	...	26	...	134	...	281	263	151	24	137	...	4	35
Padmanabhapuram Second Class do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kayankulam	231	307	...	3	...	183	...	233	177	129	27	196	...	8	9
Tiruvalla	18	61	...	4	...	45	...	18	84	27	2	46	...	1	24
Changanacherry	24	151	...	2	...	12	...	24	161	26	8	102	...	6	6
Kottayam	77	107	...	10	...	55	...	77	111	35	...	83	...	...	...
Paravoor	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	42	...	...	3	...	...	...
Total	5,871	7,378	845	436	543	5,900	3	6,083	7,727	1,313	443	5,408	...	76	487
Grand Total	24,817	24,726	1,384	3,994	14,526	24,143	952	48,000	48,346	23,187	4,669	12,138	350	2,864	5,138

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by Criminal Courts during the year 1099 M. E.

Tribunals.		No. of persons and cases.																	Remarks.				
		Number of applications.		Sentences.								Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.					
				Applications rejected.		Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.													
Cases.	Persons.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Cases.	Persons.	13	14	15	16	Cases.	Persons.	17	18	19	
High Court		186	..	..	80	80	25	25	39	39	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	41	The figures entered in column 2 represent the number of appeals for disposal, made up of the arrears, appeals actually filed during the year and those received by transfer or on remand.
Nagercoil		27	..	..	8	8	4	4	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	3	3	
Trivandrum		94	..	..	37	37	1	1	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	35		
Quilon		103	..	..	36	36	7	7	32	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	22		
Alleppey		53	..	..	15	15	7	7	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Kottayam		28	..	..	12	12	3	3	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	2	2	
Parur		11	..	..	4	4	3	3	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total.....		316	..	..	112	112	25	25	101	101	..	..	2	2	14	14	..	..	..	..	62	62	
District Magistrate's Court, Trivandrum		131	..	..	28	28	25	25	42	42	..	..	21	21	4	4	..	..	..	..	11	11	Columns 13 and 14—The figures entered include also cases and persons disposed of by transfer or otherwise.
Additional Do. Padmanabhapuram		290	..	..	87	87	27	27	77	77	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	17	17	
Division 1st class Magistrate's court, Trivandrum		214	..	..	69	69	55	55	44	44	..	..	9	9	7	7	..	..	..	..	30	30	
District Magistrate's court, Quilon		198	..	..	117	117	19	19	33	33	..	..	20	20	9	9	..	..	..	..	14	14	
Division 1st class Magistrate's court Do. Chengannur		173	..	..	37	37	4	4	51	51	..	..	24	24	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. Do. Alleppey		87	..	..	28	28	5	5	30	30	..	..	22	22	..	..	..	..	..	7	7		
District Magistrate's court, Kottayam		128	..	..	40	40	9	9	50	50	..	..	1	1	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Division 1st class Magistrate's court Do. Perumpavur		177	..	..	32	32	7	7	33	33	..	..	21	21	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. Do. Perumpavur		124	..	..	19	19	25	25	10	10	..	..	19	19	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
District Magistrate's court, Devicoolam		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total.....		1,511	..	..	486	486	176	176	430	430	..	..	191	191	53	53	..	..	..	..	175	175	
Grand Total.....		2,013	..	..	678	678	226	226	570	570	1	1	193	193	67	67	..	..	..	..	278	278	

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

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 1099.

DIX XX.

in the District, Munsiffs' and Village Panchayat Courts during the year 1099 M. E.

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APPENDIX

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.	
	Past year 1098.		Present year 1099.		Past year 1098.		Present year 1099.		Past year 1098.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
District Courts.										
Nagercoil	315	286	142	116	457	432	171	291	286	311
Trivandrum	295	324	129	109	424	464	100	148	324	316
Quilon	331	273	169	157	500	430	227	150	278	280
Alleppey	233	329	227	243	460	572	131	156	329	416
Kottayam	292	306	158	101	450	407	144	148	306	310
Parur	149	149	91	74	240	223	91	80	149	143
Total.....	1,615	1,007	916	920	2,531	2,587	664	903	1,067	1,084
Munsiffs' Courts.										
Nagercoil Principal	683	734	2,627	2,787	3,310	3,251	2,572	2,702	738	459
Do. Additional	741	889	2,586	2,793	3,527	3,545	2,438	2,761	889	554
Do. Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Padmanabhapuram Principal	1,018	864	1,685	1,788	2,803	2,652	1,419	1,813	864	789
Do. Additional	998	670	1,742	1,690	2,640	2,360	1,070	1,663	670	697
Do. Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuzhithura	887	552	2,025	1,987	2,942	2,639	2,399	1,910	552	620
Neyyattinkara Principal	655	826	1,464	1,462	2,079	1,833	1,258	1,249	826	604
Do. Additional	549	584	1,416	1,408	1,955	1,807	1,081	1,266	584	521
Do. Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trivandrum Principal	816	720	1,898	1,872	2,690	2,598	1,600	1,672	720	880
Do. Additional	803	680	1,631	1,601	2,364	2,281	1,074	1,713	680	868
Do. Temporary	584	705	1,554	1,573	2,228	2,277	1,577	1,728	705	848
Attingal Principal	793	610	2,053	2,100	2,848	2,719	2,238	2,119	610	600
Do. Additional	740	656	1,988	2,024	2,828	2,685	2,170	2,012	656	670
Do. Temporary	720	567	2,343	2,509	3,063	3,076	2,486	2,477	567	599
Quilon Principal	604	642	2,310	2,409	3,004	3,250	2,192	2,417	642	842
Do. Additional	332	1,166	2,438	2,704	3,770	3,875	2,609	2,425	1,166	1,441
Do. Temporary	424	226	682	709	1,106	1,025	880	807	226	218
Kottarakkara	712	829	1,368	1,535	2,180	2,364	1,351	1,610	829	754
Shencottah	536	679	2,348	2,413	3,121	3,092	2,412	2,346	679	746
Adur	579	636	1,627	1,750	2,206	2,416	1,570	1,721	636	698
Karunagapally	810	824	1,453	1,410	2,268	2,270	1,544	1,366	824	885
Krishnapuram	807	739	2,105	2,107	2,912	2,835	2,162	1,940	739	895
Mavelikara	861	880	1,586	1,573	2,414	2,414	1,742	1,682	880	992
Changanur	623	772	1,591	1,842	2,414	2,414	1,742	1,682	772	632
Alleppey Principal	654	770	1,842	1,874	2,496	2,464	1,726	1,689	770	725
Do. Additional	782	832	2,500	2,119	2,952	2,635	2,130	1,685	832	740
Do. Temporary	149	218	20	15	387	519	281	218	218	212
Vaikam	531	874	2,467	2,443	2,990	3,317	2,124	2,195	874	1,122
Tiruvalla	746	664	2,391	2,246	3,137	3,010	2,173	2,379	664	531
Changanachery	360	503	1,228	1,035	1,588	1,538	1,085	980	503	558
Kottayam	533	743	2,230	2,069	2,793	2,854	1,978	1,853	743	1,001
Kanjirapally	360	489	1,270	1,367	1,630	1,558	1,111	1,261	489	505
Minechil	522	537	1,836	1,502	2,358	2,009	1,621	1,493	537	606
Muvattupuzha	707	1,267	3,074	3,267	4,471	4,474	3,244	3,220	1,267	1,345
Pernampavur	998	787	2,381	2,334	3,120	2,921	2,342	2,190	787	731
Do. Temporary	266	205	15	17	531	422	326	344	205	78
Parur	806	825	1,579	1,391	2,385	2,266	1,560	1,372	825	844
Devicolum	53	72	263	134	316	206	214	175	72	31
Total.....	24,727	23,955	67,006	64,721	91,733	91,676	65,178	65,053	25,955	25,723
Village Panchayat Courts.										
Nagercoil	132	237	1,050	1,311	1,482	1,448	945	1,482	237	66
Colachel	11	27	174	228	185	256	158	235	27	20
Padmanabhapuram	10	6	120	249	130	259	124	310	6	9
Kuzhithura	12	13	90	165	111	178	99	154	13	24
Neyyattinkara	16	44	408	520	424	564	380	610	44	54
Trivandrum	164	132	1,084	1,683	1,848	1,816	1,716	1,730	132	85
Attingal	8	21	804	863	402	401	391	396	21	18
Quilon	34	20	497	531	581	551	511	514	20	37
Shencottah	102	188	406	438	508	621	820	418	188	203
Kayankulam	11	16	207	188	215	204	202	179	16	25
Mavelikara	4	13	121	132	125	145	112	129	13	16
Haripad	16	9	181	230	197	239	188	217	9	22
Alleppey	33	42	759	792	832	750	806	42	42	26
Tiruvalla	13	8	232	182	245	190	237	185	8	5
Changanachery	14	14	304	272	245	237	185	247	14	39
Kottayam	35	43	685	774	720	817	678	43	139	26
Vaikam	16	26	283	381	300	407	381	381	26	26
Alwaye	17	6	94	129	111	135	105	139	6	...
Parur	112	330	405	1,002	517	1,392	187	1,312	330	20
Total.....	760	1,195	8,113	9,563	8,873	10,178	7,678	9,944	1,195	694
Grand Total.....	27,102	28,817	76,035	70,224	1,03,137	1,05,041	74,320	70,600	28,817	28,241

Suits filed during 1099.											Suits disposed of during 1099.											Remark.
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.	Experte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value. Rs.	Average duration.								
														Years.	Months.	Days.						
																	12	13	14	15	16	
5,27,321	84	30	...	...	12	8	1	75	30	13	44	15	159	6,96,818	2	...	20	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.				
1,44,529	89	37	...	...	10	15	2	22	22	13	28	5	97	8,73,244	1	...	2					
6,87,088	83	85	7	...	10	10	8	35	35	33	32	19	63	31,97,941	1	1	7					
13,06,708	146	81	1	...	1	8	3	156	59	38	57	56	56	1,42,518	...	10	20					
7,30,563	82	25	15	...	4	4	2	84	26	39	30	20	60	6,28,870	1	6	28					
3,04,916	54	14	4	...	4	6	...	49	13	12	21	16	46	2,90,102	1	8	18					
42,71,185	542	261	27	41	61	17	523	185	135	221	60	454	54,99,633	1	6	14						
3,94,057	828	4,296	...	3,512	1,230	269	103	...	1,282	747	130	633	7,15,214	...	2	13						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,379	616	197	599	3,47,641	...	3	6						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	72	66	230	1,17,691	...	1	10						
6,59,215	1,189	1,894	30	1,897	1,023	154	39	...	115	423	122	553	2,05,241	...	5	15						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	665	418	89	497	2,21,738	...	2	11						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	62	255	90,795	...	3	4						
1,81,256	801	896	127	1,327	499	45	3	...	932	460	77	441	2,02,795	...	5	3						
2,09,895	1,458	1,192	21	1,805	647	181	23	...	576	287	20	356	1,47,521	...	3	6						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	617	299	16	354	1,28,653	...	2	1						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	57	16	240	1,56,324	...	2	22						
8,01,210	1,037	3,198	107	2,767	1,402	94	49	...	928	167	256	389	2,59,193	...	6	8						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	776	102	13	389	3,16,504	...	4	3						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	791	249	155	566	2,69,735	...	4	21						
4,58,733	1,069	2,742	30	2,709	990	115	41	...	801	452	89	507	2,31,906	...	4	18						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	901	437	150	490	4,86,617	...	4	2						
9,67,598	989	3,521	30	2,005	1,290	194	82	...	1,391	437	150	353	2,29,057	...	3	15						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,351	594	116	353	2,29,057	...	4	12						
2,86,470	704	1,790	9	1,844	663	63	45	...	335	221	30	208	1,11,279	...	3	11						
1,24,709	109	616	14	459	245	46	19	...	326	173	99	434	2,47,543	...	2	21						
2,34,616	634	871	21	922	420	68	15	...	904	173	99	434	1,85,165	...	5	1						
1,85,165	745	1,562	9	1,836	439	30	24	...	873	422	52	374	2,42,297	...	6	...						
2,47,315	489	1,154	38	1,102	459	73	24	...	576	351	71	387	4,17,694	...	5	25						
2,16,397	480	909	3	832	463	90	19	...	910	347	109	563	2,51,176	...	3	21						
6,24,175	571	1,421	12	1,157	697	161	37	...	707	251	111	571	4,15,349	...	5	6						
2,82,221	463	1,003	52	903	517	61	130	...	953	347	109	476	3,24,697	...	4	17						
7,30,987	600	2,632	89	1,713	1,306	261	...	...	979	376	144	397	2,86,666	...	3	8						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,118	239	144	397	2,86,666	...	1	3						
2,21,148	701	1,558	10	1,189	707	123	30	...	26	50	21	241	84,522	...	4	...						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,015	562	43	574	3,04,016	...	4	...						
4,39,829	760	1,594	...	1,282	866	133	68	...	1,345	283	165	586	9,21,539	...	4	8						
4,08,412	666	1,462	12	1,103	708	262	72	...	523	129	75	248	2,10,423	...	4	7						
4,33,879	289	622	2	398	368	60	22	...	1,067	378	44	364	2,05,243	...	4	11						
4,18,347	564	1,358	31	1,296	408	513	74	32	852	191	17	801	1,59,342	...	3	13						
2,43,290	443	886	3	655	313	106	67	...	900	183	46	364	5,63,650	...	4	21						
2,72,896	597	786	75	764	501	129	38	...	1,518	731	97	893	4,63,247	...	3	20						
4,73,693	904	2,144	46	2,041	892	242	98	...	1,089	655	40	508	3,06,045	...	1	8						
4,02,670	816	1,438	...	1,431	483	129	...	...	20	40	10	265	1,20,788	...	6	22						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	577	373	57	365	2,66,213	...	...	18						
3,29,541	126	846	18	626	549	98	15	...	106	36	8	26	66,468	...	2	...						
35,126	1	127	...	68	47	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
90,99,560	18,436	42,218	839	38,664	18,356	3,267	1,186	...	32,161	13,414	337	17,041	1,13,62,699	...	4	20						
50,353	1,220	...	1,220	...	...	...	...	...	881	144	337	170	27,320	...	...	23						
1,006	213	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	93	93	44	16	3,980	...	1	11						
2,919	241	...	241	...	...	...	...	...	145	39	41	21	2,800	...	1	17						
2,456	161	...	161	...	...	...	...	...	88	46	8	13	2,213	...	1	12						
9,852	512	...	512	...	...	...	...	...	342	62	52	53	8,656	...	2	4						
29,460	1,615	...	1,615	...	...	...	...	...	1,257	117	130	106	31,655	...	1	19						
5,834	275	...	275	...	...	...	...	...	245	40	60	48	6,095	...	1	13						
10,692	566	...	566	...	...	...	...	...	318	132	8	58	10,240	...	1	23						
5,949	277	...	277	...	...	...	...	...	259	48	97	17	6,092	...	1	14						
5,381	266	...	266	...	...	...	...	...	100	38	38	12	2,905	...	1	9						
2,346	129	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	77	26	3	12	2,133	...	1	6						
3,477	222	...	222	...	...	...	...	...	129	39	44	72	3,418	...	2	9						
14,946	735	...	735	...	...	...	...	...	504	171	59	13	14,190	...	1	6						
2,547	175	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	150	7	15	13	2,146	...	1	6						
5,250	248	...	248	...	...	...	...	...	128	48	38	23	5,198	...	1	23						
14,300	738	...	738	...	...	...	...	...	492	33	108	45	13,748	...	1	16						
5,690	268	...	268	...	...	...	...	...	176	68	41	106	6,847	...	2	4						
2,002	124	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	46	39	19	32	2,081	...	2	20						
18,153	976	...	976	...	...	...	...	...	808	191	153	169	17,775	...	2	...						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,250	1,361	1,384	1,059	1,68,342	...	1	23						
1,71,513	9,166	...	9,166	...	...	...	...	...	36,540	14,966	4,681	16,584	1,70,30,665	...	4	14						
1,44,35,358	18,978	51,635	866	47,871	18,407	2,304	1,712	185	36,540	14,966	4,681	16,584	1,70,30,665	...	4	14						

APPENDIX XXI.

Civil work—Result of applications for execution of decrees in the District, Munsiffs' and Village Panchayat Courts during the year 1909 N. E.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1909.	Applications brought to the Registrar.		Total.		Disposed of.			Closing balance.		Nature of applications pending disposal at the end of 1909.			Remarks.		
	1908.	1909.		Rs.	Value for 1909	Rs.	1908.	1909.	Rs.	Value for the year 1909.	Rs.	1908.	1909.	Value for the year 1909.	Below 6 months.		Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
District Courts.																		
Nagarcovil	64	50	121,364	213	336	4,43,358	277	386	5,64,722	227	310	3,56,661	50	76	2,08,061	63	12	1
Trivandrum	104	112	2,03,821	370	306	7,58,318	474	418	9,82,139	362	313	5,16,216	112	105	4,45,923	56	21	28
Quilon	62	70	1,76,416	299	319	6,75,317	361	389	8,51,733	291	322	6,76,518	70	67	1,75,215	47	17	3
Alleppey	105	183	10,25,416	488	431	24,68,356	598	614	34,93,772	410	489	24,86,888	183	125	10,06,884	57	15	53
Kottayam	87	107	9,10,342	280	304	6,35,899	367	411	15,46,241	260	318	12,52,224	107	93	2,93,977	67	13	13
Parur	84	65	2,02,907	223	211	5,09,713	307	308	7,12,656	242	287	5,01,288	65	69	2,11,367	41	23	5
Total	506	587	26,40,266	1,873	1,937	34,90,991	2,379	2,524	81,31,257	1,792	1,989	57,89,830	587	535	23,41,427	331	101	103
Nagarcovil Principal	176	185	51,596	3,046	2,390	6,93,975	3,222	3,573	7,45,371	3,037	3,269	6,71,293	185	306	74,278	276	23	7
Do. Additional	157	157	16,345	2,730	2,929	5,95,371	2,857	3,086	6,41,716	2,730	2,887	5,99,453	157	199	42,263	172	22	5
Do. Temporary	355	423	40,366	1,860	2,345	1,67,510	2,215	2,708	2,07,906	1,792	2,593	2,01,018	423	175	6,888	152	20	3
Do. Additional	210	197	23,613	1,313	1,940	1,14,729	1,753	2,137	1,38,372	1,556	1,884	1,17,708	197	263	26,666	220	29	4
Do. Temporary	202	237	51,685	2,396	2,541	2,35,522	2,798	2,775	2,87,217	2,561	2,442	2,33,874	237	336	53,343	275	42	19
Kazhithur	324	184	19,151	1,946	2,000	98,326	2,270	2,184	1,17,477	2,086	1,949	96,393	184	235	21,084	221	13	19
Do. Additional	212	214	19,865	1,759	1,515	1,28,315	1,971	1,759	1,48,180	1,757	1,566	1,23,602	214	193	24,573	180	12	1
Trivandrum Principal	400	393	85,224	3,756	4,526	5,55,013	4,156	4,919	6,40,237	3,763	4,391	6,43,529	393	528	97,708	471	42	1
Do. Additional	342	486	30,551	2,832	3,106	3,48,560	3,191	3,552	3,79,111	2,708	3,102	3,51,820	486	490	34,791	390	70	30
Do. Temporary	314	256	51,129	3,219	3,172	3,86,844	3,563	3,728	4,40,973	3,307	3,404	2,75,109	256	324	65,864	296	22	6
Quilon Principal	223	302	70,382	2,535	2,607	4,97,830	2,758	2,909	5,28,212	2,156	2,585	4,57,547	302	354	70,665	300	22	6
Do. Additional	398	601	32,490	3,558	3,939	3,81,274	4,556	4,510	4,13,764	3,755	4,184	3,81,763	601	356	32,001	327	24	4
Kottarakara	194	365	23,674	3,308	3,327	3,54,894	3,702	4,595	3,78,568	3,331	3,531	3,55,673	365	364	22,895	323	41	3
Shencottah	610	594	42,173	3,315	3,797	5,33,339	3,925	4,391	5,76,112	3,331	3,683	4,69,129	594	708	1,06,983	601	96	11
Adur	70	77	26,091	173	677	1,09,609	519	751	1,35,700	472	627	1,16,180	77	127	19,520	116	9	7
Total	183	229	17,718	1,112	1,456	2,22,120	1,625	1,885	2,39,868	1,396	1,721	1,97,755	229	164	42,113	150	9	5
As the Temporary Munsiff's Courts have no execution work, they are not included in this statement.																		

Munsiffs' Courts.

Karunagapalli	352	409	44,351	4,225	3,772	6,02,719	4,577	4,181	6,48,070	4,168	3,738	5,27,234	409	
Krishnapuram	291	410	1,17,890	3,408	3,240	5,66,555	3,693	3,650	6,84,445	3,289	3,306	5,89,632	410	
Mavelikara	212	234	15,168	2,192	2,392	80,792	2,704	2,626	95,960	2,470	2,403	88,773	234	
Chengannur	201	198	1,27,584	2,540	2,757	3,56,970	2,741	2,955	4,51,584	2,618	2,616	3,19,871	198	
Haripad	271	314	53,042	3,292	3,163	6,99,601	3,563	3,477	7,52,646	3,249	3,175	7,01,532	314	
Alleppey	421	343	1,68,510	3,612	3,606	4,97,319	4,033	3,953	6,55,859	3,656	3,636	5,23,079	348	
Do. Additional	330	198	31,200	2,736	3,058	5,67,739	3,116	3,256	5,58,939	2,918	3,022	3,21,733	198	
Shentalla	475	377	1,05,090	5,184	4,542	8,68,330	5,659	4,019	9,73,920	5,282	4,653	8,73,392	377	
Do. Temporary	307	430	54,413	3,539	5,371	6,88,842	6,096	3,801	7,13,255	5,068	5,003	6,75,467	430	
Tiruvalla	515	486	47,693	3,615	2,532	4,87,972	4,130	4,018	5,35,665	3,644	3,290	4,98,541	486	
Changanacherry	207	252	1,90,799	1,853	1,625	3,96,643	2,060	1,877	5,86,833	1,805	1,699	5,33,496	252	
Kottayam	374	228	37,275	3,760	3,840	3,95,756	4,134	3,848	4,33,031	3,606	3,371	3,98,159	228	
Kanjirapalli	88	168	37,319	1,563	1,541	2,82,537	1,671	1,709	3,20,186	1,433	1,570	2,53,480	168	
Minechil	218	238	2,30,361	2,184	2,014	4,30,967	2,412	2,253	6,61,328	2,174	2,223	4,67,145	238	
Muvattupuzha	675	937	99,885	3,945	3,846	13,61,308	4,620	4,733	14,61,253	3,683	4,112	12,40,829	937	
Perumpavur	251	498	88,141	2,737	2,794	1,23,945	2,988	3,292	2,12,046	2,490	2,805	1,39,827	498	
Do. Temporary	346	316	34,656	2,155	2,850	77,635	3,101	3,196	1,12,291	2,755	2,753	68,536	316	
Devicollam	51	42	15,764	138	173	38,759	189	215	51,523	117	195	47,834	42	
Total...	10,235	11,316	21,34,915	96,182	97,613	13,909,213	1,06,417	1,08,929	1,60,41,928	95,101	97,556	1,37,50,906	11,316	
														271

Munsiffs' Courts.

Nagarcovil	36	57	915	790	983	15,215	826	1,040	16,130	769	905	15,476	57	
Colachel	5	2	44	61	96	1,731	66	98	1,775	64	37	1,769	2	
Padmanabhapuram	...	...	...	70	94	1,423	70	94	1,423	70	94	1,423	...	
Kazhithur	...	...	...	90	68	1,170	90	76	1,289	82	62	1,072	...	
Neyyattinkara	...	...	...	143	248	4,374	156	260	4,748	144	232	3,914	...	
Trivandrum	...	...	...	1,143	1,337	31,763	1,421	1,589	37,905	1,119	1,472	35,734	...	
Attungal	...	...	...	141	226	4,085	161	241	4,245	146	231	3,932	...	
Quilon	...	...	...	248	175	1,268	161	177	1,326	249	175	1,276	...	
Shencottah	...	...	...	216	259	4,899	233	314	5,391	208	274	4,696	...	
Kayankulam	...	...	...	107	67	1,649	108	68	1,675	107	68	1,675	...	
Mavelikara	...	...	...	31	45	670	51	47	700	49	46	677	...	
Haripad	...	...	...	96	117	2,213	97	119	2,249	95	118	2,245	...	
Alleppey	...	...	...	371	518	12,749	394	541	13,492	368	513	12,167	...	
Truvalla	...	...	...	110	85	1,333	110	86	1,360	109	84	1,332	...	
Changanacherry	...	...	...	174	137	2,926	174	139	2,994	172	139	2,994	...	
Kottayam	...	...	...	277	361	6,750	295	395	7,824	261	350	7,419	...	
Vaikam	...	...	...	181	209	2,626	185	213	3,162	181	213	3,162	...	
Alway	...	...	...	54	46	592	62	63	899	45	45	681	...	
Parur	...	...	...	165	586	9,977	174	608	9,415	152	571	8,873	...	
Total...	331	434	11,589	4,493	5,687	1,06,413	4,824	6,121	1,18,002	4,390	5,785	1,10,517	434	
Grand Total	11,072	12,337	1,786,770	102,518	1,08,287	10,506,617	1,13,820	1,17,674	1,60,41,928	1,01,263	1,06,332	1,36,31,283	12,337	
														381

Village Panchayat Courts.

APPENDIX XXII.

Civil work—Number and result of appeals in Civil Suits in the High Court and the District Courts during the year 1099 M. E.

Tribunals.	How disposed of.										Average duration.			Remarks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	Opening balance.	Filed during	Total	Disposed of during	Closing balance.	Value of appeals filed during in Rs.	Decision confirmed					Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.	1099																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
							Decision reversed, amended.	Decision remanded for retrial.	Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.		Months.	Days.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
I	1098	2	1,075	1,546	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,0

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The figures in columns 4 & 5 include also admissions, for remands, for retrial &c.

The figures in columns 12 & 13 represent the value of the only the appeals actually instituted, including retrials, for remands for retrial &c.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Registration of documents in the Travancore State during the year 1099 M. E.

Registration of documents in the Travancore State

Serial Number.	Name of Sub-Registry office.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.									
				Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Other classes.	
		1098	1099	1098	1099	1098	1099	1098	1099	1098	1099	1098	1099
1	Tovala	2,601	2,620	1,261	1,167	572	617	3	7	2	5	763	824
2	Agastisvaram (Principal)	3,224	2,951	1,375	1,250	797	774	7	2	11	11	1,034	914
3	Do. (Additional)	2,809	2,815	1,200	1,096	779	729	1	3	8	5	911	982
4	Nagercoil	4,109	3,836	1,734	1,635	1,019	1,003	4	11	5	10	1,347	1,177
5	Aloor	3,455	3,234	1,744	1,660	695	722	2	20	15	996	1,685	1,855
6	Eraniel	3,894	4,386	2,151	2,354	681	790	1	4	25	28	1,036	1,210
7	Colachel	3,544	3,612	2,198	2,299	403	403	6	1	27	39	910	870
8	Kalkulam (Principal)	3,468	3,812	1,822	1,701	513	526	7	11	45	41	1,081	1,033
9	Do. (Additional)	3,813	3,563	2,591	2,416	315	285	2	11	42	56	863	796
10	Thiruvattar	3,163	3,818	1,940	2,303	166	219	8	14	53	61	696	1,211
11	Vilavancode	4,122	4,144	2,740	2,551	252	267	7	7	81	87	1,062	1,232
12	Arumana	4,018	4,291	2,510	2,636	169	151	1	2	55	53	1,263	1,419
13	Munchira	4,149	4,497	2,547	2,686	282	314	6	6	47	62	1,267	1,429
14	Kollencode	4,916	5,130	2,895	3,027	98	126	1	1	109	109	1,813	1,67
15	Parassala	4,207	4,248	2,722	2,633	80	101	3	2	98	50	1,504	1,432
16	Kunnathukal	3,343	3,229	1,849	1,767	166	107	5	4	94	81	1,289	1,270
17	Amaravila	4,565	4,616	2,528	2,552	165	169	5	6	81	109	1,783	1,750
18	Neyyattinkara (Principal)	3,842	3,911	1,887	2,015	231	236	6	6	87	104	1,631	1,550
19	Do. (Additional)	5,174	4,873	2,764	2,564	310	271	4	8	141	134	1,955	1,896
20	Mammalloor	4,516	4,080	2,289	1,991	309	230	2	6	101	101	1,845	1,752
21	Nemom	5,420	5,685	2,710	2,755	216	274	12	18	57	68	2,355	2,570
22	Trivandrum (Principal)	4,615	4,540	1,991	1,800	507	484	43	35	58	55	2,016	2,166
23	Do. (Additional)	3,699	3,867	1,699	1,738	334	387	16	23	42	34	1,608	1,625
24	Kazakkootam	4,663	5,116	2,414	2,514	387	423	10	11	24	31	1,828	2,177
25	Nedumangad (Principal)	3,118	3,476	1,668	1,786	425	465	11	12	13	9	1,031	1,174
26	Nedumangad (Additional)	2,766	2,901	1,492	1,596	377	328	2	3	13	17	882	957
27	Chirayinkil	3,989	4,161	1,500	1,498	576	582	10	14	49	50	1,854	2,020
28	Attingal	5,449	5,347	2,787	2,587	608	592	5	14	87	85	2,061	2,169
29	Navaikulam	4,441	4,415	2,229	2,088	540	520	9	20	20	15	1,613	1,772
Total.....		1,15,242	1,16,737	61,237	60,705	11,872	12,145	197	253	1,448	1,505	40,428	42,129
1	Chathanoor	3,533	3,561	1,555	1,540	493	441	11	9	35	23	1,449	1,551
2	Kundara	4,821	4,816	2,092	2,215	850	777	14	13	85	59	1,780	1,762
3	Kottarakkara	4,555	4,472	2,203	2,173	850	887	16	25	41	42	1,436	1,347
4	Chadayamangalam	3,275	3,356	1,531	1,554	658	657	12	18	12	10	1,062	1,117
5	Pathanapuram	3,813	3,870	1,673	1,749	915	911	16	11	20	22	1,189	1,171
6	Shencottah	2,495	2,512	1,023	980	877	857	15	9	2	1	578	665
7	Quilon (Principal)	3,145	3,411	1,163	1,248	610	537	25	10	158	177	1,469	1,469
8	Do. (Additional)	2,752	2,798	1,231	1,177	396	406	3	4	22	32	1,110	1,179
9	Kunnattcor	3,803	4,133	2,101	1,991	721	842	11	7	1	5	1,066	1,193
10	Sustankotta	3,029	2,921	1,535	1,549	384	379	2	5	33	23	1,075	969
11	Nuranad	3,271	3,317	1,580	1,881	372	398	12	11	19	11	983	1,016
12	Pattanamattin	4,917	4,831	2,680	2,530	863	858	11	8	2	2	1,361	1,433
13	Karunagapalli	5,093	4,917	2,419	2,352	760	735	11	1	63	61	1,820	1,768
14	Chavara	5,120	5,344	2,330	2,408	547	605	9	9	62	71	2,172	2,251
15	Krishnapuram	5,051	4,541	2,320	2,111	674	664	1	6	13	37	2,013	1,726
16	Kayankulam	4,907	4,150	2,016	1,768	588	518	7	10	92	73	2,134	1,781
17	Kartikapalli	4,961	4,983	2,045	1,985	640	711	9	4	29	20	2,238	2,253
18	Mannar	3,103	3,022	1,440	1,319	387	374	6	7	3	5	1,267	1,317
19	Mavelikara	4,115	4,050	2,026	1,818	477	479	5	10	35	29	1,572	1,644
20	Chengannur	4,511	4,394	2,271	2,234	617	608	18	12	5	2	1,576	1,629
21	Thiruvalla (Principal)	3,514	3,619	1,387	1,616	569	608	14	10	5	2	1,249	1,373
22	Do. (Additional)	2,672	2,662	1,533	1,519	417	355	15	12	1	1	717	775
23	Aranmula	3,834	3,697	1,884	1,821	724	676	15	16	1	1	1,210	1,184
24	Anbalapuzha	2,444	2,526	1,026	1,087	537	507	6	7	3	2	872	923
25	Alleppey	3,391	3,482	1,355	1,417	621	600	22	12	25	12	1,371	1,441
Total.....		96,458	95,510	44,992	44,102	15,635	15,400	286	259	791	722	34,754	34,937
1	Mararikulam	3,346	3,099	1,287	1,235	324	317	5	7	18	11	1,712	1,529
2	Changanachery	4,085	3,966	1,661	1,986	824	827	15	15	2	2	1,283	1,133
3	Shertalla	4,745	4,648	2,233	2,003	446	470	16	14	34	14	2,016	2,117
4	Arnkutty	3,414	3,453	1,521	1,297	219	317	9	5	52	51	1,593	1,780
5	Vaikam	5,135	4,879	2,167	1,917	620	692	12	15	5	7	2,331	2,248
6	Kaduthuruthy	2,969	3,275	1,432	1,491	568	587	4	10	2	6	963	1,181
7	Ettumanur	4,569	4,842	2,435	2,439	827	912	27	13	22	13	1,290	1,456
8	Kottayam (Principal)	3,271	3,399	1,447	1,528	679	673	27	29	6	3	1,112	1,166
9	Do. (Additional)	3,503	3,413	1,562	1,684	762	691	16	27	1	4	1,222	1,007
10	Karimappalli	3,868	4,401	1,943	1,975	704	751	8	11	1	2	1,212	2,065
11	Minachil	4,161	4,005	1,927	1,831	845	798	31	17	3	3	1,358	1,446
12	Bharananganam	2,433	2,452	1,002	918	616	542	19	26	5	5	791	981
13	Muvattupuzha	5,281	5,050	2,127	2,103	1,645	1,658	24	14	4	1	1,471	1,274
14	Koothattukulam	3,901	4,075	1,869	2,002	895	908	20	11	9	19	1,108	1,135
15	Todupuzha	3,751	3,619	1,560	1,525	1,238	1,203	8	10	4	4	941	947
16	Kunnatnad	4,784	5,106	2,034	2,082	1,071	1,223	15	15	4	4	1,656	1,782
17	Aikaranad	3,366	3,452	1,215	1,327	735	741	5	8	2	7	1,379	1,569
18	Ankamali	3,091	3,114	1,447	1,371	641	663	5	7	2	2	998	1,071
19	Alengad	4,020	3,598	1,462	1,219	592	616	7	6	1	2	1,958	1,764
20	Parur (Principal)	2,671	2,675	801	853	329	310	7	8	1	1	1,533	1,503
21	Do. (Additional)	2,920	3,058	1,020	1,101	361	365	3	9	5	5	1,531	1,578
22	Peernade	169	213	21	20	68	149	1	1	1	1	49	44
23	Devicoolam	331	491	31	40	248	400	1	1	1	1	52	49
Total.....		79,817	80,843	34,478	33,918	15,337	15,813	293	281	100	179	29,549	30,602
Grand Total.....		2,91,517	2,98,080	1,40,767	1,38,865	42,844	43,358	776	793	2,899	2,406	1,04,781	1,07,668

uring the year 1099 M. E.

Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents in which registration was refused.		Documents returned unregistered at the request of the parties.		Documents remaining unregistered under stamp reference or pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
1098	1099	1098	1099	1098	1099	1098	1099	1098	1099	
2,600	2,618	11,53,973	12,94,333	1	2	...	...	...	...	
3,224	2,951	16,47,862	16,05,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,899	2,811	9,73,671	10,48,211	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,108	3,833	27,98,608	22,66,799	1	2	...	1	...	...	
3,454	3,284	11,96,033	9,47,965	1	...	...	...	...	...	
3,894	1,385	12,72,119	18,98,441	...	1	...	...	...	...	
3,544	3,611	8,29,431	9,45,353	...	1	...	...	...	...	
3,468	3,311	14,36,612	13,16,525	...	1	...	...	...	...	
3,813	3,560	7,89,925	6,69,897	1	...	...	1	...	...	
3,162	3,808	6,65,930	8,74,896	...	1	...	...	2	2	
4,122	4,143	7,04,617	7,32,969	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,017	4,291	5,49,255	6,16,414	1	...	...	...	...	...	
4,149	4,496	8,11,582	8,71,711	...	1	...	...	1	1	
4,916	5,130	8,58,655	9,47,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,207	4,248	5,73,255	5,58,104	...	1	...	...	...	...	
3,343	3,228	4,12,489	4,07,155	...	2	...	...	...	...	
4,565	4,604	6,16,538	6,54,897	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,842	3,911	6,91,936	8,43,632	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5,174	4,873	11,12,450	12,85,614	...	1	...	...	...	...	
4,546	4,079	6,14,127	6,95,048	...	...	...	...	1	...	
5,420	5,685	14,05,931	12,91,483	2	2	...	...	4	4	
4,612	4,539	31,24,028	31,95,036	...	4	...	2	...	...	
3,704	3,501	16,50,866	17,19,072	...	...	...	1	...	...	
4,664	5,156	12,93,743	15,86,384	...	1	...	...	...	...	
3,148	3,474	5,95,964	7,04,245	...	1	...	...	...	...	
2,766	2,900	4,01,069	4,21,702	...	2	...	...	...	...	
3,088	4,162	15,72,068	17,29,221	1	1	...	...	...	...	
5,448	5,396	12,89,996	13,78,266	1	...	...	...	...	...	
4,441	4,418	12,09,556	11,70,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,15,238	1,16,703	3,26,43,919	3,51,45,590	9	30	...	5	8	7	
3,533	3,563	12,22,341	10,93,726	...	1	...	1	...	...	
4,821	4,824	10,39,436	11,30,111	...	1	...	...	...	...	
4,555	4,471	9,92,642	9,02,423	...	...	...	...	1	1	
3,275	3,356	6,56,381	7,23,155	...	1	...	...	...	...	
3,509	3,869	8,04,359	8,76,406	4	...	...	1	...	...	
2,494	2,511	10,28,663	17,60,083	1	...	...	1	1	2	
3,145	3,441	97,72,134	42,07,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,752	2,796	9,47,117	9,13,835	...	1	...	...	...	...	
3,802	4,187	9,11,914	8,91,526	1	...	...	...	...	...	
3,029	2,925	6,27,245	6,02,991	...	1	...	...	...	...	
3,270	3,316	6,53,769	6,25,977	1	1	1	...	...	...	
4,916	4,830	13,29,221	12,97,138	...	1	...	...	...	...	
5,092	4,916	10,68,686	9,71,861	1	1	...	...	...	...	
5,120	5,343	11,53,515	13,42,720	...	...	1	...	...	...	
5,050	4,544	13,40,274	10,59,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,967	4,150	15,22,648	13,00,221	...	1	...	...	...	...	
4,960	4,983	19,42,178	27,80,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,103	3,022	11,64,536	19,23,365	...	1	...	...	...	...	
4,115	4,049	12,78,861	12,55,950	...	1	...	...	...	...	
4,540	4,394	10,28,089	12,73,447	1	...	1	...	...	...	
3,512	3,689	14,03,032	14,13,067	...	...	1	...	...	2	
2,671	2,622	9,65,919	9,12,355	...	...	2	...	...	...	
3,334	3,695	22,57,109	21,08,055	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,444	2,526	14,95,007	16,20,483	1	2	...	3	1	2	
3,393	3,476	38,74,118	40,48,798	...	...	...	...	...	...	
96,442	95,488	4,01,34,794	3,70,34,242	12	12	6	6	3	7	
3,346	3,099	9,01,278	8,25,473	...	...	...	...	1	1	
4,082	3,961	18,53,454	16,85,913	3	3	...	1	1	4	
4,742	4,644	28,37,816	16,80,682	3	1	...	...	1	1	
3,442	3,452	13,19,663	14,91,965	2	...	...	...	...	...	
5,132	4,873	28,44,204	19,95,889	3	6	...	...	...	...	
2,969	3,275	7,48,595	17,91,813	1	...	...	...	...	...	
4,567	4,837	15,68,049	15,89,323	3	5	...	...	1	1	
3,266	3,397	26,62,283	38,24,189	4	2	...	...	...	...	
3,500	3,410	11,28,794	12,12,126	3	2	...	1	...	...	
3,868	4,800	15,60,496	14,54,860	...	1	1	1	1	...	
4,162	4,095	14,39,127	15,69,596	1	...	1	2	...	...	
2,432	2,450	9,40,461	7,80,131	1	3	1	...	...	...	
5,279	5,047	16,86,812	17,65,995	1	2	...	...	...	...	
3,900	4,073	9,79,652	19,58,114	...	...	...	...	1	...	
3,751	3,639	10,29,209	19,11,073	2	...	...	...	...	...	
4,781	5,107	12,86,022	14,99,426	2	3	...	...	...	...	
3,364	3,449	7,76,321	7,75,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,092	3,114	8,03,690	7,58,804	3	1	...	...	...	...	
4,017	3,597	16,71,972	13,06,440	...	...	...	...	1	1	
2,671	2,675	21,73,322	12,83,444	...	1	...	...	...	2	
2,919	3,057	15,78,232	16,82,944	...	...	1	...	...	...	
168	211	82,508	4,14,894	...	2	...	...	...	...	
331	489	4,44,995	3,16,678	...	...	...	...	...	...	
79,781	80,501	3,25,93,864	3,35,74,790	33	34	4	5	7	10	
2,91,461	2,92,992	10,57,22,577	10,57,54,622	54	76	10	16	18	24	

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement of rainfall in the Travancore State for the year 1099 M. E.

No.	Station.	Chin- gam.	Kanni.	Tulam.	Vrischi- kam.	Dhann.	Maka- ram.	Kun- bam.	Meenam.	Medam.	Edavam.	Mithu- nam.	Kar'a- dakam.	Annual.	Total for 1098.	Average for the past five years (1094-1098.)	Average up to 1099, number of years in bracket.
1	I. Devicolum Division.																
2	Chinnar	Inches. 0.45	Inches. 0.24	Inches. 10.25	Inches. 4.82	Inches. 6.07	Inches. 0.04	Inches. 0.04	Inches. 3.27	Inches. 8.55	Inches. 3.27	Inches. 6.00	Inches. 7.70	Inches. 39.93	Inches. 50.31	Inches. 35.19	Inches. 28.51 (16)
3	Marayur	Inches. 1.38	Inches. 1.20	Inches. 11.12	Inches. 5.54	Inches. 7.35	Inches. 3.65	Inches. 3.65	Inches. 3.25	Inches. 5.02	Inches. 8.55	Inches. 19.70	Inches. 26.05	Inches. 39.93	Inches. 50.31	Inches. 35.19	Inches. 28.51 (16)
4	Munnar	Inches. 13.00	Inches. 6.07	Inches. 12.57	Inches. 1.13	Inches. 1.44	Inches. 2.20	Inches. 2.20	Inches. 5.02	Inches. 5.02	Inches. 26.15	Inches. 42.02	Inches. 57.15	Inches. 37.99	Inches. 31.76	Inches. 57.71	Inches. 53.64 (9)
5	Devicolum	Inches. 8.75	Inches. 6.55	Inches. 12.58	Inches. 0.14	Inches. 1.74	Inches. 4.91	Inches. 4.91	Inches. 4.32	Inches. 2.45	Inches. 2.45	Inches. 37.50	Inches. 75.26	Inches. 197.28	Inches. 211.95	Inches. 160.61	Inches. 157.45 (11)
6	Santanpara	Inches. 3.55	Inches. 3.75	Inches. 9.08	Inches. 2.44	Inches. 4.41	Inches. 4.75	Inches. 4.75	Inches. 1.30	Inches. 1.30	Inches. 11.67	Inches. 17.25	Inches. 37.40	Inches. 108.75	Inches. 138.72	Inches. 118.11	Inches. 111.47 (20)
7	Kumili	Inches. 1.50	Inches. 3.86	Inches. 11.78	Inches. 0.70	Inches. 7.10	Inches. 1.55	Inches. 1.55	Inches. 1.30	Inches. 1.30	Inches. 11.67	Inches. 17.25	Inches. 37.40	Inches. 108.75	Inches. 138.72	Inches. 118.11	Inches. 111.47 (20)
8	Peermade cutcherry	Inches. 22.11	Inches. 12.76	Inches. 12.19	Inches. 0.55	Inches. 2.05	Inches. 4.99	Inches. 4.99	Inches. 1.65	Inches. 1.65	Inches. 33.55	Inches. 57.69	Inches. 86.97	Inches. 233.48	Inches. 101.48	Inches. 79.24	Inches. 74.65 (16)
9	D. Residency	Inches. 29.45	Inches. 13.35	Inches. 17.85	Inches. 0.80	Inches. 2.05	Inches. 5.65	Inches. 5.65	Inches. 1.70	Inches. 1.70	Inches. 39.50	Inches. 61.80	Inches. 104.70	Inches. 276.50	Inches. 225.11	Inches. 175.56	Inches. 196.47 (16)
10	Kanjirapalli	Inches. 10.95	Inches. 9.25	Inches. 17.55	Inches. 0.80	Inches. 1.30	Inches. 11.15	Inches. 2.30	Inches. 4.25	Inches. 4.25	Inches. 36.55	Inches. 29.70	Inches. 61.70	Inches. 185.55	Inches. 179.95	Inches. 221.25	Inches. 207.69 (16)
11	II. Kottayam Division.																
12	Malayattar	Inches. 15.82	Inches. 8.15	Inches. 12.00	Inches. 2.72	Inches. 1.04	Inches. 3.69	Inches. 3.69	Inches. 8.04	Inches. 8.04	Inches. 47.73	Inches. 40.01	Inches. 62.84	Inches. 163.20	Inches. 176.53	Inches. 154.13	Inches. 154.13 (20)
13	Farur	Inches. 18.98	Inches. 7.06	Inches. 11.31	Inches. 0.75	Inches. 0.75	Inches. 3.89	Inches. 3.89	Inches. 5.32	Inches. 5.32	Inches. 32.12	Inches. 36.37	Inches. 61.69	Inches. 163.20	Inches. 176.53	Inches. 154.13	Inches. 154.13 (20)
14	Alwaye	Inches. 13.40	Inches. 5.54	Inches. 9.39	Inches. 0.63	Inches. 0.63	Inches. 2.74	Inches. 2.74	Inches. 4.93	Inches. 4.93	Inches. 35.10	Inches. 32.12	Inches. 61.69	Inches. 163.20	Inches. 176.53	Inches. 154.13	Inches. 154.13 (20)
15	Perumpavur	Inches. 19.64	Inches. 8.29	Inches. 23.51	Inches. 1.66	Inches. 1.66	Inches. 5.86	Inches. 5.86	Inches. 6.16	Inches. 6.16	Inches. 46.93	Inches. 32.12	Inches. 61.69	Inches. 163.20	Inches. 176.53	Inches. 154.13	Inches. 154.13 (20)
16	Muvattupuzha	Inches. 14.22	Inches. 7.49	Inches. 22.51	Inches. 0.35	Inches. 0.35	Inches. 8.26	Inches. 8.26	Inches. 4.93	Inches. 4.93	Inches. 46.93	Inches. 32.12	Inches. 61.69	Inches. 163.20	Inches. 176.53	Inches. 154.13	Inches. 154.13 (20)
17	Karikode	Inches. 13.70	Inches. 9.62	Inches. 11.28	Inches. 0.08	Inches. 0.08	Inches. 7.15	Inches. 7.15	Inches. 4.55	Inches. 4.55	Inches. 32.60	Inches. 31.10	Inches. 66.45	Inches. 166.45	Inches. 172.49	Inches. 139.23	Inches. 139.23 (39)
18	Arukutti	Inches. 10.63	Inches. 6.90	Inches. 29.95	Inches. 1.81	Inches. 1.81	Inches. 11.90	Inches. 11.90	Inches. 11.95	Inches. 11.95	Inches. 48.60	Inches. 39.45	Inches. 68.70	Inches. 168.70	Inches. 160.36	Inches. 138.11	Inches. 138.11 (39)
19	Vaikam	Inches. 14.55	Inches. 6.90	Inches. 29.95	Inches. 1.81	Inches. 1.81	Inches. 11.90	Inches. 11.90	Inches. 11.95	Inches. 11.95	Inches. 48.60	Inches. 39.45	Inches. 68.70	Inches. 168.70	Inches. 160.36	Inches. 138.11	Inches. 138.11 (39)
20	Shertalla	Inches. 16.38	Inches. 10.33	Inches. 15.66	Inches. 0.32	Inches. 0.32	Inches. 7.72	Inches. 7.72	Inches. 3.43	Inches. 3.43	Inches. 37.52	Inches. 28.89	Inches. 54.43	Inches. 149.88	Inches. 139.34	Inches. 125.67	Inches. 125.67 (40)
21	Kottayam Cutcherry	Inches. 14.53	Inches. 9.06	Inches. 10.03	Inches. 1.15	Inches. 2.60	Inches. 4.70	Inches. 4.70	Inches. 3.05	Inches. 3.05	Inches. 30.85	Inches. 32.45	Inches. 51.60	Inches. 172.11	Inches. 161.09	Inches. 143.52	Inches. 143.52 (39)
22	Do. Engineer's Office	Inches. 13.25	Inches. 9.60	Inches. 10.35	Inches. 2.75	Inches. 2.80	Inches. 6.10	Inches. 6.10	Inches. 5.15	Inches. 5.15	Inches. 29.85	Inches. 31.20	Inches. 50.25	Inches. 162.15	Inches. 144.80	Inches. 130.67	Inches. 130.67 (39)
23	Changanacherry	Inches. 18.65	Inches. 8.14	Inches. 15.22	Inches. 2.49	Inches. 2.20	Inches. 7.44	Inches. 7.44	Inches. 7.03	Inches. 7.03	Inches. 30.28	Inches. 29.85	Inches. 42.83	Inches. 160.46	Inches. 144.74	Inches. 125.74	Inches. 125.74 (32)
24	III. Quilon Division.																
25	Alleppey Excise Office	Inches. 12.43	Inches. 11.37	Inches. 13.51	Inches. 3.80	Inches. 2.62	Inches. 5.00	Inches. 5.00	Inches. 3.55	Inches. 3.55	Inches. 21.45	Inches. 26.75	Inches. 35.92	Inches. 140.60	Inches. 111.91	Inches. 121.46	Inches. 116.28 (51)
26	Do. P. W. D. Office	Inches. 12.25	Inches. 9.33	Inches. 13.90	Inches. 3.43	Inches. 0.40	Inches. 5.32	Inches. 5.32	Inches. 5.39	Inches. 5.39	Inches. 28.45	Inches. 32.58	Inches. 33.35	Inches. 146.87	Inches. 118.98	Inches. 126.19	Inches. 126.19 (11)
27	Ambalapuzha	Inches. 10.41	Inches. 7.61	Inches. 13.25	Inches. 0.67	Inches. 0.67	Inches. 10.70	Inches. 10.70	Inches. 6.95	Inches. 6.95	Inches. 36.15	Inches. 32.94	Inches. 21.07	Inches. 124.13	Inches. 127.55	Inches. 123.08	Inches. 103.39 (30)
28	Tiruvalla	Inches. 12.36	Inches. 6.24	Inches. 13.07	Inches. 0.31	Inches. 0.31	Inches. 8.97	Inches. 8.97	Inches. 2.42	Inches. 2.42	Inches. 27.12	Inches. 41.29	Inches. 37.63	Inches. 135.66	Inches. 131.57	Inches. 102.01	Inches. 104.83 (41)
29	Gbangnur	Inches. 14.62	Inches. 6.51	Inches. 13.07	Inches. 0.82	Inches. 0.82	Inches. 10.51	Inches. 10.51	Inches. 4.25	Inches. 4.25	Inches. 21.17	Inches. 28.28	Inches. 44.48	Inches. 163.96	Inches. 148.49	Inches. 138.66	Inches. 127.63 (20)
30	Haripad	Inches. 10.10	Inches. 9.32	Inches. 13.31	Inches. 2.82	Inches. 3.02	Inches. 9.28	Inches. 9.28	Inches. 11.93	Inches. 11.93	Inches. 24.93	Inches. 33.37	Inches. 141.31	Inches. 175.23	Inches. 171.03	Inches. 152.78	Inches. 136.31 (20)
31	Pattanamitta	Inches. 13.47	Inches. 7.63	Inches. 14.47	Inches. 2.72	Inches. 2.72	Inches. 8.93	Inches. 8.93	Inches. 6.54	Inches. 6.54	Inches. 22.44	Inches. 23.85	Inches. 39.93	Inches. 142.87	Inches. 146.77	Inches. 128.40	Inches. 103.90 (39)
32	Mavelikkara	Inches. 10.26	Inches. 3.67	Inches. 7.45	Inches. 0.85	Inches. 0.85	Inches. 10.51	Inches. 10.51	Inches. 4.25	Inches. 4.25	Inches. 21.17	Inches. 28.28	Inches. 44.48	Inches. 163.96	Inches. 148.49	Inches. 138.66	Inches. 127.63 (20)
33	Koni	Inches. 14.01	Inches. 5.57	Inches. 17.05	Inches. 0.14	Inches. 0.14	Inches. 6.93	Inches. 6.93	Inches. 6.54	Inches. 6.54	Inches. 22.44	Inches. 23.85	Inches. 39.93	Inches. 142.87	Inches. 146.77	Inches. 128.40	Inches. 103.90 (39)
34	Kayankulam	Inches. 11.18	Inches. 6.16	Inches. 18.06	Inches. 0.29	Inches. 0.29	Inches. 4.35	Inches. 4.35	Inches. 6.50	Inches. 6.50	Inches. 28.04	Inches. 24.69	Inches. 39.20	Inches. 139.88	Inches. 131.02	Inches. 105.46	Inches. 87.47 (39)
35	Adur	Inches. 8.64	Inches. 6.27	Inches. 16.69	Inches. 0.05	Inches. 0.05	Inches. 6.32	Inches. 6.32	Inches. 5.75	Inches. 5.75	Inches. 25.49	Inches. 21.69	Inches. 37.81	Inches. 139.89	Inches. 110.74	Inches. 100.41	Inches. 114.11 (40)
36	Punalur	Inches. 12.23	Inches. 7.57	Inches. 16.69	Inches. 0.29	Inches. 0.29	Inches. 4.35	Inches. 4.35	Inches. 6.50	Inches. 6.50	Inches. 28.04	Inches. 24.69	Inches. 39.20	Inches. 139.88	Inches. 131.02	Inches. 105.46	Inches. 87.47 (39)
37	Kottarakara	Inches. 8.64	Inches. 6.27	Inches. 16.69	Inches. 0.05	Inches. 0.05	Inches. 6.32	Inches. 6.32	Inches. 5.75	Inches. 5.75	Inches. 25.49	Inches. 21.69	Inches. 37.81	Inches. 139.89	Inches. 110.74	Inches. 100.41	Inches. 114.11 (40)
38	Asikudi	Inches. 9.05	Inches. 15.10	Inches. 2.05	Inches. 8.14	Inches. 9.43	Inches. 6.01	Inches. 6.01	Inches. 2.11	Inches. 2.11	Inches. 18.92	Inches. 26.25	Inches. 47.04	Inches. 149.91	Inches. 133.83	Inches. 110.27	Inches. 39.68 (11)
39	Attankavu	Inches. 5.73	Inches. 9.09	Inches. 18.40	Inches. 3.30	Inches. 13.06	Inches. 7.02	Inches. 7.02	Inches. 1.70	Inches. 1.70	Inches. 7.77	Inches. 11.90	Inches. 55.12	Inches. 88.90	Inches. 69.48	Inches. 100.45	Inches. 101.50 (19)
40	Shencotta P. W. D. Office	Inches. 0.53	Inches. 1.45	Inches. 17.03	Inches. 3.45	Inches. 14.41	Inches. 7.12	Inches. 7.12	Inches. 1.57	Inches. 1.57	Inches. 5.88	Inches. 11.90	Inches. 55.12	Inches. 88.90	Inches. 69.48	Inches. 100.45	Inches. 101.50 (19)
41	Do. Cutcherry	Inches. 0.32	Inches. 2.96	Inches. 15.08	Inches. 3.45	Inches. 14.41	Inches. 7.12	Inches. 7.12	Inches. 1.57	Inches. 1.57	Inches. 5.88	Inches. 11.90	Inches. 55.12	Inches. 88.90	Inches. 69.48	Inches. 100.45	Inches. 101.50 (19)

Statement of Rainfall in the Travancore State for the year 1099 M. E.—(concluded)

No.	Stations.	Chin- gom.	Kuni.	Tulam.	Vrischi- kam.	Dhann.	Maka- ram.	Kun- bam.	Meenam.	Medam.	Edavam.	Mithu- nam.	Kar'a- dakam.	Annual.	Total for 1098.	Average for the past five years 1094-1098.	Average up to 1099, No. of years in brackets.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
III. Quilon Division. (Contd.)																	
19	Quilon Engineer's Office	8.8	5.32	10.61	0.21	2.41	...	...	3.74	4.54	25.28	19.21	31.90	112.26	112.15	108.38	91.16 (51)
20	Do. Cutcherry	16.64	8.60	12.63	1.34	2.93	0.14	...	3.95	7.33	28.07	38.37	59.88	180.17	123.24	106.08	86.51 (19)
21	Paravur	11.79	13.62	10.33	...	2.70	...	...	6.10	5.80	18.07	20.48	35.02	113.91	84.20	78.35	82.80 (17)
IV. Trivandrum Division.																	
1	Attungal	7.34	4.16	7.85	2.05	1.34	0.25	0.80	4.99	5.85	22.89	17.08	27.12	99.32	88.53	79.30	70.32 (39)
2	Nedumangad	6.46	2.67	13.80	0.75	4.18	0.25	0.90	5.52	8.34	18.45	20.70	25.45	106.70	102.92	89.78	89.78 (39)
3	Trivandrum	9.01	4.03	15.11	1.03	5.33	...	1.74	6.21	5.93	18.55	13.96	21.11	106.70	81.56	76.02	66.50 (36)
4	Pangode	7.21	4.18	16.26	0.74	0.88	0.30	0.06	5.75	3.98	18.98	12.90	26.07	90.35	76.21	70.03	60.50 (39)
5	Neyyattinkara	4.67	4.91	15.77	1.69	4.19	2.63	0.86	4.87	2.48	14.43	11.77	20.41	88.73	66.51	60.30	58.76 (19)
6	Parassala	5.55	8.06	11.14	3.11	5.37	0.85	0.10	4.46	5.10	18.94	13.60	21.47	99.73	112.56	90.86	88.45 (11)
7	Pechippara	3.20	6.10	25.57	1.65	4.20	0.25	0.30	3.35	4.65	14.00	9.55	12.60	77.05	75.65	58.61	58.43 (11)
8	P. P. Channel, 16th mile	3.78	6.10	25.57	2.23	4.20	0.32	0.21	5.82	6.68	15.83	15.82	16.32	116.73	95.97	92.09	88.97 (11)
9	Kaliyal	4.81	5.18	13.32	1.28	5.15	2.00	0.18	8.57	6.64	15.83	16.86	16.32	94.94	99.96	91.69	87.15 (11)
10	Kulasekharan	5.70	7.20	10.50	3.30	4.60	0.70	0.05	8.45	6.95	14.5	16.10	19.80	97.70	96.60	82.38	85.46 (11)
11	Pultan Dam	4.75	6.25	11.25	3.40	5.20	0.95	0.05	6.90	4.75	13.70	13.50	18.90	91.80	92.95	79.25	80.05 (11)
12	Shorlakod	4.00	2.45	14.76	1.89	3.82	1.25	0.15	5.77	4.55	14.41	14.20	17.35	84.45	71.60	73.92	75.17 (11)
13	Tiruvattar	4.40	3.85	15.80	3.95	5.75	0.15	0.90	3.60	4.25	15.84	14.00	18.40	91.90	100.53	83.91 (20)	
14	Tadacrankonam	1.25	2.39	12.92	0.50	5.31	0.70	0.70	5.12	6.50	11.77	9.83	13.90	79.02	77.04	73.20 (11)	
15	Seetappal	3.93	3.71	18.36	2.30	3.80	0.70	0.30	6.60	5.05	14.45	13.00	17.67	79.10	65.34	55.66 (11)	
16	Kozhappur	4.45	1.47	13.90	2.40	4.27	0.47	0.65	6.00	5.87	11.05	8.92	17.13	85.97	73.89	69.18 (38)	
17	Mekod	3.51	2.26	19.05	0.98	5.20	0.04	0.23	4.96	3.69	10.91	9.45	14.19	73.44	73.24	69.18 (38)	
18	Kallanund	1.56	2.09	14.51	2.20	7.29	0.08	0.23	2.83	2.51	9.43	6.40	7.67	61.86	49.02	48.00	48.00 (35)
19	Bharanbuli	0.25	1.26	18.88	1.03	2.21	1.44	2.57	4.61	3.43	14.48	9.71	15.37	77.55	71.50	71.49	67.31 (11)
20	Aracuboly	4.35	2.87	24.14	2.15	3.02	0.20	0.60	1.46	2.93	12.52	8.13	17.43	80.38	70.76	54.65	48.00 (35)
21	Thunkala	5.67	2.40	13.26	1.41	3.94	0.46	0.55	1.46	3.48	13.18	8.13	19.69	74.81	58.94	41.19	42.98 (51)
22	Chanchel Salt factory	5.79	2.57	14.67	1.59	3.43	0.35	0.68	2.56	2.35	10.61	7.55	12.33	80.38	49.00	67.68	56.98 (51)
23	Do. Cutcherry	2.19	7.40	12.42	1.55	3.88	0.10	0.46	1.78	2.92	10.61	7.55	12.33	80.38	49.00	67.68	56.98 (51)
24	Nagerool	1.95	2.10	14.76	0.90	3.85	1.15	...	2.45	3.10	13.15	6.45	10.10	55.84	55.84	45.35	45.35 (18)
25	Edalattudi	1.45	1.50	14.76	0.60	2.87	0.35	...	2.07	2.40	13.15	7.72	12.33	58.32	47.02	41.17	40.86 (39)
26	Sanurpuram	3.12	1.70	12.47	1.91	4.32	0.50	0.62	1.54	2.38	12.12	7.72	16.48	63.11	44.22	35.17	36.50 (36)
27	Rajakumangalam	0.71	11.63	12.47	1.52	3.45	0.20	...	4.24	2.36	7.26	5.30	8.71	46.95	46.95	46.95	46.95 (16)
28	Tamaraculam Old Salt factory	1.05	0.97	9.85	1.90	5.04	0.30	...	4.35	2.35	7.60	5.30	10.10	46.95	46.95	46.95	46.95 (16)
29	Do.	0.85	0.97	14.10	...	...	...	...	4.00	1.70	5.71	5.43	9.15	49.86	49.86	49.86	49.86 (11)
30	Kottaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Kottaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XXV.

Prices at staple road grains.

PRICES PER PARA IN KANNADAKAM 1098 AND NARRADAKAM 1099.

Taluk.	Paddy.		Rice.		Green gram.		Big peas.		Gram.		Bengal gram.		Black peas.		Dhall.		Wheat.		Ragi.		Cholam.		Millet.		Gingel y.	
	1098	1099	1098	1099	1098	1099	1098	1099	1098	1099	1098	1099	1098	1099	1098	1099	1098	1099	1098	1099	1098	1099	1098	1099	1098	1099
	Rs.	chs.	Rs.	chs.	Rs.	chs.	Rs.	chs.	Rs.	chs.	Rs.	chs.	Rs.	chs.	Rs.	chs.	Rs.	chs.	Rs.	chs.	Rs.	chs.	Rs.	chs.	Rs.	chs.
Thovala	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8
Arastivaram	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8
Kalkum	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8
Vilavankod	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8
Neyyattunkara	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8
Trivandrum	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8
Nedumunrad	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8
Chirayinkil	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8
Quilon	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8
Karunagapalli	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8
Karthigapalli	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8
Kunnathur	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8
Kottarakara	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8
Ambalapuzha	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8
Mavelikara	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8
Tiruvella	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8
Pathanamthitta	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8
Pathanamthitta	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8
Shencottah	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8
Kottayam	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8
Changanacherry	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8
Shertala	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8
Yoonce	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8
Minachi	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8
Muvattupuzha	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8
Kunnathnad	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8
Todupuzha	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8
Parur	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8
Devicoola	1 10 1	1 3 8	2 16 10	2 16 13	3 13 1	3 13 1	2 11 15	2 11 15	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8	1 20 8

* Per sack of 48 padies

APPENDIX XXVI.

Agricultural Stock during the year 1099 M. E.

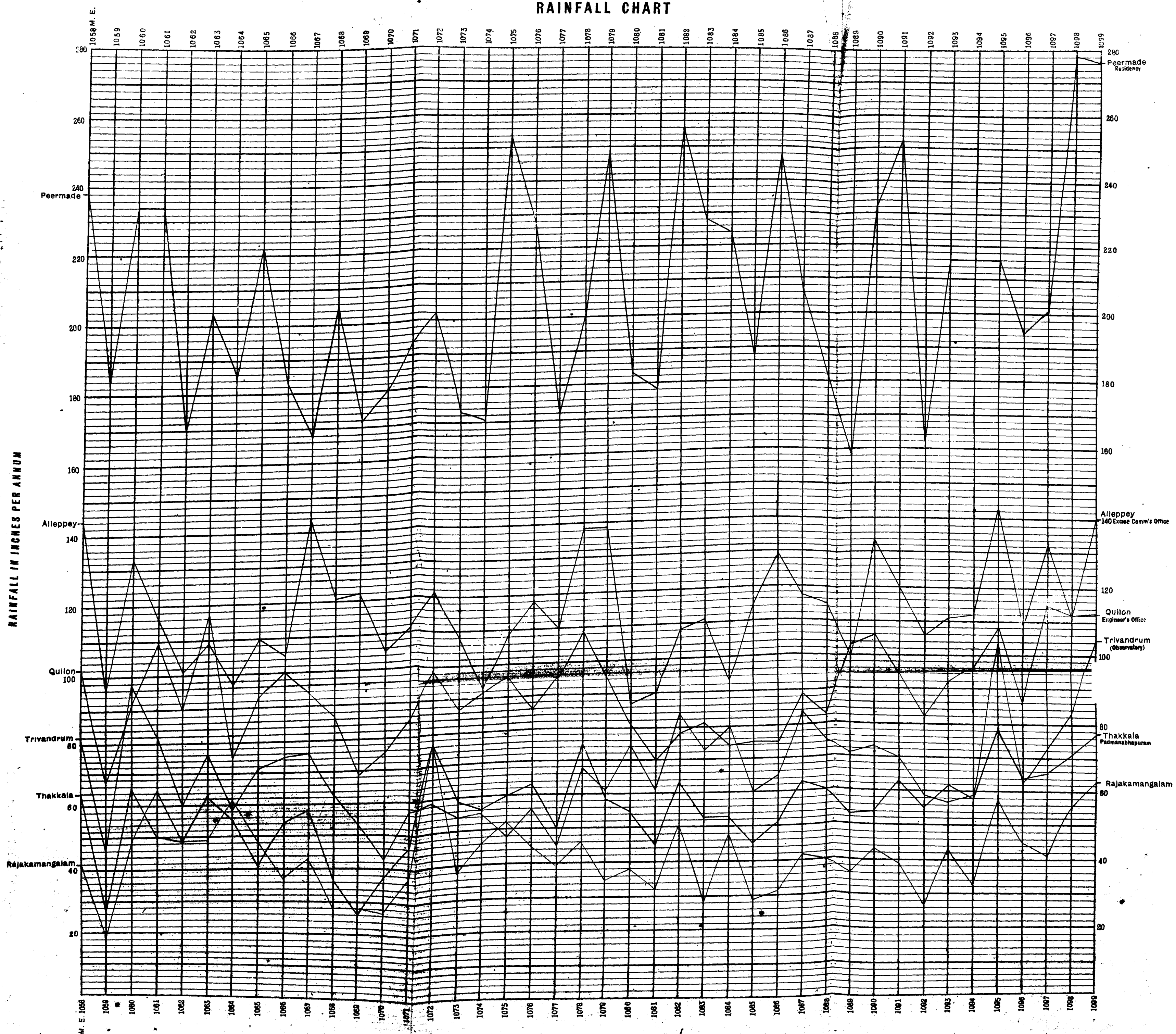
Division.	Horses and Cattle.										Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.			
			Male.	Female.											
Trivandrum	89,474	80,174	34,992	15,303	488	287	...	2,171	69,563	59,375	...	4,133	5,170		
Quilon	2,13,689	1,34,641	18,508	14,048	265	121	3	560	86,188	78,856	1	1,351	7,225		
Kottayam	1,19,036	1,34,051	25,714	14,503	81	33	11	8	33,358	72,626	...	373	3,489		
Devicoolam	5,071	11,592	832	1,141	154	71	15	180	1,791	899	...	31	564		
Total	4,27,270	3,60,458	80,056	44,995	988	512	29	2,919	1,90,900	2,11,756	1	5,888	16,448		

APPENDIX XXVII.

*Abstract Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works for the year 1099 M. E.
(1923-1924) 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 ...	22,330	5,343	27,673
2	Salt ...	13,495	...	13,495
4	Excise ...	8,592	1,271	9,863
5	Customs ...	10,599	444	11,043
6	Forests ...	...	...	...
8	Registration ...	604	58	662
11	Palace ...	9,487	4,191	13,678
13	Royal Stables ...	10,196	...	10,196
15	General Administration ...	11,227	3,680	14,907
16	Administration of Justice ...	9,098	622	9,720
17	Jails ...	...	2,463	2,463
18	Police ...	9,963	2,000	11,963
20	Education ...	1,36,209	8,655	1,44,864
21	Agriculture & Fisheries ...	9,790	512	10,302
22	Industries ...	14,487	...	14,487
23	Medical and Sanitary ...	45,581	11,839	57,420
26	Mint ...	7,290	...	7,290
27	Stationery and Printing ...	4	...	4
XXVII	Anchel ...	6,154	85	6,239
28	Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments...	2,880	3,510	6,390
29	P. W. Proper. ...			
	i. P. W. D. Buildings ...	22,547	33,727	56,274
	ii. Travellers' Bungalows ...	4,627	15,859	20,486
	iii. Satroms ...	3,510	1,095	4,605
	iv. Miscellaneous Buildings ..	26,651	20,499	47,150

RAINFALL CHART



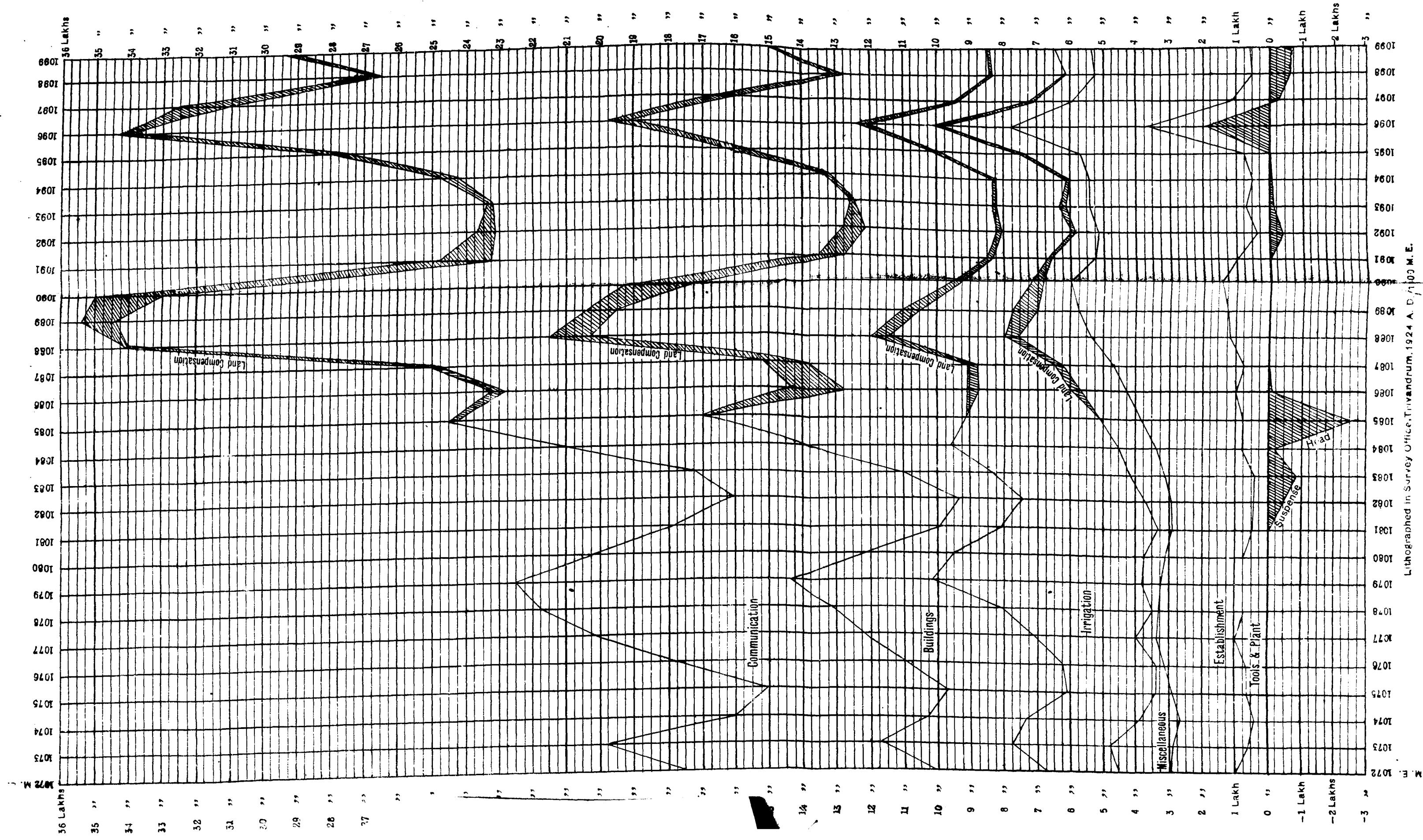


DIAGRAM Showing PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE

N. B.

- Expenditure on the different heads of accounts is represented on this diagram by the breadth of the space between adjacent lines.
- The difference between the total above & below zero (axis) represents the expenditure as per departmental accounts.
- The portion of the diagram below zero (minus) represents the net credit to stock.
- Portions hatched represents the amount spent on Land Compensation under each head.

APPENDIX XXVII.

Abstract Statement showing expenditure on Public Works for the year 1099 M. E.
(1923—1924) by Service and departmental heads.— (contd.)

Budget Item No.	Service and Major Heads.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
36	Military	4,016	8,404	12,420
	Political Works	6,921	4,887	11,808
	Total	3,96,258	1,29,144	5,25,402
	(ii) Communications.			
	v. Roads	4,95,959	6,27,735	11,23,744
	vi. Traces	569	12,607	13,176
	vii. Ferries	3,053	33,855	36,908
	viii. Bridges and culverts	1,28,885	595	1,29,430
	ix. Navigation canals	45,517	65,469	1,10,986
	x. Miscellaneous	7,347	...	7,347
	Total	6,81,330	7,40,261	14,21,591
	(iii) Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
19	Ports	24,745	5,248	29,993
23	Medical and Sanitary	18,437	158	18,595
29	P. W. Proper	703	32,793	33,496
	xi. Lighting	3,905	3,074	6,979
	xii. Water supply	4,747	1,962	6,709
	xiii. Drainage and Sewerage	16,413	...	16,413
	Miscellaneous			
	Total	58,950	43,235	1,12,185

APPENDIX XXVIII.
Vital Statistics of the Transcore State for the year 1099 (Rural Areas).

Vital Statistics of the Travancore State for the year 1099 (Rural Areas).

Serial Number.	Registration Circles (Talukus).	Population as per Census of 1921.				Births.				Deaths.				Infantile mortality.												
		1929		1928		1929		1928		1929		1928		1929		1928										
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate.	Male.	Female.	Total.										
																	Birth rate of 1929.	Birth rate of 1928.	Decrease.	Increase.	Death rate of 1929.	Death rate of 1928.	Decrease.	Increase.		
36,496	1. Tovola	462	483	945	503	496	999	..	54	25-89	27-37	364	306	669	355	346	701	32	18-33	19-20	60	53	113	119-57		
1,059	2. Kakulastwarum	1,055	1,053	2,114	940	863	1,803	311	..	20-35	17-36	681	602	1,283	355	326	681	26	12-35	12-60	113	74	192	90-82		
1,55,431	3. Akakulam	1,302	1,086	2,388	940	1,884	404	404	..	14-74	12-14	862	710	1,572	802	642	1,447	125	10-13	9-33	122	96	218	46-15		
1,089	4. Vilavancode	1,089	1,062	2,151	952	824	1,776	375	..	14-94	12-33	732	634	1,366	657	531	1,188	178	9-48	8-25	98	101	199	62-51		
1,43,949	5. Neyyattinkara	1,556	1,490	3,046	1,384	1,306	2,690	356	..	14-53	12-84	1,027	823	1,850	1,138	815	1,953	108	8-93	8-32	91	101	199	64-01		
2,09,496	6. Trivandrum	1,955	1,907	3,862	914	821	1,735	327	..	20-08	16-89	559	486	1,045	588	475	1,063	..	10-17	10-35	77	18	245	66-02		
1,02,682	7. Neyyattinkara	1,033	1,161	2,220	1,049	1,020	2,069	151	..	19-80	18-45	783	660	1,443	801	671	1,472	..	10-63	10-39	94	88	182	64-38		
1,42,111	8. Nedumangad	1,380	1,423	2,803	1,202	1,303	2,505	103	..	10-19	18-19	820	737	1,557	872	731	1,606	..	10-68	10-63	782	687	1,469	83-32		
1,46,094	9. Chirayinkeelam	8,862	8,767	17,629	8,102	7,667	15,769	860	..	17-45	15-61	5,828	4,957	10,785	5,899	4,840	10,739	46	20-78	14-03	59	41	100	70-37		
10,09,819	10. Trivandrum	700	721	1,421	635	619	1,254	167	..	13-06	11-53	475	412	887	445	397	842	..	8-15	8-42	59	41	100	70-37		
1,08,753	11. Kattankulam	616	596	1,212	567	500	1,067	145	..	18-47	14-15	398	337	735	356	312	668	..	13	20-86	21-25	106	71	180	192-30	
33,570,10	12. Pattanamparam	497	439	936	470	455	925	11	..	28-01	27-68	390	337	727	325	355	680	48	7-59	7-31	53	32	85	45-60		
33,409,11	13. Shencottah	919	934	1,853	916	888	1,803	61	..	10-87	10-52	788	535	1,323	703	544	1,247	..	8-91	8-04	34	32	66	51-32		
1,71,376,15	14. Quilon	587	699	1,286	553	528	1,081	205	..	13-75	11-56	476	357	833	422	330	752	81	9-73	8-22	53	31	87	35-72		
93,463,13	15. Kunnathur	1,219	1,216	2,435	1,149	1,184	2,324	111	..	16-35	15-60	745	705	1,450	673	552	1,225	225	..	8-69	8-69	61	38	99	53-19	
1,48,886,14	16. Karunagapally	959	902	1,861	893	802	1,695	168	..	17-03	15-51	502	448	950	497	453	950	..	10-86	9-91	68	66	134	59-31		
1,09,221,15	17. Kartikudy	1,150	1,069	2,259	1,075	1,048	2,123	136	..	17-03	16-01	759	682	1,441	698	620	1,318	123	..	10-86	9-91	68	66	134	59-31	
1,32,580,16	18. Navelikkur	834	823	1,657	760	746	1,506	151	..	15-93	14-48	709	548	1,257	621	497	1,118	139	..	12-08	10-74	73	41	74	45-65	
1,04,002,17	19. Pattanamuttu	1,217	1,207	2,424	1,067	1,067	2,134	117	..	16-21	15-40	1,417	1,102	2,519	1,323	1,091	2,416	103	..	9-61	9-22	120	118	277	65-25	
2,61,862,18	20. Tiruvella	1,239	1,177	2,416	1,104	1,069	2,173	194	..	17-31	15-92	959	739	1,698	810	666	1,476	222	..	12-17	10-57	58	47	105	43-16	
1,39,516,19	21. Ambalapuzha	1,057	1,053	2,152	981	972	1,953	155	..	15-08	14-41	768	621	1,389	682	526	1,208	843	..	10-01	9-40	747	586	1,333	61-73	
1,37,638	22. Quilon Division	1,057	1,053	2,152	981	972	1,953	155	..	15-08	14-41	768	621	1,389	682	526	1,208	843	..	10-01	9-40	747	586	1,333	61-73	
1,61,481,20	23. Shertalla	1,057	1,053	2,152	981	972	1,953	155	..	15-08	14-41	768	621	1,389	682	526	1,208	843	..	10-01	9-40	747	586	1,333	61-73	
1,08,419,21	24. Valcom	1,057	1,053	2,152	981	972	1,953	155	..	15-08	14-41	768	621	1,389	682	526	1,208	843	..	10-01	9-40	747	586	1,333	61-73	
1,55,101,22	25. Kottayam	1,251	1,224	2,475	1,190	1,128	2,318	57	..	15-95	15-38	1,022	835	1,857	941	820	1,761	96	..	11-93	11-35	92	80	172	69-19	
1,37,685,23	26. Changanacherry	1,129	1,114	2,243	1,067	1,067	2,134	117	..	16-29	16-61	899	727	1,626	843	669	1,512	148	..	10-87	10-39	48	45	93	41-46	
1,60,193,24	27. Muvattupuzha	1,074	1,063	2,137	1,052	1,052	2,104	50	..	19-21	18-17	877	727	1,604	986	827	1,811	62	..	207	10-01	11-30	62	54	116	42-06
1,37,489,25	28. Muvattupuzha	1,074	1,063	2,137	1,052	1,052	2,104	50	..	19-21	18-17	877	727	1,604	986	827	1,811	62	..	207	10-01	11-30	62	54	116	42-06
57,285,26	29. Muvattupuzha	576	562	1,138	536	544	1,080	52	..	19-76	18-85	426	376	802	388	344	728	74	..	14-00	12-70	19	26	45	39-75	
1,77,686,27	30. Kunnathur	1,381	1,277	2,658	1,249	1,249	2,498	64	..	14-96	14-57	1,112	806	1,918	1,032	828	1,860	126	..	14-00	12-70	19	26	45	39-75	
1,42,500,28	31. Parur	1,259	1,209	2,468	1,128	1,076	2,204	52	..	17-31	15-46	806	638	1,444	828	690	1,518	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,23,892	32. Kottayam Divn.	1,085	1,053	2,138	981	972	1,953	155	..	15-08	14-41	768	621	1,389	682	526	1,208	843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24,026,29	33. Permade	1,311	1,296	2,607	1,353	1,353	2,706	50	..	10-82	10-02	819	113	932	1,82	83	267	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32,885,30	34. Devicollam	645	609	1,254	589	612	1,201	53	..	38-12	36-51	557	511	1,068	449	389	838	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56,921	35. Devicollam Divn.	776	738	1,514	724	735	1,459	55	..	26-59	25-63	769	624	1,393	631	474	1,105	288	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Rural Areas		31,390	30,873	62,263	29,947	28,792	58,739	3,324	..	16-91	15-95	22,359	18,596	40,955	21,675	18,151	39,826	1,129	..	11-12	10-81	2,532	1,936	4,468	67-10	
36,81,200																										

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Vital Statistics of the Travancore State for the year 1099 (Urban Areas).

Population as per census of 1921.	Serial No.	Municipal Towns.	Births.				Increase.	Decrease.	Birth rate of 1099.	Birth rate of 1098.	Deaths.				Increase.	Decrease.	Death rate of 1099.	Death rate of 1098.	Infantile mortality.		Ratio of infantile mortality per mille of registered births.	Remarks.		
			1099.		1098.						1099.		1098.						Male.	Female.			Total.	
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.					Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.										Total.
34,406	1	Nagercoil	686	609	1,295	569	490	1,059	236	37.63	30.77	399	334	733	316	325	641	92	21.30	18.63	69	71	140,108-10	
7,967	2	Colachel	161	152	313	196	171	367	5	39.28	46.05	104	73	177	111	96	207	17	22.21	25.98	32	14	46,146-96	
9,156	3	Padmanabhapuram.	198	126	324	173	146	319	5	35.38	34.84	81	59	140	69	84	153	17	18.56	16.71	22	24	46,141-97	
3,160	4	Kuzhithura	51	44	95	40	47	87	8	30.05	27.53	26	14	40	31	27	59	19	12.65	18.67	1	1	10-52	
8,033	5	Neyyattinkara	89	72	161	72	69	141	20	20.04	17.55	39	41	80	63	48	106	5	26.95	13.19	5	8	13,80-74	
72,784	6	Trivandrum	1,198	1,072	2,270	1,176	1,086	2,262	8	31.18	31.07	609	604	1,213	688	574	1,242	29	16.66	17.06	99	90	129,83-26	
11,048	7	Attungal	141	125	266	145	129	274	16	24.07	24.80	112	92	204	100	83	183	21	19.46	16.56	19	17	36,135-33	
11,241	8	Shencottah	151	144	301	198	159	357	56	26.77	31.75	178	146	324	143	131	294	30	23.82	26.15	35	24	59,196-01	
25,135	9	Quilon	593	578	1,171	539	546	1,085	86	46.58	43.48	209	202	411	218	222	440	29	16.35	17.50	28	33	61,52-09	
9,172	10	Kayenculam	156	137	293	141	129	270	23	31.94	29.43	94	76	170	53	55	108	62	14.48	16.09	18	19	37,128-47	
3,039	11	Haripad	130	138	268	161	136	297	9	33.10	34.14	67	59	126	76	64	140	19	17.11	18.67	11	10	21,71-42	
12,209	12	Naveltikara	156	138	294	200	177	377	7	23.73	24.31	92	63	155	84	68	152	3	12.90	12.65	15	8	23,80-70	
12,010	13	Tiruvella	153	132	285	140	152	292	17	22.73	31.20	268	255	523	281	281	526	3	15.30	16.39	43	45	58,119-67	
32,074	14	Alleppey	387	342	729	306	495	1,001	17	28.77	30.28	94	80	174	93	90	183	9	15.45	16.25	30	16	46,141-97	
11,259	15	Vaikom	171	153	324	180	161	341	17	28.77	30.28	137	127	264	131	126	257	7	14.01	13.65	18	19	37,68-01	
18,838	16	Kottayam	267	277	544	312	267	579	35	28.88	30.74	262	230	492	240	171	411	81	25.96	21.68	33	43	76,102-28	
13,953	17	Changanacherry	378	365	743	342	295	637	106	39.19	33.60	362	230	492	240	171	411	81	13.88	13.14	7	8	15,87-71	
6,772	18	Alwaye	86	85	171	93	86	179	8	23.25	26.43	50	44	94	47	42	89	5	13.88	13.14	7	8	15,87-71	
11,949	19	Parur	154	144	298	173	142	315	17	24.93	26.36	82	79	161	109	85	194	11	13.47	16.23	12	11	23,77-18	
3,24,862		Total of Urban Areas	5,332	4,833	10,165	5,356	4,863	10,239	74	31.29	31.51	3,023	2,697	5,720	2,931	2,682	5,613	107	17.60	17.27	521	476	997,98-08	
36,81,200		Total of Rural Areas	31,390	30,873	62,263	29,947	28,792	58,739	16-01	15-95	22,359	18,586	40,955	21,675	18,151	39,826	1,129	11-12	10-81	2,242	1,936	4,178	67-10	
40,06,062		Grand Total	36,722	35,706	72,428	35,303	33,675	68,978	8,450	18-07	17-21	25,382	21,293	46,675	24,606	20,833	45,439	1,236	11-65	11-34	2,763	2,412	5,175	71-45

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APPENDIX XXIX.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipal Councils during 1099 M. E.

Serial No.	Names of Municipalities.	Opening balance on the 1st Chingam 1099.	Receipts during 1099.			Total, including opening balance.	Expenditure during the year.	Closing balance.
			Allotment by Government.	License fees, etc.	Total.			
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Nagercoil	27,904	2,845	44,360	47,205	75,109	51,586	23,523
2	Colachel	1,255	500	3,125	3,625	4,880	3,875	1,005
3	Padmanabhapuram	914	500	5,883	6,383	7,297	6,471	826
4	Kuzhithura	586	...	7,836	7,836	8,422	6,241	2,181
5	Neyyattinkara	832	200	2,633	2,833	3,665	2,874	791
6	Trivandrum	36,221	20,000	81,413	1,01,413	1,37,634	86,806	50,828
7	Attingal	2,878	...	5,615	5,615	8,493	6,744	1,749
8	Quilon	18,346	...	30,492	30,492	48,838	24,673	24,165
9	Shencotta	3,754	...	8,527	8,527	12,281	8,918	3,363
10	Kayenculam	9,912	...	9,941	9,941	19,853	7,323	12,530
11	Mavelikara	582	500	2,647	3,147	3,729	3,007	722
12	Haripad	371	500	2,805	3,305	3,676	3,167	509
13	Alleppey	12,098	7,383	27,563	34,946	47,044	33,916	13,128
14	Tiruvalla	1,114	625	4,167	4,792	5,906	4,154	1,752
15	Changanacherry	6,295	...	10,250	10,250	16,545	9,088	7,457
16	Kottayam	14,857	...	16,242	16,242	31,099	21,324	9,775
17	Vaikom	2,000	200	6,266	6,466	8,466	5,601	2,865
18	Alwaye	22,185	...	10,753	10,753	32,938	20,610	12,328
19	Parur	5,211	...	14,367	14,367	19,578	19,201	377
	Total	1,67,315	33,253	2,94,885	3,28,138	4,95,453	3,25,579	1,69,874

APPENDIX XXX.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Travancore State during the year 1099 M. E.

Serial Number.	Name of Institution	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.					Average daily attendance in and out.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Dis- charged	Abscon- ded.	Died.	Re- maining under treat- ment.			
1	General.									
2	General Hospital ...	36,711	3,541	3,104	187	145	165	385.24		
3	Ophthalmic Hospital ...	5,876	919	931	12	1	35	122.25		
4	Hospital for Chronic Diseases ...	8,340	411	117	205	40	49	113.56		
5	Women and Children's Hospital ...	27,165	3,502	3,372	58	76	86	291.10		
6	Fort Hospital & C. D. Shed ...	20,647	181	165	...	...	...	243.90		
7	District Hospital, Alleppey ...	39,831	1,515	1,290	36	131	58	500.80		
8	Do. do. Alwaye ...	18,120	370	328	1	27	11	123.51		
9	Do. do. Arunni ...	7,999	113	101	...	...	...	49.11		
10	Do. do. Changanachery ...	23,923	720	594	...	...	...	190.72		
11	Do. do. Chiriyinkil ...	17,781	437	401	40	40	46	169.95		
12	Do. do. Kanjirappilly ...	21,104	312	273	7	9	20	155.16		
13	Do. do. Kottayam ...	27,451	647	433	9	25	5	202.72		
14	Do. do. Kozhanchery ...	18,479	318	283	55	33	26	159.06		
15	Do. do. Lalam & ni weekly Dispensary, Poonjar ...	36,944	362	311	21	23	7	201.06		
16	Do. do. Mavelikara ...	31,270	791	673	2	68	48	207.45		
17	Do. do. Muvattapuzha ...	20,296	278	253	4	18	3	112.91		
18	Do. do. Nedumangad ...	9,066	241	227	6	3	8	70.15		
19	Do. do. Nagercoil ...	20,444	318	325	13	10	...	135.49		
20	Do. do. Neyyattinkara ...	14,717	457	425	6	18	8	92.43		
21	Do. do. Padmanabhapuram ...	14,373	340	297	25	11	7	82.68		
22	Do. do. Parassala ...	16,348	213	180	14	4	6	87.00		
23	Do. do. Parur ...	21,093	577	422	72	37	46	258.09		
24	Do. do. Quilon ...	33,636	1,343	1,188	91	103	24	251.23		
25	Do. do. Shencottah ...	10,192	103	94	...	...	...	62.40		
26	Do. do. Shertallay ...	21,092	260	255	1	14	17	144.67		
27	Do. do. Tiruvalla ...	31,231	380	331	9	25	15	235.18		
28	Do. do. Vaikom ...	13,907	296	253	11	26	6	147.38		
29	Victoria Hospital, Quilon ...	21,913	1,541	1,475	6	23	37	212.21		
30	Palace Dispensary, Trivandrum ...	3,664	...	...	...	...	...	17.85		
31	Sreepadam Dispensary, Do. ...	512	...	...	...	...	...	9.80		
32	Vadakkottaram Dispensary, Do. ...	1,696	...	...	...	...	...	14.87		
33	District Dispensary, Adur ...	10,231	15	15	...	...	...	47.54		
34	Do. do. Ambalapuzha ...	12,156	18	17	...	...	...	91.03		
35	Do. do. Arunna ...	18,317	82	82	...	...	...	82.78		
36	Do. do. Bhutapandi ...	7,450	...	...	...	...	...	50.13		
37	Do. do. Chengannur ...	13,413	23	20	...	...	...	96.31		
38	Do. do. Colachel ...	9,840	66	64	...	...	...	51.02		
39	Do. do. Devicollam ...	2,022	89	83	...	...	...	12.45		
40	Do. do. Ettumanur ...	15,729	19	17	...	...	...	102.19		
41	Do. do. Haripad ...	15,860	34	32	...	...	...	160.76		
42	Do. do. Karanagapalli ...	10,723	...	...	...	...	...	81.20		
43	Do. do. Kayankulam ...	18,574	108	99	...	...	...	162.41		
44	Do. do. Kothamangalam ...	35,484	59	50	...	...	...	113.68		
45	Do. do. Kottarakara ...	9,567	17	15	...	...	...	56.31		
46	Do. do. Kulasekharan ...	19,979	228	223	...	...	...	86.18		
47	Do. do. Kottaram and Evening Dispensary, Cape Comorin ...	9,634	3	3	...	...	...	54.83		
48	Do. do. Kuthankulam ...	17,002	120	119	...	...	...	89.12		
49	Do. do. Mailapalli ...	10,042	12	10	...	...	...	58.03		
50	Do. do. Marayur ...	1,595	...	...	...	...	...	8.93		
51	Do. do. Mendakayam ...	14,335	10	10	...	...	...	62.62		
52	Do. do. Padmananthitta ...	3,264	2	2	...	...	...	82.60		
53	Do. do. Permade ...	3,103	49	39	...	...	...	17.70		
54	Do. do. Perumpavur ...	19,657	79	74	...	...	...	102.81		
55	Do. do. Punalur ...	13,087	38	37	...	...	...	60.10		
56	Do. do. Tedupuzha ...	25,094	93	82	...	...	...	133.94		
57	Do. do. Uthambanahola and bi-weekly Dispensary, Santhanpara ...	2,337	...	...	...	...	...	6.40		
58	Do. do. Kumarakam ...	12,645	39	38	...	...	...	94.10		
59	Do. do. Koni ...	8,274	8	8	...	...	...	41.40		
60	Do. do. Thakattucherry ...	18,652	24	23	...	...	...	78.33		
	Do. do. Chavara ...	11,868	...	...	...	...	...	58.15		
	Total.....	9,64,290	21,813	19,253	896	990	734	7,056.77		
1	Special Institutions.									
2	Hospital for Mental Diseases	...	92	78	...	...	...	5.91		
3	Hospital for Lepers	...	188	153	...	11	3	9.05		
	Special Dispensaries	4,609	...	...	...	29	6	197.38		
	Total.....	4,609	290	231	...	...	...	...		
1	Jails.									
2	Central Prison Hospital, Trivandrum ...	307	66	47	...	40	0	211.44		
3	District Jail, Quilon ...	39	...	...	...	11	2	11.84		
4	Do. do. Alleppey ...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5	Do. do. Nagercoil ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Do. do. Parur ...	53	...	53	...	...	...	...		
	Total.....	355	113	100	...	11	2	43		
1	Grant-in-aid Hospitals and Dispensaries.									
2	Grant-in-aid Hospital, Neyyar ...	9,162	1,446	1,333	...	50	83	121.26		
3	Do. do. Martandam ...	12,723	687	565	...	9	13	72.08		
4	Do. do. Ponandi ...	11,702	...	...	...	...	...	40.00		
5	Do. do. Bonani ...	12,611	97	85	...	7	5	30.18		
6	Do. do. Arnakal ...	14,963	134	47	...	31	53	44.56		
7	Do. do. Kalthurthy ...	7,289	60	57	...	...	...	45.28		
8	Do. do. Munnar ...	7,565	...	...	...	...	...	55.99		
9	Do. do. Yellapatti ...	4,579	7	6	...	...	...	50.41		
10	Do. do. Sothupara ...	3,799	...	...	...	...	...	42.51		
11	Do. do. Ashambo ...	4,752	...	...	...	...	...	15.08		
12	Do. do. Catherine Booth Hospital, Vadasery ...	3,601	936	888	...	18	30	79.78		
13	Salvation Army Branch Hospital, Aramboly ...	1,467	92	92	...	...	...	13.26		
14	Rama Row Dispensary, Nedungolam ...	11,334	182	171	...	7	4	45.44		
	St. Joseph's Hospital, Magamney ...	10,828	115	115	...	...	...	64.00		
	Mission Leper Asylum, Neyyar ...	...	81	21	...	9	31	53.37		
	Do. do. Alleppey ...	...	55	14	...	4	37	34.91		
	Total.....	1,16,196	8,792	8,304	...	142	256	827.97		
	Grand Total	10,81,678	25,968	22,978	896	1,183	1,001	8,104.55		

APPENDIX XXXI.

Number of Educational Institutions and their strength in 1098 and 1099 M. E.

Number of Institutions.		Institutions.	Number of pupils on rolls at the end of Karkadakam.	
1098.	1099.		1098.	1099.
(a) DEPARTMENTAL.				
2	3	Arts and Science Colleges	969	1,324
1	1	Training College	76	10
1	1	Sanskrit College	48	5
20	20	English High Schools for Boys	12,306	12,610
1	1	Do. Do. Girls	537	570
16	16	Do. Middle. Boys	2,390	2,300
5	5	Do. Do. Girls	896	810
158	157	Vernacular High and Middle Schools for Boys	52,136	57,444
62	64	Do. Do. Do. for Girls	16,039	17,222
653	644	Do. Primary Do. for Boys	1,03,263	108,922
172	161	Do. Do. Girls	20,294	19,771
11	11	Training Schools	240	180
...	...	Technical Schools	...	...
3	3	Other Special Schools	429	419
		Total...	2,09,623	2,21,754
1,105	1,087	(b) AIDED.		
2	1	Arts Colleges	390	207
10	9	English High Schools for Boys	5,155	4,147
8	10	Do. Do. Girls	2,266	2,408
13	19	Do. Middle Boys	1,233	1,638
6	6	Do. Do. Girls	646	662
39	42	Vernacular High and Middle Schools for Boys	8,795	10,039
25	27	Do. Do. Girls	6,561	7,165
1,718	1,770	Do. Primary Boys	1,53,816	1,62,041
115	127	Do. Do. Girls	12,913	14,664
5	5	Training Schools	81	86
10	12	Technical Schools	600	847
4	7	Other Special Schools	346	561
		Total...	1,92,802	2,04,464
1,955	2,035	(c) UNAIDED.		
2	3	Arts Colleges	497	690
14	18	English High Schools for Boys	6,280	8,065
...	...	Do. Do. Girls	...	...
83	81	Do. Middle Boys	9,569	9,652
4	3	Do. Do. Girls	234	181
2	1	Vernacular High and Middle Schools for Boys	60	81
1	1	Do. Do. Girls	31	32
124	192	Do. Primary Boys	7,574	9,141
2	5	Do. Do. Girls	254	411
...	...	Training Schools	...	...
1	...	Technical Schools	194	...
1	...	Other Special Schools	25	...
		Total...	24,718	28,241
Total. 234		Grand Total.....	4,27,149	4,54,461
Grand Total. 3,294				

APPENDIX

Statement showing the variation in the number of pupils

Taluk.	Departmental Schools.		Aided Schools.		Unaided Schools.		Total.		Population according to the census of 1921.	School going population taken as 15 per cent.
	Strength in 1928.	Difference in 1929.	Strength in 1928.	Difference in 1929.	Strength in 1928.	Difference in 1929.	Strength in 1928.	Difference in 1929.		
Tovala	2,380	-51	1,618	33	31	-9	4,039	-27	36,496	5,474
Agastisvaram	5,313	147	9,647	588	827	-122	15,787	563	1,38,257	20,738
Kalkulam	6,510	168	7,738	694	718	-323	14,961	333	1,72,263	25,859
Vilavankod	6,100	337	7,617	611	421	-228	14,138	720	1,47,109	22,066
Neyyattinkara	13,646	967	15,319	800	1,093	342	30,058	2,109	2,17,529	32,629
Trivandrum	13,384	938	11,946	-103	966	358	26,296	1,093	1,75,466	26,320
Nedumangad	4,608	585	2,607	376	608	790	7,823	1,761	1,12,111	16,817
Chirayinkil	7,628	532	7,939	973	1,473	-155	17,040	1,346	1,57,142	23,571
Kottarakara	5,096	271	4,023	544	336	-172	9,455	643	1,08,753	16,313
Pattanamparam	2,690	281	1,828	102	218	133	4,736	516	73,570	11,036
Shencottah	2,141	-60	299	414	159	-115	2,599	239	44,650	6,698
Quilon	10,751	552	3,673	486	1,317	883	21,741	1,951	1,96,511	29,477
Kunnattur	5,661	175	2,527	299	117	65	8,305	332	93,463	14,019
Karunagapalli	10,330	1,084	5,640	322	954	-195	16,924	1,411	1,58,958	23,708
Kartikapalli	6,729	51	5,041	183	640	557	12,410	791	1,17,320	17,688
Mavelikara	8,597	-115	8,723	737	583	306	18,503	928	1,44,789	21,718
Pattanamattita	5,372	425	6,043	325	617	39	12,032	789	1,04,602	15,600
Tiruvalla	19,098	1,084	20,742	390	5,054	282	44,894	1,756	2,73,872	41,080
Ambalapuzha	8,191	366	8,851	383	953	1,051	17,995	1,799	1,71,590	25,738
Shertalla	8,318	571	5,520	365	930	-568	14,768	368	1,61,481	24,222
Vaikam	7,125	626	4,298	457	314	-137	11,737	946	1,19,678	17,951
Kottayam	8,890	844	14,108	954	2,311	-261	25,309	1,567	1,73,934	26,090
Changanachery	10,193	995	9,234	180	1,254	647	20,681	1,422	1,56,640	23,496
Minachil	7,142	693	8,734	811	1,127	-308	17,003	1,196	1,60,133	24,028
Muvattupuzha	6,796	363	1,977	25	176	13	8,949	399	1,37,459	20,623
Todupuzha	1,956	-4	1,287	101	181	-98	3,454	1	57,285	8,593
Kunnathod	6,612	410	5,281	103	426	153	12,319	666	1,84,132	27,664
Parur	7,728	-17	4,146	577	596	444	12,460	804	1,54,458	23,168
Peermade	198	-5	135	4	...	159	333	150	24,026	3,603
Devicolum	100	12	206	32	28	-3	394	-23	32,895	4,934
Total	2,99,623	12,129	1,92,602	11,662	24,718	3,531	4,27,143	27,322	40,06,062	6,00,901

XXXII.

under instruction in each taluk during the year 1929 M. E.

Total strength in 1929.	Percentage of strength to school-going population in 1928.	Percentage of strength to school-going population in 1929.	Difference.	Strength of unrecognised schools in 1929.	Total strength in recognised and unrecognised schools in 1929.	Percentage of strength to school-going population, 15 per cent in 1928.	Percentage in 1929.	Difference.
4,012	73.78	73.23	-0.49	180	4,192	78.89	76.58	-2.22
16,350	70.12	78.84	2.72	940	17,290	82.88	83.37	0.49
15,494	67.90	69.96	2.06	960	16,454	61.17	63.68	2.51
14,858	64.07	67.33	3.26	160	15,018	65.17	68.06	2.89
32,167	92.12	96.58	4.46	673	32,840	91.66	100.65	8.99
27,359	99.90	104.06	4.16	1,300	28,659	103.69	109.00	5.31
9,574	46.51	56.93	10.42	205	9,779	48.49	58.15	9.75
18,380	72.29	77.98	5.69	97	18,477	73.67	78.39	4.72
10,098	57.95	61.90	3.95	1,703	11,801	65.80	72.34	6.54
5,252	42.91	47.59	4.68	582	5,834	47.10	52.86	5.76
2,838	38.80	42.37	3.56	186	3,024	46.49	45.15	-1.34
23,692	73.75	89.37	15.62	1,492	25,185	80.20	85.44	5.24
8,837	59.24	63.34	4.10	340	9,177	62.45	65.46	3.01
18,335	71.38	77.33	5.95	1,524	19,859	78.48	83.76	5.28
13,201	70.16	74.63	4.47	911	14,112	75.94	79.78	3.84
19,431	85.19	89.47	4.28	1,326	20,757	93.28	95.58	2.30
12,821	77.12	82.19	5.07	608	13,429	82.09	86.08	3.99
49,650	109.28	113.55	4.28	1,773	51,423	114.02	117.87	3.85
19,785	69.89	76.87	6.98	1,058	20,843	70.02	80.98	10.96
15,136	60.06	62.49	2.43	748	15,884	68.28	69.58	-1.29
12,683	65.38	70.85	5.47	132	12,815	68.36	71.39	3.03
28,876	97.00	103.01	6.01	623	29,499	99.89	105.10	5.21
22,503	58.01	95.77	37.76	798	23,301	92.83	99.17	6.34
18,199	70.76	75.74	4.98	252	18,451	71.76	76.79	5.03
9,318	43.39	45.33	1.94	313	9,631	46.59	47.14	0.55
3,453	40.19	47.18	7.00	288	3,741	44.83	48.07	3.24
12,985	44.53	46.94	2.41	313	13,298	47.13	48.07	0.94
13,264	63.78	67.23	3.45	157	13,421	67.03	67.93	0.90
483	9.24	13.41	4.17	25	508	9.79	14.10	4.31
371	7.98	7.52	-0.46	76	447	7.98	9.08	1.10
4,54,465	71.08	75.63	4.55	19,813	4,74,278	75.42	78.93	3.51

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of pupils under instruction in classes I to

Taluk.	Departmental Schools.		Aided Schools.		Unaided Schools.		Total.		Population according to the Census of 1921.
	Strength in 1998.	Difference in 1999.	Strength in 1998.	Difference in 1999.	Strength in 1998.	Difference in 1999.	Strength in 1998.	Difference in 1999.	
Tovala	2,116	-55	1,562	14	31	-9	3,709	-50	36,496
Agastisvarani	3,929	41	7,603	356	144	-29	11,676	-368	1,38,257
Kalkulam	5,040	-15	7,306	398	409	-190	12,755	193	1,72,263
Vilavankod	4,848	166	7,457	617	278	-227	12,583	556	1,47,109
Neyyattinkara	11,060	619	14,835	842	349	174	26,244	1,635	2,17,529
Trivandrum	7,916	180	10,074	112	277	99	18,267	391	1,75,466
Nedumangad	4,209	384	2,592	365	608	790	7,409	1,539	1,12,111
Chirayinkil	6,087	342	7,870	939	914	-436	14,871	845	1,57,142
Kottarakara	3,745	287	3,931	533	336	-191	8,012	629	1,08,753
Pattanamparam	2,541	281	1,828	-11	99	252	4,468	522	73,570
Shencottah	1,585	11	299	414	159	-115	2,043	310	44,650
Quilon	8,991	533	8,576		35	494	17,602	1,321	1,96,511
Kunnattur	4,602	170	2,450	281	117	61	7,169	519	93,463
Karunagapalli	7,935	858	5,561	515	269	-178	13,765	1,195	1,58,058
Kartikapalli	5,412	121	5,041	183	145	458	10,598	662	1,17,920
Mavelikara	6,695	-73	8,601	657	195	317	15,491	901	1,44,789
Pattanamittai	4,549	444	5,997	310	378	67	10,924	821	1,04,002
Tiruvalla	15,274	794	19,855	423	678	301	35,807	1,518	2,73,872
Ambalapuzha	6,841	252	7,208	331	65	269	14,114	852	1,71,590
Sheitalla	7,053	503	4,247	1,231	930	-786	12,230	948	1,61,481
Vaikam	5,779	531	4,154	438	273	-147	10,206	822	1,19,678
Kottayam	7,457	659	12,658	691	314	21	20,429	1,371	1,73,934
Changanachery	9,027	864	8,126	638	26	140	17,179	1,642	1,56,640
Minachil	6,779	572	8,016	644	278	-194	15,073	1,022	1,60,193
Muvattupuzha	5,950	174	1,916	-103	18	171	7,884	242	1,37,489
Todupuzha	1,747	-3	1,140	95	181	-98	3,068	-6	57,285
Kunnatnad	6,066	403	4,467	194	225	199	10,758	796	1,84,432
Parur	6,301	-26	3,973	149	69	356	10,273	479	1,54,468
Peermade	198	-5	135	-4	..	159	333	150	24,026
Devicollam	100	12	266	-32	28	-3	394	-23	32,895
Total	1,69,832	9,024	1,77,674	11,514	7,828	1,732	3,55,334	22,270	40,06,062

XXXII A.

IV of Vernacular Schools in each taluk during the year 1999 M. E.

School-going Population taken as 15 per cent.	Total strength in 1999.	Percentage of school-going population in 1998.	Percentage of school-going population in 1999.	Difference.	Strength of unrecognised schools in 1999.	Total of recognised and unrecognised schools in 1999.	Percentage of strength to school-going population, 15 percent in 1998.	Percentage in 1999.	Difference.
5,474	3,659	67.76	66.84	-0.92	180	3,839	73.00	70.13	-2.87
20,738	12,014	56.30	58.08	1.78	940	12,984	63.04	62.61	-0.43
25,839	12,948	49.36	50.11	0.75	960	13,908	52.71	53.83	1.12
22,066	13,139	57.02	59.54	2.52	160	13,299	58.44	60.26	1.82
32,629	27,879	80.43	85.44	5.01	633	28,512	82.98	87.38	4.40
26,320	18,658	69.40	70.89	1.49	1,213	19,871	72.76	75.49	2.73
16,817	8,948	44.06	53.21	9.15	190	9,138	45.86	54.34	8.48
23,571	15,716	62.61	66.68	4.07	52	15,768	63.85	66.90	3.05
16,313	8,641	49.11	52.97	3.86	1,657	10,298	56.94	63.13	6.19
11,036	4,990	40.49	45.22	4.73	549	5,539	44.45	50.19	5.74
6,698	2,353	30.50	35.13	4.63	186	2,539	38.40	37.91	-0.49
29,477	18,923	59.71	64.21	4.50	1,477	20,400	66.24	69.21	2.97
14,019	7,688	51.14	54.84	3.70	316	8,004	54.46	57.09	2.63
23,708	14,960	58.06	63.10	5.04	1,524	16,484	65.33	69.53	4.20
17,688	11,360	59.92	64.22	4.30	699	12,059	65.86	68.18	2.32
21,718	16,392	71.33	75.48	4.15	1,108	17,500	78.58	80.58	2.00
15,600	11,745	70.03	75.29	5.26	578	12,323	75.81	78.99	3.18
41,080	37,325	87.16	90.86	3.70	1,616	38,941	91.50	94.79	3.29
25,738	14,966	54.84	58.11	3.27	1,058	16,024	61.14	62.26	1.12
24,222	13,178	50.49	54.41	3.92	667	13,845	57.12	57.16	0.04
17,951	11,028	56.85	61.43	4.58	103	11,131	59.81	62.01	2.20
26,090	21,800	78.30	83.56	5.26	595	22,395	81.26	85.84	4.58
23,496	18,821	73.11	80.10	6.99	725	19,546	77.88	83.19	5.31
24,028	16,095	62.73	66.98	4.25	142	16,237	63.65	67.57	3.92
20,623	8,126	35.23	39.40	4.17	383	8,509	41.57	41.26	-0.31
8,593	3,026	35.70	35.63	-0.07	288	3,350	40.45	38.98	-1.47
27,664	11,854	38.89	41.77	2.88	182	11,726	41.24	42.42	1.18
23,163	10,752	44.34	46.41	2.07	139	10,891	47.66	47.01	-0.65
3,603	183	9.24	13.41	4.17	25	508	9.83	14.10	4.27
4,974	371	7.99	7.52	0.47	76	447	7.99	9.06	1.07
6,00,901	3,77,604	59.13	62.84	3.71	18,421	3,96,025	63.31	65.91	2.60

Statement showing the distribution of pupils in the various institutions according to the occupation of their parents or guardians during the year 1909 N. E.

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APPENDIX XXIII.

B. Aided.

APPENDIX XXXIV.

Abstract of Gross Expenditure on Education for the years 1098 and 1099 M. E.

No.	Items.	Amount.			
		1098		1099	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	Controlling Agencies :-				
	(a) Direction	36,846		39,465	
	(b) Inspection	1,43,134	1,79,980	1,37,384	1,76,849
II	Collegiate Education :-				
	(a) H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum	1,57,488		1,96,416	
	(b) Do. for Women Do.	33,035		30,271	
	(c) Training College, Trivandrum...	56,517		49,028	
	(d) Maintenance grant to Private Colleges	2,000		1,000	
	(e) Scholarships in Private Colleges	3,694		4,687	
	(f) Appliance grant				
	(g) Furniture grant	900			
	(h) Building grant				
III	English School Education :-		2,53,634	14,571	2,95,973
	(a) Departmental Schools	5,32,688		5,73,641	
	(b) Maintenance grant to Private Schools	35,300		40,210	
	(c) Building grant to Do.	7,652		8,185	
	(d) Special grant to Do. for Educational appliances	1,601		1,926	
	(e) Do. for furniture	960		1,165	
	(f) Do. on stipends to teachers...	4,253		4,034	
	(g) Do. to particular classes	2,019		1,077	
	(h) Grants-in-aid of fee concessions to the depressed and backward classes granted by private school Managers..				
IV	Vernacular School Education :-		5,84,473	39,803	6,70,041
	(a) Departmental Schools	14,52,784		15,17,594	
	(b) Maintenance grant to Private Schools	5,58,480		5,78,422	
	(c) Special grant for furniture	321			
	(d) Do. for buildings			9,182	
	Carried over.		20,11,585		21,05,198

APPENDIX XXXIV.

Abstract of Gross Expenditure on Education for the years 1098 and 1099 M. E.—(concl.)

No.	Items.	Amount.			
		1098		1099	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Brought forward.		20,11,585		21,05,198
	(e) Special grant on stipends to teachers	7,924		9,329	
	(f) Do. to particular classes	2,020		861	
	(g) Grant on fee concessions to Managers of private schools.			412	
V	Special School Education :-		20,21,529		21,15,800
	(a) Reformatory	9,310		9,122	
	(b) Training Schools	41,285		40,856	
	(c) Sanskrit College	17,933		20,409	
	(d) Kunnattur Special School for Malayala Brahmins	6,745		7,023	
	(e) Maintenance grant to Private Schools	9,496		11,766	
	(f) Special grant to Do. for furniture.				
	(g) Do. building				
	(h) Do. on stipends to teachers...				
	(i) Do. to particular classes				
	(j) Do. to private Hostels	500			
VI	Miscellaneous :-		85,269		89,176
	(a) Caste Hindu Hostel	15,276		14,262	
	(b) Hostel for Women	8,456		8,296	
	(c) Text Book Committees	1,358		895	
	(d) Examination charges	50,882		50,668	
	(e) Educational Museum and Bureau	2,654		2,420	
	(f) Scholarships and Stipends	86,742		80,030	
	(g) Grants to Orphanages	2,096		2,421	
	(h) Government Book Depot	2,310		2,532	
	(i) Teachers' Provident Fund	2,324		3,125	
	(j) Refunds				
	(k) University Committee Office	4,097		5,022	
	(l) Grant to Reading Rooms and Libraries	1,125		1,396	
	(m) Music Board				
	(n) Vernacular Curricula and Educational Conference			118	
	(o) Maintenance grant to Hostels	2,325		2,182	
	(p) Headmasters' Conference				
	(q) Colouring and mounting taluk maps	550			
	(r) Expenditure in connection with the Prince of Wales' visit	258			
	(s) Peace medallions	45			
	(t) Scholarship Committee				
	(u) Conference of Assistant Inspectors etc.	649		291	
	Grand Total...		83,06,032		35,21,497

APPENDIX XXXV.

Statement of Receipts on Education for the years 1098 and 1099 M. E.

No.	Items.	Amount.			
		1098		1099.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	(a) H. H. The Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum ...	71,028		84,818	...
	(b) Do. Do. for Women Do. ...	5,666		5,586	...
	(c) Training College ... Do. ...	7,064	83,758	6,848	97,252
II.	English Schools ...	3,86,010	3,86,010	3,91,101	3,91,101
III.	Vernacular Schools ...	1,10,895	1,10,895	1,23,331	1,23,331
IV.	Special Schools.				
	(a) Reformatory School ...	345	...	381	...
	(b) Training Schools ...	6,311	...	7,404	...
	(c) Sanskrit College ...	182	6,838	218	8,003
V.	Miscellaneous.				
	(a) Caste Hindu Hostel ...	6,744	...	6,245	...
	(b) Hostel for Women ...	2,635	...	2,838	...
	(c) Examinations ...	65,387	...	69,062	...
	(d) Teachers' license fees ...	6,387	...	4,602	...
	(e) Government Book Depot, Sale of Macmillan's Malayalam Readers ...	5,147	...	7,298	...
	(f) Other items ...	16,013	...	13,401	...
	Less refunds ...	1,02,313		1,03,446	
	Total of Miscellaneous ...	108		259	
		1,02,205		1,03,187	
	Grand Total.....	6,89,796		7,22,874	

APPENDIX XXXVI.

Classified statement showing the Gross Expenditure, the Receipts and the Net Expenditure on Education for the years 1098 and 1099 M. E.

No.	Items.	1098.				1099.			
		Departmental.		Aided.		Departmental.		Aided.	
		Gross Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.
1	Colleges	2,50,734	83,758	1,66,976	2,500	2,53,634	83,758	1,69,876	2,500
2	English Schools	5,32,686	3,86,010	1,46,678	51,785	5,84,473	3,86,010	1,98,463	51,785
3	Vernacular Schools	14,52,784	1,10,895	13,41,799	5,68,745	20,21,529	1,10,985	19,10,544	5,68,745
4	Special Schools	75,273	6,838	68,435	9,996	85,269	78,431	77,410	9,996
	Total.....	23,11,479	5,87,591	17,23,888	6,33,426	29,44,905	5,87,591	23,57,314	6,33,426
	Controlling Agencies...	1,79,980	...	1,79,980	...	1,79,980	...	1,79,980	...
	Miscellaneous	1,73,277	1,02,205	71,072	7,870	1,81,147	1,02,205	78,942	7,870
	Total.....	3,53,257	1,02,205	2,51,052	7,840	3,61,127	1,02,205	2,58,922	7,840
	Grand Total.....	26,64,736	6,89,796	19,74,940	6,41,296	33,06,032	6,89,796	26,16,236	6,41,296

APPENDIX XXXVII.

Statement of endowments made for educational purposes up to the end of 1899 A. D.

No.	Name of the Fund	By whom endowed.	Corpus of the Fund.		Amount of annual interest accruing.		Purpose.	Where tonable.
			Rs.	ch.	Rs.	ch.		
1	The Cullen Scholarship Fund	Public Subscription	6,412	11...	221	12	4	For two Scholarships
2	The Dewan Rama Rao Scholarship Fund	The Late Mr. T. Rama Rao, Dewan of Travancore	1,526	22...	53	12	4	For one Scholarship
3	The Victoria Jubilee Scholarship Fund	Mr. A. Raja Raja Varma Mootha Koll Thampuran, Anantapuram Palace	2,394	...	85	11	...	Do.
4	The Trigg Scholarship Fund	Public Subscription	3,471	24...	122	27	...	Do.
5	The Read Memorial Scholarship Fund	Mr. K. Krishnan Panday n. a. n. l. Bar at-law	3,460	20...	123	13	...	Do.
6	The Mitchell Memorial Scholarship Fund	Public Subscription	5,811	27	288	27	...	Do.
7	The Bamsalinga Scholarship Fund	Government	6,107	4...	218	1	...	Do.
8	The Guruswamy Nadar's Shastriadaparthi Scholarship Fund	Mr. Guruswamy Nadar, Alkari Contractor	8,142	24	107	1	...	Do
9	The Anantharamier Scholarship Fund	The Late Mr. S. Anantharamier, Forssadri Commissioner	...	...	2,015	10	...	H. H. the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum and the Departmental English Schools. The total capital involved is Rs. 1,50,000 for all charities together.
10	The Thangamma Memorial Scholarship Fund	Srimathi N. Chempakakatty Amma	6,112	14	320	17	8	For 1 Scholarship at Rs. 15 each, 7 at Rs. 10 each, and 7 at Rs. 5 each
11	The Dewan Rama Rao Sanskrit Scholarship Fund	The late Mr. T. Rama Rao, Dewan of Travancore	610	20	...	10	8	For two Scholarships
12	The Harvey Memorial Prize Fund	Public Subscription	1,017	24	35	17	8	For a Prize
13	The Ross Gold Medal Fund	Do.	1,628	16	57	...	...	Do.
14	The Boyle Memorial Fund	Do.	1,017	24	36	9	...	For a Gold Medal
	The Sulapani Warrior Fund	Do.	158	22	5	16	...	For a Prize.

APPENDIX XXXVII.

Statement of endowment made for educational purposes up to the end of 1999 M. E. (concl'd.)

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	Amakurup Memorial Prize Fund	Public Subscription	272	22		9	18		For a Prize	H. H. the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.
17	Anapathi Pillai Prize Fund	Do.	219	14		7	23		Do.	Do.
18	Mahadeva Iyer's Good Conduct Fund	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 Fund	Public Subscription	2,376	9	3	118	6	8	For two Gold Medals	Do.
20	The Cullen's Prize Fund	Do.	1,679	13		59	15	4	For a Prize.	To the late E. S. L. C. holder of English Schools in the State.
21	The Luke Memorial Fund	By the Memorial Committee	209	21	7	7	18		Do.	Sri Mulavilassom English School, Trivandrum.
22	The Begunatha Iyer Memorial Fund	Do.	407	4		14	7		Do.	Do.
23	The Shencottah Scindulam Shasthiabapuri Sattamadar English School Endowment Fund	Mr. B. Subramonia Karayalar	25,446	12		1,323	6		For opening Higher Forms	Shencottah English High School.
24	Shasthiabapuri Medal Fund	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	26	4	For opening Higher Forms	Kottarakara English High School.
26	Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Mair Memorial Fund	The people of Kothanangalam	1,019	1	9	42	22	8	For a Gold Medal	Kothanangalam English Middle School.
27	The Padmanabha Iyer Memorial Fund	By the Memorial Committee	712	14		24	26	4	For two Prizes	Kottarakara English High School.
28	The Shasthiabapuri Memorial Fund	The Laynachal Mahomedia Association, Alleppey	508	26		30	15		For two Gold Medals	Alleppey Mahomedan English High School.
29	The Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Mair Memorial Fund	By the people of Thazhakkudy	305	50		15	7		For a Prize	Thazhakkudy Vernacular Middle School.
30	Lagachandiere Memorial Prize Fund	Public Subscription	1,375	22	12	49	2		Do.	H. H. the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.
31	Mr. T. Sankaran Thampi's Shasthiabapuri Memorial Endowment	Mr. T. Sankaran Thampi, Palace Manager				570	2		For 7 Scholarships 2 at Rs. 5 each; 3 at Rs. 5 each; 2 at Rs. 7 each; 2 at Rs. 9 each per annum	H. H. the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum and the Departmental Schools, English Mahayalam at Alleppey.
32	Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon's Endowment Fund	Mr. K. P. 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 Maharajah's College, Trivandrum and the Departmental Schools, English Mahayalam at Alleppey.

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