
REPORT

ON THE

Administration of Travancore

FOR THE YEAR M. E. 1043—A. D. 1867-68.



Report

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ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE

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JUDICIAL.

It is desirable to reproduce here the following Statements furnished by the Sudr Court, shewing the Statistics of this Department in both its branches, viz. Civil and Criminal.

1.

Statement of Original Civil Suits, pending, instituted, and disposed of in the 4 Zillah and 20 Moonsiff Courts of Travancore for the year 1043.

COURTS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12			13							
	Pending on the 31st Augy, 1042. 14th August, 1868.	Filed in 1043.	Readmitted under Secs. 99 and 108 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Admitted for Review of Judgment under Sec. 360.	Total.	Value of Suits filed in 1043, Rupees.	Decreed.		Disposed of by agreement under Sec. 88.	Dismissed for default under Sec. 99.	Disposed of under Secs. 31, 103, 115, 116 and 156.	Total No. disposed of.	Average interval between date of file and disposal.			Balance remaining.							
							For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.					Year.	Months.	Days.	Under 6 months.	Above 6 months and under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 2 years.	Above 2 and under 3 years.	Above 3 and under 4 years.	Above 4 and under 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Total.
Padmanabapoozem Court.....	255	276	5	..	536	1,37,404	80	30	57	8	8	183	..	7	5	138	87	108	18	..	2	..	353
Trevandrum Do.	335	363	9	2	709	1,78,002	143	67	67	28	1	306	1	..	15	222	70	71	25	7	7	1	403
Quilon Do.	447	256	10	1	714	1,69,628	164	49	49	47	1	310	1	..	13	83	132	102	41	32	9	5	404
Alleppey Do.	906	825	7	5	1,743	5,67,440	580	217	159	29	52	1,037	..	10	6	641	17	48	..	..	..	..	706
Moonsiff Courts Do.	11,985	26,526	733	66	39,310	11,24,141	13,137	2,146	3,765	4,712	859	24,619	..	2	10	11,571	2,165	934	18	..	3	..	14,691
Total.....	13,928	28,246	764	74	43,012	21,76,615	14,104	2,509	4,097	4,824	921	26,455	..	..	..	12,655	2,471	1,263	102	39	21	6	16,557

Statement of Appeal Suits, pending, filed, and disposed of in the Zillah Courts of Travancore for the year 1043.

COURTS.	1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10			11			12							
	Pending on the 31st Augy, 1042. 14th August, 1868.	Filed in 1043.	Total.	Value of Appeals filed in 1043.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Disposed of by agreement under Sec. 333.	Dismissed for default under Sec. 330.	Remanded to the lower Court under Sec. 335	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Average interval from date of file to disposal			Balance remaining.							
				Rupees									Year.	Months.	Days.	Under 6 months.	Above 6 months and under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 2 years.	Above 2 and under 3 years.	Above 3 and under 4 years.	Above 4 and under 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Total.	
Padmanabapoorem Court	63	217	280	14,359	37	108	31	2	12	190	102	12	31	"	4	27	62	12	11	5	"	"	"	90
Trevandrum Do.	17	159	176	10,355	14	90	8	10	10	132	90	4	10	"	4	3	42	2	"	"	"	"	"	44
Quilon Do.	141	156	297	14,253	32	85	17	19	7	160	78	14	25	"	8	29	72	10	32	10	9	4	"	137
Alleppy Do.	70	179	249	16,134	135	96	8	3	5	247	146	20	65	"	4	24	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
Total.....	291	711	1,002	55,101	218	379	64	34	34	729	416	50	131	"	"	"	178	24	43	15	9	4	"	273

Statement of Civil Suits, pending, filed, and disposed of in the Sudr Court of Travancore for the year 1043.

	1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10			11			12							
	Pending on the 31st Augy, 1042. 14th August, 1868.	Filed in 1043.	Total.	Value of Appeals filed in 1043.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Disposed of by agreement under Sec. 98.	Dismissed for default under Sec. 330.	Remanded to the lower Court under Sec. 335.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Year.	Months.	Days.	Average interval between date of file and disposal							
				Rupees													Balance remaining.							
																	Under 6 months.	Above 6 months and under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 2 years.	Above 2 and under 3 years.	Above 3 and under 4 years.	Above 4 and under 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Total.
Appeals	126	179	305	70,388	89	88	30	10	4	221	91	46	40	"	4	17	70	7	5	1	"	"	1	84
Special Appeals	27	53	80	3,609	26	18	9	3	2	58	20	3	21	"	2	18	20	2	"	"	"	"	22	
Re-investigation under Sec. 360 ...	4	2	6	16,682	2	1	2	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	5	16	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1
Total.....	157	234	391	90,679	117	107	41	13	6	284	111	49	61	"	"	"	90	9	5	1	"	"	2	107

4.

Statement showing the nature of Suits filed in the 4 Zillah and 20 Moonsiff Courts of Travancore for the year 1043.

COURTS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Suits between Jemmies and their Tenants.	Claims to division of Tarwad property (Maroomakkathayom.)	Suits otherwise connected with land.	Suits connected with houses or other fixed property.	Suits connected with debts, wages, &c.	Suits for damages for violation of caste privileges &c.	Suits for division of property &c. among Pandi Hindus (Brahmins & Soodras.)	Suits for division of property &c. among Numboories.	Suits for claims of inheritance among other Mukkathayom classes of Travancore, such as Syrian Maplas, Carpenters, &c.	Suits for inheritance &c. among the class- es following the mixed system of in- heritance.	Total.
Padmanabapoorem Court	3	4	129	60	57	1	16	7	6	"	276
Trevandrum Do.	23	18	29	133	140	3	9	7	1	"	363
Quilon Do.	22	1	96	"	129	1	3	"	4	"	256
Alleppey Do.	48	6	330	23	401	1	5	"	"	"	825
Moonsiff Courts	588	72	1,927	896	22,899	19	32	8	85	"	26,526
Total.....	684	101	2,511	1,112	23,626	25	65	24	96	2	28,246

5.

Statement showing how many of the Original Suits disposed of in the several Courts, on merits, are for the Plaintiffs and how many for the Defendants, during the year 1043.

ORIGINAL SUITS.							
Courts.	Pending on the 31st Augy, 1042, and filed during the year 1043.	Disposed of by agreement.	Balance.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Total.	Balance.
Padmanabapoozem Court	536	57	479	80	46	126	353
Trevandrum Do.	709	67	642	143	96	239	403
Quilon Do.	714	49	665	164	97	261	404
Alleppey Do.	1,743	159	1,584	584	294	878	706
Total.....	3,702	332	3,370	971	533	1,504	1,866
Moonsiff Courts	39,310	3,765	35,545	13,337	7,517	20,854	14,691
Total.....	43,012	4,097	38,915	14,308	8,050	22,358	16,557

6.

Statement showing how many of the Appeal Suits disposed of on merits in the several Appellate Courts, are for the appellants and how many for respondents, during the year 1043.

APPEAL SUITS.									
COURTS.	Pending on the 31st Augy, 1042, and filed during the year 1043.	Disposed of by agreement.	Remanded to the lower Court	Balance.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Total	Balance.	
Padmanabapoozem Court	280	31	12	237	37	110	147	90	
Trevandrum Do.	176	8	10	158	14	100	114	44	
Quilon Do.	297	17	7	273	32	104	136	137	
Alleppey Do.	249	8	5	236	135	99	234	2	
Total.....	1,002	64	34	904	218	413	631	273	
Sudr Court	391	41	6	344	117	120	237	107	
Grand Total.....	1,393	105	40	1,248	335	533	868	380	

7.

Statement of Judgment Debtors confined during the year 1043.

COURTS.	No. of persons.
Padmanabapoozem Court	15
Trevandrum Do.	22
Quilon Do.	40
Alleppey Do.	49
Total	126

Statement of Criminal Cases, pending, filed, and disposed of in the 4 Criminal Courts of Travancore, for the year 1043.

COURTS.	1		2		3		4		5		6		7				8				9			10																
	Pending on the 31st Augy. 1043. 14th August, 1868.		Filed during the year 1043.		Total		Disposed of.		Decreases received from the Sudr Court after confirmation.		Total.		The decision of the Criminal Court.				The decision of the Sudr Court.				Average interval from filing to disposal.			Balance																
	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Prisoners flogged.	Do. sentenced to rigorous or simple imprisonment not exceeding 1 year.	Do. above 1 and within 2 years.	Do. above 2 and within 3 years.	Do. sentenced to pay fine.	Do. sentenced to furnish security.	Do. acquitted.	Do. flogged.	Do. sentenced to rigorous or simple imprisonment not exceeding 1 year.	Do. above 1 and within 3 years.	Do. above 3 and within 7 years.	Do. above 7 and within 10 years.	Do. above 10 and within 14 years.	Do. for life.	Do. to capital punishment.	Do. sentenced to pay fine.	Do. sentenced to furnish security.	Released	Year.	Months.	Days.	No. of Decreases referred to the Sudr Court under Sec. 11 of Regulation I of 1036.	Remaining on the file of the Criminal Court.	Total.	Under one month.	Above one and under three months.	Above three months.	Total.
Padmanabapoozem Criminal Court	1	1	48	75	49	76	41	67	3	3	44	70	1	8	1	1	10	10	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Trevandrum Do...	6	12	60	126	66	138	42	83	22	51	64	134	1	30	4	4	4	1	35	15	6	1	2	1	1	1	5	21	1	1	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Quilon Do...	6	8	86	181	92	189	79	159	4	8	88	167	30	34	8	10	15	1	62	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	18	3	6	9	4	3	2	9	
Alleppey Do...	1	1	148	313	148	313	137	250	10	51	147	310	4	77	14	17	35	1	111	3	3	32	10	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	13	21	342	695	355	716	209	568	39	113	338	681	35	155	27	32	64	11	244	2	10	9	36	12	1	1	1	6	26	1	1	1	4	13	17	11	4	2	17	

*Statement of Criminal Cases referred to the Sudr Court
under Sec. 11 of Regulation I of 1036.*

COURT.	1		2		3		4		5	6	7	8	9			10	
	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.	Years.	Months.	Days.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.
Sudr Court...	2	6	40	111	42	117	40	113	18	17	5	40	„	„	13	2	4

*Statement of Criminal Appeals made to the Sudr Court under
Sec. 16 of Regulation I of 1036.*

COURT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9	
	Pending on the 31st Andy, 1042. 14th August, 1868.	Received in 1043.	Total.	Disposed of.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Average inter- val from filing to disposal.	Balance.
Sudr Court.....	1	20	21	20	9	9	2	„	1	„		1

Civil Justice.

2. The following abstract statement shows in comparison with the preceding year, the work which presented itself before the Courts of first instance, that which was accomplished, and that which at the end of the year remained to be done.

COURTS.	1042.					1043.				
	Pending. (1)	Filed. (2)	Total. (3)	Disposed of. (4)	Balance. (5)	Filed. (6)	Total of columns 5 & 6. (7)	Disposed of. (8)	Remain- ing. (9)	
Zillah Courts..	1,294	1,759	3,053	1,110	1,943	1,759	3,702	1,836	1,866	
Moonsiff Do...	3,989	25,761	29,750	17,765	11,985	27,325	39,310	24,619	14,691	
Total..	5,283	27,520	32,803	18,875	13,928	29,084	43,012	26,455	16,557	

3. It will be observed that the work of these Courts increased in the year, but at the same time, they performed more work than in the previous year.

4. The number of suits pending at the close of the year was 16,557, a considerable figure. But all this cannot be regarded as work in arrear; for it seems that about 10,000 suits were filed so late as in the last month of the year, as the Regulation, limiting the periods in which suits could be brought was to come into operation from the following year. Allowance being made for this sudden influx of suits, the work really in arrear may be estimated in round numbers at 7,000 suits.

5. The following statement records in a short compass the work done by the several Zillah Courts both in their original and appellate capacities.

COURTS.	1042.			1043.			
	Pending and filed. (1)	Disposed of. (2)	Balance. (3)	Filed. (4)	Total of columns 3 & 4. (5)	Disposed of. (6)	Remain- ing. (7)
Padmanabapoorem	662	344	318	498	816	373	443
Trevandrum	634	282	352	533	885	438	447
Quilon	885	297	588	423	1,011	470	541
Alleppey	1,641	665	976	1,016	1,992	1,284	708
Total....	3,822	1,588	2,234	2,470	4,704	2,565	2,139

6. Each Court has got through more work than in the previous year, and the work in hand at the close of the year is thus in a measure reduced.

7. The Alleppey Court shews the greatest amount of work done. And the Sudr Court observe "Allowing for the fact that this Court has had 3 Judges to work on the Civil side including the additional Judge appointed in the early part of the year, the periodical returns shew that the personal exertions of its First Judge, Mr. Chellapa Pillay, have been conspicuous in reducing its heavy file."

8. Still the file was, at the end of the year, heavier than desirable, and in reference to this, other additional Judges have been appointed to dispose of the work.

9. The statement immediately following exhibits the working of the Sudr Court.

Nature of Suits.	1042.			1043.			
	Filed inclusive of arrears. (1)	Disposed of. (2)	Balance. (3)	Filed. (4)	Total of Columns 3 & 4. (5)	Disposed of. (6)	Remaining. (7)
Appeals	399	273	126	179	305	221	84
Special Do. ...	47	20	27	53	80	58	22
Reviews.. ...	10	6	4	2	6	5	1
Total.....	456	299	157	234	391	284	107

10. This calls for no special remark excepting that the state of the file shews an improvement, which, it is hoped, will be steadily maintained.

11. The Sudr Court record the following reflections in regard to the quality of the decisions passed by the lower Courts.

“The decisions of the Moonsiffs, as a body, continue to maintain their character for general correctness.

“Out of 22,374 appealable decisions passed by those officers, only 711 appeals were made to the Zillah Courts, thus giving a percentage of 3, while in 1042 the ratio between these figures was 5 per cent.

“Of these seven hundred and eleven appeals, 530 were confirmed, 50 modified and 131 reversed.

“The ratio of confirmations to disposal is very nearly 75 per cent., exceeding that for last year by 11.

“The proportion of reversals to the total disposal has reduced itself from 40 per cent. in 1042 to so low as 18 per cent. in the succeeding year, a result indeed creditable to the Moonsiffs.

“The appeals bear to the appealable decisions passed by the Zillah Courts a ratio of 9 per cent. in the year under report, which is highly satisfactory as compared with the 20 per cent. of its predecessor.

“A little over 58 per cent. of the appeals, have been confirmations, and the remainder, nearly 42 per cent., have been otherwise disposed of, of which the reversals stand in the ratio of 24 per cent.

“The difference between the ratios of confirmations to disposal on appeal in the years 1042 and 1043 is too trivial to call for any observation here, through it may be remarked that the former of the two years has had the advantage.”

12. The following statement shews the average duration of suits, and thus furnishes the means of judging of the efficiency of the Courts in regard to the speed attained in decision.

COURTS.	ORIGINAL.				APPEAL.			
	1042.		1043.		1042.		1043.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Sudr Court ... ..	..	..	..	..	8.	28	4	5
Padmanabapoorem Zillah Court.....	4	29	7	5	2	22	4	27
Trevandrum Do. ...	14	14	12	15	2	23	4	3
Quilon Do. ...	9	12	12	13	6	4	8	29
Alleppey Do. ...	9	21	10	6	6	3	4	24
Moonsiff Courts	1	28	2	10	..	..	..	..

13. It will be seen that all the Courts, excepting that of Quilon, stand nearly on a footing of equality, so far as appellate jurisdiction is concerned. The Quilon Court

seems the most dilatory. On the original side, the Moonsiffs show the most favorable rate, but it would not be fair to compare the Zillah Courts with the Moonsiffs in this matter, inasmuch as the suits before the former must be far more important than those before the latter, and must, therefore, require longer time in disposal. Confining the comparison, therefore, to the Zillah Courts alone, the Trevandrum, and next to that, the Quilon Court seems most dilatory.

14. Comparing the averages of duration of suits for the two years 1042 and 1043, it is to be observed that a retrogression is apparent in several instances.

15. The statement above given, of the average duration of suits, must however, be regarded only as a rough guide. A judge may have disposed of a great number of cases with tolerable speed, but, unfortunately, a few cases of long standing disposed of in the year, may have told unfavorably on the general average. On other hand, a number of light cases, rapidly disposed of, may have contributed to an apparently satisfactory general average, while, in reality, unnecessary delay has occurred in the disposal of the more important cases. What is to be aimed at, of course, is that every case should be disposed of within a moderate period. No suitors, as a rule, should feel that they are unnecessarily detained in Court. Though it must be confessed that this ideal has not been attained, there is no reason why it should not be approached more and more hereafter.

16. From some extra returns furnished this year by the Sudr Court it appears that about 64 per cent. of the Judgments in cases disposed of on merits have been for the Plaintiff, and about 36 per cent. for the Defendant.

17. In reference to this, the Sudr Court observe "The large proportion of decisions favorable to the Plaintiffs as

compared with those against them may perhaps warrant the inference that the suits brought to Court have not been such as arise from a mere spirit of litigation, but are generally well founded, the result at least of a *bonâ fide* belief on the part of the suitors in the justice of their demand."

Criminal Justice.

18. The tabular statement No. 8 given at the outset shews in one view the working of the several Criminal Courts.

19. On an average, there were two persons charged in every Criminal case.

20. The following statement shews the crimes charged in the 342 cases filed in the Criminal Courts.

Crime.	Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners.
Culpable Homicide	20	40
Attempt at suicide	9	9
Causing greivous hurt	24	49
Poisoning	3	4 *
Assault	19	62
Rape	3	10
House breaking and robbery	22	76
Theft	89	197
Arson	3	3
Perjury	6	6
Forgery	12	26
Criminal misappropriation	4	5
Criminal Breach of Trust	4	4
Offence against coinage	1	1
Bribery	1	2
Escaped from custody	2	2
Criminal Trespass	1	1
Criminal Breach of Contract and other } Miscellaneous offences }	119	198
	342	695

21. It is to be remembered that as a general rule all cases wherein higher punishment is called for than a fine of 50 Rupees, 3 months imprisonment, and 12 lashes are committed to the Criminal Courts. In other words, all cases of any gravity are disposed of by those Courts. Bearing this in mind, the ratio borne by the number of cases, viz. 342, to the total population which may be taken to be 15,00,000, speaks very favorably of the state of crime.

22. It is a fact that there is no organized crime in the country. There are no professional criminals. Gang robberies, or robberies attended with violence such as spread alarm among the population, are happily almost obsolete.

23. Looking to the proportion of prisoners sentenced by the several Courts to be flogged, great variation is apparent, which would seem to show that the Courts are not acting in this respect on very uniform principles. The Sudr Court will doubtless see where rectification is required.

24. The disposal of Criminal cases by the Criminal Courts is fair in regard to speed, excepting by the Alleppey Court, whose average is now 34 days, while it was only 8 in the preceding year.

25. The number of cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the year is small. It may, however, be remarked that two cases were pending in the Quilon Court for a period longer than 3 months, while in the previous year there were none pending so long.

26. In conclusion it may be observed that the exertions of the Sudr Court to improve the administration of justice in the Criminal as well as in the Civil Department have been zealous and unremitting; and it is apparent that, though there are still many short-comings to be remedied, those exertions have been attended with no inconsiderable success.

POLICE.

27. The number of Criminal charges preferred during the year was 18,078, which shows an excess of 1880 over that of the preceding year.

28. This advance indicates nothing unfavorable; for, it is limited to cases which are of a petty nature, and which are brought forward all the more freely as justice is brought nearer to the homes of the people. In the year under review, the staff of officers to hear and dispose of such cases was strengthened.

29. The number of cases committed to the Criminal Courts furnishes the best test of the state of crime. This number was only 288 for the year 1043, while it was 352 for the preceding year.

30. The Magistracy performed their work without leaving any in arrear.

31. There were 32,324 persons charged in all the 18,078 cases. Of these, 625 were concerned in the graver crimes; and of the rest, 19,090 were convicted by the Magistracy; 2,948 were discharged on compromise; 9,518 were acquitted, and 143 were released on security for good behaviour.

32. Of these 32,324 persons charged before the Magistracy, 2,146, or 6 per cent., were females, a proportion which continues pretty uniform.

33. Of these 2,146 females, 22 were concerned in the graver offences. Three were charged with culpable homicide; of whom 2 belonged to the Elooova, and one to the Parava caste.

34. The 625 persons committed for trial to the higher tribunals stand thus distributed.

468 Hindus.
86 Christians.
71 Mohamedans.

35. Of the total number of persons charged in all the cases, 1,320, or 4 per cent., were under 16 years of age; 14,753, or 45 per cent., were between 16 and 30 years; and the rest were above that age.

36. The number of persons convicted by the Magistracy stands thus distributed in reference to the punishments awarded:—

16,570 Sentenced to fine only.
907 to imprisonment only.
43 to whipping only.
46 to whipping and imprisonment.
471 to imprisonment and fine.
4 to imprisonment, fine and whipping.

37. In some cases from the trivial nature of the offences charged, or from mitigating circumstances, a simple warning was considered sufficient for the accused. In others, they were departmentally punished, as for instance with suspension from duty and pay, dismissal, &c.

38. Of the 1,428 persons under imprisonment, 295 were sentenced to hard labor.

39. Out of the 93 persons sentenced to whipping, 67 were those convicted of theft.

40. The total amount of fines awarded by the Magistracy was 46,670 Rs. Of this sum, fines to the amount of

14,561 Rupees were commuted to imprisonment; 31,817 Rupees were recovered during the year including the arrears of the preceding year; and 773 Rupees remained unrecovered at the close of the year.

41. Of the 32,324 persons charged before the Magistracy, the number placed in confinement preparatory to their trial was 1,272, or nearly 4 per cent.

42. Of these 1,272 persons, 761 were in confinement for periods not longer than 5 days; 258 for periods not longer than 10 days; 105 for periods not longer than 15 days; 57 for periods not longer than 20 days; 41 for periods not longer than 30 days; and 50 for periods above 30 days.

43. The average delay in the disposal of cases by the Police was 6 days.

44. The average delay in the committal of cases to the higher Courts was 15 days.

45. The total number of offences punished by the Magistracy stood thus distributed:—

4,493, or 24 per cent., were offences against the person;

1,130, or 6 per cent., were offences against property;

1,614, or 8 per cent., were disputes regarding possession of landed property;

97, or less than 1 per cent., were cases of smuggling;

3 were offences against coinage;

24 were cases of forgery, 6 of perjury;

The rest were of a miscellaneous character.

46. Of the offences against the person, 4,317, or 96 per cent., were petty assaults.

47. There were 25 charges of culpable homicide taken cognizance of by the Magistracy, and the number of persons involved in them was 47.

48. Of these 25 charges, 5 were dismissed by the Magistracy, and the remaining 20 were committed for trial to the higher Courts.

49. Of the 47 persons concerned, 3 were Christians, 7 Mohamedans, 11 Sudras, 17 Eeloovas, and 9 Hindus of other castes.

50. Of the offences against property, 767, or 67 per cent., were petty thefts.

51. There were 119 charges of robbery; of which only 6 were gang robberies.

52. The cases in each of which the amount of property represented to have been stolen exceeded 1,000 Rupees were 6 in number.

53. Of these 6 cases, 3 were dismissed by the Magistracy, and the remaining three were committed to the higher Courts.

54. The total amount of property represented to have been stolen in all the cases was about 42,000 Rupees; the amount proved to have been lost was about 16,000 Rupees, and the amount recovered, 8,500 Rupees.

55. The total number of Sircar servants criminally punished for various offences was 45.

56. The number of accidental deaths brought to notice was 153. The number of deaths by suicide was 52. The number of attempts at suicide was 17.

57. The value of property attached to enforce attendance of accused persons was 3,424 Rupees, which is almost the same as that in the preceding year; and the value of property confiscated was about 200 Rupees.

58. The number of witnesses examined in connection with charges preferred before the Magistracy was 41,558.

59. The number of Petitions received at the Dewan's Cutcherry on Police matters was 2,837; of which 266 were appeals from the decisions of the Dewan Peishcars.

60. Of these appeals, 74 were reversed or modified.

JAILS.

61. The number of convicts in the several Jails at the beginning of the year under report was 538

Admitted during the year 393

Total..... 931

Released on expiration of sentence..... 360

Escaped..... 1

Died 16

377

62. Thus the number of convicts remaining at the end of the year was 554. This is 16 more than that in the preceding year.

63. Of the 393 convicts admitted during the year, 3 were females.

64. The convict that escaped was from the Quilon Jail.

65. The 554 convicts who were in the Jails at the end of the year were of the following classes.

Brahmins	19
Other Hindus	307
Christians	123
Mohamedans	105

66. The following statement shows the distribution of the convicts for the year 1,043, as compared with the two previous years.

	1043	1042	1041		1043	1042	1041
Thovalay ...	4	2	5	Mavelikara ...	10	13	15
Augusteeswarem ...	10	15	10	Chenganoor ...	6	9	6
Eraniel ...	25	24	39	Thiroovullah ...	9	9	16
Culcoolum ...	21	16	16	Cottayam ...	15	5	17
Velavencode ...	31	24	31	Chenganacherry ...	16	13	11
Neyathenkara ...	26	25	26	Yettoomanoor ...	13	13	14
Needoomungad ...	8	14	5	Vykom ...	36	15	15
Trevandrum ...	68	77	66	Chertala ...	26	27	24
Sheraingeel ...	15	5	12	Muaattupula ...	8	15	10
Quilon ...	27	50	48	Thodupula ...	1	5	12
Kotarakara ...	2	12	18	Meenachel ...	11	1	4
Pathanapooram ...	3	2	3	Konnatunad ...	16	10	11
Koonnatur ...	„	8	7	Alongad ...	13	19	20
Karnagapully ...	28	17	30	Paroor ...	24	22	27
Kartigapully ...	37	36	29	Shencottah ...	4	1	0
Ambalapula ...	22	33	36				
					554	537	583

67. The remaining 19 convicts were from Cochin.

68. Of the 554 convicts, 507 were under sentence of hard labor.

69. These 554 convicts were subject to the following terms of imprisonment.

60	under sentence of imprisonment for life.
31	for terms from 16 to 28 years.
16	„ „ 11 to 15 „
125	„ „ 6 to 10 „
322	„ below 6 years.

70. The average daily strength in the Jails was 521.

71. The average rate of mortality was 3 per cent., which is nearly the same as that in the preceding year.

72. Of the 16 convicts who died, 1 was 20 years old; 14, between 30 and 40; and 1 was 65 years old.

73. Seven of these 16 convicts died in the first year of their imprisonment; 3 in the 2nd year; 2 in the 3rd year; 3 in the 7th year; and one in the 11th year.

74. There was one death from cholera, none from small pox.

75. The average cost of maintaining a convict was 58 Rs., which is 2 Rs. more than the rate in the previous year.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

76. The Regulation passed by His Highness the Maharajah in the year 1042, for the Registration of Assurances came into operation on the 1st of Dhanoo 1043, (the year under report,) corresponding with the 14th of December 1867. Thus, the results now to be noticed are limited to eight months of the year.

77. There are in all 31 Registering Offices throughout the country. There is, besides, a Central Office at Trevandrum to supervise the whole machinery.

78. The Registrars have no duties to perform but those of Registration. In other words they form a distinct body of servants, exclusively set apart for the work. This of course enables the Registrars to give all their time and attention to their duties, which is a very important and indeed essential condition of success.

79. No person is employed in the Department as Registrar unless his qualifications have been tested by a special examination.

80. No part of the establishment is remunerated with fees. All have fixed, monthly salaries varying according to the importance of each District.

81. Every effort had been used to make the people acquainted with the leading requirements of the Registration Regulation before the Regulation was actually brought into operation. Not only were many copies of the Regulation and the rules connected therewith printed and sold, but epitomes of these, intelligible to all, were widely circulated gratis. When, therefore, effect was actually given to this new and important enactment, the public were largely prepared for it.

82. The total number of Registrations during the eight months was 17,334, which gives an average of 2,167 per mensem, or about 26,000 per annum.

83. Of the 17,334 documents registered, 16,156, related to immoveable property. Only 1,178 related to transactions in which immoveable property was not involved.

84. The considerable disparity apparent in these two classes of documents registered is easily accounted for, It is mostly compulsory to register documents of the first mentioned class, and non-registration invalidates them; whereas it is optional to register those of the second mentioned class, and non-registration is not punished with nullity. Again, in a country like Travancore where agriculture is the chief occupation, and small peasant properties abound, a larger proportion of documents must relate to immovable than to moveable property. Money is seldom lent except upon the security of land. Moreover, it will probably require longer time for the people to realize fully the benefits secured by registering instruments the registration of which is optional.

85. Of the 16,156 registrations of instruments relating to immovable property, only 27 related to leases for a term not exceeding one year; the registration of leases of this sort only being left to the option of the parties.

86. The value of the transactions registered has been calculated for the year on the principle which regulates the value in the table of fees. The instruments which have paid a particular rate of fee have been valued at half the sum of the minimum and maximum for which that rate of fee is payable, this proportion being taken roughly to represent the mean value of documents which have paid that particular rate of fee.

87. Calculations thus made shew that the aggregate value of instruments relating to immovable property was nearly 62,39,000 Rupees, and that of other instruments was nearly 4,41,000 Rupees, making a total of 66,80,000 Rupees for the eight months.

88. It may be interesting to see the number of documents relating to immovable property grouped together according to the scale of values adopted for charging fees, and hence the following tabular statement is submitted.

Value.	No. of documents registered.
Not exceeding 50 Rs.	4,908
Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Rs. ...	3,595
Above 100 and not exceeding 1,000 Rs. ...	7,045
Above 1,000 and not exceeding 5,000 Rs. ...	581
Above 5,000 and not exceeding 6,000 Rs. ...	12
Above 6,000 and not exceeding 7,000 Rs. ...	3
Above 7,000 and not exceeding 8,000 Rs. ...	3
Above 8,000 and not exceeding 9,000 Rs. ...	2
Above 10,000 and not exceeding 11,000 Rs. ...	4
Above 11,000 and not exceeding 12,000 Rs. ...	1
Above 14,000 and not exceeding 15,000 Rs. ...	1
Above 35,000 and not exceeding 36,000 Rs.	1
	16,156

89. From the foregoing it will be seen that the great mass of documents are worth up to 1,000 Rs. each.

90. The number of instruments specially registered was 245. This shows that the advantages of special registration have not yet become sufficiently known.

91. The number of registrations on the payment of penalties was only 49, proving that the people are generally well aware of the terms allowed for ordinary registration.

92. Attendances at private residences by registrars were 248.

93. The number of cases in which registration was refused was not more than 94, from which also it may be inferred that the people have a tolerable acquaintance with the provisions of the Regulation and Rules.

94. The number of instruments accompanied by translations presented for registration in a language not understood by Registering Officers, was 20.

95. The number of searches made was 29, and of copies of documents granted, 121. These numbers are small, but it should be remembered that the system of registration was in force only 8 months, and it was in reference to the records of such a short interval that the searches were made and copies granted.

96. The number of registrations under Section 27, of Memoranda of Decrees of Courts, affecting immoveable property, was 1,617, and the number of Memoranda of Decrees affecting registered documents under Section 26, was 6. It is obviously of very great importance that the several Courts send in these Memoranda punctually and exhaustively.

97. Nearly 23,000 printed forms were purchased by the people for entering copies of the instruments presented by them for registration, it being the rule that such copies duly attested by them should accompany the original instruments in order that they might be sent on to the Central Office. Thus, there is a copy of each instrument in the Books of the District Registrar, and a copy executed by the party himself and countersigned by the Registrar, in the records of the Central Office. It is expected that the check and additional security thus devised will operate very beneficially.

98. The average interval between the presentation of a document and its registration was $7\frac{1}{2}$ days. The interval will be much reduced when the hands in the Department become more used to the work.

99. The total collections of the Department for the eight months of the year amounted to Rupees 33,022.

100. The total cost of the Department for eight months was as follows.

Salaries.	Rupees.
Central Office.....	3,994
District Registrars and their establishments	8,545
	<hr/>
	12,539
Stationery, Printing, furniture, repairs of buildings, and other contingent charges	7,564
	<hr/>
Total Rupees...	20,103

101. Deducting the Disbursements from the Receipts, there was a surplus of nearly 13,000 Rupees.

102. But the salaries of the Registrars had yet to be raised to the standard sanctioned; the establishments of several Registrars had to be strengthened in reference to the quantity of work they had to perform; and Inspectors had to be appointed.

103. On the whole the cost of the Department will never exceed the receipts.

104. Considering that this was the first year of the operation of the new system of registration, and that many preliminary difficulties had to be overcome, the results appear exceedingly satisfactory.

105. All the Registrars are reported to have worked with diligence, care, assiduity and intelligence, and much credit is due to the Central Office for the success attained.

106. The people undoubtedly feel that the new system of registration thus auspiciously introduced is beneficial to them, and accordingly they cheerfully conform to its provisions.

LAND REVENUE.

107. The character of the season may, to some extent, be judged from the following statement shewing the rain fall at Trevandrum for the years 1042 and 1043, and also the mean fall calculated on the results of many years' observations.

MONTHS.	For 1042. inches.	For 1043. inches.	Mean fall for a series of years.
August	4.157	3.192	4.351
September	1.481	2.044	3.314
October	7.699	14.673	11.301
November	8.580	3.299	6.671
December	3.724	0.000	2.831
January	0.000	2.343	0.833
February	0.961	0.069	0.588
March	0.732	0.547	1.842
April	4.154	3.398	4.582
May	11.023	6.785	12.806
June	10.755	21.471	12.253
July	5.757	3.669	7.101
	<hr/> 59.023	<hr/> 61.490	<hr/> 68.473

108. Though the total rain-fall in the year under report was not less than that in the previous year, and was even slightly greater, yet the distribution of the fall among the several months seems to have been less favorable; inasmuch as too much rain fell in some, and too little in other months.

109. Rain gauges having been established at Quilon, Alleppey, and Peermade, the following table shews the measurements taken at those stations.

MONTHS.	Quilon.	Alleppey.	Peermade.
August	6·241	9·566	29·632
September	4·438	8·551	32·028
October	7·352	12·862	9·806
November	3·316	7·353	1·985
December	0·000	0·510	0·000
January	0·306	4·640	6·453
February	1·526	0·000	0·000
March	5·471	3·275	3·949
April	1·850	4·670	4·580
May	8·430	8·212	9·589
June	32·563	39·701	53·171
July	8·108	7·979	38·703
	79·601	107·319	189·896

110. The yearly fall rapidly rises from Trevandrum to Quilon, and from Quilon to Alleppey. Peermade being on the Western Ghauts, the fall there is much heavier than in the plains.

111. The total revenue derived from land is stated under the head of Finance, but the component elements may be given here.

	Rupees.
Revenue from paddy lands	11,13,006
Do. from garden do.	4,02,804
Miscellaneous	1,53,506
	<hr/>
Total.....	16,69,316
	<hr/>

112. About 1,170 acres of paddy land and 3,030 pieces of garden land were newly granted, or registered in the course of the year.

113. About 4,300 acres of forest land fit for Coffee were advertised for sale in the year. Of these, about 2,900 acres were taken up. Regular title deeds were issued to the grantees of Coffee lands in seven instances.

114. The total Tariff value of the Coffee exported in the year was about 2,43,000 Rupees; but many Estates have yet to come into bearing. In a couple of years hence, a large increase may be expected.

115. There are about 45 Estates owned by Europeans, and which contain in the aggregate about 14,000 acres. Several Natives also possess Coffee Estates on the Hills.

116. The experimental garden at Peermade, established by the Sircar for the propagation of Cinchona, Tea, and other such exotics, continues to prosper. But it is somewhat doubtful if the cultivation of Cinchona will, for the present be the subject of private speculation in Travancore.

CUSTOMS.

117. It may be stated at the outset that the aggregate revenue derived from Customs in the year under review was Rupees 11,38,659 exclusive of the amount of compensation received from the British government under the Interportal convention.

118. Its component parts may be given in a brief compass as follows.

	Rupees.
Duty on exports including Pepper.....	3,26,088
Do. on imports including Tobacco ...	8,11,365
Miscellaneous	1,206
	Total..... 11,38,659

119. As the aggregate revenue from these sources for the year preceding was Rupees 10,04,579, the comparison shews a difference of very near 1,35,000 Rupees in favor of the year under report. The increase is about $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

120. The two following statements exhibiting in comparison the principal goods exported and imported, and the amounts of duty yielded by them respectively will be of use to determine how the revenue has advanced.

EXPORTS.

Goods.	Amount of duty in Rupees.		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	1042.	1043.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Copra	61,996	1,08,028	46,032	"	Vide para 230. Vide para 227.
2 Coir	39,912	41,099	1,187	"	
3 Pepper	30,502	34,309	3,807	"	
4 Cocoanuts	18,677	24,970	6,293	"	
5 Vettupauk	12,547	17,491	4,944	"	
6 Tamarind	12,110	8,577	"	3,533	
7 Timber	11,984	10,131	"	1,853	
8 Coffee	10,577	12,156	1,579	"	
9 Coconut oil	8,039	13,825	5,786	"	
10 Salt fish	7,451	7,918	467	"	
11 Dry Ginger	6,424	12,560	6,136	"	
12 Palmyra Jaggery	4,089	4,457	368	"	
13 Poonaka Oil	3,966	5,441	1,475	"	
14 Coir fibre	3,713	4,359	646	"	
15 Molasses	3,514	3,665	151	"	
16 Paddy	2,554	1,392	"	1,162	
17 Hides	2,046	2,447	401	"	
18 Arrowroot & flour ...	1,946	3,163	1,217	"	
19 Perompayar (Dholl).	1,082	1,137	55	"	
20 Rice	880	313	"	567	
21 Turmeric	647	2,510	1,863	"	
22 Horse gram	598	275	"	323	

IMPORTS.

Goods.	Amount of duty in Rupees.		Increase.	Decrease.	
	1042.	1043.			
1 Tobacco	7,41,000	8,02,000	61,000	"	
2 Opium	4,765	3,424	"	1,341	
3 Snuff	813	715	"	98	
4 Cigars	189	209	20	"	
5 Indippoo	4,220	461	"	3,759	
6 Piece goods	392	452	60	"	
7 Lead	421	311	"	110	
8 Chinaware	109	144	35	"	
9 Arcanats in husk	303	265	"	38	
10 Wines	1,635	2,238	603	"	
11 China Jars	"	149	149	"	
12 Wood in logs	"	113	113	"	

121. The following statements of the quantities of principal goods exported and imported during the years 1042 and 1043 will serve to shew how far the increased revenue derived, as stated above, is due to increased trade.

EXPORTS.

Names of Articles.	Quantity.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1042.	1043.		
1 Copra Cwts.	1,52,267	2,23,418	71,151	"
2 Coir do.	87,055	89,644	2,589	"
3 Pepper Candies.	1,952	3,745	1,793	"
4 Cocoanuts No.	1,46,70,175	1,63,33,620	16,63,445	"
5 Vettupauk Candies.	2,465	3,436	971	"
6 Tamarind Cwts.	81,670	63,428	"	18,242
7 Timber * Cwts.	"	"	"	"
8 Coffee do.	9,655	14,140	4,485	"
9 Cocoanut oil do.	11,276	13,577	2,301	"
10 Salt fish do.	73,040	77,681	4,641	"
11 Dry Ginger do.	12,644	16,452	3,808	"
12 Palmyra Jaggery do.	22,913	24,962	2,049	"
13 Poonaka Oil do.	9,722	13,341	3,619	"
14 Coir fibre do.	10,375	12,208	1,833	"
15 Molasses do.	17,257	17,999	742	"
16 Paddy do.	25,259	13,509	"	11,750
17 Hides do.	"	"	"	"
18 Arrowroot & flour do.	2,922	5,230	2,308	"
19 Perompayar (Dholl) do.	7,211	7,571	360	"
20 Rice do.	5,427	1,902	"	3,525
21 Turmeric do.	4,311	7,173	2,862	"
22 Horsegram do.	4,888	2,434	"	2,454

* As the materials are heterogeneous the aggregate quantity cannot be stated in one figure.

IMPORTS.

Goods.	Quantity.		Increase.	Decrease.	
	1042	1043			
1 Tobacco	Candies.	7,218	7,793	575	"
2 Opium	Cwts.	32	23	"	9
3 Snuff	Bottles.	4,813	4,251	"	562
4 Cigars	Cwts.	6	7	1	"
5 Indippoo—Indian	Maunds.	3,168	357	"	2,811
6 Lead	Cwts.	249	155	"	94
7 Thavatharam	Candies.	36	"	"	36
8 Areacannts in husk.	No.	40,25,200	16,50,200	"	23,75,000
9 Wines	Gallons.	654	1,060	406	"

122. The foregoing tabular statements speak for themselves, and it would be superfluous to discuss the items at length. It may be sufficient to observe generally that the net result is gratifying, not simply because it has brought a considerable accession to the revenue, but also for the reason that it indicates the progressive prosperity of the country.

123. It may, however, be necessary to explain why the Import statements are so meagre. It would be a great error to infer from them that the Import trade is small. The fact is, under the commercial convention entered into a few years since with the British Government, Imports from British India, with a few exceptions, are quite free of duty. No account is therefore kept of the goods imported from British Indian territories, whether by sea or land. It is evident that under such liberal treatment, the import trade has materially advanced, though there are no means to measure this advance in figures.

SALT.

124. The total quantity of salt sold by the Government in the year was 3,923 garces, which is 60 garces more than that sold in the previous year.

125. The revenues realized compare as follow.

For 1042 Rupees 8,06,722

„ 1043 Rupees 8,20,640

Increase Rupees 13,918

126. It will thus be seen that the revenue from this source is steadily maintained, and rises by degrees, as it ought.

127. The cost of salt to the Government comes to about $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the gross revenue.

128. The cost of the establishment connected with the administration of the salt Department, and contingencies, come to about $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

129. These items put together amount to 31 per cent.

130. It follows, that the net profits derived from salt amount to 69 per cent of the gross receipts, or about 5,66,000 Rupees.

131. Of the 3,923 garces sold in the year, 2,494 garces were foreign, and 1,429 garces, home made salt.

132. At the close of the year, there was a good stock of this necessary of life in hand. * In the several Depôts in the aggregate, the stock was about 4,900 garces besides a considerable quantity stored near the southern pans.

133. This was the first year the Sircar was enabled to carry its own salt to the outlying taluq of Shencottah and to sell it there at the monopoly rate increased by the cost of carriage.

FORESTS.

134. The Department supplied to the Depot at Alleppey, for sale, nearly 6,000 Candies of Timber, chiefly Teak; a candy being equal to about 13 cubic feet.

135. About 1,400 candies of different descriptions of Timber were supplied for the use of the D. P. W.

136. The fees collected on permits granted to private parties for cutting Timber from the Sircar forests, other than the reserved descriptions, amounted in the year to about 27,000 Rupees, which is the largest collection ever made.

137. The destruction of useful forests for purposes of temporary cultivation is prevented with increasing stringency.

138. Some Teak plantations have been in progress for some time, and it is hoped they will prove remunerative in time.

139. The number of wild Elephants entrapped during the year was 14.

140. The number of Royal Tigers killed, and for which the Sircar paid rewards, was 23.

Do. of Cheetahs Do. Do. 113.

141. The quantity of Teak Timber sold by the Sircar in the year was about 1830 candies, which realized about Rupees 24,600.

142. A large stock of this description of Timber has accumulated in the Depot at Alleppey. There were at the end of the year, about 5000 logs, estimated at 12,000 candies. This Timber awaits a favorable opportunity of sale.

CARDAMOMS.

143. The quantity of this spice collected and brought to sale in the year was 169 candies.

144. The average price realized at the public sale of this article at Alleppey was very near 1,600 Rupees per candy.

145. The total receipts were therefore upwards of two and a half lacs of Rupees, which is a handsome contribution to the fiscal resources of the country.

146. The arrangements in progress for the still better administration of this branch of the revenue promise very satisfactory results.

ABKAREE, OPIUM, &c.

147. The demand under this head for the year, inclusive of arrears, was Rupees 94,683.

148. The recoveries on account of the current year's demand wereRupees 86,988

Do. do. of the previous year's demand Rupees 3,707

90,695

149. The year's collections compare as follow with those of the previous year.

For 1042 Rupees 85,226

„ 1043 „ 90,695

Increase „ 5,469

UNJELL OR NATIVE POST.

150 The total number of private letters conveyed by the Unjell during the year was nearly 1,58,000 which is in excess of that of the antecedent year by about 34,000.

151. The following statement will show the rapid increase of the number of letters carried.

Year.	No. of private letters carried.	Increase over previous year.
1037	57,000	
1038	64,000	7,000
1039	74,000	10,000
1040	82,000	8,000
1041	1,01,000	19,000
1042	1,24,000	23,000
1043	1,58,000	34,000

152. The increments show that the correspondence of the country is advancing at an accelerated pace.

153. The number of registered letters was 6,767, showing an increase of 2,666 over that for the year before.

154. The Unjell receipts amounted to nearly 9,500 Rupees, being an increase of about 33 per cent as compared with those of the previous year.

155. The cost of the Department was upwards of 15,000 Rupees.

156. The loss, however, is only apparent, for a vast amount of public correspondence is carried by the Establishment quite free of all charge. Making allowance for this, it is beyond all doubt that the Sircar gains largely.

157. There have been some complaints of delay in the delivery of letters by the Unjell in the Hill stations, where the country is difficult of access and the addressees are living far apart from each other: but, in all other respects, the working of the Department has not been otherwise than satisfactory.

THE SIRCAR PRESS.

158. The following is a statement of work turned out by the press.

Nos. of Copies.		Pages.
53	Travancore Gazette—Foolscap folio	970
320	Trevandrum English Almanac (1868) Royal 8vo.	136
300	Do. Do. Desk Do. " " 4to.	—
300	Do. Do. Memo. book " F. C. 8vo.	122
700	Malayalim Almanac (1044) Royal 8vo.	103
2,500	Do. Sheet Do. " Broad side, Royal	—
523	Administration Report (1042) Royal 8vo.	132
500	Rules for the Registration of Assurances under Regulation I of 1042 Eng. F. C. folio	20
2,000	Do. Do. Do. Malayalim F. C.	26
2,000	Malayalim Arithmetic R. 8vo.	106
48	Cash Account—Tabular—Engineer's Office $\frac{1}{2}$ sheet Demy	8
2,000	An Essay in Malayalim on Truth 16mo.	16
2,000	A Tract on the Importance of giving Truthful Evidence 16mo.	19
150	Annual Indent of European Medicines, Instru- ments, &c. F. C.	4
30	Return of Expenditure, European Medicines, &c. F. C..	16
1,000	Regulation of 1010 relating to Moonsiff Courts R. 8vo.	26
1,000	Lecture on Education Malayalim No. 1 16 mo.	6
1,000	Do. Do. Do. No. 2 16 mo.	12
500	Importance of Education 16 mo.	20
5,000	Registration Rules F. C. folio—French paper.	38
1,000	Rules about giving security Royal 8vo.	8
125	Monthly Return, Nair Brigade F. C. folio	4
18	Quarterly Do. Do. Do. F. C. do.	8
3,000	Malayalim First Book, 2nd Edition R. 16 mo.	50
6,13,028	Proclamations and orders (Single page)	
22,008	Do. Do. (Double page)	

159. The value of Sircar work was about 8,000 Rupees and of private work about 600 Rupees.

EDUCATION.

- 160.** The Sircar's Educational Institutions are
- Central English School, divided into three Departments.
 - Central Vernacular School.
 - Vernacular Normal School.
 - English School for girls.
 - Vernacular Do. do.
 - Class for the study of medicine in English.
 - Do. do. in the Vernacular.
- These are at the Capital.

161. In the Districts there were at the end of the year, 15 English and 20 Vernacular Schools.

English Department.

162. *Central Institution at Trevandrum.*—This had on its rolls at the close of the year, 784 boys; of whom 96 were in the Senior Department, 458 in the Junior, and 230 in the Preparatory School, which last was organized during the year to meet the great demand for admissions, and to relieve the Junior Department of some of its lower classes. The teaching staff consisted of two European Masters and 29 Native assistants of various grades. The expenditure on account of salaries &c. in the last month of the year was Rupees 1,913.

163. The standard of studies hitherto reached was that prescribed for the First Examination in Arts in the University of Madras. But measures have been adopted to raise the standard, and it is hoped that in the course of the next two or three years, this School will be able to send up candidates to the Bachelor of Arts Examination.

164. In the Junior Department, boys are expected to advance so far as to be able to matriculate in the University within a year after admission into the Senior Branch.

165. The Preparatory School is intended for beginners. A system of payment for results obtains in this Department, in regard to the remuneration of the Teachers.

166. Four Candidates from this Institution were successful at the First Examination in Arts held in December 1867, and twelve at the Matriculation Test.

167. The number that matriculated is less than that of the previous year. The failures are attributed chiefly to the University raising its standard in English for the first time. But though the numbers passed be not greater, in other respects progress has been made. For the first time in the history of the School, three of the Candidates for Matriculation were placed in the First class. In the Vernacular too, the failures were few, while formerly, this was the subject in which most boys failed to pass.

168. The fee levied in the Senior Department was raised from 8 Annas to 1 Rupee, and it is gratifying to note that no student left the School on account of this enhancement.

169. The salary of Mr. Ross the Principal of the School was raised about the end of the year from Rupees 500 to Rupees 666.

170. This Gentleman has already done good service in the cause of Education, though he has not been many years in the country.

171. Arrangements were made to engage the services of an additional Master from Europe to assist Mr. Ross in

the Senior Department, as it was found that without such help he could not well teach all the subjects studied by his highest class, and supervise the working of the lower classes. This Gentleman has already arrived, but his appointment will be more appropriately noticed in the next report.

172. The annual prizes were awarded by His Highness the Maharajah in person.

173. The total expenditure on account of this School was about 21,000 Rupees, of which about 4,200 Rupees were recovered in fees.

174. *The Girls' School at Trevandrum* has done remarkably well for the short time it has been in existence. A public exhibition of the work of the year held in November last in the presence of His Highness the Maharajah and a large assembly bore ample testimony to the zeal and ability with which the Lady Superintendent conducted the Institution.

175. His Highness the First Prince was so kind as to offer Prizes for excellence in drawing and needle-work.

176. Had Miss Abel continued to direct the School, its advancement would doubtless have been rapid, but this Lady resigned her post about the end of the year. The Sircar had, in consequence, to take steps to obtain a competent successor from Europe. A Lady well recommended has accepted the place, and may shortly be expected to arrive.

177. It must be remembered that this Institution is intended for Christian girls only. The Hindu girls continue to receive instruction in Miss Blandford's School, which

though independent of the Sircar, is largely aided by it. No official report of this Institution is received, but no doubt it works well, and it is held in high estimation by respectable Hindus whose children are educated there.

178. Medical class.—The subjects studied by the Medical class under Dr. Sperschneider were *Materia Medica* and *Surgery*. The young men composing this class are allowed a monthly stipend by the Sircar, and when they are sufficiently advanced, are drafted into the Medical service.

English District Schools.

179. Four new schools were lately opened, one about the end of last year, and three in the year under report. They are located at Chenganore, Kartigapully, Neyattankaray and Coolithoray. A school at Colachel was sanctioned but not opened in the year.

180. The following statement shews the expansion of the establishment during the past 4 years.

Year M. E.	No. of Schools.	Average daily No. of pupils.	Amount of fees realised.
1040	7	373	619
1041	11	746	1,169
1042	11	929	1,886
1043	15	1,231	2,766

181. There were 1,189 pupils on the rolls at the end of the year, and they belonged to the following denominations.

- 183 Brahmins.
- 281 Pandy Sudras.
- 427 Malayali Do.
- 19 Other Hindus.
- 269 Christians.
- 10 Mohamedans.

182. The teaching staff consisted of 57 against 39 in the preceding year.

183. The District Schools help to feed the upper classes of the Central Institution at Trevandrum in which there are six scholarships tenable by the most deserving of the District boys.

184. The expenditure on account of the District Schools was a little more than 15,000 Rupees, of which about 2,800 Rupees were recovered in fees.

Vernacular Branch.

185. This Department is still in its infancy having been organized only last year. Yet much progress has been made, as the following statement will shew.

Schools.	When opened.	No. of Students at the end of 1868.	Staff of Teachers.
Trevandrum School	August 1866	270	9
Branch School at Tycaud	May 1867	64	3
Normal School	September 1866	30	1
Girls' School at Trevandrum...	April 1867	60	3
Nadoomungad	February 1867	54	3
Nayatookara	May 1867	90	4
Velavengode	May 1867	69	3
Sheraingeel.....	August 1867	71	3
Quilon.....	September 1866	17	2
Ambalapoolay.....	July 1867	68	2
Vycome	May * 1867	40	3
Kottar	"	65	3
Eraneil	January 1868	46	2
Kulcoolum	August 1867	70	3
Thovala	June 1868	105	2
Kottaracurray	July 1868	12	1
Karoonagapully.....	January 1868	50	2
Kartigapully	October 1867	76	3
Mavalikara	October 1867	50	3
Tiroovellah.....	February 1868	76	2
		1,888	57

186. The increase in the year has been 8 schools and 528 pupils.

187. The Normal school passed out 24 men for employment in the Vernacular schools during the year. Of 57 Teachers on the establishment, 36 are men trained in this Institution. In fact, without its aid it would have been impossible to provide Teachers for all the out-station schools.

188. The want of suitable books has in some measure been remedied by the labors of the Book Committee, who in the year under review, completed the following works:—

Malayalim translation of Duncan's Geography of India, in two parts.

Sanscrit translation of the Malayalim Third Book of Reading.

Malayalim Treatise on the importance of giving truthful evidence.

Malayalim translation of the First Book of Euclid.

189. The want of Maps in Malayalim is greatly felt. At present the schools are taught from English Maps.

190. The Central school with its branch at Tycaud had 334 boys on the register at the end of the year. The progress made may be judged from the following statement of the studies of its highest class during the period embraced in this report.

The whole of a work on Moral and Social duties.

Treatise on health and how to preserve it.

Treatise on giving truthful evidence.

Arithmetic—Simple and Compound Proportion—Extraction of Square and Cube roots.

Geometry—25 Propositions in the First Book of Euclid.

Geography of Europe, Asia and America—Duncan's

Geography of India, 1st part, 32 pages.

Lessons in Sanscrit.

191. The Girls' School may be pronounced to be a success. About 50 little girls, many of whom are Brahmins attend the school every day, and prosecute their studies with vigour. Already they are able to read and write well, and have a fair knowledge of the Geography of Asia and India, and particularly of Travancore; and of Arithmetic up to Proportion.

192. So much has the prejudice against female education worn away in Trevandrum, that a Petition has been received praying for the establishment of a Vernacular Girls' School in the Fort, similar to the one at Karamanay.

193. A public examination of this and the Central School was held during the year, presided over by His Highness the First Prince who kindly distributed the prizes.

194. The charges on account of the Vernacular Schools, excluding the cost of buildings and furniture, were about 11,400 Rupees, of which about 1,900 Rupees were recovered in fees.

195. The schools having increased in number, it was found necessary to appoint two Inspectors.

196. The Sircar had under consideration a plan for assimilating the course of instruction in the private Vernacular Schools in the Town of Trevandrum with that pursued in the Sircar's Schools. This was proposed to be effected by making grants-in-aid to the private schools under certain conditions which would bring the Schools under periodical inspection by the Sircar's Inspectors, and ensure the appointment of properly qualified Masters and the adoption of suitable books.

197. There can be no doubt that in the course of some years, these Vernacular Schools will exercise a very beneficial influence over the mass of the people.

198. On the whole, there were upwards of 3,400 boys and girls receiving the benefits of a sound education during the year, directly at the cost of the Sircar. This number is about 750 in excess over that of last year.

199. The expenditure on account of the salaries, &c. of the Educational Establishment has been upwards of half a lac of Rupees, and is about 13,000 Rupees more than the amount expended in the previous year.

200. *Book Depot.*—Nearly 8,800 Rs. worth of books &c. were received into the Book Depot during the period under report. The sales amounted to 6,300 Rupees, and the grants to Schools and other Establishments to about 1,100 Rupees.

201. It may not be out of place to state here that Their Highnesses the young Princes continue to make steady progress in their English and Vernacular studies. They are being very carefully instructed, and there is every reason to hope that in point of moral and intellectual culture, they will become fully fitted for their high destiny.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

202. The usual report on the working of this Establishment has not been received in consequence of the resignation and departure for Europe of Dr. H. M. Ross, the Durbar Physician. The following results have been gathered from the statistical statements furnished from his Office.

STATIONS.	No. of patients.						
	Remained at the end of 1042.	Admitted during 1043.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining at the end of 1043.
Trevandrum Civil Hospital	30	459	489	418	4	24	43
Quilon Charity Do.	10	212	222	157	47	9	9
Alleppey " "	31	19	50	3	5	10	32
" Dispensary	7	2,391	2,398	2,203	135	18	42
Cottayam Hospital	14	388	402	349	26	6	21
Mavelikurray Do.	82	5,577	5,659	5,587	17	18	87
Shertallay Do.	48	1,317	1,365	1,315	10	11	29
Shenkottah Do.	7	566	573	557	3	2	11
Nagercoil Do.	18	1,538	1,556	1,503	10	13	30
Palpanabapoorom Do.	5	203	208	189	9	4	6
Palace Establishment	4	338	342	342	"	"	"
Charity Hospital at Trevandrum ...	190	241	431	249	16	18	148
Huzoor Cutcherry Establishment...	4	734	738	723	3	2	10
Peermado	9	209	218	218	"	"	"
Cardamom Hills	9	74	83	82	1	"	"
Total.....	468	14,266	14,734	13,845	286	135	468

Some of the above figures include out-patients.

203. The total number under treatment is considerably in excess of that of the previous year. This is partly owing to the operation of the new hospitals, and partly to increasing confidence in the European system of treatment.

204. The number of surgical operations performed was 191, of which 6 cases terminated in death and 185 were successful.

205. The following is a statement of the number of vaccinations performed during the year.

Months.	Successful.	Failures.	Total.
1867.			
August from 15th	2,368	117	2,485
September	3,941	199	4,140
October	3,876	158	4,034
November	3,952	167	4,119
December	4,125	236	4,361
January, 1868.....	4,964	255	5,219
February.....	3,973	204	4,177
March	4,228	206	4,434
April	3,907	161	4,068
May	3,940	175	4,115
June.....	3,395	115	3,510
July	4,573	184	4,757
August to 15th	2,368	95	2,463
Total	49,610	2,272	51,882

206. The total number vaccinated is about 3,000 more than that in the previous year. About the same difference is observable in the number of successful cases.

207. The total cost of the Medical Establishment including the Vaccination Department, was upwards of 54,000 Rupees in salaries, dieting, and contingencies, and about 10,000 Rupees in Medical stores.

MILITARY.

208. Nothing of importance has to be recorded in regard to the Nair Brigade which continues to perform its usual duties.

209. New Barracks for the Artillery are in course of construction.

THE MUSEUM & PUBLIC GARDENS.

210. The number of visitors to the Museum has nearly quadrupled itself within the last three years, as the following statement will shew.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1041	10,171	1,903	12,074
1042	24,659	4,281	28,940
1043	35,615	8,840	44,455

211. The Public Gardens and the Zoological collection maintained in it, continue to afford recreation and amusement to the Public. Some new walks were formed in the Gardens, and old ones repaired and put into order. A few iron flower vases and seats were procured from Europe and are now in use.

212. The thanks of the Sirkar are due to Captain Davidson of the Nair Brigade for having kindly supervised the establishment during a portion of the year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Engineer's Department.

213. The following abstract shews the total receipts and disbursements of this Department.

Receipts.	Rupees.	Disbursements.	Rupees.
Balance of Cash.....	5,888	Trevandrum Division	1,09,283
Advance outstanding	72,379	Southern Do.	98,975
Stock	1,01,701	Quilon Do.	13,982
	1,79,968	Northern Do.	49,121
Cash from various treasuries	3,61,182	Lighting Canals from Quilon to Trevandrum...	322
Extra receipts	10,374	Elephant feeding	4,221
		Elephant Mahouts' fixed pay	595
		Contingencies.....	3,616
		Surveys	1,017
		Permanent Establishment	42,680
		Unclaimed wages paid	1,406
		Amount paid on account of Account Current for Andy, 1042	39
		Stock	1,27,969
		Advances	89,889
		Balance	8,409
Total.....	5,51,524	Total.....	5,51,524

214. Deducting Stock, advances, and balance from the total expenditure, the remainder, or Rupees 3,25,257 represents the expenditure of the Department on Works, including salaries of establishment.

215. The ratio borne by the cost of the permanent establishment to the total outlay on works is 13 per cent.

216. But there is also a temporary establishment, the pay of which comes out of the estimates for the works. The estimates always allow 10 per cent. for this.

217. Hence, it follows, that the aggregate cost of Superintendence was in reality 23 per cent.

218. The amount of outstanding advances seems large, and the Engineer will, doubtless, use his endeavours to recover these advances and to reduce this item as much as possible.

219. The following Statement shews the estimated amount of the several Works, the expenditure on them during the year, and that up to the end of the year.

Description of Works.	Estimate.	Expenditure in 1043.	Expenditure up to the end of 1043.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Works above 5,000 Rupees.</i>			
Construction of New Public Offices.....	1,69,959	47,357	1,85,404
Do. of Iron Girder Bridge at old landing place	12,771	2,623	2,623
Do. of Coolithoray Bridge	1,26,788	14,982	61,500
Do. of Ashumboo Road	21,667	621	19,869
Clearing Irrigation Channels	9,996	6,646	6,646
Construction of Road from Thoodoovetty to Theeruvataur	8,295	2,423	9,277
Closing breaches in Thovallay and Angasteeswarom Districts	5,463	2,836	2,836
Iron Girder Bridges in A. V. M. Canal ...	"	8,555	23,655

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Widening main Road from 33rd milestone to Arambooly frontier	5,822	4,546	4,546
Construction of Nagercoil Hospital.....	5,584	4,075	4,075
Do. do. School.....	5,662	773	1,583
Maintenance of Southern Road 1st to 52d milestone.....	5,200	2,655	5,309
Repairs to A. V. M. Canal	"	5,927	5,927
Construction of New Hospital at Quilon...	5,584	2,833	3,404
Closing Kulladay breaches	7,997	434	8,558
Peermade Ghaut Road		25,548	1,25,176
Construction of Alleppey Hospital	6,384	6,134	6,332
Do. do. do. Moondakayum Bridge.	"	4,590	12,874
		1,48,508	
<i>Works between 3,000 & 5,000 Rupees.</i>			
Construction of Lying-in Hospital at Trevandrum	4,541	530	4,041
Do. of Parachallay Hospital	4,784	1,672	1,960
Do. of Gunshed & Artillery Barracks	4,332	4,508	4,508
Do. of a Bungalow for Capt. J. C. Hay	4,151	887	887
Alterations to the Residency at Trevandrum	4,532	2,338	10,481
Maintenance of Trevandrum Roads for 1868	3,800	1,212	4,131
Construction of a Bungalow for Professor Ross.....	3,552	5,481	5,481
Deepening Trevandrum Canal.....	3,438	1,350	3,790
Maintenance of Trevandrum Roads for 1868-69	3,287	2,098	2,098
Construction of a New Road from Cotaur to Rajakamungalom	4,868	399	4,918
Do. of Thakalay Hospital	4,784	591	591
Maintenance of Southern Road from 20th to 52nd milestone for 1868-69.....	4,900	1,822	1,822
Construction of a new Road thro' Cotaur connecting the Ashumboo Road with the Cape Comorin Road	3,366	3,143	3,417
Straightening the course of the Nadayara Canal	3,425	708	3,107
Construction of Mavalicurray Hospital ...	4,784	1,190	1,190
Deepening canal at Alleppey	3,241	1,561	1,573
		29,490	
<i>Works between 1,000 & 3,000 Rupees.</i>			
Construction of wall along the main road from East Fort Gate to Cantonment ...	2,500	3,430	4,674
Do. of Matron's Lodge	1,960	2,085	2,085
Do. of Tannah at Tycand	1,032	1,428	1,428
Do. of Portico to Dr. Ross' Bungalow	1,006	766	766
Do. of wall to the Charity Hospital compound	1,146	613	613
Do. of Dam at Iranimutom across the Keelias River	1,552	1,508	1,508
Improvements and additions to Captain W. Hay's Bungalow	1,567	1,930	1,930

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coping and plastering outside of the East Fort wall	1,143	84	84
Repairing Valiathoray Road.....	1,448	1,779	1,779
Maintenance of Southern Road from 1st to 18th milestone	1,837	409	409
Constructing new Travellers' Bungalow at Arambooly.....	2,608	1,388	1,413
Do. a Road from the main Cape Comorin Road to Thamaracolum Salt pans.....	2,389	1,147	2,537
Do. a new Travellers' Bungalow at Nagercoil	2,424	2,245	3,349
Widening the embankments running through the paddy fields on the southern Road.....	2,639	2,597	2,609
Deviation of road from Nagercoil Residency to Parvathyagarom.....	1,009	988	988
Road from the Rajakamungalom Salt pans to the sea Beach.....	1,070	1,163	1,163
Construction of Out-houses to the Nagercoil Travellers' Bungalow.....	1,081	593	593
Repairing roof &c. of record room and Jail at Nagercoil	1,579	1,374	1,759
Do. Military Hospital, and constructing a privy to same at Quilon	2,723	1,787	2,537
Construction of Lightening conductor to the Powder Magazine at Quilon	1,527	201	201
Closing breaches and constructing a Tunnel on the Nadayara Road	1,212	1,260	1,260
Deepening Quilon Canal	1,755	613	613
Repairing Quilon Residency.....	1,082	1,388	1,388
Construction of Court House at Alleppey. Do. of Karumady Travellers' Bungalow	2,417	89	3,391
Altering the old Police Cutcherry into a Traveller's Bungalow at Alleppey	1,624	1,162	2,547
Maintenance of Road from Cottyam to Moondakayam	1,067	605	2,037
Do. of Do. from Chenganacherry to Warroor	2,240	1,233	1,822
Vettimoorchy Fort Gate	1,120	374	819
Deepening a branch canal at Alleppey ...	2,321	50	50
	1,154	103	103
<i>Works between 500 & 1,000 Rupees.</i>		34,392	
15 Works	10,881	8,952	11,626
40 Do. below 500	9,023	6,573	8,533
109 Do. in anticipation of sanction		34,880	45,148
Decorations on the occasion of the Governor's visit		18,565	
		63,970	
Contingencies, cost of surveys, Elephant feeding, lighting canal &c., &c.		11,216	
		75,186	
Total ...		2,82,576	

220. The following is an abstract of the foregoing so far as the expenditure of the year is concerned.

Agricultural Works	Rupees	14,109
Communications	,,	1,34,901
Buildings	,,	1,08,211
Miscellaneous	,,	25,355
		Total.....2,82,576

Marahmut Department.

221. It may be premised that this Department generally undertakes the work of repairing Palaces and Pagodas, making village roads, constructing small bridges, and a great variety of work not requiring scientific aid. One of its most important duties is to repair irrigation tanks and channels.

222. The following statement shews the works and expenditure in this Department.


Works.	Expendi- ture in 1043.
	Rupees.
Repairs to His Highness the Maha Rajah's Palace	5,647
Do. „ His Highness the Elia Rajah's Do.	1,273
Do. „ Sreepatham (Ranee's) Do.	1,310
Do. „ His Highness the First Prince's Do.	1,078
Minor repairs	3,981
Annual thatching of Public Buildings	17,639
Construction of Salt Godowns.....	4,676
Repairs to the Huzoor Cutcherry, Court Houses, Taluq Cutcheries, &c.	21,318
Do. to the Trevandrum Residency, &c.....	4,053
Do. „ Quilon Do.	1,765
Do. of Bungalows occupied by European Officers	7,998
Digging and repairing Irrigation tanks and channels, closing breaches, &c.....	49,950
Re-construction and repairs of Pagodas.....	8,331
Do. do. of Ootloopurahs	1,655
Repair of Copper and Brass utensils	1,401
Do. of Boats and Jungars.....	2,567
Do. of Salt pans	192
Construction and repair of wooden bridges, and repair of Village roads, &c.	17,008
Cost of the Establishment	1,51,842
	13,618
Total Rupees.....	1,65,460

Abstract of Expenditure during the year.

Agricultural Works.....	Rupees 50,142
Communications	17,008
Buildings.....	80,724
Miscellaneous	3,968
	<u>1,51,842</u>

FINANCIAL.

223. The following statement shews the Receipts and Disbursements for the year 1043, as compared with those of the year preceding.



Comparative Statement of the Revenue Collection and

		1042.	1043.
1	Land Revenue	16,77,654	16,69,316
2	Miscellaneous Do.	6,26,040	9,95,769
3	Customs	3,07,597	3,41,694
4	Arrack and Opium	83,440	86,988
5	Tobacco	7,41,122	8,02,162
6	Pepper	30,503	35,517
7	Salt	8,06,722	8,20,640
8	Cardamoms and other goods	82,158	2,97,972
9	Timber	41,677	24,563
10	Interest on Government Securities	47,510	63,330
11	Arrears of Revenue collected	38,381	50,984
		44,82,819	51,88,944

Disbursements of the Travancore Sircar during the last two years.

		1042.	1043.
1	The Dewasom or Religious Institution ..	5,62,428	5,44,499
2	The Ootooperah or Charitable Do. ..	3,02,337	2,87,517
3	The Palace	5,63,026	4,93,760
4	Huzzoor Cutcherry and other Civil Establishments	4,73,998	5,27,246
5	Judicial Establishment	1,15,895	1,37,507
6	Police Establishment	1,01,052	1,19,637
7	Nair Troops	1,40,115	1,58,000
8	Elephant and Horse Establishments ..	65,351	73,812
9	Education, Science and Art	69,127	81,399
10	Pensions	1,21,614	1,22,109
11	Public Works	5,54,750	5,65,021
12	Cost and charges of Goods sold &c. ..	3,22,001	3,81,919
13	Contingent Charges	1,57,109	1,78,364
14	Subsidy to the British Indian Government.	8,10,374	8,10,441
		43,59,177	44,81,231

224. It will be observed that there is a slight falling off in the revenue realized under the head of Land. It is traceable to increased remissions granted on account of drought.

225. The second head in the Account Current, namely 'Miscellaneous Revenue', covers, as is obvious, all items that cannot appropriately find place under the other heads, and hence these items must be numerous and various. They vary too in different degrees, some in the same and others in the opposite direction. The net result is that the receipts under this head, as compared with those of the previous year, exhibit an advance of nearly 3,70,000 Rs. This is too considerable to be passed over unexplained. The institution fees collected in the Civil Courts exceeded those of the previous year by about 26,000 Rupees, because many suits were brought in anticipation of the Limitation law, which came into force from the first day of the year 1044. A sum of about 1,28,000 Rupees was realized by the public sale of certain landed Estates belonging to the Sircar, which used to be leased out for short terms, and which were since charged with the ordinary assessment and sold, subject to the ordinary securities of Ryotwarce tenure, in lieu of the disadvantages attendant upon short leases and constant change of hands so fatal to permanent improvement. In the year under review, the Sircar made some investments in the British Government Loans, and the discount allowed and treated as profit, is one of the component elements of the amount under the head under discussion. So also is the amount of upwards of 40,000 Rupees yielded by the sale of several shares which the Sircar had held in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The Sircar recovered from the British Government the penalty levied at Bombay on deficiencies

of salt exported to Travancore, and this amount too has contributed to swell the Miscellaneous receipts. A New Department having been set on foot for the systematic Registration of Deeds throughout the country, the fees charged by this Department for registration are entered under the head under consideration. These fees amounted for eight months in the year to more than 32,000 Rupees. Escheated lands sold by the Sircar brought an accession of about 16,000 Rupees in addition to the receipts which had accrued from the same source during the antecedent year. The native post called the Sircar Unjell gave also an increased revenue to the State. And so on.

226. It need not be pointed out that many bulky items in the foregoing category constitute extraordinary receipts and will not recur next year.

227. The collections under 'Customs' have progressed favorably, partly because the Tariff of values was revised in accordance with that of British India, and partly because trade itself has been more prosperous.

228. The revenue derived from Arrack and Opium shows but a slight improvement, a feature which perhaps need not be deprecated.

229. The growth of the receipts from Tobacco is remarkable, being a little more than 8 per cent. It is due entirely to increased consumption. This item stands highest since the present import duty on Tobacco was substituted for a system of Monopoly.

230. The next item, viz. "Pepper," ought properly to be included under the head of Customs, but will be thus kept apart till the exceptional duty levied on it is reduced to a level with that ordinarily imposed upon the bulk

of the country's produce. Candies 3,745 of the spice were exported in the year under retrospect, while 1,952 Candies had been exported in the year previous. But it is to be remembered that the duty was reduced from 15 to 9 Rupees per Candy at the beginning of the year. If this remission of taxation had not taken place the increase of revenue would have been upwards of 27,000 Rupees, while it really is only 5,000 Rupees.

231. The result of the administration of the Salt Monopoly is no exception to the law of increase which generally pervades the receipt side of the Financial statement, the out-turn being nearly 14,000 Rupees over that of the preceding year. The aggregate quantity sold very closely approximates to 4,000 Garces.

232. The quantity of Cardamoms collected this year has been satisfactory. It must mainly be the effect of the increased attention which is being paid to this branch of public income. An increased contribution to the Exchequer, of more than 2,00,000 Rupees from this single source is certainly a subject of congratulation.

233. The revenue from timber shows a deficiency of about 17,000 Rupees. This, however, by no means expresses any deficiency in the forest resources of the country. The fact is, the state has not been able to effect a sale of the timber in its Depôt, an improvement of the market being waited for.

234. The two last items of the Account Current being self-evident they need no comment here.

235. The gross revenue of the country, has thus attained the extraordinary figure of nearly 52 lacs, which is believed to be quite unparalleled in the fiscal annals of the State.

236. The total revenues for 1042 and 1043 compare as follow :

For 1043	Rupees 51,88,944
„ 1042.....	„ 44,82,819
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Increase	7,06,125

Considering roughly that about one half of this increase arises from extraordinary receipts not likely to be reproduced in future years, still, the residue cannot but be regarded as evidence of the satisfactory condition of the finances.

237. The several items of expenditure call for a few remarks.

238. The expenses incurred in the Dewasom and Ootooperah Departments, shew together, a difference of upwards of 32,000 Rupees as compared with last year. As this difference is on the right side, minute explanations may hardly be necessary. It may however, be observed that this reduction is not of a durable character. The expenditure in these Departments varies to some extent with the market prices of provisions. It is obvious that variations thus arising are beyond control. But a vigilant supervision is always exercised to restrain the expansive tendency of these items.

239. The Palace Establishments have cost as follow.

For 1042	5,63,026
„ 1043	4,88,645
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	74,381

It is to be remembered that the charges for 1042 include the extraordinary ones incurred on account of His Highness

the Maharajah's visit to Madras, and of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin's visit to Trevandrum. Hence, mainly, the considerable difference between the two years compared. A fairer comparison would be between the expenditures of the years 1041 and 1043.

1043	4,88,645
1041	4,76,697
	<hr/>
	11,948

This difference, though against the year under report, is not considerable.

240. The Disbursements in connexion with the Huzzoor Cutcherry and other Civil Establishments, have risen by upwards of half a lac of Rupees. Part of this effect is due to the circumstance that increase of salaries granted in the year 1042 operated during only a part of that year, whereas it operated during the whole of 1043. Another part is due to further increase of salaries granted in the year 1043 itself, in pursuance of a determination gradually to raise all minor salaries to a proper standard. Another part again is due to additional hands being employed, such as those constituting the Agency for the Registration of Deeds, and which may be expected to absorb about 25,000 Rs. annually.

241. Similar remarks are applicable to the Judicial and Police branches of the service. Several additional judicatories have been appointed to cope with the increased work before the Courts. Several Police Ameens have also been established in different towns to dispose of criminal cases as fast as they arise. The pay of upwards of 1,000 peons throughout the country has been raised.

242. The charges in connexion with the Nair Brigade for 1043 exceed those for 1042 by nearly 18,000 Rupees.

The clothing for the force cost more than in the previous year. Two new pieces of ordnance were purchased from the British Government. The increase of pay granted to the men took full effect in the course of the year.

243. Under the next head of Account, an augmentation of upwards of 8,000 Rupees has to be explained. Some new horses and carriages were purchased in the year. Gram cost more than in the previous year. These are the chief causes of the increase.

244. Considering the progressive extension of Education in the country, the expenditure in this direction cannot but advance. The Sircar has not yet established half the number of the English and Vernacular Schools that the people require, but the number of these institutions is being gradually increased. The Museum and Public Garden have also absorbed more in 1043 than in 1042.

245. The amount charged under the head of Pensions remains almost stationary.

246. The particulars of the various Public Works which were prosecuted in the year will be found in another part of this report.

247. The next head, namely "Cost and Charges of goods sold &c." exhibits an increased expenditure of about 60,000 Rupees. This is chiefly attributable to the larger crop of Cardamoms gathered and paid for by the Sircar, and to the higher cost which had to be paid for Bombay Salt, in consequence of the contractors being subjected by the Bombay Authorities to heavy penalties for deficiencies.

248. "Contingent Charges" constitute a head on the Disbursement side of the Account, very analogous to that

of "Miscellaneous Revenue" on the Receipt side. Its component elements are therefore multitudinous. The chief reasons to be assigned for the excess of expenditure under this head are the following. The Registration Department being a new establishment, it had to be supplied with furniture and particularly with stationery which is required in abundance for keeping registers, &c. His Excellency the Governor of Madras paid a visit to His Highness, and the cost of the preparations for the occasion is embraced in this item.

249. The subsidy to the British Government continues to be paid with unerring punctuality.

250. The total expenses of the State, then, compare thus.

For 1043.....	44,81,231
„ 1042.....	43,59,177
	<hr/>
	1,22,054

251. And yet, the income is higher than this increased expenditure.

252. The expenditure of future years is likely to be higher than this standard; but, on the other hand, the Revenue may well be expected to continue in advance of the expenditure.

253. In reference to the surplus available at the end of the year under report, His Highness' Government is quite aware of the duty of applying it to beneficial purposes. His Highness the Maharajah has sanctioned the reduction of the export duty on pepper from 9 to 5 Rupees per Candy, which brings it very near the ordinary duty on the bulk of the produce of the Country. There are yet

numerous petty public servants whose pay must be raised as a matter of justice and policy, and this subject is engaging His Highness' consideration. It is also in contemplation to carry out some reforms in connexion with the taxation of lands in South and Central Travancore. These measures may be expected to absorb a part of the surplus. It is also intended to extend the operations of the Engineer's Department in reference to the accumulations in the Treasury of the surpluses of past years. The Government of His Highness must distinctly disclaim any desire to hoard up surplus revenues. Nothing can be more obvious to those who have any pretensions to an acquaintance with fiscal science than the impolicy of abstracting funds from the hands of the people where they would largely fructify, to be only shut up in the vaults of the treasury or even invested so as to yield a low interest. The only justification for levying a revenue larger than the requirements of the ordinary expenditure consists in the laying out of the surplus in the construction of useful public works which would not otherwise come into existence. It is the earnest wish of this Government to multiply such works. In view to this, a regular P. W. D. was organized some years since and the requisite scientific agency secured. But, owing to causes which could not be much controlled, this Department has been slow in rising to a level with the work before it. There is, however, now every reason to hope that the Department will hereafter better fulfil its high mission. If it would only perfect existing canals and roads, and add some hundreds of miles of both, a vast impulse will be imparted to industry. Till, however, the funds are thus absorbed, it is better that that part of them which is not immediately required should stand invested in the British Indian loans than lie idle in the coffers. So invested, they save the Sircar the cost and trouble of looking after them, and they

further yield an amount of interest by no means to be despised in the aggregate. It will thus be understood that these investments are resorted to only as a temporary and unavoidable arrangement, and they are never intended to form a permanent source of revenue to the State, which would infinitely prefer to spend such funds in the country itself for its improvement, so as to reap all the direct and indirect benefits of such expenditure.

POLITICAL.

254. His Excellency the Governor of Madras paid a visit in the course of the year to His Highness the Maharajah.

255. Lord and Lady Napier with their Suite landed at Trevandrum from the Steamer "Burmah" in the afternoon of the 20th of February 1868, and were received by His Highness the Maharajah, His Highness the First Prince, H. Newill Esq. the British Resident, the Dewan Sir T. Madava Row, and other principal Officers.

256. His Lordship and party were His Highness' guests for 9 days.

257. During this interval, visits were exchanged between His Highness and His Lordship, a grand Durbar was held and a State dinner given.

258. His Lordship visited the principal public Institutions at Trevandrum, such as the Sircar's Gardens, the Museum, the Hospitals, the Schools, the Jails, &c.

259. The distinguished party left Trevandrum on evening of the 29th February, and arrived at Quilon the next morning, travelling by Backwater. The Public Institutions at this place were also visited, and His Lordship and Suite left Quilon for Cochin on the afternoon of the 1st March, making a short stay at Alleppey *en route*.

T. Madava Row,

Dewan,

Coor Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
May, 1869.