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MADRAS DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

MALABAR DISTRICT

VOLUME II



MADRAS DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

STATISTICAL APPENDIX FOR MALABAR DISTRICT

(TOGETHER WITH A SUPPLEMENT TO THE DISTRICT
GAZETTEER BY C. A.—NOW SIR CHARLES—INNES,
K.C.S.I., I.C.S., AND EDITED BY F. B. EVANS, I.C.S.)

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I.—Area, Population, etc., in 1921.

Locality.	Area in square miles.	Number of			Population 1921.			Population (both sexes).		Percentage of variation (of population).		Density of population per square mile, 1921.
		Towns.	Villages.	Occupied houses.	Total.	Males.	Females.	1911.	1901.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.	
CALCUT DIVISION.												
Calicut ...	379	1	179	51,151	290,739	144,409	146,330	271,032	255,612	+ 60	+ 73	767
Kurumbanad ...	505	1	337	69,374	356,907	173,398	183,509	353,983	327,310	+ 81	+ 08	707
COCHIN DIVISION.												
Cochin ...	2	1	1	3,620	22,417	12,139	10,278	21,741	21,042	+ 33	+ 31	11,209
Anjengo ...	1	1	1	713	4,145	2,004	2,141	3,780	3,084	+ 22	+ 97	5,919
Tangasseri ...	1	1	1	286	1,773	819	954	1,792	1,733	+ 34	+ 11	
MALAPPURAM DIVISION.												
Ernad ...	963	...	221	78,501	401,101	198,125	202,976	392,607	209,516	+ 99	+ 22	415
Walluvanad ...	890	...	317	72,710	394,517	191,781	202,736	373,934	351,112	+ 65	+ 55	448
PALGHAT DIVISION.												
Palghat ...	613	1	136	80,255	427,015	205,383	221,732	414,009	390,098	+ 61	+ 31	664
Ponnani ...	426	2	457	99,777	533,252	260,354	272,898	529,383	478,376	+ 107	+ 07	1,252
TELECHERRY DIVISION.												
Chirakkal ...	682	1	269	58,960	346,395	168,690	182,705	338,579	320,107	+ 58	+ 23	508
Kottayam ...	481	1	223	40,028	232,285	109,105	123,180	226,682	209,516	+ 82	+ 25	483
Wynad ...	821	...	58	16,184	84,771	47,473	37,298	82,549	75,149	+ 98	+ 27	103
LACCADIVE ISLANDS ...	7	...	5	1,884	9,472	4,675	4,797	10,600	10,274	+ 82	+ 106	1,353
District total ...	5,793	8	2,205	573,403	3,104,789	1,513,555	1,591,234	3,029,671	2,800,555	+ 79	+ 28	536

* These two taluks have been transferred to Tinnevely District with effect from the 1st July 1927, under G.O. No. 1127, Rev., dated 1st June 1927. But the statistics had been included in this (Malabar) District even prior to that date.

II.—Variation in Population since 1891.

Towns.	Population.			Percentage of variation of population.		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891-1901.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
The whole district ...	3,104,789	3,020,671	2,900,555	5.6	7.9	2.8
CALICUT TALUK.						
Calicut * ...	82,334	78,417	73,981	16.5	1.9	5.0
CHIRAKKAL TALUK.						
Cannanore * ...	27,705	28,957	27,811	1.4	4.1	- 4.3
GOCHIN TALUK.						
Gochin † ...	50,437	20,023	19,274	9.5	3.9	3.7
KOTTAYAM TALUK.						
Tellicherry † ...	27,576	29,258	27,883	2.5	4.9	- 5.7
KURUMBRANAD TALUK.						
Badagara ...	9,804	11,149	11,319	23.1	- 1.5	- 1.4
PALGHAT TALUK.						
Palghat † ...	45,487	44,319	44,177	11.9	0.3	2.6
PONNANI TALUK.						
Ponnani ...	13,345	13,984	10,562	14.9	32.4	- 4.6
Tanur Nagaram ..	8,191	8,409	7,152	5.1	17.6	2.6

* Represents a Municipality and Cantonment.
† Represents a Municipal town.

III.—Roads.

Year. • (1)	Mileage of roads maintained.		
	Total. (2)	Metalled. (3)	Unm. talled. (4)
1891-92	1,634	1,588	46
1896-97	2,030	2,028	2
1901-02	1,747	1,695	52
1906-07	1,777	1,714	63
1911-12	1,802	1,787	65
1925-26.			
Trunk Roads handed over to Public Works Department	105	105	...
Maintained by the District Board—			
Trunk Roads	153 $\frac{2}{3}$	153 $\frac{2}{3}$	...
Other Roads	1,214 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,033 $\frac{2}{3}$	181
Roads maintained by the Taluk Boards and Unions	133	44	89
Maintained by Paigbat Municipality—			
Trunk Roads	4	4	...
Other Roads	58	38	20
Maintained by Calicut Municipality—			
Trunk Roads	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Other Roads	69 $\frac{2}{3}$	69 $\frac{2}{3}$	...
Maintained by Tellicherry Municipality—			
Trunk Roads	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Other Roads	20 $\frac{2}{3}$	4 $\frac{1}{3}$	16 $\frac{1}{3}$
Maintained by Cannanore Municipality.	23	23	...
Maintained by Cochin Municipality ...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...

NOTE.—Correct information for the whole district is not available for the years prior to 1891-92.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows.

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	CALICUT DIVISION.			
	<i>Calicut Taluk.</i>			
1	Beypore ...	District Board.	Feroke, 1 mile by boat.	Tiled; two bed rooms, two bath rooms, two dressing rooms, one thatched kitchen, separate out-houses for servants, a stable which can be used as motor shed also, one latrine and a well. Furnished.
2	Calicut ...	Calicut Municipality.	Calicut, 1 mile.	Tiled; four bed rooms, one dining room, four bath rooms, one kitchen, two out-houses, one stable (not fit for use now), four bath tubs and two latrines.
3	Cheruvannur ...	District Board.	Feroke, 2 furlongs.	Tiled; one room upstairs, two rooms downstairs, one store room, one bath room, kitchen with two rooms, latrine, one stable which can be used as motor shed also. Slightly furnished.
4	Kidavur (Tamaracherry).	Do.	Calicut, 18 miles, 7 furlongs.	Tiled, two sets of rooms, two bath rooms, one central hall, one verandah, one kitchen with three rooms, stable with two rooms which may also be used as motor sheds, well. No furniture.
5	Mayanad ...	Do.	West Hill, 8 miles.	Demolished.
6	Nanminda ...	Do.	Elattur, 8 miles.	Tiled and storeyed building; three rooms downstairs, a hall and private room upstairs, one bath room one kitchen, a stable with two rooms which can accommodate motor cars also. Slightly furnished. Well in the compound.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	CALICUT DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> Calicut Taluk— <i>cont.</i>			
7	Peruvayal ..	District Board.	Calicut, 10 miles.	Storeyed and tiled building; downstairs consist of two rooms now used as an elementary school; upstairs one room used by travellers; one kitchen, one bath room, one out-house. Furnished.
8	Puduppadi ...	P.W.D. ...	Calicut, 24 miles, 5 furlongs.	Second-class bungalow—Tiled; two rooms, two bath rooms, one front verandah, stable, one kitchen, one latrine, shed for bullocks, one bath tub (leaky).
9	Vennaghat ...	Do. ..	Calicut, 12 miles, 3 furlongs.	Second-class bungalow—Thatched, two rooms, two bath rooms, one front verandah, stable, one kitchen, one latrine, one shed for bullocks, one bath tub.
	Kurumbranad Taluk.			
10	Badagara ...	Taluk Board.	Badagara, 3 furlongs.	Tiled; two sets of rooms—dressing rooms and bath rooms, verandah in front and rear with outhouses. Outhouses contain one kitchen and one store room; a stable, two small motor sheds. Well in the compound. Furnished.
11	Badagara Chattram.*	Union Board, Badagara.	Do.	Tiled; quadrangular with a courtyard in the centre. Has a well. Not furnished. Accommodation free.
12	Katalur desam, van mukham amsam. (Lighthouse bungalow).	Presidency Port Officer, Madras.	Trikkoti, 1½ miles.	Tiled; one room, bath room, kitchen, store room, bath tub one. No stable and motor shed.

* No fee is charged for the occupation of the bungalow.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—cont.

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	CALICUT DIVISION—cont. Kurumbranad Taluk—cont.			
13	Kuttiati (bungalow).	District Board.	Badagara, 18 miles.	Tiled; two sets of rooms—dressing room and bath rooms—verandah in front and rear with out-houses, a semi-octagonal portico in front; has well. Furnished.
14	Mannanangalam in Viyyur amsam. (bungalow).	Commonwealth Co., Calicut.	Panthalayini, 3 miles.	Tiled; one room, dressing room, bath room, kitchen, stable, motor shed, no bath tub.
15	Nadapuram (rest-house).	District Board.	Badagara, 10 miles.	Tiled; one room, one bath room, one side room for servants and a verandah in front, and rear with a semi-octagonal portico on the north, one kitchen and latrine; has a well. Furnished.
16	Naduvannur (rest-house).	Do.	Panthalayini, 8½ miles.	Out-house attached to the police station, thatched; one big room and two other rooms used as kitchen with verandah on north and west; has a separate stable; has a well. Furnished.
17	Panangad (rest-house).	Do.	Panthalayini, 10½ miles.	Tiled; one room, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable which can accommodate motor cars; has a well, no bath tub. Furnished.
18	Fayyoli (bungalow).	Do.	Trikkoti, 4½ miles.	Tiled building with an excellent situation on the Payyoli river; has two rooms, two side rooms, two bath rooms and verandah in front and rear. Two kitchen rooms, one stable one motor shed and one latrine, has a well. Furnished.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—cont.

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(5)
	CALICUT DIVISION—cont. <i>Kurumbraiad Taluk—cont.</i>			
19	Perambra (best house).	District Board.	Trikkoti, 13½ miles.	Tiled; one room, one bath room with a portico in the rear and an out-house used as a kitchen. A copper vessel serves as bath tub. Furnished.
20	Quilandy ...	Do.	Panthalayini, 6 furlongs.	Tiled; two sets of rooms—dressing rooms and bath rooms, verandah in front and rear with out-houses, kitchen, stable, motor shed and latrine. Furnished.
21	Quilandy chattram.*	Taluk Board.	Panthalayini, 2 furlongs.	Tiled building with a main room and a side room of which a portion is a bath room; a kitchen. Furnished. Water can be had from a well.
	COCHIN DIVISION. <i>British Cochin.</i>			
22	Cochin ...	Cochin Municipality.	Ernakulam, 3 miles by backwater.	Tiled; two sets of rooms, each having a bath room and a dressing room each with a bath tub and tin, a common kitchen.
	<i>Anjengo Taluk.</i>			
23	Anjengo † ...	District Board.	Kadakkavur Railway Station, 2 miles.	Tiled; two side rooms, one hall and separate kitchen.
	MALAPURAM DIVISION. <i>Ernad Taluk.</i>			
24	Amarampalam (old).	Forest Department	Nilambur Road, 6 miles.	Serambi tiled; two rooms and a portico with a bath room downstairs. Thatched shed for kitchen and servants. Furnished.
25	Areakode ...	District Board.	Feroke, 20 miles.	Tiled; two rooms, and out-houses. Water available from within half furlong. Furnished.

* Charge per diem for the occupation of the bungalow is Rs. 4.

† This bungalow has since been transferred to the Tinnevely District from 1st April 1928 as a result of the taluk having been transferred to Tinnevely.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	MALAPPURAM DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> <i>Ernad Taluk—cont.</i>			
26	Chaliyam ...	Forest Department.	Feroke, 2 miles by water.	Tiled; three big rooms, two bath rooms, two bath tubs, one dining room, two verandahs, one kitchen, no stable, draw well in the compound, no motor shed. Furnished.
27	Edakkara ...	District Board.	Nilambur, 8½ miles.	Tiled building with one room; water available close by. Furnished.
28	Edakode ...	Forest Department.	Nilambur Road, 7 miles.	Tiled; two rooms and a portico. Furnished.
29	Edavanna ...	District Board.	Vaniambalam, 9 miles.	A pucca tiled bungalow having two rooms; water can be had from a well close by. No motor shed or stables. Furnished.
30	Kalikavu ...	Do.	Vaniambalam, 5½ miles.	Tiled, two rooms with out-houses. Water available in the bungalow. Furnished.
31	Kanakuth ...	Forest Department.	Nilambur Road, 5½ miles.	Serambi tiled; two rooms and a portico. Furnished.
32	Kariem ...	Do.	Nilambur Road, 11 miles.	Serambi tiled, two rooms and a portico; has no water-supply in the hot weather. Furnished.
33	Karuvarakundu.	District Board.	Thuvur, 5 miles.	Tiled; has one room with out-houses. Water available from within half a furlong. Furnished.
34	Kondotty ...	Do.	Feroke, 9 miles by road.	Tiled, two rooms, two bath rooms, two verandahs with front portico, one kitchen, two stables, a well within two furlongs. Furnished.
35	Korampaya ...	Forest Department.	Nilambur Road, 17 miles.	Serambi tiled; two rooms and a portico, wooden walls. Bath room downstairs and kitchen attached. Furnished.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	MALAPPURAM DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> Ernad Taluk— <i>cont.</i>			
36	Kotrakkal * ...	Kovilagam bungalow, maintained by Kizhakkke Kovilagam.	Tirur, 10 miles by Road.	Tiled; two rooms, two bath rooms, two verandahs, one kitchen, one motor shed and a well. Furnished.
37	Malappuram † ...	Victoria Diamond Jubilee Chataram maintained by a committee of 8 members.	Tirur, 16 miles by Road.	Tiled; two side rooms, two bath rooms, one hall, three verandahs, two kitchens. Water available from within half a furlong. Furnished.
38	Manjeri ...	District Board.	Thuvvur, 14 miles.	A tiled bungalow having two sets of rooms each containing one bath room, one kitchen, one store room, one latrine two motor sheds or motor garages. Water available from within a furlong. Furnished.
39	Manjeri ...	Do.	Do.	Tiled building with two sets of rooms each containing one bath room, one kitchen, two motor sheds and a latrine. Water available from within a furlong. Furnished. Rent As. 4 per diem.
40	Nellikutta ...	Forest Department.	Nilambur Road, 14 miles.	Serambi tiled, two rooms, portico, wooden walled bath room downstairs, kitchen. Furnished.
41	Nidungayam ...	Do.	Nilambur Road, 7 miles.	Reached by cart from Edakode 5 miles, wooden walls, front verandah, two bath rooms, three rooms and one store room, kitchen and servants' quarters. Furnished.

* No fee is charged for the occupation of the bungalow.

† Charges per diem for the occupation of the bungalow is 4 annas.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—cont.

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	MALAPPURAM DIVISION—cont. Ernad Taluk—cont.			
42	Nilambur ...	District Board.	Nilambur Road, 2½ miles.	Tiled; two rooms, one kitchen, one stable and other outhouses. Water can be had from a well. Furnished.
43	Nilambur (Karimpuzha).	Do.	Feroke, 47½ miles.	Tiled; two rooms (unfit for occupation.) Rent fixed is 4 annas per diem.
44	Nilambur ...	Forest Department.	Nilambur Road, 2 miles.	Tiled; three sets of rooms, three bath rooms, two motor sheds, two kitchens, four bath tubs. Furnished.
45	Palamuda ...	Do.	Nilambur Road, 12 miles.	Serami tiled; two rooms and a portico, wooden walls. Bath room downstairs, and kitchen attached. Furnished.
46	Pandikad ...	District Board.	Thuvvur, 6 miles.	Tiled; two rooms, two bath rooms, one kitchen, two stables, one motor shed and two bath tubs. Water can be had from a well very near the Police lines. Furnished.
47	Parambal ...	Do.	Nilambur, 4 miles.	Tiled; two rooms, and outhouses, water can be had from a well. Furnished.
48	Tirkkolam (Tirurangadi).	Do.	Parappanangadi, 4 miles by road.	Tiled; two rooms, two bath rooms, one kitchen, verandah on three sides; has a well; one bath tub, no motor shed. Furnished.
49	Veliprom ...	Do.	Feroke, 3 miles.	Thatched, one room, bath room, one kitchen, one latrine and a well close by; not frequented by travellers.
50	Wandur ...	Do.	Vaniambalam, 1½ miles.	Tiled; two rooms, one kitchen, one stable and other outhouse. Water can be had from a well. Furnished.

* No fee is charged for the occupation of the bungalow.

IV.--List of Travellers' Bungalows--*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	MALAPPURAM DIVISION--<i>cont.</i> Walluvanad Taluk.			
51	Agali rest-house in Attapadi, B class.	Forest Department.	Olavakkode, 41 miles.	The building is a tiled one with two sets of rooms, two bath rooms, one kitchen, three stables and two galvanized bath tubs. Furnished. Water available from a stream close by.
52	Arakurssi (Mannarghet).	District Board.	Melattur, 17 miles.	The building is a tiled one with two sets of rooms. There is a well, half a furlong off. Furnished.
53	Aruvampara rest-house in Attapadi.	Forest Department.	Olavakkode, 42 miles.	The building is a thatched one with thatti walls and with one room, two bath rooms and two store rooms. There are two kitchens. Furnished. Water available from a stream close by.
54	Attapady (rest-house), B class.	Do.	Olavakkode, 35 miles.	The building is a tiled one with two rooms with front and back verandah. The back verandah is used as a kitchen. Water to be got from the Bhavani river close by. Not furnished.
55	Cherpulchery ...	District Board.	Vallapuzha, 7 miles.	The building is a tiled one with one room and a well close by. Furnished.
56	Chindaki bungalow in Attapadi, B class.	Forest Department.	Olavakkode, 35 miles.	The building is a tiled one with two sets of rooms, two bath rooms, one kitchen and two rooms in the godown. The main building has back and front verandah. Furnished. Water can be had from a stream close by.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	MALAPPURAM DIVISION--- <i>cont.</i>			
	Walluvanad Taluk--- <i>cont.</i>			
57	Kalladikode (Thuppanad).	District Board.	Olavakkode, 10 miles.	The building is a tiled one with one room, one bath room, one (tiled) kitchen and a well close by. Furnished.
58	Karakkad *	Private— Mr. Kavalappara Moopil Nayar.	Shorannur, 8 miles by road and 3 miles by lane (shortest).	The building is tiled. It is situated on a hill called Neela kunnu. It has two dressing rooms and one bath room. It has also a kitchen and a store room. There is no stable or motor garage or shed. There is a bath tub. The rooms are well furnished.
59	Kolathur bungalow (Panga amsam).	District Board.	Pallipuram, Railway Station, 10 miles by foot-path— Ocherukaran Railway Station, 10 miles by road.	Tiled; room and one kitchen room, two verandahs and one stable. Furnished.
60	Mankata *	Private, maintained by Mankata Kovilagam.	Pattambi, 21 miles.	The building is a tiled one with three rooms, one bath room, one store room and one kitchen room (in all six rooms). There are two bath tubs, two cots, one easy chair, two chairs and one table. <i>Note.</i> —It is now (1928) used as the residence of the Agent of the Mankata Kovilagam and therefore not available to the public.
61	Melattur	District Board.	Melakur, 2 miles.	There is only a tiled room. Water available from a well. Not well furnished.

* No fee is charged for the occupation of the bungalow.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows--cont.

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	MALAPPURAM DIVISION—cont. Walluvanad Taluk—cont.			
62	Muthikulam bungalow in Attipadi, Block VI.	Forest Department.	Olavakkode, 28 miles.	The building is a tiled one with three rooms, three bath rooms, one kitchen, one store room and one bath tub. Furnished. Water can be had from a stream near by.
63	Nattukal (Tachanat kara amsam).	District Board.	Angadipuram, 11½ miles.	The building is a tiled one with one room and a well. Furnished.
64	Nellikkal bungalow in Silent Valley, B class.	Forest Department.	Olavakkode, 40 miles.	The building is a tiled one with one room, one bath room, one kitchen and one tub. Furnished. Water to be had from a stream a furlong off.
65	Ottappalam ...	District Board. "	Ottappalam, 1 mile by road.	The building is tiled. It has two dressing rooms, two store rooms and two bath rooms (each a set). It has a kitchen and two stable rooms, which can be used as shed for two motor cars when not used as stable. Water can be had from a well close by. Furnished.
66	Pattambi ...	Do.	Pattambi, 1 furlong.	Tiled building with two rooms. Water can be had from a well a furlong off. Furnished.
67	Perintalmanna ...	P.W.D.	Pattambi, 15 miles.	Second-class bungalow. There are two sets of rooms each set consists of a big room for dining, sleeping, etc., a small room for keeping things and a bath room. There are two kitchen rooms and two stables which are used as motor sheds also. The buildings are tiled.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	MALAPPURAM DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> Walluvanad Taluk— <i>cont.</i>			
68	Perintalmanna ...	District Board.	Angadi-puram, 2 miles.	There is only a tiled room. Water available from a well. Not well furnished.
69	Poochipara rest-house in Silent Valley, B class.	Forest Department.	Olavakkode, 48 miles.	The building is a tiled one with one room, two bath rooms, one kitchen and two bath tubs. Furnished. Water available from a spring close by for 9 months and from a stream about 4 furlongs off for the other 3 months.
70	Pulandole (Vilayur).	District Board.	Cherukara, 4 miles.	One tiled room. Water can be had from a well, half a furlong off. Not well furnished.
71	Punjapadom bungalow (Thirunaryanapuram amsam, Mangalankunnu desam).	Do.	Ottappalam, (1) distance via Chennangad by ferry 13 miles; (2) distance via Cherpuicherry, 16½ miles.	The building is a tiled one with two rooms and two bath rooms. There are a kitchen and a stable both of which are thatched. The stable can be used as motor shed. There is a well, a furlong off. Furnished.
72	Punnamalai bungalow, B class.	Forest Department.	Olavakkode, 42 miles.	Tiled building with one room, two closets, one verandah. Has an out-house. Not furnished. Water can be had from a stream.
73	Sepal bungalow in Chenat Nayar Reserve, A.	Do.	Olavakkode, 9 miles.	The building is a tiled one with two sets of rooms, two bath rooms, two kitchens and two bath tubs. Furnished. Pipe water available.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—cont.

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	MALAPPURAM DIVISION—cont. <i>Walluvanad Taluk—cont.</i>			
74	Serambi at Havelock in Attapadi, B class.	Forest Department.	Olavakkode, 41 miles.	The building is a tiled one with one room, two bath rooms and three cooking rooms. Furnished. Water available from a stream close by.
75	Serambi at Periya Anathamudi in Attapadi, Block VI.	Do	Olavakkode, 30 miles.	The building is a tiled one with one room, one bath room and one kitchen. Furnished. Water can be had from a stream, two furlongs off.
76	Tiruvazham-kunnu rest-house in Silent Valley, B class.	Do.	Olavakkode, 32 miles.	The building is a tiled one with 2 sets of rooms, one bath room, one kitchen and one bath tub, one stable. Furnished. Well in the compound.
77	Walghat rest-house in Attapadi, B class	Do.	Olavakkode, 45 miles.	The building is a thatched one with thatti walls and with one room, two bath rooms and two store rooms. There are two kitchens. Furnished. Water available from a stream close by.
	PALGHAT DIVISION. <i>Palghat Taluk.</i>			
78	Alattur	District Board.	Lakkidi, 12 miles.	Tiled; two sets of rooms, with bath and dressing rooms, two kitchens two stables, which may be used as motor sheds and a well close to the bungalow. Furnished.
79	Dhoni, B class ...	Forest Department.	Olavakkode, 8 miles.	Tiled; two rooms, and out-houses, one tiled stable with three stalls and kitchen. Furnished. Water can be had from a well near by.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	PALGHAT DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> Palghat Taluk— <i>cont.</i>			
80	Ezhekud (Kongud).	Palghat Taluk Board.	Parli, 6½ miles.	Tiled; one room, one bath room, one kitchen and one stable. And a well near by. Furnished.
81	Kizhakotara (Kollengode).	District Board.	Palghat, 14 miles.	Tiled; two rooms, with two bath rooms, two kitchens, two stables, and a well close by. Furnished.
82	Koduvayur ...	Do.	Palghat, 6 miles.	Tiled; two rooms, two bath rooms, two kitchens, one stable, which may be used as motor shed as well and a well near by. Furnished.
83	Mankara ...	Palghat Taluk Board.	Mankara, 1 mile.	Tiled; one room, two bath rooms, one kitchen and one stable. Water can be had from the well in the Police lines at a distance of a furlong. Furnished.
84	Palghat ...	Palghat Municipality.	Palghat, 2 furlongs.	Tiled; two sets of first-class rooms and one second-class room, one separate building with three rooms, two stables, two bath tubs, two bath rooms.
85	Para ...	District Board.	Kanjicod, 3 miles.	Tiled; one room, one bath room, one kitchen and one stable. Water can be had from a distance of about 1½ furlongs. Furnished.
86	Vadakancheri ...	Do.	Lakkidi, 18 miles.	Tiled; two sets of rooms, with bath and dressing rooms, three kitchens, one stable, which may be used as motor shed as well and a well close by. Furnished.
87	Walayar, B class.	Forest Department.	Walayar, 1 mile.	Tiled; three rooms, and three bath rooms, one kitchen, one stable, one bath tub. Furnished. Well in the compound.

IV. — List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	PALGHAT DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> Ponnani Taluk.			
88	Andathode ...	Public Works Department.	Edakkulam, 16 miles.	Second-class bungalow. The building is tiled. There is only one room with two side rooms opening into it. One is used as dressing room and the other as bath room. There is a kitchen but no stables or motor shed. Only one bath tub has been provided. The building is situated on the western bank of the Connolly Canal.
89	Challisseri ...	District Board.	Pattambi, 9 miles.	The building is tiled. There are two rooms, one bath room, a kitchen, two stables and a well. Furnished.
90	Chettuvayi ...	Public Works Department.	Pattambi, 25 miles.	Second-class bungalow. Tiled. There are two rooms, two bath rooms, one dressing room and one kitchen. There is no stable or motor shed. There is one bath tin.
91	Kattipparruthi (Vaikathar).	District Board.	Kuttiapuram, 5 miles.	The building is tiled. There is only one main room, a bath room, two stables, a kitchen and a well closeby. Furnished.
92	Kuttiappala (Vattankulam).	Do.	Kuttiapuram, 7 miles.	The building is tiled. There is only one room with one side room and verandah in front, one side room is used as dressing room and the other as bath room. There is a kitchen and stable, which can be used as motor shed. Water can be had from the adjoining house. Furnished.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—cont.

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	PALGHAT DIVISION—cont. Ponnani Taluk—cont.			
93	Kuttiyapuram ...	District Board.	Kuttiyapuram, 5 furlongs.	The building is a tiled one. There are two sets of rooms, one bath room and a well closeby. Furnished.
94	Manattala (Chowghat).	Do.	Pattambi, 21 miles.	The building is a tiled one. There is only one set of rooms. There are two bath rooms. There is a kitchen and stable for two horses and a well. Furnished. Rent 8 annas per diem.
95	Mathilagam ...	Public Works Department.	Irinjala-koda, 10 miles.	Second-class bungalow. Tiled. Only one room, one bath room, no dressing room. There is a kitchen with two rooms. No stables, motor shed or garage. There is no bath tub or tin.
96	Ponnani ...	Do.	Edakkulam, 7 miles by road. Tirur 16 miles by boat and 10 miles by road.	Second-class bungalow. Tiled building with two sets of rooms, with bath rooms and dressing rooms attached to each set. Two bath tubs and two basins, one for each bath room. There is only one kitchen. A separate room attached to the kitchen building is used as Public Works Department store room. No motor shed or garage. One building with two high roofed rooms to be used as stables. This can be used as motor shed also; this is near the beach.
97	Do. ...	District Board.	Edakkulam, 7 miles by road. Tirur, 16 miles by boat and 10 miles by road.	Tiled building, a mile away from the beach with two sets of rooms with separate bath rooms and dressing rooms attached to each set. Two bath tubs and two basins, one for each bath room. A thatched kitchen with two rooms. A tube well for supply of water. Furnished.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	PALGHAT DIVISION— <i>cont.</i>			
	Ponnani Taluk — <i>cont.</i>			
98	Tanor	District Board.	Tanur, 1 mile and 3 furlongs.	The building is tiled. There are two rooms, two bath rooms, two dressing rooms, one kitchen, a motor shed and a well. Furnished.
99	Tirthala	Do.	Pattambi, 3½ miles.	The building is tiled. There are two big rooms with bath rooms and dressing rooms attached to them, a kitchen with three rooms, a stable and a motor shed and a well.
100	Tirur*	Do.	Tirur, 3 furlongs	The bungalow is tiled. There are two sets of rooms, two bath rooms, two dressing rooms, two kitchen rooms, and a motor shed. Water can be had from the Dispensary well which is about a furlong away. Furnished.
101	Tirur Sathram *	Ponnani Taluk Board.	Tirur, 2 furlongs.	The building is tiled. There are one room, one bath room and a well close by. Not well furnished.
102	Vailathur	District Board.	Tirur, 3 miles and 3 furlongs	The bungalow is tiled. There is one room, one bath room, one kitchen room, one stable and a well close by. Furnished. There is a bath tub.
103	Vulappad	Ponnani Taluk Board.	Trichur, 14 miles.	The bungalow is tiled. There is only one room, one bath room, a kitchen and a stable. Water is to be obtained from the well in the Dispensary, 1½ furlongs away. Furnished.

* Charge per diem for the occupation of the bungalow is 2 annas.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—cont.

Serial number.	Taluka and stations.	By whom maintained	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	TELLICHERRY DIVISION. <i>Chirakkal Taluk.</i>			
104	Cannanore travellers' bungalow.	Municipal Council.	Cannanore, 2 furlongs.	Tiled; two sets of rooms, two side bath rooms, no dressing room, one kitchen, one stable, one motor garage and two bath tubs.
105	Cherutheyam (rest-house).	District Board.	Elimala, 2 miles or 4 miles from Palayan-gadi Railway station.	Thatched; one room, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable. Well about half a furlong off. Furnished.
106	Echar rest house.	Do.	Cannanore, 1 mile.	Thatched; one bath room, a kitchen, stables and a well in the compound. Furnished.
107	Irrukur (rest-house).	Do.	Cannanore, 21 miles.	Thatched; one room with a bath room, one kitchen and a stable. Well about half a furlong away. Furnished for one traveller.
108	Madayi (bungalow).	Do.	Pashayan-gadi, 1 mile.	Tiled building on the top of a hill, verandah, thatched, two rooms, two bath rooms, one dressing room, one kitchen, one stable, one motor shed. Well about 1½ furlongs down on the road. Furnished.
109	Payyannur travellers' bungalow.	Public Works Department.	Payyannur, 2 furlongs.	Second-class bungalow, tiled. Two sets of rooms with two bath rooms. No dressing room, one kitchen, one stable, two bath tubs, one motor shed.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluka and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	TELLICHERRY DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> Chirakkal Taluk— <i>cont.</i>			
110	Taliparamba (rest-house).	Agricultural Department.	Taliparamba Road, 11 miles.	Gazetted Officers. Tiled. Two sets of rooms with one bath room, with bath tub, one kitchen, one stable with motor garage, no dressing room. This bungalow is furnished with crockery articles as well.
111	Do.	Do.	Do.	Indian Rest-house. Tiled; Two sets of rooms, two kitchens, two bath rooms, no stable or motor shed. One bath tub.
112	Taliparamba (bungalow).	District Board.	Taliparamba Road, 8 miles.	Thatched; Two rooms with two bath rooms, two kitchens, one stable spacious for a motor car. Water can be had from a well one furlong off. Furnished.
	Kottayam Taluk.			
113	Chalotte rest-house.	District Board.	Cannanore, 9½ miles.	Thatched building with two rooms of which one is a bath room and a portico in the main building and a kitchen. There is also attached stable which can be used for keeping motor cars; there is a well in the compound. Not well furnished. One bath tub is available.
114	Chalotte chat-tram.*	Chirakkal Taluk Board.	Do.	Tiled shed with one hall only and a well in the compound. Rent free.
115	Chavvaseri chat-tram.†	Do.	Tellicherry or Cannanore, 20 miles.	Do.

* No fee is charged for the occupation of this bungalow.

† This building has since been proposed to be sold by the District Board.

IV.—List of 'Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluka and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	TELLICHERRY DIVISION— <i>cont.</i>			
	Kottayam Taluk— <i>cont.</i>			
116	Gannoth chat-tram.	Chirakkal Taluk Board.	Tellicherry, 30 miles.	Tiled shed with one hall only and a well in the compound. Rent free.
117	Iritty bungalow.	Public Works Department.	Tellicherry, 26½ miles.	Second-class bungalow. Tiled building with two sets of rooms each set with a bath room and a kitchen. There is a stable which can be used for keeping motor cars. Two bath tubs are available.
118	Kannavam (Kunnoth bungalow).	District Board, Malabar.	Tellicherry, 16½ miles.	Tiled buildings, two sets of rooms, each set containing a dressing room, sleeping room and bath room besides a kitchen and two stables which can be used for keeping motor cars, well close by. One bath tub is available for each bath room.
119	Kuttaparamba bungalow.	Public Works Department.	Tellicherry, 8½ miles.	Second class bungalow. Tiled building—two sets of rooms each containing a sleeping room, a dressing room, bath room, servants' room and a kitchen. There are two stables in which motor cars can be kept, one bath tub is available in each bath room.
120	Do.	District Board.	Do.	Thatched building. Two sets of rooms, each set containing a bath room and an office room. Two kitchens and a stable where motor cars can be kept. well close by. Two bath tubs are available.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	TELLICHERRY DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> <i>Kottayam Taluk</i> — <i>cont.</i>			
121	Manathana Kottiyur forest bungalow.	Forest Department.	Tellicherry, 39½ miles.	Tiled building. Two rooms and a kitchen, no bath room, motor cars cannot go there, without difficulty, cars can go there during the summer season when the bridges damaged by the high river and heavy rain are repaired by the Forest Department.
122	Mattannur bungalow.	Public Works Department.	Tellicherry, 16½ miles.	Second-class bungalow. Tiled building with two sets of rooms, each containing a bath room and a kitchen. There is a stable which can be used for keeping motor cars, and two bath tubs are also available.
123	Mottayam Kuttupuzha bungalow.	Do.	Tellicherry, 33½ miles.	Second-class bungalow. Tiled building with two sets of rooms, each set containing a bath room, a dressing room and a kitchen, and there is a stable which can be used for keeping motor cars. Two bath tubs are available.
124	Murungodi dosam, (Peravur rest-house.)	District Board, Malabar.	Tellicherry, 28½ miles.	Thatched building, water can be had from a well close by. Not well furnished.
125	Nedumpoil ohatram.*	Do.	Tellicherry, 22½ miles.	Tiled building with two wings, one kitchen, one small portico and a bath room attached to one wing. Well close-by. Rent free.

* No fee is charged for the occupation of the bungalow.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	TELLICHERRY DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> Kottayam Taluk— <i>cont.</i>			
126	Pattanamur bungalow.	District Board.	Cannanore, 16½ miles.	Tiled building with two sets of rooms, each set containing a bath room, a dressing room and a kitchen. There is also a stable which can be used for keeping motor cars, well about a furlong off on the road. Not well furnished. Rent free. One bath tub is available here.
127	(Pioneer rest-house.) Peruva desam of Kolayadamsam.	Do.	Tellicherry, 27½ miles.	Tiled building with two rooms of which one is a bath room. There is a kitchen with two rooms, water can be had from springs close to the Rest-House. Not well furnished.
128	Tellicherry ...	Tellicherry Municipality.	Tellicherry Railway Station, 1 mile.	Tiled building, two sets of rooms, each set containing one bed room, one bath room and one mat's room. Verandah on three sides, one kitchen with one store room, stables with three partitions—fully furnished with butler to attend on the traveller. <i>Remarks.</i> —The travellers' bungalow is given out on contract and the contractor furnishes all necessary furniture and meals. A wholetime butler is stationed there.
	Wynaad Taluk.			
129	Alathur ...	Forest Department.	Tellicherry, 59 miles.	Tiled building—two sets of rooms with chimney, one bath room to each and a dressing room, tiled kitchen with two rooms, tiled stables with two compartments. Furnished.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	TELLICHERRY DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> Wynaad Taluk— <i>cont.</i>			
130	Begur ...	Forest Department.	Tellicherry, 59 miles.	Tiled building with one storey. Downstairs one room and a bath room. Upstairs two rooms, tiled kitchen with wooden walling and a stable combined. A thatched motor shed. Furnished.
131	Bramagiri ...	Do.	Tellicherry, 72 miles.	Tiled building; two rooms with a side room and two bath-rooms with a chimney for each of the big rooms. A combined kitchen and a stable with zinc sheet roofing. Godown with a room roofed with zinc sheet. One bath tub. Furnished.
132	Chandanathod (bungalow).	District Board.	Tellicherry, 31 miles.	Tiled roof with two sets of rooms, two bath rooms, one kitchen and one stable. Water can be had from a spring a furlong off. Furnished.
133	Chedeleth ...	Forest Department.	Calicut, 69 miles.	Tiled bungalow with two rooms and two bath-rooms with a front and back verandah. Separate stable and motor-garage, two bath tubs. The roof of the stable is thatched, and that of the garage is of wooden shingles. Furnished.
134	Dindimal (rest-house).	District Board.	Tellicherry, 44 miles.	Tiled roof with one set of rooms, one bath-room, one kitchen and two stables. Water can be had from a well not far off. Furnished.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations	By whom maintained	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	TELLICHERRY DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> Wynad Taluk — <i>cont.</i>			
135	Golur ...	Forest Department.	Calicut, 77 miles.	One tiled bungalow with a porch in front. It has one room, one bath-room and a dressing room. There is also a separate kitchen. No stable or garage. Not furnished.
136	Kalpatta ...	Public Works Department.	Calicut, 45½ miles.	Second-class bungalow. Tiled roof with two sets of rooms, two bath-rooms, kitchen, motor and bullock shed combined in one building, two zinc bath tubs. Furnished.
137	Kaniambetta (rest-house).	District Board.	Calicut, 5½ miles.	Tiled building with two rooms, two bath-rooms, two kitchens and three stables. Water can be got only from a well a furlong down the hill. Furnished.
138	Kartikulam (rest-house).	Do.	Tellicherry, 56 miles.	Tiled roof with two sets of rooms, two bath-rooms, one kitchen and one stable with two rooms. Water can be had from a well not far off. Furnished.
139	Kolnally ...	Forest Department.	Mysore, 85 miles.	A tiled upstairs wooden serambi with two rooms downstairs, one room and a bath-room upstairs. No kitchen, stable or garage. Not furnished.
140	Koroth (bungalow).	District Board.	Tellicherry, 64 miles.	Tiled roof with two sets of rooms, two bath-rooms, one kitchen and two stables. Water can be had from a well a furlong off. Furnished.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	TELLICHERRY DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> Wynnad Taluk— <i>cont.</i>			
141	Lakkidi ..	Public Works Department.	Calicut, 36 miles.	First-class inspection bungalow—corrugated iron sheet roof with two sets of rooms, two bath rooms, two dressing rooms, one maty's room, one store room, tiled kitchen, tiled motor shed and stable close by in one building, provided with three zinc bath tubs, commode, bedsteads, etc. Provided with necessary furniture and crockery.
142	Makkie ..	Forest Department	Tellicherry, 38 miles.	A tiled wooden scrambi with two rooms and a bath-room. A separate tiled kitchen and stable, one bath tub. Furnished.
143	Manantoddy ..	Public Works Department.	Tellicherry, 50 miles.	Second-class bungalow—tiled roof with two sets of rooms, two bath rooms, one store room—kitchen, motor and bullock shed combined in one building. Provided with two zinc bath tubs and furniture.
144	Manantoddy (bungalow)	District Board.	Tellicherry, 50 miles.	Tiled roof with two sets of rooms, two bath rooms, one dressing room, one kitchen, two stables, one motor shed and one servants' quarters. Water can be had from a well a furlong and a half off. Furnished.
145	Meenangudi ..	Public Works Department.	Calicut, 43½ miles.	Second-class bungalow—tiled roof with two sets of rooms and two bath rooms—kitchen and stables combined in one building. Provided with a zinc bath tub and furniture.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows--*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	TELLICHERRY DIVISION-- <i>cont.</i> Wynaad Taluk -- <i>cont.</i>			
146	Meppadi (rest-house)	District Board.	Calicut, 50 miles.	Tiled building with wooden walls, two main rooms, two bath rooms, two kitchens, two stables and one motor garage. Water can be had from two furlongs away. Not well furnished.
147	Muthunga ...	Forest Department.	Nanjangode, 49 miles.	Tiled wooden serambi with two rooms, one bath-room upstairs; a tiled kitchen with three rooms. A thatched motor shed with two rooms attached one latrine and one bath tub. Furnished.
148	Muthanga ..	Public Works Department.	Calicut, 69½ miles.	Second-class bungalow-- tiled roof with one room --one bath room and one dressing room -- stables and kitchen combined in one building. Provided with two zinc bath tubs and furniture.
149	Nulpoya ..	Forest Department.	Ootacamund, 52 miles.	Tiled wooden serambi with two rooms, bath-room and verandah upstairs and downstairs. A kitchen with two rooms, one latrine and one bath tub. Furnished.
150	Odapallam ...	Do.	Nanjangode, 56 miles.	Tiled wooden serambi with two rooms, a bath-room and a portico downstairs and two rooms upstairs. Tiled kitchen with two rooms and a verandah. A temporary thatched latrine and one bath tub. Furnished.
151	Pavagaddai ...	Do.	Calicut, 74 miles.	Tiled upstairs wooden serambi with two rooms, down floor and two rooms upstairs. There is also a bath-room with a tub in the ground floor. There is a separate thatched kitchen shed. No stable or garage. Furnished.

IV.—List of 'Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest rail-way station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	TELLICHERRY DIVISION— <i>cont.</i>			
	Wynaad Taluk— <i>cont.</i>			
2	Peria (rest-house).	District Board.	Tellicherry, 36 miles.	Tiled roof with one set of rooms, one bath room, one kitchen and two stables. Water can be had from a pond half a furlong off. Not well furnished.
53	Sultan's Battery (bungalow).	Do.	Calicut, 60 miles.	Tiled—two bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, one kitchen; one motor shed and two stables. Water can be had from the hospital well, two furlongs down the hill. Furnished.
54	Taruvana (rest-house).	Do.	Tellicherry, 57 miles.	Tiled roof with one set of room, one bath room, one kitchen, and two stables. Water can be had from a well not far off. Furnished.
55	Thirunelli ...	Forest Department.	Tellicherry, 68 miles.	Tiled building. Two rooms with a front portico and a bath-room. Thatched kitchen with a room. Pot tiled stable with one room. One bath tub. Furnished.
56	Tholpatti ...	Do.	Tellicherry, 65 miles.	Tiled building with one storey. Downstairs two rooms with a portico and a bath-room. Upstairs one room with a portico and a bath-room. Tiled kitchen with three rooms with a verandah at one end, motor shed roofed with zinc sheets. Furnished.
157	Vayitri (bungalow).	District Board.	Calicut, 40 miles.	Tiled—two rooms with three bath rooms, two dressing rooms, one kitchen, one stable and one motor shed. Water can be had from a well not far off. Furnished.

The fees charged for the occupation of forest bungalows and rest-houses are as follows:—

				RS.	A.	P.	
A class	...	...	Single person	...	1	0	0 per diem.
Do.	...	...	Married couple	...	1	8	0 do.
B class	...	...	Single person	...	0	8	0 do.
Do.	...	...	Married couple	...	0	12	0 do.
Nilambur (No. 43)	...	...	Single person	...	1	8	0 do.
Do.	...	...	Married couple	...	2	4	0 do.

The scale of fees charged for the Public Works Department bungalows is given below:—

			First class.		Second class.	
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.
Single person	...	...	1	0	0	0
Married couple	...	...	1	8	0	0

Detailed rules are given at pages 145 to 147 of the Public Works Department Code.

A fee of 8 annas is charged in all District and Taluk board bungalows with the exception of those regarding which footnotes have been added.

In municipal travellers' bungalows a fee of Re. 1 for a single person and Rs. 1-8-0 for a married couple is charged per diem. However in the Palghat municipal bungalow a fee of 8 annas is charged for second-class accommodation.

V.—Religions in 1921.

Taluka.	Hindus.			Musalmans.			Christians.			Others.		
(1)	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
CALCUTT DIVISION.												
Calicut	196,435	93,728	99,707	88,393	44,726	43,667	5,763	2,885	2,878	148	70	78
Kurumbraod	252,799	125,823	133,976	96,463	47,269	49,194	641	304	337	4	2	2
COCHIN DIVISION.												
Cochin	5,318	3,052	2,266	4,999	2,946	2,053	12,046	6,097	5,969	84	14	20
Anjengo*	1,758	860	898	219	111	108	2,188	1,033	1,135	...	...	...
Tangasseri*	24	16	8	...	...	...	1,749	803	946	...	...	...
MALAPPUZHAM DIVISION.												
Ernad	163,328	80,260	83,068	237,402	117,605	119,797	371	200	171	...	...	...
Walluvanad	236,979	125,440	134,539	135,919	66,015	69,904	619	326	293	...	...	...
PALGHAT DIVISION.												
Palghat	375,432	179,394	196,038	47,945	24,071	23,876	3,065	1,801	1,804	32	17	15
Ponnani	281,155	135,419	145,736	229,016	1,13,742	115,274	23,081	11,493	11,588	...	...	...
TELLICHERRY DIVISION.												
Chirakkal	254,980	1,19,257	135,723	87,337	42,491	44,846	4,056	1,931	2,125	22	12	11
Kottayam	175,048	83,186	91,862	55,146	24,856	30,290	2,088	1,080	1,028	3	3	...
Wynad	67,845	37,907	29,938	14,252	8	6,140	2,358	1,298	1,080	316	156	160
Laccadive Islands	14	11	3	9,454	4,460	4,994	2	2	...	2	2	...
District total	2,041,115	987,383	1,053,732	1,004,546	496,664	507,882	58,567	29,233	29,384	561	275	286

* Vide foot note to the Table No. I.

VI.—Vital Statistics.

Taluka.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.																				
	Births.										Deaths.										
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
CALCUT DIVISION.																					
Calicut	24	28	25	25	20	22	22	21	25	21	14	17	19	29	15	11	13	13	15	11	
Kurumbanad	28	34	32	32	24	23	27	38	39	35	29	18	24	34	21	18	20	19	21	18	
COCHIN DIVISION																					
Cochin	11	11	9	9	9	24	17	25	15	22	16	9	7	15	24	15	10	16	10	6	
Anjengo	29	36	34	30	32	32	35	31	33	35	44	18	21	34	29	18	18	16	22	18*	
Tangasseri	36	38	36	36	32	33	30	33	38	31	31	26	31	30	26	27	25	19	17	20	
MALAPPURAM DIVISION.																					
Ernad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	42	37	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	24	24+	
Walluvanad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32	39	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	26	
PALGHAT DIVISION.																					
Palghat	39	41	37	31	34	39	37	37	36	36	38	23	26	39	30	24	23	24	24	30	
Ponnani	32	40	34	24	29	25	37	37	36	40	34	18	27	37	50	18	14	19	19	20	

TELICHEERY DIVISION		37	41	38	33	30	35	39	39	39	32	22	25	28	37	24	22	25	22	25	24
Chirakkal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kottayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wynaad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOWN CIRCLE.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badagara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mallappuram †	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ponnani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MUNICIPALITIES.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Anjengo and Tangasseri were amalgamated with Malabar with effect from 1st October 1923 in G.O. No. 394, Political, dated 15th September 1923.
† Particulars for the columns left blank in respect of Ernad and Wailuvnad Taluks are not available as the birth and death Registers of these Taluks were destroyed in the Mappilla Rebellion of 1921.
‡ Records up to 1921 were destroyed in the Mappilla Rebellion of 1921.

VII.—Causes of Deaths.

(Average of the statistics for the five years ending 1925.)

Taluku.	Rate of deaths per 1,000 of population						Total.
	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
CALICUT DIVISION.							
Calicut	...	...	...	5	3	10	18
Kurumbranad	...	...	...	8	2	9	19
COCHIN DIVISION.							
Cochin	...	...	...	12	7	32	51
Anjengo	...	...	...	3	2	11	16*
Tangasseri	...	...	...	5	8	12	20*
MALAPPURAM DIVISION.							
Ernad	...	...	...	10	8	11	24†
Walluvanad	2	2	...	43	14	46	107†
PALGHAT DIVISION.							
Palghat	1	1	...	7	2	15	26
Ponnani	...	...	...	6	7	27	40
TELLICHERRY DIVISION.							
Chirakkal	...	...	...	9	2	12	23
Kottayam	1	...	...	11	1	10	23
Wynaad	...	...	...	26	3	8	37
TOWN CIRCLES.							
Badagara	...	...	...	5	2	11	18
Malappuram	...	1	...	6	3	13	23†
Ponnani	...	...	...	2	4	19	25
Tanur	...	...	...	15	7	27	49
MUNICIPALITIES.							
Calicut	3	8	3	22	22	106	164
Cannanore	1	5	...	3	3	18	30
Cochin	...	14	...	30	13	81	138
Palghat	1	1	...	51	3	19	29
Tellicherry	...	2	...	4	2	20	28
District average	0.38	0.4	0.03	8.1	2.6	11.14	22.6

* Amalgamated with Malabar with effect from 1st October 1923. Since transferred to Tinnevely from 1st July 1927.

† Average for 1922—1925 Average furnished in respect of Ernad and Walluvanad Taluks are calculated for 4 years from 1922 to 1925 as the records up to 1921 were destroyed in the Mappilla Rebellion.

‡ Average for four years from 1922—1925 as the records up to 1921 were destroyed in the Mappilla Rebellion.

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1921.

Caste, tribe or race.	Strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I.—HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES.			
(a) <i>Tamil.</i>			
Brahmin	15,993	17,300	33,293
Chetti	4,655	4,895	9,550
Irulan	3,181	3,124	6,305
Kaikolan	4,563	4,531	9,094
Malayan	677	623	1,300
Mudugar	872	763	1,635
Pandaram	2,030	2,056	4,086
Valluvan	2,654	2,867	5,521
Vaniya	11	10	21
Vellala	5,930	6,249	12,179
(b) <i>Telugu.</i>			
Baliya	1,565	1,711	3,276
Chetti	4,655	4,895	9,550
Kurava	4	4	8
Vudugan	4,129	4,149	8,278
Vaisya	1,033	983	2,016
(c) <i>Malayalam.</i>			
Ambalavasi	7,450	7,919	15,369
Anduran	2,322	2,204	4,526
Aranadan	59	60	119
Aryan	2,617	2,466	5,083
Bhandari	185	305	490
Brahmin	10,996	9,324	20,320
Chakkan	13,703	15,226	28,929
Chaliyan	14,708	14,751	29,459
Chembotti	10	25	35
Cheruman	114,257	125,347	239,604
Elayad	88	94	182
Iluvan	55,026	62,706	117,732
Kadan	290	332	622
Kadupputtan	10,725	10,482	21,207
Kammalan	53,789	57,652	111,441
Kanisan	6,804	7,642	14,446
Karujalan	1,651	1,512	3,163
Kavutiyan	2,476	2,743	5,219
Kuirchehan	3,912	3,553	7,465
Kuruman	3,890	3,401	7,291
Malayan	3,462	3,121	6,583
Mannan	15,155	15,730	30,885
Marayan	1,897	1,853	3,750
Mavilan	817	761	1,578
Mukknvan	8,138	7,889	16,027
Mussal	249	245	494
Muttan	4,714	4,484	9,198
Muvvari	708	782	1,490

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1921—*cont.*

Caste, tribe or race.	Strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I.—HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES—<i>cont.</i>			
(c) Malayalam—<i>cont.</i>			
Nayadi	200	217	417
Nayar	210,234	237,404	447,638
Panan	5,474	5,790	11,264
Paniyan	18,675	17,337	36,012
Paradesi	56	86	142
Paravan	2,423	2,582	5,053
Pulluvan	815	1,018	1,833
Samantan	2,293	2,370	4,663
Tarakan	3,180	3,342	6,522
Tiyau	313,282	330,503	643,785
Tolikollan	255	434	689
Velakattalavan	3,876	3,460	6,836
Velan	1,624	1,797	3,421
Veluttedan	4,184	4,569	8,753
Vettavan	7,683	7,977	15,660
Yogi gurnkal	615	726	1,341
(d) Kanarese.			
Kuruman	1,838	1,786	3,624
(e) Oriya			
(f) Other Madras languages.			
Chetti	6,597	6,557	13,154
Koli (Mahratti)	146	...	146
Koli (Gujarati)	55	...	55
II.—MUSALMAN.			
Labbai	15,596	16,072	31,668
Mappilla	476,952	488,616	965,568
Pathan	2,374	2,188	4,562
III.—CHRISTIANS.			
Indian Christians	27,306	27,427	54,733
IV.—OTHERS			
Total ..	1,513,555	1,591,234	3,104,789

IX.—CLASSIFICATION OF AREA AND PRINCIPAL
CROPS IN FASLI 1335 (1925-26).

XI.—Classification of Area and Principal Crops in Fasl 1335 (1925-26).

Items.	Calicut Division.		Cochin Division.		Malappuram Division.		Palghat Division.		Tellicherry Division.		District total.															
	Calicut.	(2)	Kurumburand	(3)	Anjengo.	(4)	Cochin.	(5)	Tangasseri.	(6)		Kruid.	(7)	Walhivanad.	(8)	Palghat.	(9)	Ponnani.	(10)	Chitrakkal.	(11)	Kottayam.	(12)	Wynnad.	(13)	(14)
	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	
Government ryotwari land including minor inam *.	242,477		323,456		283		1,158		99		618,496		562,045		411,539		272,702		436,271		308,032		525,568		3,702,026	
Whole inam	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
Zamindari	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
Total area by survey	242,477		323,456		283		1,158		99		618,496		562,045		411,539		272,702		436,271		308,032		525,568		3,702,026	
Forests	30		62,301		19		218		13		102,425		52,478		35,650		14,181		142,328		34,140		134,047		358,768	
Not available for cultivation.	6,859		...		...		...		...		131,565		176,136		151,226		...		...		80,819		4,218		769,883	
Cultivable waste other than fallow.	127,880		44,204		7		41		...		192,375		138,071		22,371		43,292		126,705		53,068		259,634		1,037,548	
Current fallows	486		1,711		...		...		...		2,238		4,910		1,744		5,040		630		140		48,742		62,711	
Net area cropped	107,222		215,240		257		899		83		189,928		191,352		200,548		212,082		166,608		109,865		78,927		1,473,016	
Area shown in village accounts.	242,477		323,456		283		1,158		99		618,496		562,045		411,539		272,702		436,271		308,032		525,568		3,702,026	

Items.	Calicut Division.		Cochin Division.		Malappuram Division.		Palghat Division.		Tellicherry Division.			District total.	
	Calicut.	Kurumbhrangad.	Anjengo.	Cochin.	Tangasseri.	Ernad.	Walluvanad.	Palghat.	Ponendi.	Chitrakkal taluk.	Kottayam.		Wynad.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Drugs and narcotics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	6,903	10,261	...	...	...	15,900	10,250	4,265	17,031	5,707	7,628	17,891	38
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	15,214	18,461	...	6	...	28,990	23,520	24,841	21,853	31,842	29,175	27,678	221,580
Fodder crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orchards and garden produce.	15,785	20,531	...	7	...	28,501	43,235	28,898	7,820	20,374	18,811	4,679	188,781
Miscellaneous non-food crops.	4,015	2,113	...	2	...	11,657	804	8,463	308	587	165	145	28,349
Total area cropped	117,742	225,450	257	899	86	217,748	250,457	286,212	255,874	180,979	117,865	78,932	1,732,501
Deduct area cropped more than once.	10,520	10,210	...	...	...	27,825	59,105	85,654	45,785	14,371	8,000	5	259,485
Net area cropped	107,222	215,240	257	899	86	189,923	191,352	200,558	212,089	166,608	109,865	78,927	1,473,016

X.—Reserved Forest and Area proposed for Reservation (in square miles) on 30th June 1926.

Taluka.	Reserved forests.		Area proposed for reservation.		Total of columns 2 and 3.		Area of taluk.		Percentage of column 4 to cultivated area.
	(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)		(5)	(6)	
		SQ. MILES.	ACRES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	ACRES.	SQ. MILES.	ACRES.	
CALICUT DIVISION.									
Calicut ...	...	...	30	...	...	30	878	557	0.03
Kurumbbranad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	505	256	...
COCHIN DIVISION.									
Angengo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,285	...
Cochin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	518	...
Tangasseri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99.24	...
MALAPPURAM DIVISION.									
Eraad ...	...	160	25	...	160	25	966	256	53.93
Walluvanad ...	...	81	636	...	81	636	878	125	27.42
PALGHAT DIVISION.									
Palghat ...	...	55	460	...	55	450	643	19	17.78
Ponnani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	602	...
TELLICHERRY DIVISION.									
Chirakkal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	681	431	...
Kottayam ...	...	53	294	...	53	220	481	192	31.07
Wynaad ...	...	209	287	...	209	287	821	128	169.84
Total ...	...	560	368	...	560	368	5,784	266.09	24.36

Net Revenue Realized under Forests during

Division.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
North Malabar ...	RS. 1,01,963	RS. 1,55,054	RS. 1,09,978	RS. 86,910	RS. 1,19,570	RS. 1,34,971	RS. 1,32,214	RS. 1,37,237	RS. 1,86,649	RS. 2,08,556
South Malabar ...										
Nilambur ...	RS. 1,69,868	RS. 4,29,652	RS. 4,25,619	RS. 6,83,352	RS. 4,33,234	RS. 2,82,011	RS. 2,16,289	RS. 3,10,373	RS. 3,01,776	RS. 4,95,014
Do. ...										
Palghat ...	RS. 8,002	RS. 27,533	RS. 41,848	RS. 18,817	RS. 23,745	RS. 1,00,424	RS. 1,22,409	RS. 33,154	RS. 38,422	RS. 35,713

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement.
(Part 1.—Area under each money rate.)

Particulars of money rates. (1)	Tellicherry Division.			Malappuram Division.		Palghat Division.		Cochin Division.	Calicut Division.	District total (excluding Wynnad).
	Chirakkal Taluk.	Kottayam Taluk.	Kurumbanad Taluk.	Ernad Taluk.	Walinad Taluk.	Palghat Taluk.	Ponnani Taluk.	Cochin Taluk.	Calicut Taluk.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>Dry (occupied).</i>										
Rs. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
2 0 ...	...	...	...	233	232	71	...	...	...	536
1 8 ...	1,261	72	47	3,886	12,105	1,425	...	...	80	18,769
1 0 ...	3,229	2,097	2,872	9,550	15,695	13,201	2,214	...	1,785	50,683
0 12 ...	9,440	13,267	8,308	15,703	10,225	8,512	8,086	1	10,066	83,618
0 10 ...	5,853	2,769	5,660	5,015	2,837	1,622	4,874	7	1,953	30,590
0 8 ...	7,651	514	2,808	1,112	1,018	1,931	4,640	19	503	20,196
0 6 ...	320	281	922	197	58	1,670	2,327	4	45	5,834
0 4 ...	...	...	54	2	...	11	2,913	...	8	2,983
Grand total	27,764	19,000	20,671	85,468	42,170	28,443	25,157	91	14,415	213,209
<i>Dry (unoccupied).</i>										
2 0 ...	...	...	...	1,639	886	174	...	...	...	2,899
1 8 ...	686	13	19	5,194	18,965	6,156	...	...	150	31,315
1 0 ...	4,678	898	1,049	31,079	41,700	23,163	3,190	1	1,823	107,681
0 12 ...	109,777	40,951	4,818	67,476	53,629	30,515	15,079	1	19,533	342,079

Note.—In this table the Divisions and Taluks are mentioned as they existed at the time of the settlement.

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate)—*cont.*

Particulars of money rates.	Tellicherry Division.				Malappuram Division.		Palghat Division.		Cochin Division.	Calicut Division.	District total (excluding Wynad).
	Chirakkal Taluk.	Kottayam Taluk.	Karumbrang Taluk.	Ernad Taluk.	Walluvanad Taluk.	Palghat Taluk.	Ponnani Taluk.	Cochin Taluk.	Calicut Taluk.		
										(2)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
<i>Dry (unoccupied)—cont.</i>											
Bs. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
0 10 ...	162,415	27,603	18,722	74,729	56,700	25,547	2,256	2	33,299	405,273	
0 8 ...	3,846	22,298	59,725	39,498	25,232	20,969	16,995	3	32,287	220,853	
0 6 ...	60	280	18,439	15,821	20,201	8,786	11,551	21	561	75,720	
0 4 ...	...	...	645	8	1	4,280	3,110	...	...	8,044	
Grand total	281,462	92,143	98,417	235,444	216,314	119,599	62,313	28	87,953	1,188,684	
7 0 ...	1,115	194	818	372	44	..	2,526	581	823	6,473	
6 0 ...	1,955	1,187	3,086	1,526	442	196	14,895	135	1,937	25,359	
5 0 ...	4,494	8,099	13,268	4,440	639	433	13,636	58	4,493	49,558	
4 0 ...	8,534	9,946	19,738	8,644	1,540	1,372	12,302	76	6,639	68,791	
3 0 ...	10,087	6,347	20,734	8,126	2,403	2,108	10,573	30	7,013	67,421	
2 0 ...	12,737	5,729	21,035	9,926	4,628	3,175	9,674	16	8,717	75,637	
1 0 ...	10,166	13,127	19,507	19,851	10,538	4,743	8,393	7	18,748	105,580	
Grand total	49,088	44,629	98,184	52,865	20,234	12,027	72,499	903	48,370	398,819	

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—cont.
(Part I.—Area under each money rate)—cont.

Particulars of money rates.	Tellicherry Division.			Malappuram Division.		Palghat Division.		Cochin Division.	Calicut Division.	District total (excluding Wynad).
(1)	Chirakkal Taluk.	Kottayam Taluk.	Kurumbanad Taluk.	Ernad Taluk.	Walluvanad Taluk.	Palghat Taluk.	Ponnani Taluk.	Cochin Taluk.	Calicut Taluk.	(11)
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Rs. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
6 0	3,314	...	...	2,870	6,776	2,224	2,501	...	...	14,371
5 0	18,989	2,471	77	6,905	19,402	12,170	7,990	...	855	51,178
4 0	17,719	9,072	10,661	12,676	20,280	35,169	12,398	152	3,738	111,534
3 0	12,780	6,685	14,874	16,957	18,784	42,470	21,734	39	9,635	160,284
2 0	8,702	2,183	10,056	14,214	15,626	19,439	24,740	18	7,848	111,356
1 8	1,151	656	4,064	7,369	2,233	4,919	14,993	4	2,582	42,054
1 0	...	...	1,998	4,479	137	108	4,257	1	643	13,430
0 13	...	...	7	524	...	...	127	...	...	658
Grand total	53,605	21,144	42,115	64,964	83,823	110,499	88,740	224	25,301	494,800

Wet.

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*
(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate.)

Soil.		Dry.					Wet.						
		First group.		Second group.		Third group.	First group.		Second group.		Third group.		
Class.	Sort.	Tarim.	Rate.	Tarim.	Rate.	Tarim.	Rate.	Tarim.	Rate.	Tarim.	Rate.	Tarim.	Rate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
			RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.
VI ...	1	2	1 8	3	1 0	4	0 12	2	5 0	3	4 0	4	3 0
	2	3	1 0	4	0 12	5	0 10	3	4 0	4	3 0	5	2 0
	3	4	0 12	5	0 10	6	0 8	4	3 0	5	2 0	6	1 8
	4	5	0 10	6	0 8	7	0 6	5	2 0	6	1 8	7	1 0
	5	6	0 8	7	0 6	8	0 4	6	1 8	7	1 0	8	0 12
VII ...	1	1	2 0	2	1 8	3	1 0	1	6 0	2	5 0	3	4 0
	2	2	1 8	3	1 0	4	0 12	2	5 0	3	4 0	4	3 0
	3	3	1 0	4	0 12	5	0 10	3	4 0	4	3 0	5	2 0
	4	4	0 12	5	0 10	6	0 8	4	3 0	5	2 0	6	1 8
	5	5	0 10	6	0 8	7	0 6	5	2 0	6	1 8	7	1 0
VIII ...	1	2	1 8	3	1 0	4	0 12	2	5 0	3	4 0	4	3 0
	2	3	1 0	4	0 12	5	0 10	3	4 0	4	3 0	5	2 0
	3	4	0 12	5	0 10	6	0 8	4	3 0	5	2 0	6	1 8
	4	5	0 10	6	0 8	7	0 6	5	2 0	6	1 8	7	1 0
	5	6	0 8	7	0 6	8	0 4	6	1 8	7	1 0	8	0 12

XIII	...	{	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480	1481	1482	1483	1484	1485	1486	1487	1488	1489	1490
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XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Parts 1 and 2.—Classes and sorts included in and the area under each money rate in the Wynnad Taluk.)

Soil.		Dry.		Soil.		Wet.		
Class.	Rate.	Area.	Class.	Sort.	Taram.	Rate.	Area.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
	RS. A. P.	ACS.				RS. A.	ACS.	
I ...	2 0 0	72,749	IV	1	1	2 8	230	
			III	1	2	2 4	65	
II ...	1 8 0	85,356	IV	2	3	2 0	9,641	
			VII	1				
III ...	1 0 0	46,748	III	2				
			IV	3	4	1 12	27,685	
IV ...	0 8 0	11,028	VI	1				
			VII	2				
Estate (culti- vated).	2 0 0	35,364	III	3	5			
			IV	4				
			V	1				
Estate (unculti- vated).	0 0 6	51,188	VI	2	6	1 8	15,423	
			VII	3				
			VIII	1				
	Total ...	302,483	III	4	7			
			IV	5				
			V	2		1 4	4,550	
			VI	3	8			
			VII	4				
			VIII	2				
			III	5	9	1 0	1,236	
			V	3				
			VI	4				
			VII	5	8	0 12	19	
			VIII	4				
			V	5				
			VIII	5	9	0 8	22	
						Total ...	58,871	

-Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last
Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate.)

(For Anjengo and Tangasseri.)

Taram.	Rate per acre.	Anjengo.	Tangasseri.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

Garden lands.

	RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
I	7 0	81.50	50.46	131.96
I	6 0	34.11	19.55	53.66
I	5 0	34.08	4.79	38.87
I	4 0	24.63	0.58	25.21
I	3 0	22.21	0.83	23.04
I	2 0	14.33	...	14.33
I	1 0	6.43	0.76	7.19
Total ...		217.29	76.97	294.26

Occupied dry.

1 0	...	0.34	0.34
0 12	0.13	0.35	0.48
0 10	7.07	...	7.07
0 8	19.15	...	19.15
0 6	3.37	...	3.37
Total ...	29.72	0.69	30.41

Unoccupied dry.

1 0	...	0.55	0.55
0 12	0.42	...	0.42
0 10	2.45	...	2.45
0 8	3.80	...	3.80
0 6	3.23	...	3.23
Total ...	9.90	0.55	10.45
Grand total ...	256.91	78.21	335.12

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate.)

(For Anjengo and Tangasseri.)

Soil.		Second group. (Dry.)	
Class.	Sort.	Taram.	Rate.
			RS. A.
VIII	...	1	3 1 0
		2	4 0 12
XIII	...	1	4 0 12
		2	5 0 10
		3	6 0 8
		4	7 0 6

Settlement now current.

Taluk.	No. of villages.	From (inclusive).	To (inclusive).
Wynaad	...	36 1887-88	(a)
Palghat	...	22 1888-89	1925-26
Calicut	...	138 1900-01	1929-30
Kurumbranad	...	94 1900-01	
Walluvanad	...	94 1901-02	1930-31
Chirakkal	...	341 1901-02	
Kottayam	...	316 1901-02	
Ernad	...	272 } 1903-04	1932-33
Ponnani	...	227 }	
Cochin	...	221 }	
Anjengo	...	460 }	
Tangasseri	...	1 1904-05	1933-34
	...	1 1905-06	1934-35
	...	1 1904-05	1933-34

(a) Resettlement has been postponed to 1926-27—vide Government Memorandum No. 2744-E/25-8, Revenue, dated 18th March 1926.

XII.—RAINFALL.

KOTTAYAM TALUK.		0.30	0.18	0.29	2.93	8.94	39.48	36.96	20.15	8.74	8.18	4.05	0.93	131.04
Tellichery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KUZUMBANAD TALUK.		0.41	0.29	0.44	3.10	8.65	38.50	86.31	19.42	8.21	8.71	4.84	0.64	129.69
Badagara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuttiadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PALGHAT TALUK.		0.36	0.13	0.45	2.94	8.51	36.96	36.68	20.31	8.09	8.60	4.73	2.01	129.48
Alathur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PONNANI TALUK.		0.53	0.06	1.41	2.50	5.43	19.22	25.13	14.65	5.66	8.00	6.25	0.72	89.99
Chowghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ponnani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Triprayar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WALLUVANAD TALUK.		0.26	0.25	1.04	0.09	6.64	25.50	28.60	14.84	7.25	11.82	6.97	1.15	104.21
Cherpulacheri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mannarghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottappalan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perintalmanna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WYNAAD TALUK.		0.24	0.32	0.96	3.30	5.06	24.40	38.66	20.09	7.21	6.21	2.73	0.57	109.75
Manantoddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vayithri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—Col. 15 shows the period for which records have been maintained.

XIII.—Holdings, Cultivation

Taluka.	Total holdings.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
CALICUT DIVISION.						
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Calicut	74,468	1,42,685	25,323	76,800	99,789	2,19,484
Kurumbanad	130,154	3,16,380	42,122	1,25,554	172,276	4,41,934
COCHIN DIVISION.						
Anjengo	257	1,182	...	...	257	1,182
Cochin	555	3,215	222	804	777	4,019
Tangasseri	79	513	...	...	79	513
MALAPPURAM DIVISION.						
Ernad	101,888	1,76,415	65,050	2,25,454	166,888	4,01,869
Walluvanad	86,171	1,07,361	83,325	3,67,393	169,496	4,74,754
PALGHAT DIVISION.						
Palghat	68,856	76,594	116,967	4,61,146	185,323	5,37,740
Ponnani	116,348	3,10,552	88,948	2,78,402	205,296	5,88,954
TELLICHEERY DIVISION.						
Chirakkal	84,411	1,71,232	52,992	1,71,418	137,403	3,42,650
Kottayam	74,043	1,54,004	21,271	61,341	95,314	2,15,345
Wynaad	73,036	55,216	44,540	76,338	117,576	1,31,554
Insur Collections	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	809,712	15,15,349	540,760	18,44,659	1,350,472	33,60,008

and Demand in Fasli 1335 (1925-26).

Cultivation including waste charged.				Miscellaneous revenue.	Total ryotwar demand.	Cesses.	Total demand of land revenue ryotwar miscellaneous cesses.
Dry.		Wet.					
Extent.	Assessment including water-rate.	Extent.	Assessment including second-crop charge.				
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
74,468	1,42,685	25,323	76,809	7,165	2,27,901	21,908	2,49,809
130,154	3,16,380	43,883	1,25,554	7,076	4,52,892	54,255	5,07,147
257	1,182	...	...	1,007	2,189	111	2,300
555	3,215	222	801	14,183	18,201	353	18,554
79	513	...	...	193	706	54	760
101,838	1,76,415	65,050	2,25,454	21,079	4,26,905	50,624	4,77,529
86,171	1,67,361	83,325	3,67,392	60,693	5,43,152	60,182	6,03,334
68,356	76,594	116,967	4,61,146	17,571	5,67,679	64,596	6,32,275
116,346	3,10,552	88,183	2,77,239	17,035	6,13,761	72,801	6,86,562
84,411	1,71,232	52,992	1,71,418	27,973	3,72,372	42,647	4,15,019
74,043	1,54,004	21,271	61,341	11,085	2,28,380	25,965	2,54,345
73,036	55,216	44,540	76,388	30,147	1,61,425	17,213	1,78,638
...	...	...	...	24,738	24,738	...	24,738
809,712	15,15,349	541,706	18,43,496	2,39,945	36,40,301	4,10,709	40,51,010

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Current Land Revenue and Cesses (in thousands of rupees).

Taluka.	Demand.										Collected or written off.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
		Rs. 1326.	Rs. 1327.	Rs. 1328.	Rs. 1329.	Rs. 1330.	Rs. 1331.	Rs. 1332.	Rs. 1333.	Rs. 1334.	Rs. 1335.	Rs. 1336.	Rs. 1337.
CALICUT DIVISION.													
Calicut	..	..	244	244	243	258	244	244	245	244	250	..	244
Kurumbanad	..	..	495	493	505	493	493	505	504	505	507	..	495
COCHIN DIVISION.													
Anjengo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	226	23	..	..
Cochin	..	..	16	18	16	17	19	19	19	18	19	..	16
Tangasseri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	075	75	76	..	..
MALAPPURAM DIVISION.													
Ernad	..	..	459	463	463	465	457	474	477	477	478	..	459
Wallavanad	..	..	542	549	551	556	549	566	567	595	603	..	542
PALGHAT DIVISION.													
Palghat	..	..	614	612	614	616	620	632	623	630	632	..	614
Ponnani	..	..	670	672	677	675	674	699	691	676	687	..	670
TELLICHERRY DIVISION.													
Chirakkal	..	..	400	397	399	404	406	412	411	409	415	..	400
Kottayam	..	..	245	245	245	248	249	253	254	253	254	..	245
Wynaad	..	..	175	178	175	174	169	173	176	177	179	..	175
Huzur	..	..	12	21	13	23	18	29	..	28	25	..	12
District total ..	..	..	38.72	38.92	39.01	39.29	38.98	39.97	39.70-05	40.15-01	40.52-06	..	38.72

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Current Land Revenue and Cesses (in thousands of rupees)—*cont.*

Taluka.	Collected or written off—cont.								Balance.									
	Fasli 1328. (14)	Fasli 1329. (15)	Fasli 1330. (16)	Fasli 1331. (17)	Fasli 1332. (18)	Fasli 1333. (19)	Fasli 1334. (20)	Fasli 1335. (21)	Fasli 1326. (22)	Fasli 1327. (23)	Fasli 1328. (24)	Fasli 1329. (25)	Fasli 1330. (26)	Fasli 1331. (27)	Fasli 1332. (28)	Fasli 1333. (29)	Fasli 1334. (30)	Fasli 1335. (31)
CALICUT DIVISION.																		
Calicut	244	243	258	218	241	245	244	250	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...
Kurumbanād	493	505	493	493	505	504	505	507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COCHIN DIVISION.																		
Anjengo	...	...	...	...	...	232	226	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	18	16	17	19	19	19	18	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tangasseri	...	...	...	...	...	075	75	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MALAPPURAM DIVISION.																		
Ernād	463	463	465	368	474	477	477	478	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	...
Walluvanad	549	551	556	529	566	567	595	603	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
PALGHAT DIVISION.																		
Palghat	612	614	616	620	632	623	630	632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ponnani	672	677	675	660	690	691	676	687	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
TELLICHERRY DIVISION.																		
Chirakkal	347	399	404	406	412	411	409	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kottayam	215	245	248	249	253	254	253	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wynaad	176	173	170	166	171	174	176	178	...	...	2	2	4	3	2	2	1	1
Hunar	21	13	23	18	29	...	28	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District total	38,90	88,99	39,25	37,46	39,95	39,68·07	40,14·01	40,51·06	...	...	2	2	4	152	2	2	1	1

NOTE.—The particulars for fasli 1326 are not available as the records have been destroyed.

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XVI.—Remissions (in thousands of rupees)—cont.

Taluka.	Other seasonal remissions excluding fixed remissions.										
	Rs. (24)	Rs. (25)	Rs. (26)	Rs. (27)	Rs. (28)	Rs. (29)	Rs. (30)	Rs. (31)	Rs. (32)	Rs. (33)	Rs. (34)
Calicut Division.											
Calicut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurumbanad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin Division.											
Anjengo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tangasseri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malappuram Division.											
Ernad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Walluvanad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palghat Division.											
Palghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ponnani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tellicherry Division.											
Chirakkal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wynaad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District total ..	..	5-503	1-214	..390	..380	..374	..262	7-884	13-238	1-518	37-658

XVII.—Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans.

Total amounts advanced under the Land Improvements and Agriculturists' Loans Act in														
Taluka.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	Total includ- ing outstanding balance at the begin- ning of Fasli 1326.	Total recovered.
		Fasli 1326.	Fasli 1327.	Fasli 1328.	Fasli 1329.	Fasli 1330.	Fasli 1331.	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.	Fasli 1335.			RS.
CALCUTT DIVISION.														
Calcutt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	200	73,045	29,060	1,02,555	20,694	
Karumbranad	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	300	2,800	1,253	
COCHIN DIVISION.														
Anjengo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tangasseri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
MALAPPURAM DIVISION.														
Ernad	..	..	..	500	..	..	251,945	10,000	..	79,960	13,325	3,60,730	22,290	
Walluvanad	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,994	8,164	..	47,945	15,650	1,52,753	19,132	
PALGHAT DIVISION.														
Palghat	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	2,000	5,360	2,825	1,650	6,974	10,583	
Ponnani	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,000	..	..	127,468	25,920	1,74,800	62,390	
TELLICHERRY DIVISION.														
Chirakkal	..	..	2,500	1,500	700	2,500	..	..	..	14,300	2,270	23,870	8,753	
Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	650	4,080	900	5,630	1,063	
Wynaad	..	..	1,400	5,000	150	1,300	..	1,900	1,200	4,730	420	16,865	3,995	
District total	..	..	3,900	7,000	1,850	3,900	348,439	22,814	7,410	354,353	89,595	8,47,037	1,50,763	

XVIII.—Prices in Seers per Rupee.

	Calicut Division.			Cochin Division.			Malapuram Division.				Palghat Division.		
	Calicut Taluk.		Kurumbranad Taluk.	Cochin Taluk.		Ernad Taluk.	Walluvanad Taluk.		Palghat Taluk.	Ponnani Taluk.	Palghat Taluk.	Allattur.	Betutpudi-yangadi.
	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Fashi.													
1326 ..	8.0	7.7	6.9	7.2	7.8	6.7	7.5	8.0	8.3	...	...	...	...
1327 ..	7.3	7.1	6.6	7.0	7.1	6.2	6.9	6.9	7.5	...	...	...	...
1328 ..	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.8	5.5	4.4	5.5	5.2	6.9	...	...	...	...
1329 ..	4.7	4.6	4.1	4.7	4.3	3.7	4.3	4.0	4.0	...	...	...	...
1330 ..	5.2	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.5	4.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	...	...	...	...
1331 ..	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.6	(c) 5.4	(d) 4.7	5.9	5.3	5.3	...	...	...	...
1332 ..	5.9	5.8	5.5	6.1	5.8	4.9	6.19	5.6	5.6	...	...	...	...
1333 ..	5.88	6.00	5.59	6.04	5.95	5.46	5.23	5.32	5.32	...	...	...	...
1334 ..	5.18	5.00	5.01	5.22	5.25	4.81	5.58	5.08	5.68	...	...	...	...
1335 ..	5.54	5.12	5.25	5.80	5.45	5.05	5.58	5.50	5.78	...	...	...	...
<i>Rice, second sort.</i>													
1326 ..	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.0	...	...	...	14.4	12.7	...	...	...	...
1327 ..	11.0	10.9	10.4	9.6	...	...	...	13.1	11.3	...	...	...	...
1328 ..	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.7	...	...	...	9.4	...	...	...	...	...
1329 ..	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.4	...	...	...	7.5	...	...	...	...	...
1330 ..	8.2	...	7.9	7.6	...	...	...	9.6	10.0	...	...	...	...
1331 ..	8.4	8.6	8.2	8.4	...	...	...	9.6	8.3	...	...	...	...
1332 ..	9.0	9.2	8.5	8.9	...	...	...	9.8	9.2	...	...	...	...
1333 ..	8.91	8.55	8.49	8.14	...	...	...	9.58	8.50	...	...	...	...
1334 ..	7.72	8.35	7.80	7.65	...	...	...	9.06	8.70	...	...	...	...
1335 ..	8.29	8.65	7.97	8.01	...	...	...	9.39	8.91	...	...	...	...
<i>Padidji, first sort.</i>													
1326 ..	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.0	...	...	...	14.4	12.7	...	...	...	...
1327 ..	11.0	10.9	10.4	9.6	...	...	...	13.1	11.3	...	...	...	...
1328 ..	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.7	...	...	...	9.4	...	...	...	...	...
1329 ..	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.4	...	...	...	7.5	...	...	...	...	...
1330 ..	8.2	...	7.9	7.6	...	...	...	9.6	10.0	...	...	...	...
1331 ..	8.4	8.6	8.2	8.4	...	...	...	9.6	8.3	...	...	...	...
1332 ..	9.0	9.2	8.5	8.9	...	...	...	9.8	9.2	...	...	...	...
1333 ..	8.91	8.55	8.49	8.14	...	...	...	9.58	8.50	...	...	...	...
1334 ..	7.72	8.35	7.80	7.65	...	...	...	9.06	8.70	...	...	...	...
1335 ..	8.29	8.65	7.97	8.01	...	...	...	9.39	8.91	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—Vide page 68 for footnotes.

XVIII.—Prices in Seers per Rupee—cont.

Fasli.	Palghat Division—cont.				Tellicherry Division.						District average.	
	Ponnani Taluk—cont.				Chirakkal Taluk.	Kottayam Taluk.		Wynaad Taluk.				
	Chowghat (Chavakkad.)	Ponnani.	Tirur.	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	Kattuparamba.	Tellicherry (Kottayam).		Manastoddy (Wynaad).
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)		
Rice, second sort—cont.												
1326 ..	7.7	6.9	...	7.0	6.7	...	6.8	7.2	7.3	7.4		
1327 ..	7.1	13.4	...	6.7	6.6	...	6.6	6.7	6.5	7.2		
1328 ..	6.4	4.7	5.3	5.1	5.3	...	4.8	5.4	4.7	5.1		
1329 ..	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	...	4.5	4.7	3.9	4.3		
1330 ..	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.1	5.6	...	5.8	5.9	4.8	5.4		
1331 ..	5.2	5.1	5.9	5.5	5.6	...	5.2	5.6	4.8	5.4		
1332 ..	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6	...	5.5	5.6	4.9	5.7		
1333 ..	5.81	5.68	6.21	5.88	6.04	...	6.15	5.87	4.80	5.82		
1334 ..	5.12	4.68	5.47	5.03	5.27	...	5.20	5.12	4.33	5.14		
1335 ..	5.40	4.86	5.79	5.31	5.40	...	5.42	5.15	4.79	5.35		
Paddy, first sort—cont.												
1326 ..	10.8	11.3	...	9.9	10.5	...	10.7	13.1	...	11.6		
1327 ..	10.2	9.7	...	9.4	10.1	...	10.3	11.9	...	10.6		
1328 ..	7.7	8.9	8.5	7.1	7.6	...	7.5	9.4	...	8.0		
1329 ..	5.8	(e) 7.2	5.4	6.1	6.3	...	6.8	(e) 7.4	...	6.5		
1330 ..	7.9	8.6	9.4	7.8	8.5	...	9.7	9.2	...	8.7		
1331 ..	7.7	7.8	5.4	7.6	8.3	...	8.7	9.0	...	8.4		
1332 ..	8.2	13.32	8.8	8.2	8.7	...	9.1	10.1	...	9.0		
1333 ..	8.26	9.83	9.58	8.26	8.79	...	9.14	10.53	...	9.69		
1334 ..	7.82	8.45	8.19	7.52	7.96	...	8.13	8.83	...	8.80		
1335 ..	8.01	8.49	8.32	7.52	8.02	...	8.37	(e) 9.02	...	8.3		

NOTE.—Vide page 63 for footnotes.

ANNEX III.—RICES IN SEERS PER RUPEE—*cont.*

Fasli.	Calicut Division.		Cochin Division.		Malappuram Division.				Palghat Division.		
	Calicut Taluk.	Kurumbranad Taluk.	Quilandi.	Cochin Taluk.	Ernad Taluk.	Tiruran-gadi.	Angadi-puram (Waluva-nad).	Ottapalem.	Palghat Taluk.	Ponnani Taluk.	Betupudi-yangadi.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<i>Paddy, second sort.</i>											
1326 ..	12.3	12.1	11.5	11.6	13.9	11.5	13.3	...	14.8	...	13.3
1327 ..	11.9	11.4	10.9	10.7	12.5	10.3	11.8	...	13.4	...	12.0
1328 ..	8.5	7.8	7.9	8.2	9.4	7.6	9.1	...	9.7	...	...
1329 ..	7.3	6.9	6.8	(e) 6.1	7.5	6.3	7.3	...	7.9	...	...
1330 ..	8.9	8.7	8.4	...	9.9	8.1	9.5	11.0	10.0	10.4	...
1331 ..	9.1	9.0	8.7	(f) 8.4	(*) 8.9	(d) 7.8	(c) 8.6	9.5	10.0	8.7	...
1332 ..	9.3	9.6	9.2	(f) 9.2	10.3	9.2	9.8	10.3	10.3	9.7	...
1333 ..	9.66	9.88	9.17	(e) 9.58	10.41	10.54	10.01	10.15	9.92	9.65	...
1334 ..	8.22	8.62	8.27	8.14	9.07	7.68	8.62	9.09	9.33	9.07	...
1335 ..	8.50	8.94	8.43	8.41	10.02	8.61	9.38	9.37	9.73	9.52	...
<i>Horsegram.</i>											
1324 ..	13.3	12.8	13.2	...	12.5	10.4	10.6	...	(h) 15.7	...	12.6
1327 ..	10.0	10.0	11.2	...	9.4	8.6	9.3	...	12.1	...	10.5
1328 ..	6.7	6.8	7.5	...	6.8	5.8	6.3	...	7.9	...	...
1329 ..	5.6	5.6	5.2	...	5.1	4.6	(l) 4.8	...	6.5	...	...
1330 ..	6.0	6.0	5.7	...	5.8	5.0	4.9	8.6	7.2	5.5	...
1331 ..	5.4	5.6	5.9	...	(c) 5.8	4.9	(e) 4.8	5.6	7.8	5.4	...
1332 ..	7.4	7.3	7.1	(e) 7.28	7.0	5.9	...	7.5	8.4	6.4	...
1333 ..	8.25	8.29	8.61	...	7.87	8.54	(f) 6.20	7.95	9.31	7.22	...
1334 ..	7.47	6.84	7.23	...	6.18	5.55	(f) 7.52	6.41	7.86	6.52	...
1335 ..	7.69	8.23	8.17	...	7.26	6.80	7.54	7.54	9.89	7.43	...

NOTE.—Vide page 86 for footnotes.

XVIII.—Prices in Seers per Rupee—cont.

Fasli.	Palghat Division—cont.			Tellicherry Division.						District average.
	Ponnani Taluk—cont.			Chirakkal Taluk.		Kottayam Taluk.		Wynaad Taluk.		
	Chowghat (Chavak- kad.)	Ponnani.	Tirur.	Cannanore (Chirakkal).	Taliparamba.	Kutta- paramba.	Tellicherry (Kottayam).	Manantoddy (Wynaad).	Wynaad.	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
<i>Paddy, second sort—cont.</i>										
1326 ...	11.5	12.5	...	10.2	11.3	...	11.5	10.9	...	12.3
1327 ...	11.9	10.5	...	9.8	10.6	...	11.1	12.7	...	11.4
1328 ...	8.9	8.4	9.1	7.5	8.2	...	7.6	(k) 10.2	...	8.5
1329 ...	6.4	7.3	6.6	8.5	6.8	...	6.9	(a) 8.5	...	7.0
1330 ...	8.6	9.1	9.9	8.3	9.0	...	10.0	9.8	...	9.3
1331 ...	8.1	(p) 9.4	9.7	8.0	8.8	9.1	8.4	9.7	...	8.9
1332 ...	8.6	10.2	9.5	8.7	9.2	9.4	9.0	10.8	...	9.6
1333 ...	8.72	10.53	10.24	8.01	9.20	9.51	8.70	11.39	...	9.77
1334 ...	8.25	8.55	8.99	7.81	8.58	8.52	8.23	9.59	...	8.61
1335 ...	8.48	9.70	9.32	7.79	8.59	8.70	8.43	9.45	...	8.97
<i>Horsegram—cont.</i>										
1326 ...	11.8	11.8	...	12.5	12.8	...	12.2	14.7	12.8	12.7
1327 ...	9.7	9.6	...	10.1	11.5	...	10.3	10.5	10.0	10.1
1328 ...	6.7	6.1	7.5	6.5	7.5	...	6.8	6.1	6.5	6.8
1329 ...	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.6	...	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.4
1330 ...	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.8
1331 ...	5.9	5.1	5.6	5.8	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.6
1332 ...	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.4	8.4	6.7	6.8	7.4	6.4	7.1
1333 ...	7.86	7.69	8.66	8.45	9.49	8.79	8.14	8.13	3.39	7.99
1334 ...	6.51	6.19	6.93	6.90	7.47	7.04	6.79	7.11	6.14	6.74
1335 ...	8.30	7.72	7.70	8.08	9.55	8.17	7.94	10.20	7.38	8.09

Note.—Vide page 66 for footnotes.

XVIII.—Prices in Seers per Rupee--cont.

Fasli.	Calicut Division.			Cochin Division.			Malappuram Division.			Palghat Division.		
	Calicut Taluk.		Kurumbranad Taluk.	Kurumbranad Taluk.		Cochin Taluk.	Ernad Taluk.		Walluvanad Taluk.	Palghat Taluk.		Ponnani Taluk.
	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)		(9)	(10)	(12)
1326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1328	...	(f) 8.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1329	...	(b) 5.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1330	...	6.0	...	...	...	7.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1327	...	16.3	16.4	16.4	15.6	12.5	13.7	15.5	(g) 10.1	...	17.7	(h) 19.1
1328	...	12.7	13.2	13.2	12.2	9.3	11.1	11.4	(j) 8.5	...	12.4	13.3
1329	...	12.3	13.1	13.1	12.3	9.8	12.4	13.4	9.5	...	12.6	...
1330	...	15.2	17.1	17.1	16.1	10.5	15.3	15.0	10.3	...	14.6	...
1331	...	15.6	16.9	16.9	16.7	11.3	15.1	15.2	10.2	...	14.6	...
1332	...	13.5	14.8	14.7	14.7	11.0	12.3	11.9	7.5	...	13.0	...
1333	...	12.4	12.9	12.7	12.7	9.4	12.0	10.5	7.7	...	12.5	...
1334	...	10.55	11.21	10.82	10.82	8.43	10.22	8.78	9.53	...	11.38	...
1335	...	14.30	15.17	15.76	15.76	11.09	13.79	14.33	12.49	...	13.96	...
1336	...	14.26	15.77	14.41	14.41	10.69	14.18	14.12	12.89	...	14.92	...

Ragt.

Salt.

XVIII.--Prices in Seers per Rupee--cont.

Fasli.	Palghat Division--cont.				Tellicherry Division.				District average.		
	Ponnani Taluk--cont.				Chirakkal Taluk.		Kottayam Taluk.			Wynaad Taluk.	
	Chowghat (Chavakkad.)	Ponnani.	Tirur.	Cannanore (Chirakkal).	Taliparamba.	Kuttu- paramba.	Tellicherry (Kottayam).	Manantoddy (Wynaad).	Vayitri.		
										(13)	(14)
(22)											
Ragi--cont.											
1326 ..	...	(e) 9.8	...	...	...	...	...	12.9	15.4	...	12.7
1327 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.0	13.8	...	13.9
1328 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.0	9.7	...	...
1329 ..	...	...	...	(e) 5.7	...	...	...	6.2	(a) 7.7	...	...
1330 ..	...	...	...	...	8.4	10.1	...	5.8	(a) 12.5	...	7.6
1331 ..	...	...	...	...	(e) 5.1	11.0	...	...	6.5	10.6	7.8
1332 ..	...	...	...	(e) 13.6	...	(h) 11.4	...	...	10.1	9.6	10.1
1333 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.79	8.75	8.92
1334 ..	...	6.20	...	...	...	9.08	...	...	8.26	6.71	7.26
1335 ..	...	...	...	...	...	10.17	...	...	10.30	7.48	8.16
Salt--cont.											
1326 ..	15.0	16.9	...	17.3	16.8	...	14.7	15.1	11.6	15.3	
1327 ..	11.9	13.0	...	12.8	12.9	...	12.0	11.8	8.8	11.7	
1328 ..	11.7	13.0	13.3	13.1	12.9	...	13.6	11.1	8.3	12.0	
1329 ..	14.6	16.7	15.8	17.7	17.0	(a)	17.6	14.2	(l) 8.6	14.8	
1330 ..	15.2	16.4	15.8	17.0	16.6	...	17.1	13.0	(e) 9.0	14.6	
1331 ..	14.2	15.6	15.4	15.3	14.3	16.9	14.2	13.8	8.2	13.0	
1332 ..	11.3	12.2	13.6	14.1	12.3	12.8	11.9	11.3	9.0	11.5	
1333 ..	10.20	10.91	10.24	11.36	10.92	10.86	10.16	10.52	7.60	10.12	
1334 ..	15.12	14.37	13.62	16.20	15.61	15.26	15.13	13.26	7.96	13.82	
1335 ..	14.54	14.26	15.65	16.77	16.12	16.09	14.51	14.42	9.46	14.12	
(a) Sold cheap throughout the year.											
(b) Sold dear for 6 months.											
(c) Sold for 4 months.											
(d) Sold for 3 months.											
(e) Sold for 1 month.											
(f) Sold for 2 months.											
(g) Sold for 7 months.											
(h) Sold cheap generally.											
(i) Sold dear generally.											
(j) Sold dear for a greater portion of the year.											
(k) Sold cheap for the greater portion of the year.											
(l) Sold dear throughout the year.											

XIX.--Abkari and Opium.

—	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
COUNTRY SPIRITS.										
Number of retail shops licensed — ..	526	515	496	477	475	467	458	458	465	435
Number of issues in Imperial proofgallons.	73,660	63,721	44,273	56,588	59,796	53,207	55,255	51,599	47,108	43,295
Number of persons per shop	5,700	5,344	6,044	6,285	6,524	6,635	6,766	6,766	6,664	7,101
Gross receipts from duty	3,52,526	3,45,778	3,97,430	4,76,401	5,25,951	4,37,356	4,65,811	4,80,990	3,93,604	3,72,007
Gross receipts from rentals Rs.	1,21,142	1,42,478	1,31,134	1,29,459	1,51,050	1,53,130	1,68,534	1,99,446	1,84,083	1,65,096
TODDY.										
Number of retail shops licensed	1,014	1,095	1,012	1,014	1,006	987	1,011	1,008	988	1,005
Number of persons per shop	2,818	2,896	2,962	2,853	3,080	3,204	3,065	3,074	3,186	3,084
Gross receipts from tree tax	3,57,865	3,59,179	3,92,622	4,49,645	4,54,121	4,29,712	4,53,794	4,90,835	5,03,030	4,85,386
Gross receipts from rentals Rs.	3,54,302	3,91,288	3,48,212	3,68,082	4,68,179	4,51,945	4,93,705	4,96,621	4,87,964	4,49,130

XIX.—Abkari and Opium—cont.

—	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
GHANJA, BHANG.										
Number of retail shops licensed	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	30	30
Quantity sold in seers—										
Ganja	2,060	1,919	1,755	1,813	1,702	1,531	1,025	1,472	917	1,188
Bhang	10	...	...	27	11	86	54	67	48	51
Number of persons per shop	96,835	96,935	96,935	96,935	99,967	99,967	99,967	99,967	1,03,300	1,02,300
Gross receipts										
from duty	87,843	1,13,675	51,295	46,940	89,598	52,068	32,832	29,641	18,404	23,854
Gross receipts	24,972	27,584	28,968	33,468	36,420	37,950	43,023	41,511	34,419	28,479
rentals Rs.										
Opium.										
Number of retail shops licensed	23	23	24	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Quantity sold in seers...	802	723	733	811	878	737	744	663	649	648
Number of persons per shop	1,30,652	1,30,652	1,25,208	1,30,652	1,34,739	1,34,739	1,34,739	1,34,739	1,34,739	1,34,739
Gross receipts										
from duty	24,570	21,869	23,937	30,365	32,504	30,046	29,761	27,168	26,225	49,008
Gross receipts	18,696	21,414	19,332	22,650	23,964	24,979	29,770	28,044	27,579	25,236
rentals Rs.										

XX.--Revenue Receipts.

—	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Land Revenue and rates, (a)	Rs. (Figures reported to be not available.)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stamps	12,54,844	12,29,837	13,52,786	15,76,007	14,39,974	12,90,736	16,86,240	18,71,507	18,93,314	19,78,546
Excise	18,23,509	14,07,865	13,85,231	15,44,801	17,87,025	16,03,553	17,10,140	17,64,162	18,63,905	15,84,287
Forest	2,79,833	6,12,339	5,74,825	7,89,079	5,75,249	4,58,969	4,24,042	4,80,764	4,96,847	7,32,283
Registration	2,85,021	2,76,607	2,95,202	3,11,864	3,37,242	2,89,609	3,39,592	3,73,106	3,67,132	3,81,694
Opium	43,375	43,360	43,329	53,073	56,547	55,125	59,633	55,298	53,931	74,520
Salt (b)	1,02,096	1,25,638	1,19,306	1,34,119	1,47,233	1,41,589	1,22,436	1,46,169	...	...
Customs	6,48,635	2,95,656	2,12,341	5,23,467	8,43,472	12,28,410	14,36,522	16,51,967	21,07,840	25,58,621

(a) The figures relate to fasli years.

(b) The figures relate to Calicut subdivision. Statistics from 1824-25 are not furnished owing to territorial changes in the subdivisions.

XXI.—Sea borne Trade.

(Total trade in each port.)

Name of port.	IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
(1)	1921-22. (2)	1922-23. (3)	1923-24. (4)	1924-25. (5)	1925-26. (6)	1921-22. (7)	1922-23. (8)	1923-24. (9)	1924-25. (10)	1925-26. (11)
AZHIKKAL.										
Merchandise ...	RS. 1,25,931	RS. 87,954	RS. 1,06,837	RS. 1,07,713	RS. 73,753	RS. 6,59,969	RS. 11,16,393	RS. 12,80,267	RS. 10,16,019	RS. 10,64,980
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,25,931	87,954	1,06,857	1,07,713	73,753	6,59,969	11,16,393	12,80,267	10,16,019	10,64,980
BADAGARA.										
Merchandise ...	22,73,207	34,99,439	36,22,138	32,27,681	29,57,327	88,20,337	49,49,712	43,55,110	47,11,630	50,48,627
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22,73,207	34,99,439	36,22,138	32,27,681	29,57,327	88,20,337	49,49,712	43,55,110	47,11,630	50,48,627
CALICUT.										
Merchandise ...	1,52,50,856	2,19,33,666	2,41,99,362	2,33,32,827	2,32,39,862	2,00,90,905	3,02,36,639	3,85,57,950	3,54,52,911	5,12,08,207
Treasure ...	...	...	1,525	501	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,52,50,856	2,19,33,666	2,42,00,887	2,33,33,328	2,32,39,862	2,00,90,905	3,02,36,639	3,85,57,950	3,54,52,911	5,12,08,207
CANNANORE.										
Merchandise ...	63,07,318	75,83,994	87,68,760	67,58,214	82,97,961	13,71,969	20,19,535	18,06,172	16,64,285	13,94,904
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	63,07,318	75,83,994	87,68,760	67,58,214	82,97,961	13,71,969	20,19,535	18,06,172	16,64,285	13,94,904

XXI.A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports.

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.				
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	
Azhiikkal (Malabar District).	Boots and shoes	...	Rs. 764	Azhiikkal (Malabar District).	Coir—	...	Rs.	
	Building and Engineering Materials	431	33,830		Fruits and vegetables—	...	...	10,404
	Grain, pulse and flour—pulse.	...	1,208		Cocoanuts	...	...	3,01,544
	Rice in the husk (paddy)	70	7,963		Furniture and Cabinetware	...	...	17,546
	Rice not in the husk	50	9,703		Manures—	...	...	...
	Manures, all kinds	5	888		Other kinds	...	...	1,24,222
	Oil—Cocoanut oil	960	2,022		Oils—Animal	...	...	1,04,072
	Oil-cake—Cocoanut cake	6	600		Seeds—Copra or Cocoanut	...	...	...
	Salt	161	8,085		Kernel	...	...	15,439
	Spices, pepper	82	2,475		Wood and Timber—	...	...	...
	Jute—Gunny bags	6,300	1,867		Teakwood	...	...	4,711
	Wood and Timber	...	19,154		Other timber	...	...	4,19,313
	Other articles	...	11,885		Other articles	...	...	30,185
	Total	...	1,00,842		Total	...	...	10,27,526
	Puducherry.	Grain, pulse and flour—	...		...	Puducherry.	Fish (excluding Canned Fish)—	...
Gram		304	42,422	Fish, dry, Salted	...		...	...
	Pulse	236	38,178			683	10,802	

Badaguru—cont.				Badaguru—cont.			
Paddy	...	...	...	7,329	7,45,441	Fish, dry, Unsalted	...
Rice	...	...	...	10,516	16,96,766	Fruits and Vegetables—	...
Wheat	...	...	...	117	25,385	Fresh fruits and vegetables—	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	503	86,807	Fresh fruits—	...
Jute—Gunny bags	...	No.	...	13,061	4,515	Cocoanuts	No. 7,225,153
Manures	...	tons.	...	483	39,190	Grain, pulse and flour—	...
Salt	...	...	...	2,878	1,44,111	Paddy (Rice in the husk)	tons. 114
Sugar	...	...	...	29	11,426	Rice, other sorts	... 158
Wood and timber	...	val.	...	...	11,897	Manures—	...
All other articles	...	...	...	...	2,69,820	Fish manures	tons. 125
Grand total	...	...	...	...	31,15,958	Fish Guano	945
						Other kinds	781
						Oils—	...
						Provisions and oil-man's stores—	...
						Animal	... galls. 111,883
						Vegetable — Non-essential—	...
						Cocoanuts	... 3,963
						Other Sorts	... cwt. 11
						Seeds —	...
						Oil-seeds—	...
						Non-essential—	...
						Copra or Coconut Kernels.	tons. 7,877
						Textiles—Jute—Gunny bags.	No. 103,941
							34,68,028
							40,571

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.
(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Calicut.	Building and Engineering Materials, other than of iron, steel or wood—		rs.	Badagara—cont.	Spices—		rs.
	Cement—				Pepper	4,800	
	Portland	1,456 tons.			Wood and Timber—		
	Other kinds	1			Other timber	490 tons.	
	Other kinds of building materials, etc.				Other articles		
					Grand total		
					Building and Engineering Materials other than of iron, steel or wood—		
					Bricks and Tiles	6,867,649	
					Other kinds	23,390	
					Coffee		
Calicut.			88,135	Calicut.	Coir—		2,928
			500		Unmanufactured	348	
			5,356		Manufactured (excluding rope)	9,134	
					Grand total		
							45,77,083
							2,20,218
							20,378
							59,598
							4,23,194
							9,175
							18,44,311
							22,23,402

Chemicals and Chemical preparations, etc.—		Cordage and Rope of vegetable fibre including Jute and Cotton		Furniture and cabinetware.	
Soda Compounds—		...		...	
Caustic Soda (Sodium hydroxide) ...	cwt. 1,357	...		...	
Other sorts of Chemicals. ...	val. 3,805	...		...	
Coal, coke and patent fuel—	...	...		...	
Coal ...	tons. 22,098	...		...	
Coir—	...	...		...	
Unmanufactured ...	cwt. 717	...		...	
Manufactured (excluding rope) ...	tons. 899	...		...	
Fruits and Vegetables—	...	...		...	
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables ...	val. 435	...		...	
Fresh Fruits—	...	...		...	
Cocoanuts ...	No. 1,025,401	...		...	
Other sorts ...	val. ...	...		...	
Vegetables, fresh of all kinds ...	val. ...	...		...	
Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved, tons.	...	...		...	
Grain, Pulse and Flour—	...	...		...	
Gram ...	tons. 2,284	...		...	
Jawar and bajra ...	... 2,284	...		...	
Pulse ...	... 5,398	...		...	
Paddy (Rice in the husk) ...	... 3,825	...		...	
Rice not in the husk—	...	...		...	
Cleaned rice ...	... 4,431	...		...	
Broken cleaned rice ...	... 5,055	...		...	
Other sorts (including choora or flattened rice and boiled rice) ...	... 19,900	...		...	
Calicut—cont.		Calicut—cont.		Calicut—cont.	
21,105		28,208		3,68,021	
23,963		...		...	
15,300		203,017		1,12,703	
3,27,455		...		8,010	
3,848		...		...	
1,75,300		...		...	
435		1,969		63,812	
32,455		751		6,724	
242		572		1,93,981	
11,730		...		...	
2,95,175		5,844		1,02,348	
3,04,479		374		23,429	
2,81,293		...		2,883	
8,35,198		20,948,200		19,52,140	
4,14,915		...		2,986	
7,47,559		...		23,480	
7,23,826		2,152		3,20,885	
32,98,802		...		1,01,522	

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.				
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Article. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	
Calicut—cont.	Grain, Pulse and Flour—cont.		RS.	Calicut—cont.	Grain, Pulse and Flour—		RS.	
	Wheat	437	91,711		Rice not in the husk--			
	Wheat flour	1,452	3,29,552		Cleaned rice	97	16,825	
	Other sorts	372	1,22,812		Broken cleaned rice	123	18,878	
	Hardware, excluding Cutlery and Electro-plated ware—				Other sorts (including choora or flattened rice and boiled rice)	628	1,03,021	
	Agricultural Implements ... val.		41,891		Other sorts	198	30,528	
	Other sorts		84,188		Manures... ..	6,807	9,20,243	
	Machinery and Mill work—				Oils—			
	Prime-movers (other than electrical)—				Animal	8,168	86,752	
	Other than Locomotives—				Essential--	99,712		
Calicut—cont.	Oil Engines	2	9,028	Calicut—cont.	Sandalwood oil	1,486	28,942	
	Steam Engines		27,148		Other sorts	155		
	Others		27,804		Mineral--	32	720	
	Electrical machinery of all kinds, not including instruments, apparatus, appliances, and parts thereof				Kerosine	4		
			7,344			323	323	

XXI.A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Article. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Calicut— <i>cont.</i>	Metals and Ores— <i>cont.</i>		RS	Calicut— <i>cont.</i>	Sugar—		RS.
	Iron— <i>cont.</i>				Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above	27 tons.	8,988
	Sheets and plates— <i>cont.</i>				Sugar 15 Dutch standard and below	462 "	1,21,998
	Galvanized— <i>cont.</i>				Sugar Molasses including palmyra and cane jaggery ...	163 "	46,772
	Wire nails	17 tons.	8,906		Tea—		
	Other manufactures of iron or steel ...	243 "	63,791		Black	8,040,498 lb.	71,94,129
	Steel—				Textiles—		
	Bars	109 "	17,883		Cotton—		
	Other manufactures of steel. "	6 "	1,084		Raw	4,244 tons.	68,44,523
	Lead—				Waste	2,878 bales	80,061
	Unwrought	...	11		Manufactures—		
	Wrought—				Piece-goods—		
	Sheets for tea chests	1,387 "	45,488		White (bleached)	7,399 yds.	7,064
	Other sorts	48 "	1,751		Coloured, printed or dyed ...	40,630 "	37,284
	Metals, Unenumerated	408 "	26,341				
	Oils—						
	Animal	73,690 galls.	54,595				
	Mineral—	5,283 cwt.					
	Kerosene in tins	556,760 galls.	5,91,595				
	Other kinds	1,015 "	2,255				

Vegetable, Non-essential--				Other sorts of piece-goods ... "			
Castor ... "	...	galls.	2,962	...	15,903	12,283	7,251
Other sorts of oils ... "	...	cwt.	246	...	...	...	...
Salt ... "	...	galls.	4,035	...	...	...	...
...	...	cwt.	239	...	...	...	...
...	...	tons.	17,665	...	1,586	81,799	...
Seeds--				Jute--			
Essential--				Manufactures--			
Coriander ... "	...	tons.	365	Gunny bags ... "	...	141,773	46,321
Cumin ... "	...	"	262	Other kinds ... "	...	139	285
Fennel ... "	...	"	40	Other sorts of textiles ... "	...	...	26,276
Fenugreek ... "	...	"	259	Wood and Timber--	...	...	...
Other sorts ... "	...	"	14	Timber, other than Railway	...	...	...
Non-essential--	...	"	...	sleepers--	...	...	...
Copra or coconut kernel.	...	"	81	Teakwood ... "	...	1,104	1,08,112
Groundnuts ... "	...	"	154	Other timber ... "	...	11,055	7,29,311
Rape ... "	...	"	143	Wood--	...	...	...
Sesamum (oil or jinjilli) ... "	...	"	283	Ornamental Wood--	...	...	...
Other sorts ... "	...	"	78	Sandal ... "	...	125	2,79,697
Soap--	...	...	...	Other kinds ... "	...	...	87,407
Household and laundry soap	...	...	...	Manufactures of wood,	...	...	...
in bars or tablets ... "	...	cwt.	1,882	other than furniture and	...	...	...
Toilet soap ... "	...	"	224	cabinetware ... "	...	...	27,510
Other sorts ... "	...	"	...	Other sorts of wood ... "	...	...	2,362
Spices--	...	...	...	All other Articles of Mer-	...	...	...
Chillies ... "	...	cwt.	1,506	chandise--	...	...	...
Other sorts ... "	...	"	313	Unmanufactured ... "	...	...	1,87,419
Sugar--	...	...	...	Manufactured ... "	...	...	271,765
16 Dutch standard and above	...	tons.	2,464	Grand total ... "	...	...	3,51,09,299
15 " " " "	...	"	30	...	...	...	...
Confectionery ... "	...	"	...	...	...	...	...

Gallies--cont.

Gallies--cont.

XXI.-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.
(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Tea— Black	 lbs.	25,154	RS. 19,490				RS
Tea Chests, Entire or in section— Of iron or steel or other metal val.		...	9,394				
Of wood		...	1,67,633				
Textiles— Cotton— Raw tons.		1,065	13,99,097				
Waste cwt.		108	1,505				
Twist and Yarn lb.		127,056	2,02,626				
Mule and water, Nos. 1 to 10		33,163	28,638				
Do. " 11 to 20		358,614	3,95,088				
Do. " 21 to 30		648,617	8,04,868				
Do. " 31 to 40		21,447	32,715				
Do. above No. 40		1,360	3,430				
Grey (unbleached)— Nos. 1 to 50 lb.		8,369	14,571				
" 61 to 100		9,200	27,137				

Canton—cont.

Coloured—							
No. 1 to 50	...	lb.	160	330			
Other kinds of twist and yarn	...	"	4,671	14,001			
Orange, red and other colours	...	"	1,566	3,537			
Unspecified descriptions	...	"	448	482			
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods—							
Grey (unbleached)	...	yds.	2,514,731	15,12,617			
White (bleached)	...	"	1,690,094	10,30,455			
Coloured, printed or dyed.	...	"	1,454,376	8,51,540			
Plain Grey—							
Dhoties, saris and scarves	...	yds.	24,407	10,010			
Jaconets, including Madapollams, mulls and cambrics...	...	"	25,658	12,025			
Longcloth and shirtings.	...	"	27,722	12,911			
Other kinds	...	"	28,853	11,442			
Bordered Grey...	...	"	4,515	1,933			
White (Bleached)—							
Jaconets, Madapollams, cambrics and muslins.	...	yds.	84	57			
Longcloth and shirtings.	...	"	103,548	63,472			
Mulls	...	"	26,674	12,286			
Nainsooks	...	"	3,484	1,356			
Other kinds	...	"	13,137	8,748			
Other sorts of piece-goods	...	"	31,344	29,589			
Other sorts of Manufactures	...	val.	...	39,751			

Calicut—cont.

XI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Calicut—cont.	Textiles—cont.		RS.				RS.
	Jute—Manufactures—						
	Gunny bags ... {	No. 137,897	48,847				
	Gunny cloth ... }	tons. 127	33,122				
	Other kinds ...	yds. 144,452	13,075				
	Other sorts of Textiles ...	val. ...	22,365				
	Umbrellas and umbrella fittings—						
	Umbrellas complete including parasols and sunshades ...	No. ...					
	Umbrella fittings ...	val. ...					
	Vehicles, excluding Locomotives, etc., for railways—						
	Mechanically propelled vehicles excluding Railway locomotives and tractors—						
	Motor cars (including taxi cabs) ...	No. 29	38,715				

	val.	...	287	
Motor cycles (including scooters) ...				
Motor Omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries ...	No.	5	12,779	
Chassis ...	"	21	24,178	
Other kinds ...	val.	...	29,462	
Other kinds of vehicles, etc. ...	"	...	6,458	
All other Articles of Mer- chandise—				
Unmanufactured ...	val.	...	2,08,543	
Manufactured ...	"	...	9,35,263	
Government Stores—				
Books, printed and printed matter (not being station- ery) including maps and charts ...	val.	...	576	
Chemicals ...	"	...	331	
Hardware and cutlery, in- cluding agricultural implements and plated- ware ...	"	...	885	
Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances and parts thereof—				
Other kinds ...	val.	...	1,366	
Liquors—				
Spirit ...	galls.	...	3	
Machinery and Mill work—				
Other sorts of machinery.	val.	...	1,880	

XXI.A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
	Government Stores—cont. Metals and Ores— Iron or Steel— Sheets and plates (in- cluding galvanized or tinned plates) ..	4	2,354				RS.
	Lead— Pig	4	94				
	All other Articles— Unmanufactured ..	...	24				
	Manufactured ..	...	1,419				
	Grand total ..	...	2,16,00,261				
	Building and Engineering materials. Coir—Manufactured ..	21	7,810		Coffee ..	...	16,766
	Fish—All kinds ..	2,703	6,457		Coir— Manufactured (excluding rope) ..	...	525

Cannanore—cont.				Cannanore—cont.			
Fruits and vegetables—				Fish (excluding canned fish)—			
Coconuts	No.	806,570	32,734	Fish, dry, unsalted	cwt.	350	17,742
Other fruits and vegetables—				Fish, dry, salted	"	955	24,555
dried, salted or preserved ..	val.	...	51,181	Fishmaws and sharkfins ..	"	381	21,107
Total	"	...	83,915			...	63,854
Grain, pulse and flour—				Fruits and Vegetables—			
Gram	tons.	695	99,219	Fruits and vegetables—dried,	tons.	1	420
Jawar and bajra	"	93	14,946	salted or preserved	No.	6,182,598	3,75,417
Pulse	"	911	1,47,325	Coconuts		...	3,75,837
Rice in the husk (Paddy) ..	"	7,769	8,04,307			...	47,205
Rice not in the husk	"	8,546	13,23,967	Grain, pulse and flour—	tons.	396	18,948
Wheat	"	401	89,800	Paddy (Rice in the husk) ..	"	99	19,236
Other sorts	"	23	3,410	Cleaned rice	"	144	89,163
Total	"	...	25,52,734	Broken cleaned rice	"	508	1,74,552
				Rice, other sorts	"	...	37,420
Manures—						...	2,54,042
Fish manures	tons	1,548	98,453	Other kinds	"	243	30,258
Fish guano	galls	41,727	28,721			...	3,21,720
Salt	tons	3,333	1,93,503			...	1,54,435
Spices—chillies	cwt	707	16,500			...	435
Sugar	tons	58	28,202			...	1,573
Textiles—						...	5,757
Cotton-Twist and yarn	lb	1,608,333	18,94,099			...	21,471
Piece-goods grey (unbleached)	yds	1,122,851	5,27,894			...	3,82,930
" White (bleached)	"	1,017,304	5,74,542			...	
" Colored, printed or dyed.	"	1,400,025	6,48,311			...	
Other manufactures	val.	...	36,141			...	
Total	"	...	36,80,927			...	

Cannanore—cont.				Cannanore—cont.			
Fruits and vegetables—				Fish (excluding canned fish)—			
Coconuts	No.	806,570	32,734	Fish, dry, unsalted	cwt.	350	17,742
Other fruits and vegetables—				Fish, dry, salted	"	955	24,555
dried, salted or preserved ..	val.	...	51,181	Fishmaws and sharkfins ..	"	381	21,107
Total	"	...	83,915			...	63,854
Grain, pulse and flour—				Fruits and Vegetables—			
Gram	tons.	695	99,219	Fruits and vegetables—dried,	tons.	1	420
Jawar and bajra	"	93	14,946	salted or preserved	No.	6,182,598	3,75,417
Pulse	"	911	1,47,325	Coconuts		...	3,75,837
Rice in the husk (Paddy) ..	"	7,769	8,04,307			...	47,205
Rice not in the husk	"	8,546	13,23,967	Grain, pulse and flour—	tons.	396	18,948
Wheat	"	401	89,800	Paddy (Rice in the husk) ..	"	99	19,236
Other sorts	"	23	3,410	Cleaned rice	"	144	89,163
Total	"	...	25,52,734	Broken cleaned rice	"	508	1,74,552
				Rice, other sorts	"	...	37,420
Manures—						...	2,54,042
Fish manures	tons	1,548	98,453	Other kinds	"	243	30,258
Fish guano	galls	41,727	28,721			...	3,21,720
Salt	tons	3,333	1,93,503			...	1,54,435
Spices—chillies	cwt	707	16,500			...	435
Sugar	tons	58	28,202			...	1,573
Textiles—						...	5,757
Cotton-Twist and yarn	lb	1,608,333	18,94,099			...	21,471
Piece-goods grey (unbleached)	yds	1,122,851	5,27,894			...	3,82,930
" White (bleached)	"	1,017,304	5,74,542			...	
" Colored, printed or dyed.	"	1,400,025	6,48,311			...	
Other manufactures	val.	...	36,141			...	
Total	"	...	36,80,927			...	

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1925-'26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Cannanore— <i>cont.</i>	Jute—		RS.	Cannanore— <i>cont.</i>	Textiles—		RS.
	Gunny bags No.	12,730	5,038		Cotton—		
	Gunny cloths yds.	87,423	11,125		Manufactured—		
	Total	...	16,163		Piece-goods—		
	Other articles val.	...	7,66,857		Coloured (printed or dyed) yds.	60,844	50,813
	Grand total	...	75,43,249		Other sorts "	2,525	2,292
					Jute manufactures—	13,999	4,981
					Gunny bags No.	234	444
					Other sorts of manufactures "	...	56,590
					Total	...	
					Tobacco—		
					Manufactured—		
					Cigars lb.	34	22
					Cigarettes "	1,704	2,240
					Other sorts "	1,512	2,138
					Total	...	4,440
					All other articles	...	69,802
					Grand total	...	16,51,577

Building and Engineering Materials, other than of iron, steel or wood—	No.	506,045	27,935	Cochin.	Coffee ...	...	...	cwt.	1,975	1,50,802
Bricks and tiles ...	...	...	...		Unmanufactured ...	...	...	tons.	591	99,133
Cement—	...	...	...		Manufactured (excluding rope) ...	...	...	"	8,759	19,87,786
Portland ...	...	...	...		Cordage and Rope of Vegetable Fibre (excluding jute and cotton) ...	...	...	"	24,311	87,17,268
Other kinds ...	...	...	...		Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals and Narcotics)—	...	...	cwt.	70,639	8,45,530
Other sorts ...	...	...	...		Nux-vomica ...	...	...	cwt.	10,809	1,62,337
Candles of all kinds ...	lb.	255,020	77,343		Other sorts of drugs and medicines ...	...	...	val.	...	13,279
Chemicals and chemical preparations (excluding chemical Manures and Medicines)—	...	...	...		Dyeing and Tanning Substances—	...	...	cwt.	9,819	1,36,489
Acids—	...	...	...		Turmeric ...	...	...	cwt.	77	965
Acetic (Pyroligneous acid) ...	cwt.	391	18,416		Other sorts ...	...	...	tons.	169	71,144
Other sorts ...	"	22	2,186		Fibre for brushes and brooms.	...	...			
Copper and Sulphate ...	"	873	16,031		Fruits and vegetables—	...	...			
Saltpetre ...	"	1,304	34,552		Fresh fruits and vegetables—	...	...			
Soda Compounds—	...	...	...		Fresh fruits—	...	...			
Bicarbonate of soda (Sodium bicarbonate).	cwt.	1,056	8,537		Cocoanuts	...	No.		319,081	18,052
Sodium carbonate (Soda ash and Soda crystals).	"	9,357	68,458		Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved ...	...	tons.		495	73,017
Other sorts ...	val.	660	12,076		Other sorts of fruits and vegetables ...	...	"		...	1,489
Other sorts of chemicals.	...	...	33,548		Grain, Pulse and Flour—	...	tons.		450	53,331
Coal and Coke—	tons.	1,847	72,250		Rice in the husk ...	...				
Coal ...	...	...	...							
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals and narcotics).	val.	...	1,17,940							
Cumpher ...	lb.	8,172	35,524							
Other sorts ...	val.	...	81,702							
Total ...	...	...	2,38,170							

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(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.				
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
{	Dyeing and Tanning Substances—Dyes obtainable from Coal Tar—		RS.	{	Rice not in the huck--		RS.	
	Alizarine	lb.	11,084		Cleaned rice	tons.	818	1,36,352
	Aniline	"	12,939		Broken cleaned rice	"	194	3,442
	Others	"	222		Other sorts (including choora or flattened rice and boiled rice)	"	1,306	2,28,674
	Other sorts (including lac dye)	cwt.	1,413		Leather--	"	89	15,058
	Earthenware and Porcelain, excluding pipes of Earthenware--				Hides, Tanned or Dressed--			
	Earthenware (excluding pipes)	val.	35,834		Cow hides	{ tons. No. }	1 540	4,084
	Earthenware and Porcelain--				Other kinds	{ tons. No. }	0 2	1,046
	Earthenware--				Other kinds of leather	"	194	3,144
	Sanitaryware	val.	438		Manures--			
	Other kinds	"	37,769		Bones, crushed	tons.	152	24,710
	Porcelain--				Fish manures	"	189	30,650
	Other kinds	"	23,610		Fish guano	"	630	1,12,438
	Fruit's and Vegetables--				Other kinds	"	58	7,988
	Fresh fruits and vegetables.	val.	846		Mats and Matting	" sq. yds.	1,127,984	1,47,985

Fruits and vegetables, dried salted or preserved—			Cochin—cont.			Cochin—cont.			Oils—		
Dates	...	tons.	418	70,885	...	...	...	...	Animal	...	...
Other sorts	...	"	124	63,605	...	...	...	...	Essential	...	...
Glass and Glassware	...	val.	...	1,57,062	...	...	...	...	Lemongrass oil	...	...
Grain, Pulse and Flour—	...	tons.	3,293	4,50,715	...	...	...	...	Sandalwood oil	...	...
Gram	...	"	825	84,749	...	...	...	...	Mineral	...	...
Jawar and Bajra	...	"	18,661	21,48,109	...	...	...	...	Vegetable, non-essential—	...	...
Pulse	...	"	63,865	64,20,502	...	...	...	...	Coconut	...	...
Paddy (Rice in the husk)	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	Groundnut	...	...
Rice not in the husk—	...	tons.	26,310	52,11,983	...	...	...	...	Other sorts	...	...
Cleaned rice	...	"	14,248	19,35,372	...	...	...	...	Oil-cakes—	...	...
Broken cleaned rice	...	"	73,908	1,52,59,752	...	...	...	...	Coconut-cake	...	...
Other sorts (including choora or flattened rice and boiled rice)	...	"	1,138	1,87,501	...	...	...	...	Groundnut	...	...
Wheat	...	"	1,836	4,35,642	...	...	...	...	Other sorts	...	...
Wheat flour	...	"	120	15,179	...	...	...	...	Provisions—	...	...
Other sorts	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	Other sorts	...	...
Gums and resins	...	cwt.	8,259	1,41,761	...	...	...	...	Provisions and Oilman's Stores,	...	...
Hardware	...	val.	...	1,50,775	...	...	...	...			
Hardware (including agri- cultural implements and platedware)	...	"	...	4,46,071	...	...	...	...			

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Cochin— <i>cont.</i>	Hardware— <i>cont.</i>		RS.	Cochin— <i>cont.</i>	Rubber—		RS.
	Hardware (excluding cutlery and electroplatedware)—				Raw ...	...	lb.
	Agricultural implements.	val.	38,180		Manufactured ...	...	val.
	Other sorts ...	...	1,42,483		Seeds—		
	Liquors, including methylated and perfumed spirits—				Essential ...	...	tons.
	Spirit—				Non-essential—		
	Brandy ...	1,243	15,112		Copra ...	...	tons.
	Whisky ...	949	1,729		Groundnuts ...	...	"
	Spirit present in drugs, medicines or chemicals ...	1,311	31,865		Other sorts ...	...	"
	Other sorts of liquors ...	1,193	25,629		Other than oil-seeds ...	...	"
Cochin— <i>cont.</i>		473	6,958	Cochin— <i>cont.</i>	Spices—		
		4,722	22,004		Cardamoms ...	...	cwt.
					Chillies ...	...	"
					Ginger ...	...	"

Cochin—cont.

Machinery and Mill work ...	...	61,425	...	...	...	...	Pepper ...	45,869	14,31,808
Prime-movers (other than electrical)—	...	...	...	...	...	...	Other sorts ...	116	3,289
Locomotives (excluding those for Railways) ...	...	337	...	...	...	...	Sugar—	...	...
Other than Locomotives—	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 Dutch Standard and above ...	331	1,31,109
Gas Engines ...	1	17,175	...	...	...	...	Tea—	...	...
Parts of Gas Engines ...	...	4,907	...	...	...	...	Black ...	10,204,375	85,93,567
Oil-engines ...	2	47,934	...	...	...	...	Textiles—	...	...
Steam-engines ...	...	27,021	...	...	...	...	Hemp (chiefly sann)—	...	...
Others ...	...	41,117	...	...	...	...	Raw ...	...	...
Electrical Machinery of all kinds—	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manufactures (excluding cordage) ...	1	432
Motors ...	...	9,100	...	...	...	...	Jute—	...	...
Others ...	...	4,072	...	...	...	...	Manufactures—	...	...
Machinery not being Prime-movers, or Electrical Machinery—	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gunny bags ...	...	...
Tea Machinery ...	...	80,432	...	...	...	...	Other kinds ...	...	...
Textile Machinery—	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wool—	...	...
Cotton—	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raw ...	7,874	3,389
Spinning Machinery ...	...	1,01,836	...	...	...	...	Manufactures—	...	...
Weaving Machinery ...	...	12,207	...	...	...	...	Carpets and rugs ...	...	...
Other sorts ...	...	3,008	...	...	...	...	Other sorts ...	90,581	35,731
Other Textile Machinery.	...	2,421	...	...	...	...	Other sorts of Textiles ...	Nil.	Nil.
Other sorts of Machinery (including Printing Machinery) ...	...	2,53,334	...	...	...	...	Wood and Timber—	...	...
Manures of all kinds ...	816	71,688	...	...	...	...	Timber other than railway sleepers—	...	...
Artificial and Mineral Manure ...	346	42,581	...	...	...	...	Teakwood ...	771	85,249
			...	...	...	...	Other Timber ...	2,363	1,54,015

Cochin—cont.

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports--cont.

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.		
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Value. (4)
Cochin--cont.	Manures--cont. Other kinds (including oil cake) ...	19	Rs. 3,329	Cochin--cont.	Wood— Ornamental wood ...	Rs. 90,263
	Matches ...	148,469	3,26,357		Manufactures of wood other than furniture and cabinet-ware ...	1,01,525
	Metals and Ores— Brass, Bronze and similar amalgams— Brass, wrought ...	386	27,664		Other kinds of wood ...	1,139
	Copper— Wrought ...	2,299	1,88,434		All other articles of Merchandise— Unmanufactured ...	3,08,678
	Braziers and Sheets ...	442	27,956		Manufactured ...	4,31,248
	Other Manufactures ...	21	1,529		Grand Total ...	4,81,38,312
	Other sorts of copper ...	8	402			
	Unwrought ...	...	4			
	Iron— Bars and channels ...	40	11,082			
	Rice bowls ...	59	25,765			

Steel—					
Bars	420	70,245			
Other manufactures of steel. "	14	2,486			
Iron or steel—					
Anchors and cables tons.	18	10,174			
Bars and channel	508	1,14,727			
Beams, channels, pillars, girders, etc.	122	35,930			
Hoops and strips	582	1,41,674			
Nails, rivets, screws and washers (excluding wire nails). "	34	17,549			
Sheets and plates	123	44,949			
Galvanized—					
Corrugated protected tons.	136	39,605			
Plain "	90	28,847			
Tinned protected val.	502	2,13,645			
Not galvanized or tinned	9	2,493			
Tin cwt.	40	6,342			
Wire nails all protected tons.	152	43,728			
Other manufactures of iron or steel	188	59,282			
Lead—					
Unwrought cwt.	12	302			
Wrought—					
Sheets for tea chests cwt.	1,289	45,823			
Other sorts	25	805			
Metals unenumerated	1,242	58,705			
Oils—					
Animal { galls. cwt.	380,163	3,37,49			
	35,668				

XXI.A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Cochin—cont.	Oils—cont.		Rs.				
	Mineral—						
	Fuel oils	393,708	1,72,348				
	 { galls.	1,647	1,647				
	 { tons.	5,678,490	20,35,485				
	Kerosene	2,379,259	18,48,502				
	In bulk	64,190	66,461				
	In tins	65,985	64,310				
	Lubricating	11,231	13,207				
	Mineral, other kinds						
	Vegetable, non-essential—						
	Other sorts	3,265	15,031				
	 { galls.	403	403				
	Other sorts of oils	403	1,574				
	Paper and paste board	...	1,49,277				
Cochin—cont.	Paper—						
	Packing paper	152	2,174				
	Printing paper	11,231	91,916				
	News printing paper	562	8,893				
	Other sorts	242	5,939				

Writing paper and envelopes ..	1,307	62,658
Writing paper { Protected { reams..	7,379	25,971
in large { cwt.	638	
Not protected. "	3,338	
Note and letter paper and		
envelopes ... "	10	682
Envelopes imported separately.	3	252
Old news papers in bales and		
bags ... "		
Other kinds of paper ... cwt.	5,370	88,568
Paper manufactures ... "	* 2,599	51,410
Paste board, card board and	31	1,831
mill board of all kinds ... "	18	286
Straw boards ... "	42	331
Other kinds ... "	..	13
Salt tons.	40,510	5,09,048
Seeds—		
Essential—		
Ajwan tons.	54	18,988
Coriander "	568	1,40,829
Cumin "	211	1,85,907
Fenugreek "	317	98,949
Other sorts "	100	83,176
Non-essential—		
Copra or coconut kernel .. tons.	779	3,17,151
Cotton "	291	27,848
Mustard "	123	29,777
Rape "	424	1,37,230
Sesamum (til or jinjili) ... "	540	1,61,808
Other sorts "	11	3,258
Ships, parts of... .. val.		1,19,158

* The above quantities relate only to Foreign Trade.

XXI.A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Cochin—cont.	Soap—		RS.				
	Household and laundry soap in bars or tablets ...	cwt.	2,435	76,740			
	Toilet soap ...	"	163	21,089			
	Other sorts ...	"	97	15,041			
	Stationery (Excluding Paper) ...	val.		38,832			
	Pencils excluding State pencils) ...	doz.	24,206	6,704			
	Other sorts ...			43,358			
	Spices—						
	Chillies ...	cwt.	9,546	2,16,803			
	Pepper ...	"	211	11,818			
	Other sorts ...	"	19	1,374			
	Sugar—						
	16 Dutch Standard and above ...	tons.	4,703	14,44,337			
	15 Dutch Standard and below ...	"	2	695			
	Other sorts ...	"	1	1,145			
	Tea chests—						
	Of iron or Steel or other metal ...	val.		5,712			
	Of wood ...	"		3,52,968			

Textiles—					
Cotton—					
Raw	...	...	...	122	1,65,988
Twist and Yarn ..	...	...	...	36,970	52,137
Grey (unbleached)—					
Nos. 31—4) ..	...	...	...	3,450	5,647
Mule and water			lb.		
Do. Nos. 1 to 10	...	...	"	31,360	28,075
Do. 11 to 20	...	...	"	343,630	4,02,322
Do. 21 to 30	...	...	"	68,074	89,011
Do. 31 to 40	...	...	"	880	1,560
Do. above No. 40	...	...	"	950	1,680
Orange red and other			"		
colours ..	...	...	"	24,780	29,339
Unspecified descriptions ..	...	...	"	1,020	3,630
Other kinds of twist			"		
and yarn ..	...	...	"	3,671	14,214
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached) ..	...	...	yds.	5,122,599	28,92,904
Shirtings ..	...	...	"	15,080	8,010
Other sorts ..	...	...	"	914,252	4,80,103
Plain Grey—					
Long cloth and					
shirtings ..	...	...	"	36,109	17,105
White (bleached) ..	...	...	"	1,079,274	6,64,841
Coloured, printed or					
died ..	...	...	"	1,114,549	5,96,305
Other sorts of piece-					
goods ..	...	...	"	4,910	3,717
Other sorts of manu-					
factures ..	...	...	"	...	54,648
Haberdashery .. and					
millinery ..	...	...	"	...	52,115

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Jute— Manufactures—	Gunny bags ...	{ No. tons.	Rs. }				
	" cloth ...	127,311	61,637				
	Rope and twine...	123	90,526				
	Other kinds ...	457,908	17,134				
	Other kinds of textiles ...	416	8,693				
	Vehicles excluding locomotives, etc., for railways, mechanically pro- pelled vehicles (excluding railway locomotives and tractors)—	"	26,201				
	Motor cars (excluding taxi cabs) ...	No.	10	23,589			
	Motor cycles (including scooters)...	"	1	1,337			
	Motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries.	"	0.4	6,742			
	Chassis ...	"	10	9,885			
Parts of mechanically propelled vehicles and accessories other than of air craft (excluding rubber tyres) ...	"	...	19,888				

Other kinds of vehicles, etc.			7,857	
Wood and Timber—				
Wood—				
Manufactures of wood, other than furniture and cabinetware ...			8,02,614	
Timber other than rail- way sleepers c. tons.	29		4,352	
All other articles of Merchan- dise—				
Unmanufactured val.			3,08,065	
Manufactured "			8,61,485	
Grand total (excluding Government stores).			5,32,80,223	
Government stores—				
Building and engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood—				
Cement tons.	311		18,988	
Other sorts val.	...		2,363	
Coal, coke and patent fuel ...	240		10,800	
Hardware and cutlery in- cluding agricultural implements and plated- ware val.			78	
Instrument, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof—				
Musical			436	
Other kinds			60	
Total value of Government stores ...			32,725	
Grand total (including Government stores).			5,33,12,948	

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—*cont.*

(Average for five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Kallayi (Madrabar District).	Building and Engineering materials val.	...	Rs. 6,080	Kallayi (Madrabar District).	Fruits and vegetables—Cocoanuts No.	551,241	Rs. 31,742
	Fruits and Vegetables—Vegetables, fresh, of all kinds val.	...	210		Mannres—Other kinds tons	400	31,372
	Grain, pulse and flour—Rice in the husk (paddy) tons.	40	3,835		Oils—Animal galls.	38,479	24,038
	Rice not in the husk "	4	630		Wood and Timber—Teakwood c. tons.	22	1,962
	Mannres, other kinds "	76	5,592		Other timber... .. "	2,475	1,16,769
	Wood and timber val.	...	4,503		Manufactures of wood, other than furniture and cabinet-ware val.	...	12,339
	Other articles "	...	437		Other articles "	...	2,245
	Total	...	22,187		Total	...	2,95,467
	Building and Engineering materials val.	...	4,267	Kallayi (Madrabar District).	Building and Engineering materials—Bricks and tiles No.	989,380	51,684
	Fish, dry salted cwt.	5,690	59,361				

XXI.A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.

(Average for five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Quilandy (Malabar District).	Fish, dry salted	...	cwt.	Quilandy (Malabar District).	Fish-- Fish, dry salted Manures-- Other kinds	...	cwt. tons.
	Grain, pulse and flour--	...	tons.		Oils-- Animal Salt	...	galls. tons.
	Rice in the husk (paddy)	30	...		Wood and timber-- Manufactures of wood other than furniture and cabinetware	...	...
	Hardware	...	val.		Other articles	...	...
	Mats and matings	...	sq. yds.		Total	...	...
	Salt	...	tons.		Coffee	...	cwt.
	Seeds, sesamum, til or jinjili.	...	...		Fish-- Fish, dry, salted Other kinds	...	...
	Jute, gunny bags	...	No.		Manures-- Fish manures Fish guano	...	tons. ...
	Wood and timber	...	val.			...	...
	Other articles	...	...			...	...
	Total	...	Rs. 1,22,483			...	Rs. 2,21,337
Tellicherry.	Fruits and vegetables--	...	...	Tellicherry.		...	...
	Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved, not being canned or bottled--	...	...			...	...
	Dates	...	...			...	...
	Other sorts	...	...			...	...
	Total	193	25,108			...	...
		4	97			...	...

Tellicherry—cont.		Tellicherry—cont.		Tellicherry—cont.	
Oils—	Mineral—				
	Kerosene in tins ...	galls.	2,08,133	2,32,101	
	Other kinds ...	"	13	34	
	Other sorts of oils ...	"	...	4	
	All other articles of Merchandise—				
	Unmanufactured ...	val.	...	2,515	
	Manufactured ...	"	...	79,018	
	Government Stores—				
	Machinery and Mill Work—				
	Steam Engines and parts (other than Locomotives).				
Oils—	Metals and Ores—				
	Iron or Steel—				
	Other manufactures of iron or steel ...	tons.	57	23,820	
	Total ...		...	3,70,627	
	Wood and Timber—				
	Timber, other than Railway Sleepers—	...			
	Other timber ...	c. tons.	10	795	
	Wood—				
	Ornamental Wood—				
	Sandal ...	tons.	105	1,88,834	
Oils—	Other kinds ...	val.	...	3,037	
	Manufactures of wood other than furniture and cabinetwork ...	"	...	20	
	All other articles of Merchandise—				
	Unmanufactured ...	val.	...	23,353	
	Manufactured ...	"	...	27,372	
	Total ...		...	61,72,386	
Oils—	Kessential—				
	Sandalwood ...	...			
	Rubber—				
	Raw ...	lb.	1,02,469	77,932	
	Manufactures ...	val.	...	78	
	Seeds—				
	Non-Essential—				
	Copra ...	tons.	483	1,92,504	
	Spices—				
	Ginger ...	cwt.	257	13,083	
Oils—	Pepper ...	"	44,803	16,33,636	
	Other kinds ...	"	60	6,082	
	Tea—				
	Black ...	lb.	6,62,321	4,85,394	
	Wood and Timber—				
	Timber, other than Railway Sleepers—				
	Other timber ...	c. tons.	10	795	
	Wood—				
	Ornamental Wood—				
	Sandal ...	tons.	105	1,88,834	
Oils—	Other kinds ...	val.	...	3,037	
	Manufactures of wood other than furniture and cabinetwork ...	"	...	20	
	All other articles of Merchandise—				
	Unmanufactured ...	val.	...	23,353	
	Manufactured ...	"	...	27,372	
	Total ...		...	61,72,386	

XXII.—Income and Expenditure of Local Boards in 1925-26.

Items. (1)	District Board. (2)	Taluk Boards.						Union boards. (9)	Total of all boards. (10)
		Chirakkal. (3)	Calicut. (4)	Ernad. (5)	Waliuva- nad. (6)	Ponnani. (7)	Palghat. (8)		
A.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Receipts—Ordinary.</i>									
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue.	1,80,323	42,849	52,037	28,078	29,781	46,950	30,822	18,134	4,38,024
(2) Government grants excluding grants in aid of general resources.	3,58,211	5,222	1,490	6,972	11,148	3,231	9,025	...	3,93,969
(3) Contributions ...	1,447	...	...	15	23	675	532	...	2,894
(4) Remunerative enterprises ...	10,205	965	2,805	8,462	3,476	17,798	4,044	2,316	50,071
(5) Other receipts ...	3,60,628	548	180	639	821	423	283	499	3,64,001
Total ...	9,18,814	50,284	56,512	44,166	45,251	68,127	44,686	20,949	12,48,789
(6) <i>Deduct—Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.</i>	17,550	6,340	9,356	7,653	7,868	9,370	14,301	...	72,438
(7) Receipts — Ordinary — General Account.	9,01,264	43,944	47,156	36,513	37,383	58,757	30,385	20,949	11,76,351
(8) Total ordinary expenditure ...	8,50,998	43,535	35,928	31,426	28,090	42,857	40,408	16,886	10,91,028
(9) Surplus or deficit ...	+50,266	+409	+11,228	+5,087	+8,303	+15,900	-10,023	+4,063	+85,323
(10) Government grant in aid of general resources.	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
(11) Net surplus or deficit ...	+80,266	+409	+11,228	+5,087	+8,303	+15,900	-10,023	+4,063	+1,15,323

B.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Capital.												
(12) Government grants	...	...	23,243	...	12,255	...	807	2,222	...	...	38,527	
(13) Contributions	...	...	98	...	1,749	...	...	...	...	...	1,847	
(14) Loans	...	...	2,280	...	...	...	...	5,100	...	...	7,280	
(15) Other receipts	...	...	163	...	1,719	144	277	...	24,715	...	27,018	
(16) Total receipts	...	...	25,784	...	15,723	144	1,084	7,322	24,715	...	74,772	
(17) Total expenditure..	...	...	1,33,116	1,215	25,039	21	3,813	13,186	8,377	1,420	1,32,137	
(18) Net expenditure [item (17) minus item (16)].	...	...	1,13,332	1,215	9,316	-123	2,729	5,814	-16,338	1,420	1,17,365	
(19) Add contributions from General Account — Ordinary — to — Elementary Education Account — Capital.	...	...	...	...	...	2,693	...	...	...	...	2,693	
(20) Total Capital expenditure from general revenues.	...	...	1,13,332	1,215	9,316	2,570	2,729	5,814	-16,338	1,420	1,20,058	
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting capital expenditure [item (11) minus item (20)].	...	...	-33,066	-806	+1,912	+2,517	+5,664	+10,086	+6,315	+2,643	-4,735	
(22) Opening balance	...	...	53,577	4,340	10,299	9,849	5,072	4,233	13,619	11,046	1,11,535	
(23) Closing balance	...	...	20,511*	3,534	12,211	11,866	10,736	14,319	19,934	13,689	1,06,800	
(24) Difference [item (23) minus item (22)].	...	...	-33,066	-806	+1,912	+2,517	+5,664	+10,086	+6,315	+2,613	-4,735	

* Includes special Government grant of Rs. 9,450.

XXIII.--Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in 1925-26.

Items.	Calicut.	Cannanore.	Cochin.	Palghat.	Telli-cherry.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
A.—General Account—Re-					
ceipts—Ordinary—					
(1) Taxation and miscel-					
laneous revenue ...	1,34,080	43,561	61,918	55,187	42,425
(2) Government grants ex-					
cluding grants in aid					
of general resources ..	8,676	1,723	200	4,779	1,282
(3) Contributions ...	65	2,000	...	8,095	1,249
(4) Remunerative enter-					
prises ...	23,449	5,481	3,279	13,488	9,439
(5) Other receipts ...	47,464	30,123	18,157	47,162	17,575
Total ...	2,13,734	82,891	83,554	1,28,711	71,970
(6) Deduct—Contribution					
from General					
Account—Ordinary—					
to—					
(i) Lighting Account—					
Ordinary ..	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education					
Account—Ordinary.	17,646	5,857	7,000	12,600	6,280
(iii) Water-supply and					
Drainage Account—					
Ordinary ...	...	...	...	...	...
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—					
General Account ...	1,96,088	77,034	76,554	1,16,111	65,690
(8) Total ordinary expendi-					
ture ...	1,84,775	76,146	77,061	99,472	70,090
(9) Surplus or deficit ...	+11,313	+888	-507	+16,639	-4,400
(10) Government grant in aid					
of general resources...	...	...	...	...	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit ...	+11,313	+888	-507	+16,639	-4,400

	Calicut.	Cannanore.	Cochin.	Palghat.	Telli-cherry.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
NOTE.—Arrears (both tax and					
non-tax items).	22,495	10	1,993	8,549	8,253
Unpaid bills ..	1,958	2	3,463	643	Nil.

XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in
1925-26—*cont.*

Items.	Calicut.	Canna- nore.	Cochin.	Palghat.	Telli- cherry.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
B.—General Account—					
Capital—					
(12) Government grants ...	...	...	...	...	300
(13) Contributions ...	390	...	...	...	...
(14) Loans ...	4,000	...	...	...	...
(15) Other receipts ...	...	317	32,530	14	...
(16) Total receipts ...	390	317	32,530	14	300
(17) Total expenditure ...	15,933	1,183	62,093	3,658	2,086
(18) Net expenditure [item (17) minus item (16)].	15,543	866	25,602	3,644	1,786
(19) Add—Contribution from General Account—					
Ordinary—to—					
(i) Lighting Account—					
Capital ...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital...	3,120	...	...	...	...
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—					
Capital ...	...	...	...	...	...
(20) Total, capital expendi- ture from general revenues ...	18,663	866	25,602	3,644	826
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting capital expenditure [item (11) minus item (20)] ...	7,350	+ 22	- 26,109	+ 12,995	- 5,226
(22) Opening balance ...	73,272	21,144	23,769	16,114	12,163
(23) Closing balance...	65,922	21,166	- 2,340	29,109	6,937
(24) Difference [item (23) minus item (22)].	- 7,350	+ 22	- 26,109	+ 12,995	- 5,226

XXIV.—Education in 1921.

Taluka.	Number of literates.		Literates per thousand of population.		Literates in English.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
CALICUT DIVISION.						
Calicut	49,088	10,366	278	71	6,124	1,470
Kurumbranad	42,368	8,232	244	45	1,402	133
COCHIN DIVISION.						
Anjengo	533	327	296	153	119	55
Cochin	4,843	1,948	400	190	1,402	640
Tungasseri	392	433	479	454	204	279
MALAPPURAM DIVISION.						
Ernad	25,072	5,099	127	25	888	72
Walluvanad	35,019	9,825	183	48	2,079	170
PALGHAT DIVISION.						
Pulghat	41,434	10,286	201	46	5,790	556
Ponnani	46,038	12,341	179	60	2,584	254
TELLICHEERY DIVISION.						
Chirakkal	40,170	10,385	266	57	2,502	735
Kottayam	32,280	8,834	296	73	2,936	725
Laccadive Islands	298	9	64	2	7	...
Wynad	6,842	643	145	18	703	82
District total	316,937	78,728	209	50	26,740	5,171
Hindus	244,081	66,529	247	63	21,349	2,286
Musalman	58,820	3,565	119	7	1,198	29
Christian	12,994	8,567	451	293	4,128	2,813
Others	142	67	516	284	65	43

XXV.—Schools and Scholars on the 31st March 1926.

Class of institutions.	Number of institutions.						Number of scholars.			
	Government.	Municipal.	Local Fund.	Native States.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
PUBLIC.										
Arts Colleges—Men ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	534	7	541
Do. Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges—Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Women ...	3	3	14	...	33	1	54	15,927	721	16,648
(a) Secondary Schools for boys	1	2	2	...	8	...	18	177	2,524	2,702
(a) Do. for girls	29	91	687	...	1,782	102	2,691	168,723	56,108	219,891
(b) Elementary Schools for boys	2	20	83	...	189	24	328	4,955	20,613	25,568
(b) Do. for girls	6	...	...	...	1	...	7	879	...	879
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for Mistresses	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	167	88	255
Other special schools ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	18	1	19
Oriental Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	48	116	786	...	2,028	127	3,105	186,380	80,307	266,687
PRIVATE.										
Advanced	...	...	...	...	8	144	152	5,941	264	6,205
Elementary ...	...	...	...	...	10	261	271	10,300	4,529	14,889
Total	...	...	...	...	18	405	423	16,301	4,793	21,094
Grand total ...	48	116	786	...	2,046	532	3,628	202,681	85,169	287,781

(a) Includes European High and Middle Schools.

(b) Includes European Primary Schools.

XXVI.—Expenditure on Schools in 1925-26.

Nature of management.	Expenditure on all classes of schools.		Colleges.		Secondary schools.		Elementary schools.		Training schools.		Technical and Industrial schools.	
	Total.	Net.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(1)	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government	8,62,585	2,91,668	74,581	39,100	66,394	38,353	27,160	20,322	1,68,061	1,65,650	26,389	22,183
Local Board	8,21,703	5,19,720	...	...	1,69,973	45,515	6,50,485	4,72,987	...	...	1,245	1,218
Municipal Board.	1,78,268	1,22,997	...	...	45,586	15,883	1,32,072	1,06,502	...	...	610	610
Aided	14,49,131	5,47,938	48,656	9,414	4,90,274	94,722	8,83,551	4,32,998	15,014	3,194	11,636	7,610
Unaided	28,334	22,725	...	...	2,514	...	23,820	22,725	...	...	...	...
Private	52,114	21,177	...	...	29,386	12,000	22,729	9,177	...	...	...	...
District total	28,90,135	15,26,225	1,23,237	48,574	8,04,127	2,06,475	17,39,816	10,70,711	1,83,075	1,68,844	39,880	31,621
Receipts (taken in abatement of charges in working out net expenditure) from—												
Provincial funds.	...	7,03,062	...	8,436	...	89,323	...	5,90,287	...	11,571	...	3,445
Local funds	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	...	...	...
Municipal funds.	...	1,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,396	...	...
Fees	...	5,83,491	...	52,793	...	4,66,741	...	59,351	...	523	...	4,083
Endowments	...	5,507	...	1,211	...	3,781	...	487	...	...	...	28
Subscriptions	...	64,374	...	8,377	...	36,565	...	18,851	...	...	...	581
Other sources	...	5,952	...	3,846	...	1,242	...	1	...	741	...	122

XXVII.--Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1925.

Name of dispensary.	Of what class.	In-patients.						Out-patients.						Total number of patients treated both indoor and outdoor.	Total expenditure during the year.
		Number of beds available.		Daily average number.				Average daily attendance.							
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Children.		Men.	Women.	Total.				
							Male.	Female.							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
A.	I	83	...	81-29	...	12	...	81-41	239-40	77-08	45-54	29-81	391-83	40,762	Rs. 41,670
Calicut 1862	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Androth and Minicoy Dispensaries ... 1925	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angādipuram ... 1887	III	16	6	15-32	5-09	38	23	...	50-67	10-24	7-19	2-76	70-86	493	5,910
Alattur 1904	III	2	2	1-28	48	...	...	1-76	38-67	24-13	13-37	10-12	86-29	17,467	10,340
Badagara 1880	III	3	3	3-32	1-59	15	...	5-36	22-03	8-28	6-75	6-80	42-86	9,236	3,023
Kallai 1908	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46-44	21-08	8-78	10-58	86-88	16,388	6,948
Calicut Infectious Disease Hospital. 1918	III	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	57-73	45-22	25-06	18-55	146-56	19,562	6,803
Cannanore 1918	III	20	21	29-10	8-73	1-13	1-36	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1,450
Cherpulchery 1918	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	31-62	39-94	20-63	10-08	9-32	79-97	19,839	22,768
Chowghat 1887	III	16	6	12-66	6-81	35	20	1-29	26-95	12-32	1-88	3-35	47-51	9,902	4,316
Cochin 1872	III	31	22	28-83	19-01	2-41	1-72	20-02	53-19	27-25	12-02	7-83	100-29	14,615	8,366
Irrikur 1914	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	51-97	142-82	112-66	44-23	35-28	334-79	45,634	37,015
Kalikavu 1922	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17-55	7-31	2-80	2-25	29-91	7,049	3,496
Kannambra 1921	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11-73	3-87	1-85	1-58	19-03	6,610	2,868
Kollengode 1889	III	1	1	2-83	60	07	...	...	18-70	13-05	4-39	3-79	30-93	7,239	2,997
Kuttuparamba ... 1904	III	2	2	1-38	66	05	06	...	27-64	18-28	11-05	8-59	65-56	12,363	3,618
Manantoddy 1861	III	10	5	12-80	2-10	19	06	15-25	58-88	20-85	6-15	4-38	90-26	18,985	4,972
Manjeri 1868	III	24	8	15-85	5-43	53	10	21-91	39-72	16-77	10-04	5-73	72-26	11,062	11,062
Manarghat 1918	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57-08	26-81	12-33	8-87	105-09	23,365	9,324
Nadapuram 1914	III	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	21-10	13-08	8-64	6-35	49-12	11,405	3,815
Nadavanur 1921	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53-00	19-11	7-31	6-49	85-91	17,823	4,647
	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12-59	4-12	1-41	0-90	18-02	2,661	1,161

XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1925—cont.

Name of dispensary.	Of what class.	In-patients.				Out-patients.				Total number of patients treated, both indoor and outdoor.	Total expenditure during the year.				
		Number of beds available.		Daily average number.		Average daily attendance.									
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.							
						Male.	Female.		Male.			Female.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
A—cont.															
Nilambur	III	8	4	8.67	1.73	.04	..	10.44	31.64	12.72	8.00	5.75	58.11	10,505	Rs. 7,645
Palghat	III	42	21	24.22	13.37	63	.41	38.63	73.94	29.74	13.93	9.70	127.31	24,431	16,739
Palghat Branch Dispensary	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.77	23.65	16.44	13.75	91.61	12,944	4,015
Payanur	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.27	6.55	2.80	2.16	30.78	5,474	4,421
Ponnāni	III	18	8	11.42	3.85	.51	.34	16.12	46.63	12.89	7.21	6.07	72.83	11,956	8,147
Quilāndi	III	2	2	2.56	.22	..	..	2.78	51.83	26.39	16.01	12.40	106.63	13,230	3,881
Sultan's Battery	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.59	3.12	2.78	1.07	22.86	4,307	3,818
Talipavamba	III	3	..	.88	.19	..	..	.57	44.85	17.05	8.21	6.14	76.25	14,614	4,209
Tamaracheri	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.67	10.22	5.14	3.07	47.10	7,928	2,584
Tellicherry	III	50	30	43.44	13.12	2.68	.68	59.92	71.75	31.91	12.77	10.29	126.72	22,933	17,469
Tellicherry Branch—															
Chali	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43.56	30.12	19.24	19.23	112.25	15,583	3,348
Tirur	III	..	..	.72	.11	..	..	.83	47.28	15.20	9.02	5.83	77.28	8,725	2,916
Trithala	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.61	13.47	4.63	3.48	45.19	7,791	3,716
Vayitri	III	9	3	10.17	2.20	.13	.17	12.67	11.46	3.71	1.66	1.96	18.79	3,893	6,637
Velapad	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.43	25.46	8.68	6.85	75.42	10,895	2,890
Chevayur (Leper Asylum)	IV	86	32	84.65	40.73	..	..	125.38	..	..	..	..	..	166	16,930
Alanalur	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	7.00	1,228	..
Cherukunnu	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.54	.80	.89	.35	4.58	1,671	..
Elappulli	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.41	2.67	1.91	1.19	10.18	1,230	..
Kannoth	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.70	2.40	3.70	2.50	13.30	4,016	..
Kattampalipuram	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.92	1.11	.50	.41	3.94	502	..

Kottakal	1925	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kannamangalam	1925	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuttiyadi	1925	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muthilikam	1925	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Methanur	1925	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naduvannur	1925	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottapalam	1925	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payyoli	1925	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parappanangadi	1925	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valem	1925	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valancheri	1925	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.																			
Calicut (Women and Children's Dispensary)	 1904	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Total, Class A (General Dispensaries).	452	...	384-05	127-60	9-56	5-48	526-69	1,751-40	822-43	411-43	333-12	3,298-38	523,502	303,436	19,106	24,319	180-10	24,319	19,106
District Total, Class B (Female Dispensaries).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combined District Total ...	452	...	384-05	174-80	15-75	9-78	584-38	1,751-40	844-83	439-23	343-02	3,478-48	547,821	3,22,542	19,106	24,319	180-10	24,319	19,106

XXVIII.—Vaccination.

Taluku and Municipalities.	Number of persons success-fully vaccinated.			Registered birth-rate per 1,000 of population in			Average number of successful cases of vaccination on children under one year during three years ending 1925-26.
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
CALICUT DIVISION.							
Calicut	8,163	7,989	7,088	35.72	30.4	33.4	2,792
Kurumbanad	14,147	12,657	11,900	38.99	30.1	32.8	4,703
COCHIN DIVISION.							
Anjengo	851	279	215	30.8	38.6	35.2	158
Cochin							
Tangaasseri							
MALAPPURAM DIVISION.							
Ernad	24,227	18,127	12,581	35.08	30.2	34.2	6,121
Walluvanad	16,281	14,820	13,950	36.71	33.9	36.9	6,498
PALGHAT DIVISION.							
Palghat	9,637	15,584	15,774	36.22	33.6	41.6	5,645
Ponnani	24,830	23,342	19,930	40.23	36.5	38.2	13,860
TELLICHERRY DIVISION.							
Chirakkal	11,658	11,941	9,243	41.23	34.2	31.7	4,705
Kottayam	9,332	9,099	7,826	41.23	33.1	31.6	3,123
Wynaad	4,228	4,206	3,416	38.72	30.8	30.9	1,129
MUNICIPALITIES.							
Calicut	6,218	7,039	5,196	38.32	34.1	33.33	1,860
Cannanore	4,760	1,690	2,543	40.7	38.2	35.6	726
Cochin	822	792	1,468	34.8	34.0	38.0	453
Palghat	1,984	2,103	1,973	37.5	35.5	37.21	1,292
Tellicherry	489	446	445	40	39	30	558
District Total ...	137,097	124,614	113,546	37	38	33	53,623

XXIX.—Civil Justice.

(Average of the statistics for the years 1916—25.)

Class of Court.	Number of all original suits disposed of.	Average value of suits of which value was estimable in money.	Number of appealable decrees passed in disposed of cases.	Appeals preferred.	Appeals decided.	Decisions confirmed.	Percentage of decisions confirmed to total disposals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
MALABAR, NORTH.		rs.					
Village Courts ...	10,363	19	...	...	...	...	...
Village Bench Courts ...	3,518	13	...	...	...	...	...
	(a)						
Village Panchayat Courts ...	8,652	19	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)						
Revenue Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Munsifs' Courts ...	18,295	185 (c)	6,099	636	653	398	61
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	309	1,548 (c)	24	7	7	4	57
District Judge's Court ...	8	8,353 (c)	...	...	...	...	...
MALABAR, SOUTH.							
Village Courts ...	10,530	20	...	...	...	...	...
Village Bench Courts ...	3,347	21	...	...	...	...	...
	(a)						
Village Panchayat Courts ...	10,080	19	...	...	...	...	...
	(b)						
Revenue Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Munsifs' Courts ...	18,039	301	5,108	817	708	415	59
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	2,689	5,326	180	43	42	24	57
District Judge's Court ...	4	14,815	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Average for 6 years from 1916 to 1921.

(b) Average for 4 years from 1922 to 1925.

(c) Average for 3 years from 1923 to 1925.

Malabar, North—The District Munsifs and the Sub-Judge have disposed of 105,335 and 2,876 small cause suits, respectively, during the ten years.

Malabar, South—The District Munsifs and Sub-Judges have disposed of 105,642 and 24,394 small cause suits, respectively, during the ten years.

NOTE.—The district of Anjengo was abolished in September 1923 and statistics for Anjengo have been included in this district.

XXX.—Criminal Justice.

(Number of persons convicted of certain offences in each of the ten years, 1916—25.)

Offence. (1)	1916. (2)	1917. (3)	1918. (4)	1919. (5)	1920. (6)	1921. (7)	1922. (8)	1923. (9)	1924. (10)	1925. (11)
Murder	13	11	25	16	19	19	28	50	39	32
Culpable homicide	8	10	5	5	5	2	2	1	6	9
Hurts and assaults	946	971	858	912	943	1,152	914	920	857	793
Other offences against the person	194	141	156	188	160	148	128	122	148	183
Dacoity	15	21	38	71	23	...	3	39	42	49
Robbery	32	58	29	46	33	32	40	30	22	30
House-breaking	144	147	187	249	150	80	57	75	108	110
Cattle theft	125	97	72	89	54	68	35	43	45	85
Other thefts	591	596	578	760	555	449	408	407	544	667
Other charges against property	338	366	291	286	283	295	248	286	265	312
Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	95	117	28	100	88	124	165	48	78	123
Other offences against the Penal Code	319	305	216	314	297	305	202	236	260	278
Total	2,820	2,840	2,483	3,036	2,610	2,674	2,230	2,316	2,412	2,671
Security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour.	23	40	20	19	16	32	19	15	7	17
Offences under the Madras Salt Act, IV of 1889.	1	2	7	21	8	...	1	4	3	5
Offences under the Madras Abkari Act, I of 1886.	1,225	1,173	1,238	1,244	1,103	1,185	1,302	1,159	1,173	1,604
Offences under the Madras Forest Act, V of 1892.	32	23	13	16	51	17	13	28	37	31
Offences under the District Municipalities Act	52	93	112	64	88	57	115	167	158	150
Other offences against Special and Local Laws	1,116	1,583	1,779	2,057	2,555	1,957	1,319	2,001	2,429	3,742
Grand Total	5,269	5,754	5,652	6,457	6,431	5,922	4,999	5,690	6,219	8,220

The statistics include those of Angongo and Tangasseri. The figures prior to 1920 are reported by the District Magistrate to be not accurate, as the registers and statements prior to 1920 have been destroyed according to the rules and the records of certain Magistrates' Courts in Ernad, Walluvanad and Ponnani were destroyed during the Mappilla rebellion in 1921.

XXXI.—Work of Criminal Courts.

(Average of the statistics for the ten years 1916—25.)

Class of Courts.	Number of original cases instituted.	Number of appeals received.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates	6,631	...
Deputy, Assistant and Joint Magistrates	50½	293
District Magistrate	2	...
Additional District Magistrate	6	14
Court of Sessions, North Malabar	30	28
Do. South Malabar	84	108

XXXIa.—Police and Jails in 1926.

(1)	Number of Police.		Police force.						Police talaiyaries.	Revenue talaiyaries.	Number of known delinquents.	Number of sub-jails.	Total accommodation in them.	
	Stations.	Out-posts.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Males.					Females.	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
CALICUT DIVISION.														
Calicut ^a	7	2	3	3	9	39	217	...	...	45	2	125	6	
Kurumbanad	4	3	1	...	4	9	65	...	...	36	2	18	8	
COCHIN DIVISION.														
Anjengo	1	...	...	...	1	1	7	...	...	...	1	3	3	
Cochin	1	...	...	...	1	6	35	...	...	9	1	14	2	
Tangasseri	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	6	...	
MALAPPURAM DIVISION.														
Ernad	10	5	4	...	15	20	163	...	...	84	2	36	6	
Walluvanad	7	3	1	...	7	13	112	...	...	56	2	48	7	
PALGHAT DIVISION.														
Palghat	5	3	1	...	5	17	110	...	...	29	2	95	4	
Ponnani	7	2	1	...	7	15	110	...	...	58	3	53	9	
TELLICHERRY DIVISION.														
Chirakkal	4	2	1	1	4	18	147	...	...	87	2	28	5	
Kottayam	4	2	1	...	4	12	85	...	...	17	2	25	9	
Wynad	4	3	1	...	4	10	82	...	...	7	2	29	5	
District Total ...	54	26	14	4	61	161	1,137	...	...	378	22	475	61	

^a 1 Havildar Major at Calicut Reserve.

The Armed Reserve at Malappuram has been abolished and the Malabar Special Police has been substituted. A separate statement showing the sanctioned strength of the Malabar Special Police is given below.

Malabar Special Police.

Taluk.	Strength.			Remarks.
	Subadar.	Jamadar.	Nayaks and Constables.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Ernad ...	7	20	621	5 camps.
Walluvanad ...	1	4	12	1 camp.

XXXIII.—Income-tax.

Year.	Number of assessce.	Amount of income-tax demand.	Incidence of tax.	
			Per head of assessce.	Per head of population.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1922-23	1,371	3,92,853	286	0 2 0
1923-24	1,470	5,31,508	360	0 2 8
1924-25	1,722	6,80,696	395	0 3 5
1925-26	1,808	6,95,097	384	0 3 6
1926-27	1,833	7,06,772	386	0 3 7

I.—Area, Population, etc., in 1931.

Locality.	Area in square miles.	Number of			Population 1931.			Population (both sexes).		Percentage of variation (of population).		Density of population per square mile, 1931.
		Towns	Villages	Occupied houses.	Total.	Males.	Females.	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1921-31.	
CALICUT DIVISION.												
Calicut	379	1	180	58,122	347,817	173,398	174,421	290,739	271,032	+7.3	+19.8	918
Kurumbraod	505	1	341	77,317	413,758	201,593	212,165	356,907	353,983	+0.8	+15.9	819
COCHIN DIVISION.												
Cochin	2	1	1	3,518	24,977	13,022	11,955	22,417	21,741	+3.1	+11.5	12,489
MALAPPURAM DIVISION.												
Ernad	908	...	94	85,636	455,980	228,517	232,463	401,101	392,607	+2.2	+13.7	472
Wailuvnad	878	...	317	78,067	435,837	209,744	228,093	364,517	373,934	+5.5	+10.5	496
PALGHAT DIVISION.												
Palghat	643	1	136	83,878	463,883	222,345	241,538	427,015	414,004	+3.1	+8.6	721
Ponnani	426	2	121	109,345	636,470	301,605	324,865	533,252	529,383	+0.7	+17.5	1,471
TELLICHEERY DIVISION.												
Chirakkal	689	1	270	64,341	398,972	190,112	208,860	346,395	338,579	+2.3	+15.2	579
Kottayam	481	1	223	44,057	283,743	124,546	139,177	232,255	226,682	+2.5	+13.5	548
Wynaod	820	...	58	18,429	91,789	50,877	40,892	84,771	82,549	+2.7	+8.3	112
LACCADIVE ISLANDS.	7	...	5	2,035	10,738	5,361	5,377	9,472	10,640	-10.6	+13.4	1,534
District Total ...	5,796	8	1,746	624,775	3,533,944	1,716,138	1,817,806	3,096,871	3,015,099	+2.8	+14.7	610

II.—Variation in Population since 1901.

Towns.	Population.			Percentage of variation of population.		
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.	1921-1931.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
The whole district ...	3,533,944	3,008,871	3,015,089	7.9	2.8	14.7
CALICUT TALUK.						
Calicut * ...	99,273	82,334	78,417	1.9	5.0	20.5
CHIRAKKAL TALUK.						
Cannanore * ...	34,236	27,705	28,957	4.1	-4.3	23.5
COCHIN TALUK.						
Cochin † ...	22,818	20,637	20,023	3.9	3.7	10.5
KOTTAYAM TALUK.						
Tellichery † ...	30,349	27,576	29,258	4.9	-5.7	10.5
KURUMBRANAD TALUK.						
Badagara ...	11,259	9,804	11,149	-1.5	-1.4	14.8
PALGHAT TALUK.						
Palghat † ...	49,064	45,497	44,319	0.3	2.6	7.8
PONNANI TALUK.						
Ponnani ...	16,210	13,345	13,984	32.4	-4.6	21.4
Tanur Nagaram ...	9,217	8,191	8,409	17.6	2.6	13.0

* Represents a Municipality and Cantonment.
† Represents a Municipal town.

III.—Roads.

Year.	Mileage of roads maintained.		
	Total.	Metalled.	Unmetalled.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1930-31.			
Trunk roads handed over to Public Works Department ...	7	7	...
Maintained by the District Board ...	1,462	1,185	277
Do. Taluk and Union Boards ...	177	49	128
Total ...	1,646	1,241	405
Maintained by Palghat Municipality.	62	37	25
Do. Calicut do.	76	76	...
Do. Tellicherry do.	22	7	15
Do. Cannanore do.	27	6	21
Do. Cochin do.	10	2	8
Total ...	197	128	69

Additions and Alterations to the List of Travellers' Bungalows at
pages 4 to 30.

Serial num- ber.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommo- dation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Page 4—</i>				
	Calicut Divi- sion.			
	<i>Calicut Taluk.</i>			
2	Calicut	...	...	For "four bath tubs and two latrines" read "has only one latrine and one bath tub."
<i>Add after item 2—</i>				
	Calicut. The Prince of Wales Chatram.	Munici- pality.	Calicut, about 6 furlongs.	It consists of 4 rooms, one kitchen, and one latrine. A fee of 3 annas for a single per- son and 4 annas for a family is charged per day.
5	Mayanad	...	...	<i>Delete</i> this item as it does not exist now.
<i>Page 5—</i>				
7	Peruvayal	...	...	<i>Delete</i> the words "now used as an elementary school."
	<i>Kurumbranad Taluk.</i>			
12	Katalur	...	...	<i>Add</i> the following:— "This is not open to the public. It is an inspection bungalow intended for the officers of the Marine Department and is in the control of that De- partment."
<i>Page 6—</i>				
14	Mannaanangalam.	...	...	<i>Add</i> the following:— "This is not open to the public. It is in the control of the Common- wealth, Trust, Ltd., Calicut."
16	Naduvanur	...	...	<i>Delete</i> this bungalow as it is not in existence now.

Additions and Alterations to the List of Travellers' Bungalows at
pages 4 to 30—*cont.*

Serial num- ber.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommo- dation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

Page 7—

	COCHIN DIVISION.			
	<i>British Cochin.</i>			
22	Cochin	...	...	<i>Add the following:— "The bungalow has been recently fitted up with electric lights and fans."</i>

Page 8—

	MALAPPURAM DIVISION.			
	<i>Ernad Tatuk.</i>			
35	Korampaya	...	...	<i>Delete this item as it is not in existence now.</i>

Page 9—

41	Nidungayam	...	<i>Substitute "5 miles" for "7 miles."</i>	
----	-------------------	-----	--	--

Page 10—

44	Nilambur	...	<i>Delete the word "Road" in this col.</i>	
49	Veliprom (Ramanat- kara).	...	...	<i>Add the following:— "According to the list hung up in the bungalow no fee has to be paid by touring officers but others have to pay annas 8 per day for occupation."</i>

Additions and Alterations to the List of Travellers' Bungalows at
pages 4 to 30—*cont.*

Serial num- ber.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommo- dation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

Add after item 50—

	Railway bungalow, Feroke.	Dist. Engi- neer, S.I. Ry., Can- nanore.	Feroke, 2 furlongs.	The public cannot use it without permission of the District Engineer, S.I. Railway. Bed rooms 2, dining room 1, waiting room 1; bath rooms 4; kitchen 1; well 1; furnished with 13 chairs; four easy chairs and 4 cots. Rent Rs. 1-8-0 for 2½ hours.
--	---------------------------------	---	------------------------	--

Add the following—

	Inspection Bungalow, Malappuram.	P.W. Dept.	Angadi- puram, 10 miles.	There are 2 rooms, one portico and two bath rooms and outhouses in- cluding garage. There is also a well. Tables, beds, and chairs are available.
--	--	------------	--------------------------------	---

Page 11—

	Walluvanad Taluk.			
51	Agali Resthouse in Attapadi, B class.	...	...	Delete this item as it has been transferred to the Revenue Department.

Page 12—

	Mankata	...	...	
60				Delete the note and substitute the follow- ing:—"This is now used as the private residence of a junior member of Mankada Kovilagam and is no longer available to be used as a Travellers' bungalow."

Additions and Alterations to the List of Travellers' Bungalows at
pages 4 to 30—*cont.*

Serial num- ber.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommo- dation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

Page 13—

62	Muthukulam bungalow.	...	...	Delete this from the list.
----	-------------------------	-----	-----	----------------------------

Page 14—

69	Poochipara rest house in Silent Valley in <i>Ernad</i> taluk.	District Forest Officer, Palghat.	Melathur, 24 miles.	This is a forest bungalow in the Silent Valley in <i>Ernad</i> Taluk. Take this to the list of bunga- lows in <i>Ernad</i> taluk at page 10.
72	Punnamalai ...	...	...	This is not in Walluva- nad taluk.
73	Sepal Bungalow in <i>Chenai</i> Nayar Reserve Forest.	...	...	This is in Palghat taluk and the Forest Range Officer, Palghat is in charge of it. Add this to the list of bungalows in Palghat taluk at page 16 and remove it from that of Walluvanad taluk.

Page 15—

75	Serambi at Peria, Ananthamudi.	...	...	This is in charge of the Forest Range Officer, Bolampatty in Coimba- tore District. Remove it from the list of Wal- luvanad taluk.
77	Walghat rest house in the Silent Valley in <i>Ernad</i> taluk.	Forest depart- ment.	Melathur, 15½ miles.	This is a Forest bunga- low in the Silent Valley in <i>Ernad</i> taluk. Re- move it from the list of Walluvanad taluk and add it to that of <i>Ernad</i> taluk. A big central room with 2 separate bath rooms and 2 store rooms, a front and a rear verandah and an out-house with 3 rooms. Furnished.

Additions and Alterations to the List of Travellers' Bungalows at
pages 4 to 30--cont.

Serial num- ber.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accom- modation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

Page 18—

	PALGHAT DIVI- SION.			
	Ponnani Taluk.			
86	Ponnani	Public Work Depart- ment.	Substitute the follow- ing :— Edakkulam 8 miles by road; Tirur 16 miles by boat and 11 miles by road.	Add the following :— “ The building formerly used as the Excise Ins- pectors's office is the present Travellers' bun- galow. It is a tiled second-class building and the rent charged is annas 8 per day. There are two kitchens; one for Indians and the other for Europeans; two bath rooms; a common hall and a motor shed. It is fully furnished.

Page 20—

	TELLICHERRY DIVISION.			
	Chirakkal Taluk.			
108	Echur rest-house.	District Board.	For “1” mile read “8” miles.	...

Page 22—

	Kottayam Taluk.			
116	Gannoth chatram.	...	...	Delete this item from the list.

Additions and Alterations to the List of Travellers' Bungalows at
pages 4 to 30—*cont.*

Serial num- ber.	Taluka and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommo- dation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Page 24—</i>				
128	Tellicherry	Tellicherry municipa- lity.	Tellicherry Railway Station, 1½ miles.	For the existing note <i>substitute</i> the follow- ing: "Tiled building. Three sets of rooms each containing one bed room, one bath room and one mate's room, verandah on 3 sides, one kitchen with a store room. Fully furnished. There is a paid butler to attend on the travellers. Stables with 2 partitions. There is also a paid cook, a waterman and a sweeper."

Add the following after item 128—

...	Tellicherry	...	Public Works Depart- ment.	Tellicherry, 2 miles.	Tiled building; two sets of rooms, each set con- taining one bed room, one central room.
-----	-------------	-----	-------------------------------------	--------------------------	---

*Page 29.—Add the following as new bungalows under
Wynaad taluk.*

...	Maragaddai	...	Forest depart- ment.	Calicut, 74 miles, My- sore, 71 miles.	Tiled roof; wooden walls; one storey. There is a stream close by. Not furnished.
...	Padri	...	Do.	Tellicherry, Railway Station, 63 miles.	Tiled roof; wooden walls, two rooms upstairs and two rooms downstairs. A bath room and a titled out-house. Fur- nished. There is a well.

V.—Religions in 1931.

Taluk.	Hindus.			Mussalmans.			Christians.			Others.		
	Total. (2)	Males. (3)	Females. (4)	Total. (5)	Males. (6)	Females. (7)	Total. (8)	Males. (9)	Females. (10)	Total. (11)	Males. (12)	Females. (13)
(1)												
CALICUT DIVISION.												
Calicut ...	234,067	116,091	117,976	106,118	53,415	52,673	7,361	3,700	3,661	271	160	111
Kurumbanad ...	300,943	146,420	154,523	112,116	54,839	57,277	682	325	357	17	9	8
COCHIN DIVISION.												
Cochin ...	5,342	2,926	2,416	5,560	3,107	2,453	14,024	6,943	7,081	51	46	5
MALAPPURAM DIVISION.												
Ernad ...	186,297	91,422	94,875	268,926	131,581	137,345	754	511	243	3	3	...
Walluvanad ...	284,562	135,812	148,750	150,881	73,437	76,944	892	493	399	2	2	...
PALGHAT DIVISION.												
Palghat ...	405,759	193,088	212,671	54,050	27,198	26,852	4,056	2,648	2,008	18	11	7
Ponnani ...	324,440	154,369	170,071	274,881	133,676	140,955	27,160	13,335	13,825	39	25	14
TELLICHERRY DIVISION.												
Chirakkal ...	293,357	139,304	154,053	100,997	48,554	52,443	4,593	2,236	2,357	25	18	7
Kottayam ...	199,276	95,684	103,592	61,934	27,615	34,319	2,531	1,266	1,265	2	1	1
Wynad ...	69,704	38,541	31,163	17,813	10,029	7,784	3,844	2,092	1,752	406	215	193
Laccadive Islands ...	7	6	1	10,727	5,351	5,376	3	3	...	1	1	...
District total ...	2,308,754	1,113,663	1,190,091	1,163,453	569,032	594,421	65,900	32,952	32,946	837	491	346

VI.—Vital Statistics.

Taluka.	Ratio per 1,000 of population of									
	Births					Deaths				
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
CALICUT DIVISION.										
Calicut	38	37	44	40	44	24	20	21	19	23
Kurumbanad	39	35	44	39	47	25	19	20	20	23
COCHIN DIVISION.										
Cochin	43	15	12	18	22	20	12	10	11	10
MALAPPURAM DIVISION.										
Ernad	42	35	41	43	41	28	20	21	22	24
Walluvanad	43	34	40	42	43	27	22	23	22	24
PALGHAT DIVISION.										
Palghat	43	39	40	41	43	25	25	22	21	26
Ponnani	47	40	47	50	45	21	22	21	22	23
TELLICHERRY DIVISION.										
Chirakkal	39	39	49	46	49	31	24	23	24	22
Kottayam	38	34	44	44	45	32	21	20	21	22
Wynaad	42	34	41	45	42	51	48	37	40	48
TOWN CIRCLES.										
Badagara	31	43	47	35	36	22	30	30	26	31
Ponnani	54	49	55	49	49	35	32	31	35	37
MUNICIPALITIES.										
Calicut	38	34	41	33	32	35	27	35	29	32
Cannanore	38	40	46	37	42	30	26	29	34	37
Cochin	41	32	36	43	36	25	26	28	32	41
Palghat	43	40	39	40	43	29	30	29	27	34
Tellicherry	34	34	39	35	34	35	25	27	35	30
District average ...	41	36	41	40	41	29	25	25	26	29

VII.—Causes of Death.

(Average of statistics for the five years ending 1930.)

Taluk.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population from						Total.
	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
CALICUT DIVISION.							
Calicut	0.04	1.03	0.004	7.9	2.1	11.1	22.174
Kurnubranad	0.005	0.1	...	8.1	1.6	11.2	21.005
COCHIN DIVISION.							
Cochin	...	...	...	3.3	1.1	5.0	9.400
MALAPPURAM DIVISION.							
Ernad	0.2	0.1	...	9.7	1.8	10.8	22.600
Walluvanad	0.09	0.1	...	2.4	2.2	10.7	22.490
PALGHAT DIVISION.							
Palghat	0.08	0.2	...	6.6	1.7	14.7	23.280
Ponnani	0.002	0.2	...	4.4	3.1	13.7	21.402
TELLICHERRY DIVISION.							
Chirakkal	...	0.1	...	7.4	1.02	14.1	22.620
Kottayam	0.004	0.2	...	8.7	0.8	11.4	21.104
Wynad	6.01	0.04	0.01	27.5	3.5	9.1	40.160
District average ..	0.043	0.207	0.001	9.3	1.892	11.18	22.624
TOWN CIRCLES.							
Badagara	...	0.842	...	5.83	4.78	16.95	27.882
Ponnani	0.02	0.534	...	6.9	6.07	21.65	35.174
MUNICIPALITIES.							
Calicut	0.04	1.41	0.48	3.13	3.46	19.09	27.63
Cannanore	0.014	1.85	0.14	2.46	3.09	23.67	31.1
Cochin	...	1.79	0.2	5.44	2.67	20.01	30.24
Palghat	31	91	...	1.58	3.88	23.22	29.90
Tellicherry	...	1.5	...	3.21	3.25	22.38	30.34

Note.—The average given for "taluk" is for the three years ending 1930 and the average given for "Municipalities" and "Town circles" is for the five years ending 1930.

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1931.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
I.—HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES.			
(a) <i>Brahmans.</i>			
Kanarese	779	392	1,171
Malayalam... ..	9,982	9,605	19,587
Tamil	17,906	18,383	36,289
Telugu	159	163	322
Total	28,826	28,543	57,369
(b) <i>Depressed Classes.</i>			
Adi-Dravida	1,154	1,310	2,464
Chackliyan... ..	918	811	1,729
Cheruman	99,569	108,247	207,816
Kallati	2,830	2,907	5,737
Kanakan	10,595	11,451	22,046
Karimpalan	1,502	1,305	2,807
Katan	129	201	330
Kattu-naicken	750	831	1,581
Kuravan	1,047	1,063	2,110
Kuriohan	3,585	3,527	7,112
Kuruman	5,560	4,887	10,447
Malasan	223	159	382
Mavilan	799	542	1,341
Nayaty	257	263	520
Paniyan	16,560	15,850	32,410
Parayan	5,668	6,062	11,730
Pulayan	10,315	13,063	23,378
Valluvan	3,433	3,741	7,174
Vettuvan	13,854	14,471	28,325
Total	178,748	190,691	369,439
(c) <i>Other Hindus.</i>			
Ambattan	1,407	798	2,205
Dhobi	154	261	415
Kaikolan	3,183	3,128	6,311
Kavuthiyan	2,173	1,795	3,968
Nasuvan	315	89	404
Navuthiyan	476	537	1,013
Nayar	232,016	262,865	494,881
Valanchiyan	422	324	746
Vaniyan	7,001	6,356	13,357
Vannan	14,107	14,365	28,472
Veluthedan	1,654	1,765	3,419
Vilakkathalavan	429	468	897
Other castes not specified.	642,752	678,106	1,320,858
Total	906,089	970,857	1,876,946

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1931—*cont.*

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
II.—MUSSALMANS.			
(a) Labbais... ..	2,431	2,186	4,617
(b) Other Muhammadaus.	566,601	592,235	1,158,836
III.—CHRISTIANS.	32,952	32,948	65,900
IV.—OTHERS	491	345	837
Total	1,716,138	1,817,806	3,533,944

IX.—Classification of Area and Principal Crops in Fasl 1340 (1930-31).

Items.	Calicut Division.		Cochin Division.	Malappuram Division.		Palghat Division.		Tellicherry Division.			District total.
	Calicut.	Kurumbanad.	Cochin.	Ernad.	Walluvanad.	Palghat.	Ponnani.	Chirakkal.	Kottayam.	Wynad.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Government Ryotwari land, including minor inam	242,477	323,456	1,158	618,496	562,045	411,539	272,093	436,271	308,032	524,831	3,700,398
Whole inam and zamindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total area by survey	242,477	323,456	1,158	618,496	562,045	411,539	272,093	436,271	308,032	524,831	3,700,398
Forests	27	...	...	101,561	52,476	53,650	...	...	34,140	132,257	356,111
Not available for cultivation	6,846	68,274	218	25,491	175,408	141,781	14,509	142,328	80,819	5,015	600,779
Cultivable waste other than fallow	124,987	64,448	43	283,441	125,997	22,371	31,685	121,564	81,398	74,856	930,790
Current fallows	498	1,145	...	2,793	3,811	2,158	2,964	492	160	240,966	254,687
Net area cropped	110,119	189,589	897	205,210	204,353	209,579	222,845	171,887	111,515	72,037	1,498,031
Area shown in village accounts	242,477	323,456	1,158	618,496	562,045	411,539	272,093	436,271	308,032	524,831	3,700,398

IX.—Classification of Area and Principal Crops in Fasil 1340 (1930-31)—cont.

Items.	Calicut Division.		Cochin Division.	Malappuram Division.		Palghat Division.		Tellicherry Division.			District total.
(1)	Calicut.	Kurum-branad.	(4)	Ernad.	Wallu-vanad.	Palghat.	Ponnani.	Chirak-kal.	Kottayam.	Wynad.	(12)
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Fodder crops	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Orchards and garden produce	16,222	20,880	15	29,021	43,872	27,803	29,068	21,704	16,485	4,958	210,128
Miscellaneous non-food crops	4,918	2,806	...	12,953	2,206	11,569	1,785	573	838	208	37,356
Total area cropped	122,244	200,057	897	245,878	261,604	286,385	267,427	185,717	119,105	72,037	1,771,561
Deduct area cropped more than once.	12,125	16,498	...	40,668	57,451	86,806	44,582	13,830	7,590	...	273,520
Net area cropped	110,119	189,589	897	205,210	204,353	209,579	222,845	171,887	111,515	72,087	1,498,031

X.—Reserved Forests and Area proposed for Reservation
(in Square miles) on 30th June 1931.

Taluks.	Reserved forests.		Area proposed for reservation.		Total of columns 2 and 3.		Area of taluk.	Percentage of column 4 to cultivated area.
CALICUT DIVISION.								
	SQ. M.	ACS.	SQ. M.	ACS.	SQ. M.	ACS.	SQ. M.	
Calicut	...	27	...	...	...	27	379	·02
Kurumbanad	...	...	...	...	...	...	505	...
COCHIN DIVISION.								
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
MALAPPURAM DIVISION.								
Ernad	158	441	...	...	158	441	966	49·49
Walluvanad	81	636	...	...	81	636	878	25·68
PALGHAT DIVISION.								
Palghat	55	450	...	...	55	450	643	17·01
Ponnani	...	...	...	...	...	...	426	...
TELLICHERRY DIVISION.								
Chirakkal	...	...	...	...	...	...	689	...
Kottayam	53	220	...	...	53	220	491	8·06
Wynad	206	417	...	...	206	417	820	183·59
Total	556	271	...	...	556	271	5,789	23·1

Net Revenue realized under Forests in

Division.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
Wynad (North Malabar).	24,375	- 21,047	59,873	15,080	- 44,335
Nilambur	86,294	3,17,727	1,15,229	1,20,151	1,78,838
Palghat	2,866	- 16,235	- 29,625	17,426	14,034

XI (PARTS 1 AND 2).|

Resettlement operations are in progress in all the taluks of the district. Anjengo and Tangasseri are now included in Tinnevely. Resettlement has actually been introduced in the three taluks of Calicut, Walluvanad and Palghat in Fasli 1341 (1931-32). In Wynad taluk, resettlement was introduced in 1928. For this table relating to the above taluks, please see pages 202 ff.

XII.—RAINFALL.

XII.—Rainfall.

Name of rain-gauge stations.	Average rainfall (1870—1930) in inches in													
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Whole year.
CALICUT TALUK.														
Calicut	...	0.36	0.17	0.67	3.24	9.56	34.54	30.00	16.35	7.95	9.83	5.14	1.11	120.00
CHIRAKKAL TALUK.														
Cannanore	...	0.22	0.24	0.25	2.14	7.60	38.19	36.45	20.03	8.55	7.74	3.79	0.62	125.89
Irikur	...	0.23	0.18	0.44	2.02	8.65	39.25	48.68	29.48	10.46	10.84	5.58	0.94	156.84
Payyannur	...	0.23	0.03	0.40	1.51	7.16	40.51	49.68	28.02	8.49	6.10	2.60	0.85	145.33
Taliparamba	...	0.15	0.10	0.14	1.95	6.62	38.48	40.44	22.72	8.62	8.05	4.38	0.75	132.44
COCHIN TALUK.														
Cochin	...	0.96	0.89	2.10	5.02	11.54	29.27	23.11	13.03	9.40	12.86	6.41	1.56	116.29
ERNAD TALUK.														
Manjeri	...	0.19	0.19	0.78	3.37	6.67	28.85	32.04	16.14	7.30	11.30	5.64	1.02	113.74
Nilambur	...	0.21	0.16	0.52	2.78	5.44	26.47	34.79	16.37	7.22	8.75	4.87	0.86	108.00
Tirurangadi	...	0.16	0.26	0.46	3.12	8.77	32.45	29.46	14.86	7.21	9.62	4.48	1.19	112.36

KOTTAYAM TALUK.		0.29	0.19	0.29	2.91	8.93	39.52	38.90	20.08	8.76	8.17	4.03	0.83	130.75
Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KURUMBANAD TALUK.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badagara	...	0.40	0.29	0.46	3.08	8.65	38.48	36.30	19.37	8.25	8.69	4.82	0.64	129.64
Kuttiadi	...	0.78	0.41	0.77	3.95	10.91	41.94	50.99	30.50	11.39	14.36	8.84	2.32	177.22
Quilandi	...	0.85	0.13	0.45	2.91	8.52	38.90	36.60	20.25	8.11	8.61	4.72	1.98	129.28
PALGHAT TALUK.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alathur	...	0.52	0.07	1.39	2.53	5.43	19.62	25.08	14.62	5.69	7.98	6.21	0.73	89.93
Palghat	...	0.23	0.34	0.91	2.60	4.84	17.19	22.33	12.30	6.03	8.07	8.97	0.88	79.72
Parli	...	0.43	0.20	1.09	2.58	5.95	20.71	28.35	14.15	7.02	11.50	5.64	1.30	98.87
PONNANI TALUK.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chowghat	...	0.37	0.20	0.71	4.49	8.49	28.94	27.30	13.22	5.93	3.95	4.77	1.23	102.74
Ponnani	...	0.23	0.39	0.96	4.22	10.03	28.83	25.15	13.78	7.30	10.74	6.04	1.02	108.72
Triprayar	...	0.09	0.16	1.11	2.88	11.07	30.24	28.45	14.01	8.04	11.05	7.19	1.57	116.22
WALLUVANAD TALUK.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheruplacheri	...	0.25	0.26	1.03	0.18	6.62	25.45	28.52	14.86	7.27	11.80	6.92	1.14	104.24
Mannarghat	...	0.20	0.32	1.33	3.69	6.24	23.96	37.78	17.19	8.96	18.04	6.67	1.85	122.02
Ottappalam	...	0.40	0.25	1.06	3.13	6.44	23.03	27.47	15.27	6.49	9.89	6.60	1.10	101.20
Perintalman	...	0.17	0.24	1.11	4.17	6.82	26.16	28.29	14.90	7.30	11.84	4.95	0.89	205.41
WYNAD TALUK.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manantoddy	...	0.24	0.32	0.96	3.29	5.03	24.35	36.64	20.13	7.21	6.20	2.71	0.57	109.99
Vayithri	...	0.36	0.44	1.10	4.31	6.55	45.08	57.10	26.71	11.20	4.32	4.77	1.08	165.08
District average	...	0.32	0.26	0.81	3.04	7.71	31.14	34.39	18.41	8.00	9.41	5.24	1.12	125.26

XIII.—Holdings, Cultivation and

Taluk	Total holdings.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
CALICUT DIVISION.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Calicut	77,999	1,45,083	25,317	76,814	103,316	2,21,897
Kurumbranad ...	135,724	3,18,427	42,218	1,25,762	177,942	4,44,189
COCHIN DIVISION.						
Cochin	556	3,235	222	801	778	4,036
MALAPPURAM DIVISION.						
Ernad	121,970	1,92,921	66,360	2,27,904	188,330	4,20,825
Walluvanad ...	97,191	1,16,275	83,643	3,68,899	180,834	4,85,174
PALGHAT DIVISION.						
Palghat	71,849	77,365	116,778	4,60,656	188,627	5,38,021
Ponnani	123,673	3,16,608	88,566	2,78,110	212,239	5,94,718
TELLICHERRY DIVISION.						
Chirakkal	87,568	1,73,679	53,016	1,71,527	140,579	3,45,206
Kottayam	70,539	1,55,814	21,275	61,359	97,814	2,17,173
Wynad	262,260	97,815	47,184	1,02,990	309,444	2,00,805
Husur-collection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	1,055,324	15,97,222	544,579	18,74,822	1,599,903	34,72,044

Demand in Fasli 1340 (1930-31).

Collection including waste charged.				Miscellaneous revenue.	Total ryotwar demand.	Cesses.	Total demand of land revenue ryotwar miscellaneous cesses.
Dry.		Wet.					
Extent	Assessment including water rate.	Extent.	Assessment including second crop charge.				
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
77,999	1,45,083	25,817	79,004	8,573	2,32,660	22,282	2,54,942
135,724	3,18,427	42,218	1,30,490	8,087	4,57,004	53,572	5,10,576
556	3,235	222	801	13,906	17,942	352	18,294
121,970	1,92,921	66,360	2,32,182	16,492	4,41,595	51,923	4,93,518
97,191	1,16,275	83,643	3,76,362	25,883	5,18,520	61,009	5,79,529
71,849	77,365	116,778	4,75,974	18,365	5,71,704	65,192	6,36,896
123,673	3,16,608	88,566	2,88,997	17,907	6,23,512	73,599	6,97,111
87,563	1,73,679	53,016	1,73,797	30,665	3,78,141	43,108	4,21,244
76,539	1,55,814	21,275	63,565	10,177	2,29,556	26,684	2,56,243
262,260	97,815	47,184	1,02,990	9,750	2,10,555	24,128	2,34,688
...	...	...	...	10,176	10,176	...	10,176
1,055,324	15,97,222	544,579	19,24,162	1,69,981	36,91,365	4,21,844	41,13,209

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Current Land Revenue and Cesses (in Thousands of Rupees).

Taluke.	Demand.					Collected or written off.					Balance.				
(1)	Fash 1836.	Fash 1837.	Fash 1838.	Fash 1839.	Fash 1840.	Fash 1836.	Fash 1837.	Fash 1838.	Fash 1839.	Fash 1840.	Fash 1836.	Fash 1837.	Fash 1838.	Fash 1839.	Fash 1840.
CALICUT DIVISION.															
Calicut	254	252	254	255	255	254	252	254	255	254	254	254	254	254	254
Kurumbanad	508	510	510	513	511	508	510	510	513	511	511	511	511	511	511
COCHIN DIVISION.															
Cochin	19	21	25	19	18	19	21	25	19	18	18	18	18	18	18
MALAPPUZHAM DIVISION.															
Ernad	480	480	492	495	494	480	480	492	495	493	493	493	493	493	493
Walluvanad	571	570	574	580	579	571	570	574	580	579	579	579	579	579	579
PALGHAT DIVISION.															
Palghat	634	637	634	644	637	634	637	634	644	637	637	637	637	637	637
Ponnani	892	892	697	694	696	892	892	697	694	696	892	892	892	892	892
TELLICHEERY DIVISION.															
Chirakkal	416	419	421	417	421	416	419	420	417	421	421	421	421	421	421
Kottayam	255	255	255	255	256	255	255	255	255	256	255	255	255	255	255
Wynad	218	218	223	226	229	173	212	222	225	222	222	222	222	222	222
Huzur Collections	30	22	17	67	10	30	22	17	67	10	10	10	10	10	10
District Total	4,080	4,076	4,086	4,165	4,106	4,035	4,070	4,085	4,164	4,097	45	6	1	1	9

XVI.—Remissions (in Thousands of Rupees).

Taluka.	Waste remitted.										Other seasonal remissions (including fixed remissions).								
	Wet.					Dry.					Faslis.								
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
(1).	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	Total.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	Total.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	Total.	
CALICUT DIVISION.																			
Calicut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kurumbanad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
COCHIN DIVISION.																			
Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
MALAPURAM DIVISION.																			
Ernad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Walluvanad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
PALGHAT DIVISION.																			
Palghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ponnani	777	..	..	..	..	777	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1744	454	387	3137	
TELICHERRY DIVISION.																			
Chirakkal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Wynad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
District Total ..	777	..	..	..	..	777	..	..	..	..	..	..	846	2986	3513	1908	1485	10735	

XVII.—Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans

Taluka.	Total amounts advanced under the Land Improvements and Agriculturists' Loans Acts in						Total recovered.
	Fasli.					Total including outstanding balance at the beginning of Fasli 1336.	
	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839	1840.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
CALICUT DIVISION.							
Calicut	23,950	15,600	6,050	3,330	2,720	1,33,511	95,693
Kurumbranad	Nil	2,750	Nil	Nil	900	5,197	2,287
COCHIN DIVISION.							
Cochin	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
MALAPURAM DIVISION.							
Ernad	7,850	4,525	21,650	5,065	3,535	3,80,865	3,61,205
Walluvanad	4,325	2,500	10,675	7,210	4,195	1,62,526	1,30,017
PALGHAT DIVISION.							
Palghat	Nil	1,000	Nil	Nil	10,250	13,969	3,068
Ponnani	5,250	3,160	2,275	6,540	6,395	1,38,090	1,14,222
TELLICHERRY DIVISION.							
Chirakkal	Nil	250	500	3,590	800	20,257	13,472
Kottayam	540	Nil	Nil	250	650	5,407	2,769
Wynad	875	1,350	400	2,150	2,510	20,155	15,029
District Total ..	42,590	31,135	41,550	28,135	31,955	8,77,977	7,37,742

Note.—The figure in column 8 includes the amounts recovered and also those written off. Separate figures are not available.

XVIII.—PRICES IN SEERS PER RUPEE.

XVIII.—Prices in Seers per Rupee.

XVIII.--Prices in Beers per Maund.

Fasli.	Calicut division.			Cochin division.	Malappuram division.				Palghat division.		
	Calicut taluk.	Kurumbranad taluk.		Cochin taluk.	Ernad taluk.		Walluvanad taluk.	Palghat taluk.	Ponnani taluk.		
		Calicut.	Kurumbranad.	Quilandi.	Manjeri (Ernad).	Tirurangadi.	Angadi-puram (Walluvanad).			Ottapalem	
	(1)							(2)	(3)		(4)
Rice, Second Sort.											
1336	...	5.3	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.3	6.2	5.7	5.9
1337	...	5.5	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.4	4.7	5.5	6.2	5.7	5.7
1338	...	6.0	5.3	5.1	6.1	5.8	5.1	6.2	6.5	5.8	6.0
1339	...	6.4	6.0	5.2	6.8	6.1	5.4	6.6	7.1	7.0	7.8
1340	...	8.4	7.8	7.1	9.5	8.0	7.1	7.8	8.5	8.4	8.5
Paddy, First Sort.											
1336	...	6.1	8.6	7.7	7.9	...	...	...	...	9.8	9.8
1337	...	8.3	9.0	7.8	8.2	(a) 10.2	...	...	...	9.7	9.2
1338	...	8.8	9.8	7.8	8.4	...	...	...	...	10.2	11.7
1339	...	10.2	10.2	7.9	9.3	...	10.8	...	...	12.0	13.5
1340	...	12.9	13.1	10.6	11.7	...	(c) 10.7	...	...	14.3	...
Paddy, Second Sort.											
1336	...	8.3	8.9	8.3	8.5	9.5	7.9	8.8	9.7	10.2	9.8
1337	...	8.4	9.3	8.7	8.9	9.6	8.7	9.7	9.9	10.0	9.5
1338	...	9.0	10.3	8.6	9.0	11.5	(c) 9.0	10.5	10.4	10.4	9.6
1339	...	10.5	10.7	8.6	9.8	11.9	8.8	11.6	12.1	12.7	12.5
1340	...	13.5	13.7	11.2	12.4	13.9	13.5	13.9	13.7	14.6	14.0

XVIII.—Prices in Seers per Rupee—cont.

Faali.	Palghat division—cont.				Tellicherry division.							District average.						
	Ponnani taluk—cont.				Chirakkal taluk.		Kottayam taluk.		Wynad taluk.									
	Chowghat (Chavakkad).	Ponnani.	Tirur.	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	Cannanore (Chirakkal).	Taliparamba.	Kuttu- paramba.		Tellicherry (Kottayam).	Manantoddy (Wynad).	Vayittiri.	(19)	(20)	(21)
Rice, Second Sort.																		
1336	...	5.2	4.8	5.6	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.4	4.8	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.4	6.3			
1337	...	5.3	4.9	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.4			
1338	...	5.8	4.9	6.6	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.2	5.5	5.2	6.1	6.2	5.2	6.2	6.2			
1339	...	6.3	5.8	6.6	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.5	6.2	5.2	8.3	9.2	7.4	8.1				
1340	...	8.4	7.3	9.1	7.7	8.1	8.3	7.0	9.2	7.4	8.1	9.2	7.4	8.1				
Paddy, First Sort.																		
1336	...	8.1	...	7.9	7.5	8.1	8.5	...	9.5	...	8.4							
1337	...	8.5	...	9.2	8.3	8.8	9.1	...	10.1	...	9.0							
1338	...	8.5	...	10.3	8.6	9.2	9.7	...	10.8	...	9.3							
1339	...	9.2	...	10.3	9.0	9.6	10.4	...	11.5	...	10.2							
1340	...	11.7	...	12.7	11.8	12.2	12.9	...	15.5	...	12.6							
Paddy, Second Sort.																		
1336	...	8.5	9.5	9.0	7.9	8.9	8.9	8.3	10.1	...	8.9							
1337	...	8.8	8.6	10.3	8.7	9.5	9.6	8.6	10.9	...	9.3							
1338	...	8.9	9.8	10.9	8.9	9.6	10.1	9.0	11.3	...	9.8							
1339	...	9.6	9.8	11.0	9.3	10.1	10.8	9.8	12.1	...	10.7							
1340	...	12.6	13.2	15.5	12.3	13.2	13.4	11.6	17.2	...	13.5							

<i>Horsegram.</i>													
1336	...	...	7.8	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.9	8.8	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.9
1337	...	...	6.9	5.4	6.6	7.4	8.0	7.6	7.1	7.1	5.5	6.0	6.5
1338	...	...	7.7	5.9	7.6	9.1	7.6	9.9	9.1	9.1	8.2	6.6	7.5
1339	...	...	8.9	7.5	8.6	9.9	9.3	9.5	10.2	10.2	10.8	9.5	8.9
1340	...	...	10.7	9.5	10.4	10.5	11.6	11.8	10.8	10.8	13.9	13.0	11.0
<i>Ragi.</i>													
1336	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 9.1	...	10.9	...	...	10.8	9.8	8.5
1337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.6	...	...	10.9	10.0	8.8
1338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.9	...	...	10.1	10.1	9.0
1339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.2	...	...	10.8	9.3	10.0
1340	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c) 19.9	16.6	...	...	18.1	14.3	13.5
<i>Salt.</i>													
1336	...	...	16.2	13.6	15.0	18.0	15.6	18.0	14.6	14.6	14.8	9.5	14.0
1337	...	...	17.0	14.6	16.4	17.8	16.8	16.6	14.9	14.9	14.6	9.5	14.9
1338	...	...	15.5	14.0	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.4	13.5	13.5	14.4	9.5	14.1
1339	...	...	16.2	13.8	16.5	17.8	16.2	15.8	14.0	14.0	15.7	9.5	14.7
1340	...	...	16.5	13.5	18.3	17.9	17.2	15.9	15.5	15.5	16.1	11.7	15.1

(c) Sold for five months.

(b) Sold for two months.

XIX.—Abkārī and Opium.

—	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Country Spirits.</i>					
Number of retail shops licensed	430	429	448	440	427
Issues in Imperial proof gallons.	59,936.38	59,907.60	70,080.14	69,738.23	57,577.12
Number of persons per retail shop.	360	380	400	400	450
Gross receipts from duty ...	Rs. 10,95,582	Rs. 4,70,850	Rs. 5,31,544	Rs. 5,77,157	Rs. 4,88,358
Do. rentals.	1,55,073	1,93,233	1,81,623	2,25,808	2,21,931
<i>Toddy.</i>					
Number of retail shops licensed.	983	990	992	983	936
Number of persons per shop.	200	200	220	220	250
Gross receipts from tree-tax	Rs. 4,31,489	Rs. 4,01,749	Rs. 14,98,236	Rs. 5,16,865	Rs. 3,85,496
Do. rentals.	4,71,628	5,20,241	6,24,009	7,06,593	3,97,959
<i>Ganja, Bhang.</i>					
Number of retail shops licensed.	29	30	30	30	30
Quantity sold in seers ...	S. T. 1,573.29	S. T. 1,472.58	S. T. 1,717.20	S. T. 1,839.59	S. T. 1,769.12
Number of persons per shop.	400	400	400	450	450
Gross receipts from duty ...	Rs. 31,196	Rs. 34,521	Rs. 39,648	Rs. 45,795	Rs. 43,821
Do. rentals.	25,968	25,920	27,876	31,768	32,160
<i>Opium.</i>					
Number of retail shops licensed.	23	23	23	23	23
Quantity sold in seers ...	S. T. 725.53	S. T. 896.16	S. T. 900.66	S. T. 871.50	S. T. 806.29
Number of persons per shop.	450	450	450	480	480
Gross receipts from duty ...	Rs. 54,915	Rs. 64,029	Rs. 68,781	Rs. 69,691	Rs. 64,507
Do. rentals.	22,772	23,901	27,126	30,864	34,308

XXI.—Sea-borne Trade.

(Total trade in each port.)

Name of port.	Imports.					Exports.				
	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
AZHIKKAL.										
Merchandise ...	Rs. 59,191	Rs. 1,00,064	Rs. 1,09,888	Rs. 72,946	Rs. 48,050	Rs. 8,67,211	Rs. 7,94,919	Rs. 8,37,236	Rs. 8,29,813	Rs. 6,43,399
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	59,191	1,00,064	1,09,888	72,946	48,050	8,67,211	7,94,919	8,37,236	8,29,813	6,43,399
BADAGARA.										
Merchandise ...	25,60,115	27,11,061	20,98,852	27,94,315	28,40,497	65,10,385	49,98,679	51,73,482	82,78,759	61,86,481
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	25,60,115	27,11,061	20,98,852	27,94,315	28,40,497	65,10,385	49,98,679	51,73,482	82,78,759	61,86,481
CALICUT.										
Merchandise ...	2,31,09,475	3,23,99,415	3,85,15,959	3,84,62,431	3,49,97,494	5,03,56,100	5,37,45,222	4,12,22,349	5,10,64,514	4,42,22,975
Treasure ...	...	...	...	3,777	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,31,09,475	3,23,99,415	3,85,15,959	3,84,66,208	3,49,97,494	5,03,56,100	5,37,45,222	4,12,22,349	5,10,64,514	4,42,22,975
CANNANORE.										
Merchandise ...	1,01,79,456	1,01,28,831	81,72,975	93,14,191	67,83,317	15,23,739	19,40,555	15,90,952	15,43,033	9,00,804
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,01,79,456	1,01,28,831	81,72,975	93,14,191	67,83,317	15,23,739	19,40,555	15,90,952	15,43,033	9,00,804

XXI-A.—Sea Borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports.

(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of Port. (1)	Articles (2)	Quantity (3)	Value (4)	Name of Port. (1)	Articles (2)	Quantity (3)	Value (4)
Azhiikkal.	Building and Engineering materials.		Rs. 52,083	Azhiikkal.	Coir—	79	Rs. 7,965
	Grain, pulse and flour—				Manufactured	..	46,539
	Pulse	56	5		Furniture and casinetware ..	..	
	Rice in the husk (paddy) ..	36	198		Manures—		
	Rice not in the husk ..	13	2,472		Other kinds ..	341	26,713
	Manures, all kinds ..	157	13,578		Oils—Animal ..	7,591	7,581
	Salt	8	35		Seeds—Copra .. or coconut kernel.	2	754
	Jute—				Other articles ..	..	7,04,964
	Gunny bags ..	1,000	858		Grand Total ..	..	7,94,516
	Wood and timber ..	..	4,316				
Grand Total ..			78,028				
Bada.	Grain, pulse and flour—			Bada.	Fish (excluding canned fish) —		
	Gram	298	38,005		Fish, dry salted ..	329	1,838
	Pulse	455	64,453				

Bedagura—cont.				Badagura—cont.			
Paddy ...	...	...	Tons.	8,408	7,61,423	Fruits and vegetables—	...
Rice ...	...	...	"	6,596	9,30,173	Coconuts ...	No.
Wheat ...	...	...	"	38	6,883	...	...
Other Sorts ...	...	...	"	168	33,597	Grain, pulse and flour—	...
Jute—	...	...	...	...	...	Paddy (rice in the husk) ...	Tons.
Gunny bags ...	...	...	No.	29,692	16,539	Rice other sorts ...	"
Manures ...	...	...	Tons.	151	15,614	...	...
Salt ...	...	...	"	2,197	92,824	Manures—	...
Sugar ...	...	...	"	1,061	2,59,930	Fish manures ...	Tons.
Wood and Timber	...	...	Val.	...	4,897	Fish-guano ...	"
Other articles ...	...	...	"	...	2,76,622	Other kinds ...	"
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	25,00,968	Oils—	...
						Animal ...	Galls.
						Vegetable—Non-essential—	...
						Coconut ...	"
						Seeds—Oil Seeds—Non-essen-	...
						tial—	...
						Copra or coconut kernel ...	Tons.
						Textiles—	...
						Jute—Gunny bags ...	No.
						Spices—	...
						Pepper ...	Owt.
						Other articles ...	Val.
						Grand Total ...	...
							82,28,757

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—cont.
(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Calicut.	Building and Engineering materials, other than of iron, steel or wood—			Calicut.	Building and Engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood—		
	Cement—				Bricks and tiles	No.	Rs.
	Portland	Tons.			Other kinds	Val.	5,91,877
	Other kinds	"			Coffee	Cwt.	4,864
	Other kinds of building materials, etc.	Value.			Coir—		19,63,424
	Chemicals and chemical preparations, etc.—				Unmanufactured	Tons.	17,238
	Soda compounds—				Manufactured (excluding rope)	"	26,03,497
	Caustic soda (Sodium hydroxide)	Cwt.			Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre (including jute and cotton)	Cwt.	4,25,186
	Other sorts	"			Drugs and medicines—		
	Other sorts of chemicals.	Val.			Cinchona bark	Lb.	54,546
Calicut.	Coal, coke and patent fuel—			Calicut.	Other sorts of drugs and medicines	Val.	37,939
	Coal	Tons.			Dyeing and tanning substances—		
	Coir—				Turmeric	Cwt.	40,841
	Unmanufactured	Cwt.			Other sorts	"	977
	Manufactured (excluding rope)	Tons.					

Calicut—cont.				Calicut—cont.			
Fresh fruits and vegetables.				Fibre for brushes and brooms			
	Val.	No.	97		Tons.	781	2,73,041
Coconuts	1,012,457	25,610	803	Fish—			
Other sorts	...	...	...	Fish, dry, salted ...	Cwt.	1,435	38,687
Vegetables, fresh of all kinds	...	...	19,357	Other kinds of fish ...	"	278	19,410
Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved ...	2,097	2,51,525					
Grain, pulse and flour—				Fruits and vegetables—			
Gram	5,324	7,71,006		Fresh fruits—			
Jowar and bajra	1,928	2,61,597		Coconuts	No.	38,748,292	24,28,640
Pulse	11,592	18,48,890		Other sorts	Val.	...	19,365
Paddy (rice in the husk) ...	10,745	10,01,053		Vegetables, fresh of all kinds	"	...	53,327
Rice not in the husk—				Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved, all sorts	Tons.	2,318	2,90,500
Cleaned rice	702	1,13,464		Furniture and cabinetware.	Val.	...	1,31,802
Broken cleaned rice	47,094	10,89,226					
Other sorts (including choora or flattened rice or boiled rice) ...	84,585	48,51,950		Grain, pulse and flour—			
Wheat	701	1,35,858		Cleaned rice	Tons.	178	28,181
Wheat flour	2,831	5,48,068		Broken cleaned rice ...	"	312	42,270
Other sorts	1,236	1,87,270		Other sorts (including choora or flattened rice and boiled rice) ...	"	269	48,247
Hardware, excluding cutlery and electro-platedware—				Other sorts of grains ...	"	241	31,102
Agricultural implements.	Val.			Manures	"	498	94,379
Other sorts	...	26,511					
Machinery and millwork—				Oils—			
Prime movers (other than electrical)—				Animal	(Cwt. Gallis.	570 6,754	10,104
Oil Engines	11	29,556					
Steam engines	...	3,562					
Others	...	6,280					

XXI-A.--Sea-borne Trade--Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports--cont.

(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Calicut--cont.	Machinery and millwork--cont.		rs.	Calicut--cont.	Oil--cont.		rs.
	Prime movers (other than electrical)--cont.				Essential--		
	Other than locomotives--cont.				Sandalwood oil ...	2,772	42,137
	Electrical machinery of all kinds not including instruments, apparatus, appliances and parts thereof ...		Val.		... { Lb. Gall. }	286	
					Other sorts ... { Lb. Gall. }	40	760
					Mineral--		
					Kerosene ...	2,257	1,930
					Vegetable, non-essential--		
					Coconut ...	9,369	2,22,357
					Groundnut... { Cwt. Gall. }	92,760	
Calicut--cont.	Machinery not being prime-movers or electrical machinery--			Calicut--cont.	Other sorts ... { Cwt. Gall. }	7,437	14,323
	Boilers ...		4,189		Other kinds of oils ... { Cwt. Gall. }	515	9,689
	Tea machinery ...		62,262		Coconut cake ... Tons.	898	741
	Textile machinery--				Other kinds of oil cakes... "	183	13,515
	Cotton--				Rubber--	72	1,404
	Spinning machinery...		15,627		Raw ...	2,283,776	22,52,769
	Weaving machinery...		7,127		Manufactures ...	...	1,640
	Other sorts ...		26,960		Salt... Tons.	381	15,565
	Other sorts of textile machinery ...		7,589				

Calicut—cont.			Calicut—cont.		
Other sorts of machinery (excluding printing machinery)			Seeds—		
Manures of all kinds ...	... Tons.	85,834	Oil seeds—	10	4,293
Matches ...	(Gross of boxes.)	4,587	Essential ...		
Metals and Ores—		174,866	Non-essential—		
Copper—			Copra or coconut kernel.		6,958
Wrought ...	Cwt.	1,649	Groundnuts ...		35,179
Iron ...	Tons.	17	Other sorts of oil-seeds.		75
Beams, channels, pillars, girders, etc.			Other than oil-seeds ...	Owt.	5
Hoops and strips ...			Soap ...		8,084
Sheets and plates—			Spices—		
Galvanised—			Cardamoms ...		1,242
Corrugated ...		401	Ginger ...		20,435
Plain ...		45	Pepper ...		26,155
Other sorts ...		5	Other sorts ...		60
Wire nails ...		151	Sugar, below 23 Dutch standard but not below 16 Dutch standard ...	Tons.	108
Other manufactures of iron or steel ...		447	Sugar, 15 Dutch standard and below ...		52
Steel—			Sugar-molasses, including palmyra and cane jaggery ...		109
Bars ...		436	Tea—		
Other manufactures of steel ...		15	Black ...	Lb.	10,264,056
Lead—			Textiles—		
Wrought—			Cotton—		
Sheets for tea chests ...	Cwt.	1,587	Raw ...	Tons.	6,836
Other sorts ...		26	Waste ...	Cwt.	3,704
Metals, unenumerated ...		1,022	Piece-goods—		
Oils—			White (bleached) ...	Yds.	8,322
Animal ...	{ Galls.	2,890	Coloured, printed or dyed. ...		243,939
Kerosene ...	{ Cwt.	747,716	Other sorts of piece-goods. ...		177,831
Other kinds ...	{ Galls.	36,834	Other sorts of manu- factures ...	Value.	82,242

XXI-A—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—cont.

(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity (3)	Value. (4)
Calicut—cont.	Oils—cont.		rs.	Calicut—cont.	Textiles—cont.		rs.
	Vegetable—				Hemp (chiefly sann)—		
	Non-essential—				Raw ...	2,997	60,378
	Castor ...	803	1,406		Jute—	101,122	42,736
	Other sorts of oils ...	73	15,282		Gunny bags ...	246	
	Salt ...	6,772	7,02,289		Other kinds of jute, raw and manufactures ...		
	Seeds—	16,883			Other sorts of textiles ...		387
	Essential—				Wood and timber—		9,220
	Coriander ...	577	1,54,446		Teakwood ...	2,013	2,00,047
	Cumin ...	383	3,29,314		Sandalwood ...		4,59,409
	Fennel ...	42	18,074		Other kinds of wood and timber ...		7,85,299
	Fenugreek ...	358	81,011		Manufactures of wood other than furniture and cabinetwork ...		13,359
	Other sorts ...	61	27,066		All other articles of merchandise ...		6,07,135
	Non-essential—				Grand Total ...		4,82,22,250
	Copra or coconut kernel.	156	60,675				
	Cotton ...	1,484	1,14,038				
	Rope ...	282	76,972				
	Sesamum (till or gingelly).	526	1,49,286				
	Other sorts ...	79	20,537				
	Soap—						
	Household or laundry soap in bars or tablets ...	4,234	1,05,351				
	Toilet soap ...	496	57,133				
	Other sorts ...	87	36,788				

XXI-A—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—cont.
(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Calicut—cont.	Textiles—cont.		Rs.				
	Cotton—cont.						
	Piece-goods—						
	Grey (unbleached) ... Yds.	7,310,703	36,99,005				
	White (bleached) ... "	5,512,572	30,20,212				
	Coloured, printed or dyed. ... "	2,972,316	21,29,077				
	Plain grey—						
	Dhotis, saris and scarves. ... "	2,926	1,074				
	Long cloth and shirtings. ... "	9,129	3,891				
	Other kinds ... "	13,198	4,499				
	Bordered grey ... "	9,963	2,869				
	White bleached—						
	Dhotis, saris and scarves. ... "	28,556	11,602				
	Long cloth and shirtings. ... "	130,046	59,822				
	Mulls ... "	123,113	42,607				
	Nainsooks ... "	4,794	1,578				
	Other kinds ... "	16,300	7,484				
	Coloured, printed or dyed—						
	Printed goods ... "	1,284	359				
	Dyed goods—						
	Twill ... "	162,816	1,17,529				
	Other kinds ... "	94,521	57,989				
	Woven coloured goods ... "	1,039	781				
	Other sorts of manufactures. ... "	...	34,739				

Jute manufactures—							
	No.	Yds.	Val.				
Gunny bags	769,870	53,835					
Gunny cloth	284,653	63,063					
Other kinds	...	12,929					
Other sorts of textiles.	...	33,973					
Umbrellas, complete includ-							
ing parasols and sunsha-							
des	132,478	2,98,260					
Umbrella fittings	...	1,52,478					
Motor cars (including taxi							
cabs)	145	2,64,335					
Motor cycles (including							
scooters)	18	6,902					
Chassis mechanically	168	2,49,016					
Parts of							
propelled vehicles	...	76,856					
Other kinds of vehicles, etc.	...	1,31,085					
All other articles	...	21,02,697					
Total	...	3,34,94,61					
Government stores—							
Chemicals	...	77					
Hardware and cutlery, in-							
cluding agricultural imple-	...	8,814					
ments and platedware	...						
Other kinds of instruments,							
etc	...	79					
Machinery and millwork—							
(other sorts of machinery.	...	1,993					
All other articles	...	11,708					
Total	...	22,169					
Grand Total	...	3,35,17,130					

Calicut—cont.

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—cont.
(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Cannanore.	Building and Engineering materials	...	8,223	Cannanore—cont.	Coffee	1,333	99,645
	Coin, manufactured	50	18,439		Coin—Manufactured	45	23,451
	Fish, all kinds	870	23,732		Fish, dry, unsalted	33	2,682
	Fruits and vegetables, coconuts	201,528	6,805		Do. salted	98	2,342
	Other fruits and vegetables dried, salted or preserved	...	53,024		Fishmaws and shark fins	18	1,416
	Grain, pulse and flour, gram	781	98,715		Fruits—Coconuts	8,995,518	2,91,991
	Jawar and bajra	26	4,404		Fruits and vegetables—dried, salted or preserved, all sorts	55	38,617
	Pulse	1,318	1,96,291		Grain, pulse and flour—Paddy (rice in the husk)	472	52,752
	Rice in the husk (paddy)	11,932	11,74,801		Cleaned rice	42	6,764
	Rice not in the husk	8,509	12,79,895		Broken cleaned rice	34	5,551
	Wheat	198	38,326		Rice other sorts	536	90,541
	Other sorts	630	1,18,971		Manures—Fish manures	179	35,168
	Manures	449	38,724		Do. guano	278	69,512
	Oils—Animal	4,820	4,695		Other kinds	43	7,932
	Salt	1,166	1,92,418		Oils—Animal	1,660	12,738
	Spices—Chillies	998	20,965				
	Sugar	1,515	4,64,374				

Cannanore—cont.				Cochin.			
Textiles—				Cochin.			
Cotton—							
Twist and yarn ...	Lbs.	2,063,044	18,97,261				
Piece-goods—							
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	1,680,487	6,89,400				
White (bleached)	"	2,177,778	10,31,839				
Coloured, printed or dyed ...	"	1,822,655	7,19,755				
Other manufactures	Yds.	25,370	3,045				
Jute—Gunny bags	Nos.	9,380	6,815				
Do. cloth	Yds.	26,605	8,62,471				
All other articles	Val.	...	...				
Grand Total ...		...	89,15,754				
Building and Engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood—				Cochin.			
Bricks and tiles ...	Nos.	623,979	32,530				
Cement—							
Portland	Tons.	2,579	1,37,003				
Other kinds	Cwt.	7	188				
Other sorts	Val.	...	12,781				
Candles of all kinds ...	Lbs.	292,856	85,945				
Cannanore—cont.				Cochin.			
Provisions and oilman's stores—				Cochin.			
Salt ...	Cwt. Tons.	56 10	1,289 722				
Seeds—non-essential—							
Copra ...	"	158	29,404				
Spices—Pepper ...	Cwt.	10,370	5,06,098				
Textiles—Cotton—Manufac-tured piece-goods—	Yds.	138,327	78,153				
Coloured, printed or dyed.	"	34,078	21,027				
Other sorts of cotton piece-goods	Nos.	7,946	2,952				
Jute manufactures—Gunny bags	Val.	...	215				
Other sorts of manufactures.	Lbs.	817	323				
Tobacco—Manufactured—	"	688	146				
Cigars	"	...	98,191				
Other sorts	...	...	...				
All other articles	...	...	14,79,822				
Grand Total ...		...	14,79,822				
Cannanore—cont.				Cochin.			
Provisions and oilman's stores—				Cochin.			
Coffee ...	Cwt.	895	1,11,277				
Coir—							
Unmanufactured	Tons.	244	72,776				
Manufactured	"	9,500	20,30,142				
Manufactured (excluding rope)	"	21,271	79,41,142				
Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre (excluding jute and cotton)	Cwt.	60,868	6,19,402				
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals and narcotics)—	"	14,416	93,844				
Nar-vomica	Val.	...	51,673				
Other sorts of drugs and medicines	...	...	...				

XXI.A—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Cochin— <i>cont.</i>	Chemicals and chemical preparations (excluding chemical manures and medicines)—			Cochin— <i>cont.</i>	Dyeing and tanning substances—		rs.
	Acids—				Turmeric	5,272	50,304
	Acetic (pyroligneous acid) ...	280	9,323		Other sorts	38	325
	Other sorts ...	306	11,156		Fibre for brushes and brooms.	108	36,174
	Copper sulphate ...	3,968	72,688		Fruits and vegetables—		
	Saltpetre ...	1,986	41,840		Fresh fruits and vegetables—		
	Soda compounds—				blea—		
	Bicarbonate of soda (soda bicarbonate) ..	1,722	9,710		Fresh fruits—		
	Sodium carbonate (soda ash and crystals) ...	22,503	1,03,784		Coconuts	1,190,378	57,720
	Other sorts ...	2,743	26,353		Other sorts of fruits and vegetables	...	1,084
	Other sorts of chemicals ...	...	63,174		Fruits and vegetables dried, salted or preserved, all sorts ...	986	2,01,790
	Coal and coke—				Grain, pulse and flour—	29	3,095
	Coal ...	1,374	35,722		Rice in the husk ...	515	84,425
					Rice not in the husk—	192	30,555
					Cleaned rice ...	123	2,01,312
					Broken cleaned rice ...		
					Other sorts (including choora or flattened rice and boiled rice) ...		

[illegible]

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

Imports				Exports			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Cochin— <i>cont.</i>	Paddy— <i>cont.</i>		Rs.	Cochin— <i>cont.</i>	Provisions—		Rs.
	Rice not in the husk—				Other sorts ...	...	1,984
	Cleaned rice ...	23,357	33,71,068		Provisions and oilman's stores	10,742	4,54,041
	Broken cleaned rice ...	13,396	16,61,276		Rubber, raw ...	8,390,844	84,14,516
	Other sorts (including				Manufactured ..	...	11,328
	choora or flattened rice	104,022	1,51,97,053		Seeds—		
	and boiled rice) ...	1,146	2,31,491		Essential	25	9,656
	Wheat ...	3,320	6,47,762		Oil-seeds—non-essential—		
	Wheat flour ...	514	88,573		Copra ...	325	1,18,185
	Other sorts ...	6,855	1,21,367		Groundnuts ...	4	909
	Gums and resins ...	...	14,97,442		Other sorts ...	20	5,493
	Hardware ...				Other than oil-seeds	17	7,218
	Liquors including methylated				Spices—		
	and perfumed spirits—				Cardamoms ...	109	21,480
	Spirits—				Chillies ...	277	6,785
Cochin— <i>cont.</i>	Brandy ...	1,895	15,534	Cochin— <i>cont.</i>	Ginger ...	13,750	3,64,816
	Whisky ...	1,447	27,447		Pepper ...	24,932	28,82,129
	Spirit present in drugs,	1,826			Other sorts ...	617	16,462
	medicines or chemi-	1,388					
	cals ...						
	Other sorts ...	1,550	32,112				
		304	11,270				

Other sorts of liquors ...	"	13,026	49,629	Sugar—	1,708	5,01,644
Machinery and millwork—				16 Dutch standard and	Tons.	
Prime movers (other than				above	...	
electrical)—				Tea—	15,716,045	1,58,59,570
Locomotives (excluding	Val.	...	9,920	Black	Lbs.	
those for railways) ...				Textiles—		
Other than locomotives—	No.	...	21,204	Hemp (chiefly sann) raw ...	Cwt.	35,974
Gas engines	Val.	3	1,964	Manufactures (excluding	Val.	1,088
Parts of gas engines ...	No.	...	74,282	cordage)	...	
Oil engines	No.	28	4,615	Jute—		
Steam engines	Val.	2	8,873	Manufactures—		
Others		...		Gunny bags	{ No.	
Electrical machinery of all		...		Other kinds	{ Tons.	1,98,791
kinds—				Wool—	Val.	170
Motors	"	...	4,153	Raw	Lbs.	1,496
Others	"	...	33,263	Manufactures—		
Machinery, not ... being				Carpets and rugs ...	"	91,528
prime-movers or electrical				Other sorts	381	104
machinery—				Other sorts of textiles	Val.	997
Textile machinery ...	"	...	93,453	Wood and timber—		
Tea machinery				Teakwood	436	49,281
Textile machinery—				Other timber	1,080	62,299
Cotton—				Ornamental wood ...	...	12,522
Spinning machinery	"	...	22,642	Manufactures of wood		
Weaving machinery.	"	...	9,136	other than furniture		
Other sorts	"	...	4,285	and cabinetware ...	"	38,754
Other textile machinery.	"	...	1,367	Other kinds of wood	"	52,788
Other sorts of machi-	"	...		All other articles of	"	13,76,560
inery (including				merchandise	...	
printing machinery).	Tons.	889	4,20,738	Grand Total ...	...	5,33,66,059
Manures of all kinds ...		2,285	1,16,253			
Artificial and mineral	{ Gross		2,88,420			
manure	of					
Matches	Boxes.	258,926	3,60,174			

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Cochin— <i>cont.</i>	Metals and ores—		Rs.				
	Brass bronze and similar amalgams—						
	Brass, wrought ...	Cwt. 498	31,182				
	Copper—						
	Wrought ...	2,378	1,53,442				
	Brazier and sheets ...	560	30,462				
	Other manufactures ...	33	2,560				
	Other sorts of copper ...	14	855				
	Unwrought ...	4	185				
	Iron—						
	Bars and channels ...	Tons. 7	1,727				
	Rice bowls ...	58	21,119				
	Steel—						
	Bars ...	986	98,313				
	Other manufactures of steel	40	7,154				

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.				Exports.		
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)
						Value. (4)
						(4)
Cochin— <i>cont.</i>	Oil— <i>cont.</i>		Es.			
	Mineral—					
	Fuel oils ..	1,929,309	7,65,430			
	{ Galls.	8,408				
	{ Tons.	7,119,101	27,77,914			
	Kerosene ..	4,332,072	26,92,368			
	In bulk ..	34,416	35,062			
	In tins ..	163,312	1,65,491			
	Lubricating ..	8,736	12,457			
	Mineral, other kinds ..	18,587	40,214			
	Vegetable, non-essential ..	1,700	..			
	{ Cwt.	116	646			
	{ Galls.	10	..			
	{ Cwt.	895	4,225			
	{ Galls.	...	1,59,164			
	Other sorts ..					
	Other sorts of oils ..					
	Paper and paste board ..					
	Paper—					
	Packing paper ..	589	8,051			
	Printing paper ..	2,726	1,00,138			
	News printing ..	1,582	21,425			
	Other sorts—protected ..	667	14,152			
	Do. Not do ..	404	6,325			

Cochin—cont.							
Writing paper and envelopes—							
Writing paper in large sheets protected ...				Reams.			
Note and letter paper and envelopes, protected ...				Cwt.			
Envelopes imported separately, protected ...				29,376	70,833		
Envelopes imported, not protected ...				2,689	...		
Old newspaper in bales and bags ...				32	1,447		
Other kinds of paper ...				15	839		
Paper manufactures ...				20	955		
Paste board, cardboard and millboard of all kinds—				16,629	77,964		
Straw boards ...				671	15,375		
Other kinds ...				1	153		
Manufactures ...							
Salt ...				253	4,383		
Seeds—				45	579		
Essential—				6	177		
Ajwan ...				8	1,146		
Coriander ...							
Cummin ...				38	13,243		
Fenugreek ...				808	2,40,553		
Other sorts ...				251	1,93,531		
Non-essential—				300	79,967		
Opura or coconut kernel.				272	50,552		
Cotton ...				270	94,702		
Mustard ...				1,295	1,18,382		
Rape ...				64	15,372		
Sesamum (oil or gingelly).				605	1,75,529		
Other sorts ...				842	2,42,065		
				311	42,387		

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Cochin— <i>cont.</i>	Soap—		Rs.				
	Household and laundry soap						
	in bars or tablets ...	Cwt.	1,75,094				
	Toilet ...	"	89,805				
	Other sorts ...	"	23,822				
	Stationery (excluding paper)—						
	Pencils (excluding slate pencils)	Doz.	17,229				
	Other sorts { Protected ...	Cwt.	13,530				
	Not protected.	Val.	80,268				
	Spices—						
	Chillies ...	Cwt.	1,33,367				
	Pepper ...	"	17,275				
	Other sorts ...	"	11,330				
	Sugar—						
	16 Dutch standard and above ...	Tons.	30,85,613				
	15 Dutch Standard and below ...	"	2,684				

Tea Chests—						
Of iron or steel or other metal	...	...	...	...	60,073	
Of wood	...	...	...	...	4,74,203	
Textiles—						
Cotton—						
Raw	...	...	...	163	1,57,687	
Twist and yarn	...	...	...	6,940	8,776	
Mule and water—						
Nos. 1 to 10	...	...	...	18,700	13,250	
" 11 to 20	...	...	...	73,146	66,817	
" 21 to 30	...	...	...	18,346	19,305	
" 31 to 40	...	...	...	491	417	
Unspecified descriptions.	...	...	...	8,226	7,760	
Piece-goods—						
Grey (unbleached)	...	...	...	81,23,013	38,23,577	
White (bleached)	...	...	...	11,10,244	6,23,789	
Coloured, printed or dyed	...	...	...	517,636	2,80,915	
Other sorts of manufactures	...	...	...	...	32,354	
Haberdashery and millinery	...	...	...	...	30,676	
Jute manufactures—						
Gunny bag	...	...	...	107,493	53,364	
Gunny cloth	...	...	...	345,329	80,504	
Ropes and twine	...	...	...	857	18,340	
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	4,565.	

Cochin—cont.

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.				Exports.		
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)
						Value. (4)
			RS.			RS.
Cochin— <i>cont.</i>	Vehicles, etc.—					
	Motor cars (including taxi cabs)	66	1,23,626			
	Motor cycles (including scooters)	2	2,573			
	Motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries	132	1,68,597			
	Parts of machinery, propelled vehicles and accessories other than of aircraft (excluding rubber tyres)					
	Ships, parts of		44,758			
	Wood and timber—		50,630			
	Other kinds of wood and timber		11,523			
	Manufactures of wood and timber other than furniture and cabinetwork		1,44,219			
	All other articles		17,08,522			
	Grand Total (excluding Government Stores).		5,66,26,136			

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—cont.
(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Ponnani—cont.	Sugar ...	...	Rs. 72,832	Ponnani—cont.	Manure—	...	Rs.
	Jute, gunny bags ...	...	414		Fish-manures ...	...	1,818
	Wood and timber ...	...	41+		Fish-guano ...	...	6,946
	Other articles ...	...	54,046		Other kinds ...	...	9,381
	Total ...	...	24,12,908		Oils—	...	...
Ponnani—cont.	...	...	...	Ponnani—cont.	Coconut ...	...	9,762
	...	...	...		Seeds—	...	...
	...	...	...		Copra of coconut kernel ...	...	56,760
	...	...	...		Textiles—	...	...
	...	...	...		Jute—Manufactures—	...	...
Ponnani—cont.	...	...	...	Ponnani—cont.	Gunny bags ...	...	4,653
	...	...	...		Wood and timber—	...	...
	...	...	...		Other timber ...	...	1,970
	...	...	...		Other articles ...	...	32,258
	Total ...	...	...		Total ...	...	8,85,129

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
{ Telli-cherry—cont.	Textiles—		Rs	{ Telli-cherry—cont.	Wood—		Rs.
	Cotton twist and yarn ... Lb.	18,503	16,818		Other timber ... C. tons.	1,893	80,803
	Cotton piece-goods—				Ornamental wood—Sandal... Tons.	31	54,155
	Grey ... Yds.	13,940	7,290		Other kinds ... Val.	...	46
	White ... "	11,080	6,040		Other kinds of wood and		
	Coloured ... "	4,866	2,012		timber ... "	...	20,980
	Other articles ... Val.	...	11,46,680		All other articles of merchan-		
	Total ...	...	41,64,501		dise ... "	...	8,63,684
	Government stores—				Total ...	...	71,62,256
	Other sorts of machinery ... Val.	...	504				
Other articles ... "	...	1,535					
	Total ...	...	2,042				

XXII.—Income and Expenditure of Local Boards in 1930-31.

XXII.—Income and Expenditure of Local Boards in 1930-31.

Items. (1)	District board. (2)	Taluk boards.					Pre-union boards. (8)	Total. (9)
		Calicut. (3)	Ernad. (4)	Waluvu- nad. (5)	Ponnani. (6)	Palghat. (7)		
A.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Receipts—Ordinary.</i>								
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue ...	1,82,261	47,256	25,691	28,933	35,723	29,057	16,358	3,65,279
(2) Government grants excluding grants-in-aid of general resources.	2,67,713	2,165	4,861	6,041	5,681	4,054	...	2,90,316
(3) Contributions ...	...	...	147	...	424	50	...	621
(4) Remunerative enterprises ...	52,455	5,408	7,277	7,386	30,022	8,265	3,109	1,13,923
(5) Other receipts ...	5,26,414	978	193	623	451	820	1,120	5,30,599
Total ...	10,28,843	55,808	37,969	42,983	72,301	42,246	20,587	13,00,737
<i>Deduct—Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—</i>								
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary ...	13,000	12,650	6,000	5,700	11,500	3,400	...	52,250
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General Account ...	10,15,843	43,158	31,969	37,283	60,801	38,846	20,587	12,48,487
(8) Total ordinary expenditure ...	11,47,621	49,974	38,133	86,320	61,009	39,836	22,266	13,95,159
(9) Surplus or deficit ...	-1,31,778	-6,816	-6,164	+ 963	- 208	- 990	-1,679	-1,46,672
(10) Government grant-in-aid of general resources.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit ...	-1,31,778	-6,816	-6,164	+ 963	- 208	- 990	-1,679	-1,46,672

XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in 1930-31.

Items.	Calicut.	Canna- nore.	Cochin.	Palghat.	Telli- cherry.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
A.—General Account—Re- ceipts—Ordinary—					
(1) Taxation and miscel- laneous revenue ...	1,48,821	50,081	68,317	57,899	46,567
(2) Government grants ex- cluding grants-in-aid of general resources ...	9,344	3,700	1,050	5,587	1,910
(3) Contributions ...	460	...	...	5,217	702
(4) Remunerative enterprises.	48,469	6,105	9,949	18,459	10,226
(5) Other receipts ...	60,591	40,602	20,726	77,433	33,378
Total ...	2,67,685	1,00,488	1,00,042	1,62,595	92,783
(6) Deduct—Contribution from General Account —Ordinary—to—					
(i) Lighting Account— Ordinary ...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary ...	16,030	13,155	7,000	20,100	6,364
(iii) Water-supply and Drain- age Account—Ordinary ...	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) Town Planning Fund Account—Ordinary.	...	657	...	...	...
(7) Receipts—Ordinary— General Account ...	2,51,655	86,676	93,042	1,42,495	86,419
(8) Total ordinary expendi- ture ...	2,25,778	95,274	80,734	1,37,107	74,971
(9) Surplus or deficit ...	+ 25,877	- 8,598	+ 32,308	+ 5,388	+ 11,448
(10) Government grant-in-aid of general resources ...	281	...	...	...	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit ...	+ 26,158	- 8,598	+ 32,308	+ 5,388	+ 11,448

Items.	Calicut.	Canna- nore.	Cochin.	Palghat.	Telli- cherry.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
NOTE.—Arrears (both tax and non-tax items) ...	27,942	5,579	4,388	7,677	2,621
Unpaid bills ...	1,961	7,799	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in
1930-31—*cont.*

Items.	Calicut.	Cannanore.	Cochin.	Palghat.	Telli-cherry.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B.—General Account—Capital—					
(12) Government grants ...	...	...	1,807	13,989	...
(13) Endowments and contributions ...	58	...	...	...	...
(14) Loans ...	...	13,000	22,000	...	5,920
(15) Other receipts ...	...	...	...	186	805
(16) Total receipts ...	58	13,000	23,807	14,175	6,225
(17) Total expenditure ...	8,670	85	51,149	30,646	21,907
(18) Net expenditure [item (17) minus item (16)].	8,612	(b) -12,415	(c) 27,342	(d) 16,471	15,682
(19) Add—Contributions from General Account—Ordinary—to—					
(i) Lighting Account—Capital ...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital ...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Capital ...	...	...	...	...	...
(20) Total Capital expenditure from general revenues ...	(a) 8,670	(b) 85	24,129	11,700	(e) 14,637
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting Capital expenditure [item (11) minus item (20)] ...	+ 17,488	- 8,683	+ 8,179	- 6,312	- 3,189
(22) Opening balance ...	36,070	9,701	27,150	47,282	28,703
(23) Closing balance ...	53,558	1,018	35,329	40,980	25,514
(24) Difference [item (23) minus item (22)] ...	+ 17,488	- 8,683	+ 8,179	- 6,312	- 3,189

(a) Rs. 58 added to capital balance.

(b) Rs. 13,000 do.

(c) A sum of Rs. 3,213 was met from the capital balance.

(d) A sum of Rs. 4,771 do.

(e) A sum of Rs. 1,045 met from opening balance.

XXIV.— Education in 1931.

Taluk.	Number of literates.		Literates per thousand of population.		Literates in English.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
CALICUT DIVISION.						
Calicut	51,070	14,940	295	86	9,159	2,361
Kurumbanad	50,780	9,987	252	48	2,846	212
COCHIN DIVISION.						
Cochin	4,609	2,200	354	184	1,276	748
MALAPPURAM DIVISION.						
Ernad	34,057	7,594	152	38	2,246	244
Walluvanad	38,554	13,267	184	59	3,716	569
PALGHAT DIVISION.						
Palghat	46,689	14,807	209	61	8,521	1,131
Ponnani	59,920	20,277	193	62	4,904	794
TELLICHERRY DIVISION.						
Chirakkal	55,882	16,447	294	79	4,811	1,507
Kottayam	43,387	15,196	348	109	4,514	1,359
Laccadive Islands	732	82	187	15	13	...
Wynad	7,667	897	151	22	794	96
District Total	393,357	115,694	229	64	42,800	9,021
Hindus	296,341	97,956	266	82	34,751	5,874
Mussalmans	80,876	6,818	142	11	3,204	96
Christians	15,873	10,847	490	329	4,751	3,032
Others	267	73	542	210	94	19

XXV.—Schools and Scholars on the 31st March 1931.

Class of institutions.	Number of institutions.						Number of scholars.			
	Government.	Municipal.	Local Fund.	Native States.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
PUBLIC.										
Arts Colleges	2	..	..	..	*4	..	6	669	28	697
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Secondary Schools for boys	1	3	16	...	28	...	50	15,515	1,246	16,761
Do. girls	1	2	3	...	6	...	12	155	3,114	3,269
(b) Elementary Schools for boys	69	95	1,004	...	2,211	52	3,431	212,626	79,383	292,009
Do. girls	5	28	317	...	337	16	703	10,806	40,242	51,048
(b) Do.	6	..	..	...	1	...	7	1,379	...	1,379
Training Schools for Masters	4	..	..	...	...	...	4	...	267	267
Do. Mistresses	4	..	..	...	7	2	13	654	64	718
Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	93	128	1,340	...	2,594	70	4,226	241,504	124,344	365,848
PRIVATE.										
Advanced	...	...	...	...	9	172	181	7,342	231	7,572
Elementary	...	...	1	...	13	155	168	4,147	2,646	6,793
Total	...	...	1	...	22	327	350	11,489	2,876	14,365
Grand Total	92	128	1,341	...	2,616	897	4,576	253,293	127,220	380,513

XXVI.—Expenditure on Schools in 1930-31.

Nature of schools.	Expenditure on all classes of schools.		College.		Secondary schools.		Elementary schools.		Training schools.		Technical and industrial schools.	
(1)	Total.	Net.	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government ..	6,24,899	5,44,968	1,13,470	70,001	82,851	58,308	96,830	96,109	2,68,626	2,57,840	73,122	62,708
Local Board ..	12,51,883	2,71,374	...	...	2,45,147	71,130	10,06,738	2,00,244	...	...	...	...
Municipal ..	2,56,335	1,72,645	...	...	67,718	11,325	1,98,617	1,61,320	...	...	...	...
Aided ..	21,74,646	7,32,880	62,790	15,679	5,32,955	1,34,481	15,59,199	5,76,851	13,895	2,421	5,707	3,448
Unaided ..	20,694	20,580	...	...	...	...	20,497	20,405	...	...	197	175
Private ..	67,154	40,206	...	...	43,486	19,291	23,718	20,915	...	...	...	...
District Total ..	43,95,511	17,82,651	1,76,250	85,680	9,62,107	2,94,535	29,05,597	10,75,844	2,72,521	2,60,281	79,026	66,331
Receipts (taken in abatement of charges in working out net expenditure) from—												
Provincial Funds.	19,47,679	...	16,950	...	1,60,782	...	17,56,474	...	11,214	...	2,259	...
Local Funds ..	1,602	...	...	...	281	...	1,321	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Funds.	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...
School Fees	6,13,665	...	67,174	...	4,76,867	...	64,159	...	260	...	5,395	...
Subscriptions ..	31,837	...	984	...	24,924	...	5,896	...	...	...	33	...
Endowments ..	3,289	...	50	...	2,765	...	421	...	...	...	53	...
Other sources ..	14,198	...	5,422	...	1,853	...	1,482	...	486	...	4,955	...

XXVII.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES
IN 1930.

XXVI.—Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1930.

District and name of dispensary.	(1)	(2)	In-patients.					Out-patients.					(15)	(16)		
			Number of beds available.		Daily average number.			Average daily attendance.								
			Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.			Total.	
							Male.	Female.				Male.				Female.
(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)			
A																
Calicut ... 1862	I	119	...	117.73	...	0.47	...	118.20	199.32	39.68	20.32	12.15	271.47	29,005	75,478	
Alattur ... 1904	III	2	2	0.78	0.25	...	...	1.03	34.16	12.68	9.32	6.17	62.33	13,380	3,343	
Androth Dispensary ... 1925	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.48	9.00	3.52	2.82	41.82	5,593	3,167	
Angadipuram ... 1885	III	16	6	15.33	4.06	0.12	0.01	19.52	70.95	40.65	19.26	14.72	145.58	20,077	11,516	
Areacode ...	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.57	5.57	3.99	2.53	30.66	5,618	2,866	
Badagara ... 1880	III	3	3	2.92	2.22	0.12	0.05	5.31	40.07	21.47	14.88	10.15	86.57	15,034	4,125	
Calicut (Smallpox Hospital) ... 1918	I	9	9	0.12	0.06	...	0.01	0.19	...	...	...	...	...	76	1,891	
Cannanore ... 1887	I	41	21	25.69	13.58	1.75	0.39	40.41	48.41	41.02	18.45	13.09	116.04	19,670	26,184	
Cherpulcherri ... 1924	III	2	2	0.46	0.22	...	...	0.68	29.71	14.34	6.21	4.99	55.25	10,781	3,200	
Chowghat ... 1887	III	16	6	13.55	8.57	0.94	0.72	23.78	42.06	19.36	10.67	7.15	79.18	14,978	7,100	
Cochin ... 1872	I	31	22	48.09	20.64	4.08	5.41	78.22	142.78	124.11	48.96	43.39	359.24	43,586	47,264	
Iritkur ... 1924	III	2	1	0.46	0.16	...	...	0.62	16.10	3.47	1.80	1.20	22.57	5,664	2,854	
Kalikavu ... 1922	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.80	4.10	2.40	2.50	19.80	4,058	2,381	
Kallai (The Prince of Wale's Dispensary) ... 1908	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99.40	79.84	38.82	32.76	250.82	24,563	3,799	

XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1930—cont.

District and name of dispensary.	(1)	(2)	In-patients.				Out-patients.				(14)	(15)	(16)		
			Number of beds available.		Daily average number.			Average daily attendance.							
			Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.						
							Male.	Female.							
										(3)				(4)	(5)
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)									
C															
Alanallur	1926	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	24.00	3,807	..
Andathode	1928	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.30	13.10	2.70	1.90	40.00	4,351	..
Balusseri	1926	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.54	8.07	5.27	4.15	34.03	4,671	..
Chalisseri	1928	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00	5.60	2.20	2.40	19.20	3,459	..
Cherukunnu	1925	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.12	4.69	3.46	2.17	24.44	3,319	..
Ellappulli	1925	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.00	18.00	8.00	6.00	55.00	7,265	..
Koduvaipur	1928	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.00	6.00	4.00	3.00	27.00	5,402	..
Kongad	1927	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.00	7.00	3.00	2.00	19.00	2,288	..
Kondotti	..	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.80	5.10	6.40	5.70	31.00	5,004	..
Kottayi	1925	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	19.00	3,180	..
Kunnamangalam	1925	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.00	3.00	4.00	1.00	19.00	5,102	..
Kuttyadi	1925	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00	2.62	2.07	1.02	14.79	3,561	..
Mathilikam	1925	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.00	6.00	3.00	2.00	33.00	7,502	..
Mathanur	1925	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.91	8.48	1.29	0.50	15.21	3,780	..
Mulasseri	1929	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.00	10.00	4.00	3.00	34.00	3,452	..
Payyoli	1925	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	4.25	3.00	2.00	21.25	3,561	..
Parappanangadi	1925	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.10	7.00	3.30	2.41	25.81	3,174	..
Perambra	1926	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.60	3.50	2.50	1.50	19.10	3,381	..

Peravur ...	IV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tannur ...	IV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vadanapalli ...	IV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Srikrishnapuram, ...	IV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Total, Class A (General Dispen- saries)	...	566	209	528.74	161.45	20.00	17.51	727.70	2,109.57	1,044.65	514.78	408.04	594.477	4,14,331
District Total, Class B (Female Dispen- saries)	...	...	64	...	60.20	4.00	3.00	67.20	...	106.51	15.20	24.25	19,601	32,087
District Total, Class C (Subsidized Dispen- saries)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291.26	139.83	79.53	57.35	88,809	...
Combined District Total ...	...	566	273	528.74	221.65	24.00	20.51	794.90	2,400.83	1,291.02	603.51	459.64	702,947	4,47,018

CLASSES I AND II.—These include all institutions maintained by Provincial Funds and under Government management. The fact that an institution possesses endowments or receives contributions from Local Funds or private subscriptions should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as "State" so long as Provincial and Imperial Funds are practically responsible for all the charges connected with it. Class I—"Public" are State dispensaries which are open to the poorer classes of the public. Class II are State dispensaries which serve only a special section of the public.

CLASS III—Local Fund dispensaries include all institutions which are vested in Local Boards or Municipalities or guaranteed or maintained by Local or Municipal Funds. The fact that such an institution is aided by private subscriptions or receives assistance from Government in the shape of part of the salary of the medical officer, grants of medicine, or otherwise, should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as a Local Fund dispensary so long as its existence is practically dependent upon Local Funds.

CLASS IV.—Comprises institutions supported by private subscriptions or guarantee, but receiving aid from Government or Local Funds. This includes also the subsidized dispensaries in rural areas.

CLASS V—Comprises institutions maintained entirely at the cost of private individuals or associations. The fact that Government supplies food or registers should not be regarded as a reason for not treating it as a private non-aided dispensary.

CLASS VI.—Comprises all Railway Dispensaries whether maintained by State Railways or others. All of registers should not be regarded as a reason for not entering it on the permanent list.

XXVIII.—Vaccination.

Taluks and Municipalities.	Number of persons successfully vaccinated.			Registered birth-rate per 1,000 of population.			Average number of successful cases of vaccination on children under one year during the three years ending 1930-31.
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
CALICUT DIVISION.							
Calicut	9,281	8,999	8,210	42.30	46.40	36.40	4,861
Kurumbanad	15,125	17,454	15,204	41.20	45.10	39.40	9,301
COCHIN DIVISION.							
Cochin	142	192	141	11.20	24.70	17.40	1,927
MALAPPURAM DIVISION.							
Ernad	18,899	19,321	15,225	41.30	45.60	36.90	8,536
Walluvanad	14,073	16,969	17,227	40.90	45.60	39.50	8,884
PALGHAT DIVISION.							
Palghat	14,444	15,631	14,099	40.30	42.90	42.40	8,542
Ponnani	25,953	25,746	27,947	47.80	49.80	40.70	14,772
TELLICHEERY DIVISION.							
Chirakkal	13,140	14,837	14,471	49.10	49.10	45.90	8,367
Kottayam	6,279	8,624	8,283	42.20	48.70	41.70	3,800
Wynad	3,472	3,771	4,068	43.10	44.60	40.20	1,529
MUNICIPALITIES.							
Calicut	8,999	4,412	4,534	39.9	35.4	27.41	2,127
Cannanore	900	2,364	832	43.9	38.7	40.9	491
Cochin	1,287	1,987	1,473	36.34	42.60	35.95	6,117
Palghat	1,531	1,576	1,569	38.52	40.47	42.74	1,036
Tellicherry	2,225	1,057	874	37.89	38.62	31.95	673
District total ...	135,750	140,940	134,155	39.73	42.41	37.50	80,963

XXIX.—Civil Justice.

(Average of the statistics for the years 1926—30.)

Class of Court.	Number of all original suits disposed of.	Average value of suits of which value was estimable in money.	Number of appealable decrees passed in disposed of cases.	Appeals preferred.	Appeals decided.	Decisions confirmed.	Percentage of decisions confirmed to total disposals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NORTH MALABAR.							
Village Courts	11,997	22	...	...	...	...	...
Panchayat Courts	10,315	12	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Munsifs' Courts ...	7,602	142	6,287	674	636	381	60
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	25	2,665	12	5	4	2	50
District Judge's Court ...	9	4,941	8	...	...	...	...
SOUTH MALABAR.							
Village Courts	13,887	23	...	...	...	...	...
Panchayat Courts	8,632	18	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Munsifs' Courts ...	6,949	322	6,429	606	748	447	59
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	271	5,430	234	43	36	20	56
District Judge's Court ...	4	*	4	3	...	...	...

* Suits, value of which is not estimable in money.

XXX.—Criminal Justice.

(Number of persons convicted of certain offences in each of the five years
1926—30.)

Offence.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Murder	24	21	26	21	23
Culpable homicide	9	12	10	5	6
Hurts and assaults	378	387	341	397	383
Other offences against the person.	33	24	26	33	20
Dacoity	5	6	2	...	...
Robbery	23	14	8	5	2
House-breaking	66	82	73	47	37
Cattle theft	74	49	32	48	34
Other theft	365	421	317	209	225
Other charges against property.	145	133	156	69	102
Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	25	6	11	...	87
Other offences against the Penal Code.	496	905	912	731	1,357
Total ...	1,644	2,060	1,934	1,556	2,276
Security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour.	17	86	37	8	48
Offences under the Madras Salt Act, IV of 1889.	14	15	7	17	55
Offences under the Madras Abkari Act, I of 1886.	1,180	1,153	1,232	1,081	1,003
Offences under the Madras Forest Act, V of 1882.	55	30	36	7	17
Offences under the District Municipalities Act.	1,716	1,843	1,606	1,652	1,696
Other offences against Special and Local Laws.	4,661	5,617	5,943	5,311	5,642
Grand total ...	9,287	10,834	10,755	9,632	10,737

XXXI.—Work of Criminal Courts.

(Average of the statistics for the five years ending 1930.)

Class of Courts.	Number of original cases instituted.	Number of appeals received.
Village Magistrates	148	...
Village Panchayat Courts	415	...
Bench Magistrates, 1st class	5,958	...
Do. 2nd class	156	...
Special Magistrates	7	...
Stipendiary Magistrates	9,341	...
Deputy, Assistant and Joint Magistrates	367	185
District Magistrate	2	3
Additional District Magistrate	15	15
Court of Sessions { North Malabar... ..	20	9
{ South Malabar... ..	68	57

XXXII.—Police and Jails in 1930.

Taluks.	Number of Police.		Police force.						Revenue Talayaris.	Number of known depredators.	Number of Sub-Jails.	Total accommo- dation in them.	
	Station.	Out posts.	In- spectors.	Sub-Inspec- tors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Police Talayaris.	Males.				Females.	
CALICUT DIVISION.													
Calicut	7	3	1	7	29	168	...	...	52	2*	116	8	8
Kurumbranad	4	3	1	4	9	59	..	...	116	2	18	8	8
COCHIN DIVISION.													
Cochin	1	...	...	1	6	31	..	..	3	1	7	1	1
MALAPPURAM DIVISION.													
Ernad	10	4	4	11	19	132	...	...	21	2	36	6	6
Walluvanad	7	3	1	7	13	97	...	...	39	2	33	7	7
Reserves	...	...	...	4	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Special Branch...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PALGHAT DIVISION.													
Palghat	5	3	1	5	17	97	...	...	72	2	99	...	...
Ponnani	7	2	1	7	15	96	...	...	29	3	58	4	4
TELLICHERRY DIVISION.													
Chirakkal	4	2	1	4	13	78	...	...	23	2	28	5	5
Kottayam	4	2	1	4	12	73	...	...	71	2	26	9	9
Wynad	4	3	1	4	10	73	...	...	3	2	31	5	5
District Total ...	53	25	12	58	143	941	...	...	429	20	452	55	55

* Includes the special Sub-Jail, Calicut, with accommodation for 106 males and 6 females.

Malabar Special Police.

Taluk.	Strength.		
	Subedar.	Jamadar.	N.O.s. and constables.
Ernad	...	7	20
Walluvanad	...	1	4
			621
			121

XXXIII.—Income-tax.

Years.		Number of assessees.	Amount of income-tax demand.	Incidence of tax.					
				Per head of assessees.			Per head of population.		
				RS.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
1927-28	...	...	1,915	7,18,812	375	5 9	0 3	3	
1928-29	...	...	1,960	7,53,965	384	10 10	0 3	5	
1929-30	...	...	1,906	6,69,821	351	6 10	0 3	0	
1930-31	...	...	1,908	6,53,517	342	8 3	0 2	10	

Additional Statistics.

XI.—Classification of Area and Money-rates according to the Last Settlement.

Parts 1 and 2.—Classes and Sorts included in and the Area under each
Money-rate in the Wynaad taluk.

[illegible]

XI.—Classification of Area and Money-rates according to the
Re-settlement of Palghat Taluk in Fasli 1341.

Part 1.—Area under each Money-rate.

Particulars of money-rates.			Dry occupied.	Dry unoccupied.
RS.	A.	P.	ACS.	ACS.
3	6	0	4'36	6'16
2	6	0	53'50	7'09
2	4	0	182'08	53'63
1	13	0	206'15	280'80
1	11	0	3,840'66	2,080'03
1	7	0	31'22	24'93
1	3	0	394'49	804'32
1	2	0	16,363'22	11,333'73
0	14	0	14,766'22	19,437'75
0	12	0	6'39	5'14
0	11	0	5,681'38	19,444'31
0	10	0	...	299'16
0	9	0	8,532'30	23,013'08
0	7	0	2,544'38	29,686'48
0	5	0	341'35	4,110'62
Total ...			52,947'65	110,578'18

Note.—The statement for Calicut taluk has not been printed as the preparation of soilwar abstracts has not yet been completed by the Settlement Department.

XI.—Classification of Area and Money-rates according to the
Re-settlement in the Palghat Taluk in Fasli 1341—*cont.*

Part 1.—Area under each Money-rate—*cont.*

Particulars of money-rates.			Garden.	Wet.
RS.	A.	P.	ACS.	ACS.
14	14	0	1.03	...
12	6	0	...	2.21
11	14	0	1.87	...
9	15	0	...	25.86
9	14	0	...	1.18
9	8	0	9.41	...
8	15	0	...	1,213.44
7	15	0	...	9.27
7	7	0	0.53	8,392.51
7	2	0	227.78	933.06
5	15	0	612.37	29,091.41
5	0	0	1.83	414.87
4	15	0	...	9.21
4	12	0	1,860.59	9,302.71
4	7	0	3,799.45	16,339.80
4	4	0	7.64	...
4	0	0	8.52	1,439.62
3	15	0	...	33.01
3	12	0	...	4,679.88
3	9	0	3,032.75	19,914.73
3	6	0	...	10.53
3	0	0	18.25	6,860.28
2	6	0	5,651.73	15,683.70
2	4	0	...	1,017.32
2	0	0	162.51	69.32
1	13	0	0.86	5,194.98
1	11	0	1.92	6.32
1	8	0	...	143.54
1	7	0	0.36	...
1	3	0	10,130.92	63.06
1	2	0	0.60	...
Total ...			24,929.82	120,808.12

XI.—CLASSIFICATION OF AREA AND MONEY-RATES
ACCORDING TO THE LAST SETTLEMENT.

Part 2.—Classes and Sorts included under each Money-rate.

XI.—Classification of Area and Money-rates according to the Last Settlement.
Part 2.—Classes and Sorts included under each Money-rate, Palghat taluk.

Soil.		Dry.						Wet.											
		First group.			Second group.			Third group.			First group.			Second group.			Third group.		
		Taram.	Rate.		Taram.	Rate.		Taram.	Rate.		Taram.	Rate.		Taram.	Rate.		Taram.	Rate.	
Class.	Sort.																		
VII ...	1	1	RS. A. P. 2 4 0 2 6 0		2	RS. A. P. 1 11 0 2 4 0 3 6 0		3	RS. A. P. 1 2 0		1	RS. A. P. 7 2 0 8 15 0		2	RS. A. P. 5 15 0 7 2 0 7 7 0 9 14 0 9 15 0 12 6 0			RS. P.	
Do. ...	2	2	1 11 0		2 3	1 13 0 1 2 0 1 8 0 2 4 0		4	0 14 0 1 11 0		2	5 15 0 7 7 0		3	4 0 0 4 7 0 + 12 0 5 0 0 5 15 0 7 15 0 9 15 0				
Do. ...	3	3	1 2 0		2 3 4	0 14 0 1 2 0 1 3 0 0 14 0 1 11 0		5	0 11 0 1 7 0		3	4 12 0 5 15 0 9 15 0		3 4	4 12 0 9 15 0 3 0 0 3 9 0 4 7 0 5 15 0 7 7 0				

Do. ...	4	4	0 14 0	5	0 10 0 0 11 0 1 17 0	6	0 9 0 1 2 0	4	3 9 0 4 7 0	5	1 13 0 1 11 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 3 15 0 4 15 0
Do. ...	5	5	0 11 0 0 12 0	6 7	0 9 0 1 2 0 0 7 0	7	0 7 0	5	2 6 0 3 0 0	6	1 3 0 1 13 0 2 4 0 3 0 0 3 12 0
VIII ...	1	...	...	3	1 2 0	4	0 14 0	...	...	3	4 12 0 5 15 0
Do. ...	2	...	...	4	0 11 0 0 14 0 1 11 0	5	0 11 0	...	...	4	3 9 0 4 7 0
Do. ...	3	4	0 14 0	5	0 11 0 1 7 0	7	0 9 0	4	3 9 0 4 7 0	5	2 6 0 3 0 0 3 6 0 1 13 0 2 4 0
Do. ...	4	5	0 11 0	5 6	0 11 0 0 9 0 1 2 0	7	0 7 0	5	2 6 0 3 0 0	2 5 6	4 0 0 2 6 0 3 0 0 1 13 0 2 4 0
Do. ...	5	6	0 9 0	7	0 7 0	8	0 9 0 0 5 0	...	...	6 7	1 13 0 1 3 0 1 8 0

XI.—Classification of Area and Money-rates according to the
Last Settlement, Walluvanad Taluk.

Part I.—Area under each Money-rate.

(For plain taluks only.)

Particulars of money-rates.	Area under each money-rate.	Particulars of money-rates.	Area under each money-rate.
<i>Dry (occupied).</i>		<i>Wet single crop.</i>	
RS. A.	ACS.	RS. A.	ACS.
4 8	5.86	1 3	179.64
2 4	468.31	1 13	1,859.16
1 11	10,563.45	2 0	0.13
1 2	11,975.28	2 6	13,745.27
0 14	14,770.14	3 0	1.35
0 11	6,610.15	3 9	11,731.55
3 6	5.46	3 12	0.5
0 9	1,966.5	3 15	18.45
1 7	425.98	4 12	3,885.1
0 7	704.10	5 15	790.56
1 3	90.93	7 2	51.28
1 0	0.60	7 7	1.21
		7 15	7.63
		9 14	0.65
	47,586.29		
<i>Dry (unoccupied).</i>			32,272.94
1 11	14,811.43		
1 2	33,041.59		
0 14	43,135.23		
0 11	47,939.72		
0 9	21,530.39		
0 7	13,020.		
2 4	1,480.37		
3 6	224.28		
2 6	47.88		
0 10	341.62		
1 7	20.16		
4 8	1.19		
3 15	0.18		
3 14	63.54		
0 5	0.5		
	175,657.68		
<i>Garden.</i>			
2 6	13,391.66		
4 12	2,578.2		
5 15	1,044.87		
3 9	4,615.25		
1 3	30,623.65		
8 15	0.31		
7 2	261.45		
	52,515.21		
		Grand total ...	363,180.27

XI.—Classification of Area and Money-rates according to the
Last Settlement, Walluvanad Taluk—*cont.*

Part 2.—Classes and Sorts included under each Money-rate.

(For plain taluks only.)

Rate.	Sort.	Taram.	Rate.	Sort.	Taram.	Rate.	Sort.	Taram.
	<i>O.D.</i>			<i>U.D.</i>			<i>U.D.</i>	
RS. A.			RS. A.			RS. A.		
4 8	7.1	1	1 11	7.1	2	0 10	7.5	5
2 4	7.1	1		7.2	2		8.4	5
	7.3	3		7.4	4	1 7	7.4	5
	7.2	3		7.3	4		8.3	5
	7.4	4		8.1	2	4 8	7.1	1
1 11	7.1	3	1 2	7.2	3	3 15	7.5	5
	7.2	2		8.2	3	3 14	7.4	4
	7.4	4		7.3	3	0 5	8.5	8
	7.1	2		8.1	3			
	7.3	4		7.2	5			
	7.2	4		8.4	6			
	8.3	4		7.4	6			
1 2	7.3	3		7.1	3			
	8.2	3		7.5	6			
	7.2	3	0 14	7.4	4	2 6	7.4	6
	8.1	3		8.3	4		7.1	6
	7.5	6		7.3	4		7.2	6
	7.1	8		8.4	5		7.3	6
0 14	7.4	4		7.2	4		8.3	6
	8.3	4	0 11	7.5	5		7.5	6
	7.3	4		8.4	5		8.7	6
	8.2	4		7.4	5		8.2	6
	7.3	3		8.3	5		7.1	1
	7.2	4		7.3	5		8.4	6
	7.5	7		8.5	5		8.1	2
0 11	7.5	5	0 9	8.4	6	4 12	7.1	4
	8.1	2		7.5	6		7.2	4
	8.4	5		8.5	6		7.3	4
	7.4	5		7.5	5		7.4	4
	8.3	5		7.4	6		7.5	4
	7.3	5		7.5	7		8.1	4
	7.3	4		8.3	6	5 15	7.1	3
3 6	7.2	2		7.3	6		7.3	3
	7.2	6		8.3	5		7.2	3
0 9	7.5	6	0 7	8.3	7		7.5	3
	8.4	6		7.4	7		8.2	3
	8.5	6		8.5	7	3 9	7.2	5
	7.4	6		7.5	7		7.3	5
	7.4	7		8.4	7		8.3	5
	8.3	6	2 4	7.1	1		7.4	5
1 7	8.3	5		7.3	3		7.1	5
	7.5	5		7.2	3		8.4	5
	7.4	5		7.1	3		7.3	6
0 7	8.5	7	3 6	7.2	2		8.2	5
	7.5	7		7.2	3		7.5	5
	8.4	7		7.1	2		8.1	5
1 3	7.2	3	2 6	7.1	1	1 3	7.3	7
1 0	7.2	3		7.3	7		7.4	7

XI.—Classification of Area and Money-rates according to the
Last Settlement, Walluvanad Taluk—*cont.*

Part 2.—Classes and Sorts included under each Money-rate—*cont.*

(For plain taluks only.)

Rate.	Sort.	Taram.	Rate.	Sort.	Taram.	Rate.	Sort.	Taram.
<i>Garden—cont.</i>			<i>Garden—cont.</i>			<i>Wet double crop.</i>		
Rs. A.			Rs. A.			Rs. A.		
1 3	7.5	7	7 2	7.3	2	2 0	7.5	5
	8.4	7		7.2	2	1 8	6.5	7
	7.2	7		7.1	2	2 3	8.3	5
	8.3	7		8.2	2	3 12	7.5	6
						4 7	7.4	4
<i>Wet single crop.</i>			<i>Wet single crop.</i>				8.3	4
3 0	7.5	6	1 3	8.5	7	5 15	7.3	3
3 9	7.4	4	1 13	7.5	6		8.2	3
	8.3	4	2 0	8.5	7		7.3	5
3 12	7.3	3	2 6	8.4	5	4 15	7.4	5
<i>Wet double crop.</i>				7.5	6	4 12	7.4	4
2 6	8.5	6	3 15	7.5	5	7 7	7.2	2
2 4	7.5	6		7.4	5		7.4	4
3 0	7.5	5	4 12	7.3	3	8 15	7.1	1
	8.4	5		7.1	3	9 15	7.3	3
<i>Garden.</i>			5 15	7.2	2	12 6	7.2	2
	8.5	7		7.4	5	14 14	7.1	1
	8.2	7	7 2	7.1	1			
	7.4	4	7 7	7.2	2			
8 15	7.3	1	7 15	7.3	2			
			9 14	7.2	3			

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MALABAR DISTRICT
GAZETTEER BY MR. C. A. (NOW SIR CHARLES)
INNES, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., AND EDITED BY MR.
F. B. EVANS, I.C.S. (1906).

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION.

Page 2, paragraph 1, line 6.—Delete the words “and Travancore” and the footnote 1 at the bottom of the page.

Page 18.—Add after paragraph 1:—The gold that decked Solomon's temple in the halcyon days of Jewish sovereignty is said to have come from the Malabar Coast whence came ivory, peacocks, apes and sandalwood that formed the cargo of Hiram's shipmen “that had knowledge of the sea”¹. In such names as Ponnáni, Ponnudi, Ponmana and Ponnorkode, the prefix *Pon* denotes gold, and the words supply philological evidence of the existence of gold in or about them. The sands of many of the rivers of South Malabar are highly auriferous but the sources of the gold must be looked for higher up in the Wynaad and the Attapádi valleys; and Ponnarippu or tax on washing for gold was one of the sources of revenue of the early Malabar Rajahs². Gold washing.

Page 18, paragraph 2.—Add:—There has been no mining for gold, iron or other minerals in the district since 1915. A licence for prospecting for gold was granted to a European Engineer of Trichinopoly in 1926, but it was cancelled in 1929.

CHAPTER II.—POLITICAL HISTORY.

Page 31, last paragraph ending in page 32.—Substitute:—Karoura was formerly identified with Karúr in the Trichinopoly district; and according to the Tamil metrical dictionary Tivákaram the ancient name of Karúr is Vanji. But this identification of the modern Karúr about a hundred miles to the east of the Palghat gap with Vanji the old Chéra capital is still an unsettled question. Tamil scholars are opposed to the view that Vanji and Karúr were towns in the West Coast. The authors of *Vanjimánagar*, and *Séran Senguttuvan*, both erudite Tamil Pandits, still identify Vanji with the modern Karúr. There is however no epigraphical evidence specifically referring to Karúr as the ancient Chéra capital, though a Brahmi inscription of the 3rd century B.C. copied from Pugalúr ten miles from Karúr vouches for the great antiquity of the place, and an

¹ *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. 1, page 230.

² *Padmandbha Menon's History of Kerala*, Vol. 1, pages 111–112.

inscription of the 12th century A.D. at Nerúr, six miles from Karúr, refers to it as Vanjimánagar. That Vanji was the name of the old Chéra capital is clear enough, but a writer in the *Indian Antiquary* (Vol XXXI, page 43) in discussing the subject says that "early records, known traditions, and old inscriptions all point to Tiruvánji or Tiruvánjikulam, lying adjacent to Cranganore, as the capital of the early rulers of Chéra or Kérala." Ptolemy, however, places Karoura further inland and an almost equally probable theory identifies the town with "Tirukarur, three miles from Kothamangalam and 28 miles east by north of Cochin, where the remains of an old temple and other massive buildings are still visible ¹."

Máppilla
Outbreaks
—
Condition
of the
Máppillas
before and
at the time
of the Great
War.

Outbreak
of 1915.

Page 89.—*Delete* last sentence and *add* the following new paragraphs:—Between 1898 and 1915 the district was free from fanatical outbreaks and it looked as if the influence referred to above had taken more or less permanent effect. Though, especially in the Ernád taluk, the pressure of an ever-increasing population on a limited area of land kept many at the bare subsistence of level and therefore with their traditions liable to crime, the Máppilla had shown himself by no means slow to take advantage of some of the opportunities that were opening out to him. He enlisted in the army, took up the work in the rubber plantations and in the timber trade which flourished in the district, and also managed to get into his hands most of the petty retail business in the weekly markets. He emigrated to the Mysore goldfields, worked on the railways which were being constructed and even went as far a field as Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Dutch-Indies to trade. But the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 and the embroilment of Turkey in it brought an outburst of rumours and among the Máppillas a widespread belief that the British Raj was coming to its end.

As early as January 1915 there were signs of unrest in the "fanatical zone" manifested by an outbreak of both petty and grave crime. A Tiyya boy aged 16 or 12, apparently quite willingly, was taken into Islam. His brother who seems to have neglected him complained. The District Magistrate found the facts proved and fined the Máppilla responsible Rs. 50 on a technical charge of kidnapping. Outside the immediate area this was magnified into an apostasy forced by the District Magistrate and a plot seems to have been formed to murder both the Magistrate and the boy, commence dacoities and to collect arms and followers for an outbreak. The plot was discovered and the District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police with a small force of police promptly went after the conspirators who "went out" in approved *Sáhid* fashion. The District Magistrate (Mr. Innes) was ambushed on his way from Karuvarakundu to Pándikkád and narrowly escaped with his life. This was on 27th February. The reserve police special force

¹ *The Tamils Eighteen Hundred Years Ago*, page 15.

and troops from Malappuram were brought into the threatened area (Manjéri-Pandalúr-Pándikkád) and the five outlaws were eventually tracked down by a small party of police on 1st March and forced to take refuge in the Ayyappankávu temple at Alanallúr. Police reinforcements with the District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police arrived late that night. The necessary dispositions were made to prevent escape and the following morning the place was attacked. Four of the fanatics died fighting and one was captured severely wounded. Eight Máppillas including the wounded man were deported and kept either in jail or in other districts under Regulation II of 1819. Four Máppillas who had been arrested as a precautionary measure—among them being the afterwards notorious Variankunnath Kunhamad Háji and Potayil Ahamad Kutti Musaliyar—were released, their apparent implication in the outbreak being, it was decided, an elaborate concoction of evidence by their enemies. The local Máppillas seem on the whole to have behaved well and gave substantial assistance in tracking down the outlaws.

Four years later in 1919 there was another small outbreak in the Malappuram area in which some youths led by Purapurath Valiachek Háji, a man of 65, who had previously been in the police, murdered several Hindus for no reason except Moslem fanaticism. The gang were rounded up by the police in a farm house and all shot.

Outbreak of 1919.

Though the Great European War had ended in 1918, the spirit of unrest created by it was accentuated very largely by the disrespect for orderly Government which was the outcome of the non-co-operation movement in 1920-21.

The Máppilla Rebellion, 1921-22.

The Hindus of the Congress party had taken up the Khilafat agitation over the threatened break up of the Turkish empire and the alleged desecration of Moslem holy places with its appeal to Moslem prejudices. In August 1920 Gandhi and Shaukat Ali were allowed to visit Calicut and address meetings which were attended by a number of Ernád Máppillas. They carried away with them advice, that if they were strong enough, they ought to fight, and, if too weak they should emigrate rather than continue under the British Raj. By February 1921 the results of almost unchecked agitation both by Hindus and Muhamnadans were sufficiently disquieting; Khilafat volunteer corps were being formed with uniforms and even occasional wearing of swords. In Tirúrangádi, a notoriously troublesome area, the volunteer movement and the carrying of arms was most pronounced. It was known that their Musaliyars and students at the mosques were taking considerable share in spreading the agitation. In Calicut itself there was intense excitement when the District Magistrate prohibited certain agitators from addressing meetings, and had them arrested, bound over and committed to jail before they could disobey the order under section 144, Cr.P.C., as it was definitely ascertained that they had decided to

Propaganda against Government.

disobey the order. A very large crowd of Máppillas assembled on the sea shore and the streets leading thereto on 16th February; troops had to be called out, force was used and the mob dispersed but there was no shooting. There followed for a short time an outward appearance of quietness but agitation in Ernád still went on. The organization of "volunteers" especially under Ali Musaliyar of Tirúrangádi grew bolder, and Hindu agitators along with Máppilla priests preached that the Amir of Afghanistan would come to overthrow the British Government, that the Máppillas should help Gandhi and the Ali Brothers and that Government officers should be done away with. The priests seem to have been in remarkably close touch with the developments of the Khilafat agitation throughout India and to have passed on at once anything calculated to inflame the feelings of their hearers. Counter-propaganda among the better class of Máppillas met with some success but with others was of little avail, and the district authorities found themselves facing a situation which grew steadily worse.

First signs of
revolt.

Incidents significant of coming real trouble occurred at the end of July and the beginning of August. There had been a house-breaking in the Nilambúr Kóvilagam buildings and search of a suspected Máppilla's house was followed the next day (31st July) by a threatening demonstration by about 300 Máppillas led by the suspect. By the next day as many as 2,000 had collected at Púkkóttúr from the neighbouring *amsams*, mostly armed and accompanied by their women encouraging them and the young boys. The local police inspector by the exercise of considerable tact and courage managed to get them to disperse. At Tánúr on 3rd August the police were prevented by a large crowd of Máppillas from arresting some of their people who had maltreated Tiyyans. There were signs also such as the making of special knives and the saying of special prayers at the burial place of *Sáhids*, that the fanatical Máppilla spirit was super-imposing itself on the imagined Khilafat grievance.

Outbreak of
rebellion.

It was decided that, though the forces available were quite insufficient to deal with any strong resistance, an attempt should be made to nip the trouble in the bud by a surprise raid on Tirúrangádi and its neighbourhood in order to effect the arrest of about 24 known ring-leaders. The raid was fixed for the 20th August, and was only partially successful. The news of the arrests and false rumours of desecration of the famous Mambram mosque near Tirúrangádi brought great crowds of Máppillas and they were driven back with some difficulty. Mr. Rowley of the Police and Lt. Johnstone of the Leinsters were cut down while parleying with the crowd and apart from the fighting there were several deliberate murders of police-messengers, motor-drivers and a Special Force Inspector. The District Magistrate handed over control to the Senior Military Officer present. As if at a prearranged signal the railway lines

were torn up, telegraph wires cut, stations attacked and attempts made to destroy bridges. Next day the column with great difficulty made its way back to Calicut by the railway line and met with rebel activity up to within six miles of Calicut. The district was for a time cut off from communication with the outside world, and with a large Máppilla population the situation at Calicut itself was far from reassuring. Ali Musaliyar had arrogated to himself the title of "King" at Tirúrangádi and at Pándikkád the local Khilafat ring-leader divided the country into "Khilafat kingdoms" and appointed "rulers." Disorder rapidly spread through Ernāi, Walavanád, and Ponnáni taluks and between 21st and 25th August most of the public offices were attacked, sub treasuries robbed, police stations looted of their arms; many Hindu houses were dacoited and their inhabitants ill-treated or murdered, liquor shops were burnt, most of the main roads blocked with trees, and bridges and culverts broken down. The murders of Hindus for refusal to accept Islam were, however, more frequent from September onwards when troops were already operating against the various gangs into which the rebels broke up. In the earlier stages of the rebellion a small number of Hindus mostly agitators had actually joined up with the Máppillas.

A form of martial law was declared for the area, a military commander appointed with a special civil officer attached, and a moveable column sent from Bangalore. Meanwhile the officer commanding at Calicut determined with the force at his disposal to relieve Malappuram which had been cut off. Although motor transport was used the force of 100 Leinsters and 70 special police could only get as far as Kondórti 18 miles from Calicut on the first day owing to the damage done to the road by the rebels. On the following day 26th August about six miles out of Malappuram at Púkkóttúr they were attacked by about 1,000 rebels at first with gun and rifle fire and then hand to hand fighting. The Máppillas came on determined to die, and no less than 400 were killed, before the relieving column could make its way to Malappuram. The casualties were one officer and two privates killed, four officers (including volunteers) and eight other ranks wounded.

Engagements
at Púkkóttúr.

On 25th August 1921 H.M.S. "Comus" arrived in the roads, having been sent from Ceylon by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, East India Squadron, at the request of the Government, and left after railway communication had been restored. Its presence in the roads was a strong influence for tranquillity deterring Máppilla sympathisers with the rebellion and local Máppilla rowdies from making trouble, and encouraging the Hindus at a time when the garrison and police had been heavily depleted by the departure of the relief column for Malappuram.

The Bangalore column consisting of the Dorsets, a troop of the Queen Bays and one section of Quarter Battery of Field

Arrival of
reinforce-
ments.

Artillery (2 guns) had been held up by breaches on the railway and only reached Malappuram on the 28th. A second column of the Dorsets reached Tirúr from Kuttipuram on the same date. These troops arrived at Tirúrangádi on the 30th and found it deserted except for a gang under Ali Musaliyar which entrenched itself for its final battle in the Samath Mosque. After a sortie in which several were killed, the remainder including Ali Musaliyar, surrendered. Meanwhile a gang under V. Kunhamad Háji brutally murdered a Máppilla Head Constable Haidross at Mudikód and then proceeded to Annakayam, where they murdered the well-known retired Máppilla Police Inspector Khan Bahadur Chékkutti Sahib who had given shelter to a number of officials and neighbouring Nambúdiris and other Hindus.

Rebel activities and measures taken against them.

Military posts were established at Wándúr and Pándikkád while two moveable columns marched through the country trying to get into contact with the rebels, but without much effect, as the Máppillas instead of standing as of old to fight to the death had broken up into wandering gangs, which ambushed several convoys and caused some casualties and even made a midnight raid on Manjéri where a small garrison was maintained, and as often as not would descend from the jungle on a place after troops had passed through and take vengeance on any they suspected of giving help or information to the troops. The total strength of these armed gangs was approximately 10,000 and, as they got more desperate, dacoities, forced conversions and murders became more brutal and frequent. Also by the middle of October rebel activity in the west in the Ariakóde area became more intense and developed into a *jihad* against the Hindus. It was about this time that the inland part of Calicut from Manjéri to Pudupadi went up, long after Ernád had burst into flames. The rebellion in this area was dealt with mainly by the Malabar Special Police (Fraser's and Charsley's Companies). It was marked by much more savagery than rebel activities elsewhere, Ariakóde excepted, and Hindus refusing Islam were butchered wholesale. It was decided to bring additional troops into the area of a type accustomed to jungle fighting and the 3/70th Burma Rifles and 2/8th Gurkhas accompanied by a wireless section, a company of Sappers, half the 20th Draught Mule Corps and other transport details arrived in the middle of October. A section of a mule (mountain) battery of 4 guns and 4 armoured cars also came about this time. The section of mountain guns and the armoured cars took part in the fight at Mélmúri. The 1/39th Garhwal Rifles and 2/9th Gurkhas arrived on 10th November. A Special Police Force of 350 local men also was raised.

Raid on Mélmúri and defeat of rebels at Pándikkád.

There had been various minor skirmishes in which casualties were inflicted but it was not till 25th October when the Dorsets made a raid on Mélmúri and accounted for 246 rebels that a really serious blow since Pándikkád and Púkkóttúr was struck.

General features of the rebellion and after. Máppilla women.

The active part played by the Máppilla women especially in the early stages by inciting both men and boys deserves notice. Two are known to have been shot in actual fighting and 157 were known to have taken part in definite offences, chiefly dacoities and thefts.

Special Courts and offences.

To deal with the enormous number of criminal cases first a special tribunal of three judges followed by three courts of special judges and nine special magistrates with enhanced powers were appointed. Court martials were employed mainly in the case of rebel leaders captured or surrendered under arms: Martial Law Regulations and Summary Courts were, however, but sparingly used. As the number of prisoners increased special cages at selected points had to be constructed to accommodate them. For a number of offenders a scheme of suspended sentences and instalment fines was originated. The total number of reported murders was 468, dacoities 5,941, arson 352. Three hundred and twenty Hindu temples were destroyed and in Ernád taluk alone 900 cases of forced conversions to Islam were reported. Owing to the difficulty of finding jail accommodation a number of those convicted were sent to the Andamans and a special jail was opened at Alipuram near Bellary. A most distressing occurrence which took place on the 10th November 1921 resulted in the death by asphyxiation of 70 Máppilla prisoners in the train, between Olavakkót and Pódanúr while they were being conveyed from the disturbed area to the Bellary Jail.

Distress and relief measures.

There was much distress among Hindu refugees from the affected areas and a Central Relief Committee which ran 22 camps was formed. In these camps some 20,000 refugees were given relief. In the affected area itself both to Hindus and Máppillas liberal grants for rebuilding of houses, food and clothing were given and in all over Rs. 2,72,000 were spent. State loans were also granted. The Máppillas recovered perhaps quicker than others. Large sums of money had to be spent in rebuilding public buildings and restoring communication to normal. The destruction of registration and private documents was considerable and presented a difficult problem, but the re-writing of revenue records was found less difficult than anticipated. Forests suffered less than might have been expected under the conditions. Special measures were adopted by general agreement in the Hindu community to make it easy for those forcibly converted to Islam to return to the Hindu fold. The Malabar Special Police raised in the rebellion was continued as a permanent force and its strength eventually fixed at 600 with the complement of officers and N.C.Os. It is divided into 6 companies each quartered at a post in the area and all connected with each other and Malappuram by wireless. The training is on military lines and the force has proved its usefulness also in other parts of the Presidency since.

Malabar Special Police made a permanent garrison.

CHAPTER III.—THE PEOPLE.

Page 100, paragraph 3.—Insert between this and paragraph 4 the following :—The Malabar Marriage Act of 1896 providing for the optional registration of *sambandhams* has not been popular with the followers of the *Marumakkathayam* law. There has all the same been an ever-increasing demand with the advance of progressive ideas in the community for the legal recognition of this customary marital union which the courts at present refuse to regard as a legal marriage. Protests against the management of *tarwads* have also been numerous. The law of marriage, succession and inheritance has been codified in the neighbouring States of Cochin and Travancore, and various enlightened members of the community in British Malabar have been attempting to get similar legislation enacted in regard to the Madras Presidency. Two Marumakkathayam Bills (Nos. 13 and 20 of 1931) were pending consideration in the Madras Legislative Council in 1932, which aimed at defining, regulating and amending the law of marriage, succession and inheritance and family management, partition and adoption among the followers of the *Marumakkathayam* law.

Present position.

Page 104, paragraph 3.—Add after the second sentence :—There have, however, been instances of young men, not the eldest of the family, getting wives from their own caste. *Parivedanams* (that is, a younger brother marrying before the elder brother is married) were prohibited. A spirit of reform has come over the younger members of the community who insist on the marriage of all male members, if so inclined, to girls of their own community and *Parivedanams* do occur. The first few marriages against the old custom created a stir, but they were soon accepted as *factum valet*. The young men do not take kindly to *sambandhams* with Nayar women, especially when their own sisters have to lead unmarried lives and die as old maids. Attempts are also being made to take their women out of the *purdah*, but so far without much success owing to the opposition of the Nambudiri women themselves. English education is slowly making progress in the community, which until recently was opposed to it. A Nambudiri from Travancore braving social ostracism went to England for higher studies, and another went to jail for a political offence and they were taken back into the community without much difficulty, the grumblers being out-voted. Attempts have also been made in recent years to amend the law relating to marriage, succession, inheritance, partition and maintenance among the Nambudiris so as to bring it more in accord with modern conditions of life (vide Bill No. 14 of 1931 of the Madras Legislative Council).

Brahmans.
Nambudiris.

Page 107.—Put the figure 1 over the word "divisions" in line 8 of paragraph 1 and add as note 1 at foot of page the following :—

1. The eight chief families or Ashtagrihattil Adhyans were Kalakkandam, Máthúr, Mezhatúr and Kulukkallúr (in British Malabar) and Chemmangád,

Vellangallūr, Pazhūr and Muringoth (in Travancore and Cochin). The various Ādhyān illams scattered over Kērala are claimed to be the descendants of these eight grihams.

Page 159, line 26.—For “*Visradvas*” read “*Visvédēvas*.”

Page 160, line 25 and page 161, line 11.—For “*Udhmam*” read “*Idhmam*.”

Page 161, line 24.—For “*Paddy*” read “*Parched paddy*.”

Page 162, line 12.—For the words “*Sishtakral homam*” read “*Swishtakral Homam*.”

Line 14.—For “*Udhmam*” read “*Idhmam*.”

CHAPTER IV.—AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION.

Page 214, paragraph 1.—For the tabular statement in this paragraph substitute the following (for fasli 1335):—

Taluks.	Wet.	Garden.	Occupied dry.	Unoccupied dry.
Chirakkal ...	53	50	35	275
Kottayam ...	21	45	29	82
Kurumbranad ...	43	98	33	88
Calicut ...	25	48	26	76
Ernad ...	65	53	49	222
Walavanad ...	83	20	65	190
Palghat ...	117	12	55	112
Ponnani ...	89	73	44	45
Total ...	496	399	336	1,090

Page 215.—Insert between paragraphs 2 and 3 the following:—

Projects.

The Malampuzha Reservoir project in the Palghat taluk was intended to irrigate 40,000 acres (20,000 acres double crop land, 10,000 acres single crop land and 10,000 dry crop land) for 15 days after the south-west monsoon and for 45 days after the north-east monsoon to enable the crops to mature after the cessation of the rains, but its investigation was, in 1926, postponed till the requirements of the Ceded Districts have been attended to.

Wet cultivation.

Page 215, last paragraph.—Insert after the fifth sentence:—
A form of *kanni* crop in North Malabar called Nuri in Malayalam consists in sowing the seed in small groups by hand, the sowers following close behind the plough as it turns the furrows. It costs less seed and less manure than in the usual haphazard broadcasting but it yields better.

Page 216, paragraph 1.—Insert after the first sentence:—
Seedlings for the *magaram* crop are raised when the *kanni* crop is on the ground on selected loamy plots called Palliyals and

they are left in their beds much longer than is the case in the Cauvery delta.

Insert as the penultimate sentence :—*Meda punja* crops are also raised by baling on double crop lands in Walavanad and north Ponnāni taluks.

Page 216, paragraph 2.—*For* the second sentence *substitute* :—At the close of the rains, the water which in the monsoon is ten or twelve feet deep is drained off the portions to be cultivated into the numerous channels which, separated from the fields or *kolas* by substantial fences of wattles and mud, intersect the lake, by means of mechanically operated pumps.

Page 217, paragraph 3.—*Add* :—Plantains, including *néndran*, cannot be grown more than once in four or five years on the same land, but the profits from them when they are grown are considerable. In several cases cultivation with plantains is a preliminary to the conversion of high-lying wet lands into garden lands. Plantains and vegetables.

Page 219, paragraph 1, last sentence.—*Substitute* :—Until a few years ago paddy in Malabar was comparatively free from pests but in 1903-04 the well-known rice hispa (*Hispa ænescens*) made its appearance in the Ponnāni and Ernad taluks as well as another fly now identified as *Leptispa pygmaea* B. Other major pests of paddy are *spod optera*, rice bug and paddy stem-borer. These pests have not been eradicated but their life histories have been studied and remedial measures suggested for controlling them. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Agricultural department to popularise chemical manures among the farmers in Malabar there has been no great demand for them in this district, and fish manure, bone-meal and oil-cake are largely exported, though the first is used to some extent in the coastal villages; and few attempts have been made to conserve cattle manure. Methods of cultivation.

Insert between paragraphs 2 and 3 the following :—The agricultural department is attempting by propaganda and demonstration in private lands various improvements in agricultural practice in the district. Among such improvements may be mentioned the conservation of cattle manure in such a way as to minimise the loss of fertilising matter from it; the raising of green manure crops; and a judicious use of concentrated manures like oil-cakes, bone-meal, fish-guano and such chemicals as superphosphates, and ammonium sulphate in conjunction with bulky organic manures. The smallest variety of improved plough of the Meston type has been advocated especially for dry ploughing, also the Guntaka or harrow of the Ceded districts, to save labour charges and to ensure a thorough working of the soil. As a result of their propaganda improved seeds, well-manured nurseries and economic transplantation of paddy are becoming popular. Ryots are taking Agricultural improvements.

up the cultivation of industrial crops like sugar-cane, ground-nut and chillies. The spread of sugar-cane cultivation has been handicapped by the inexperience of the ryot in preparing jaggery and the trouble and expense which it involves. Cotton and onion growing are attempted in a few places, and the growing of pepper on a plantation scale in the southern taluks has been somewhat of a success. The growing of cashewnut and coconut cultivation has been encouraged and superior varieties of tapioca, pine-apple, mango grafts, sapota and other fruit trees have also been encouraged.

In response to representations from the Wynaad planters an agricultural experimental station was opened in 1905 at Taliparamba to study pepper in all its aspects and to control pests on that crop. Both wet and dry land are included in the estate. Though the work done on pepper, made but slow progress, that done on paddy and sugarcane has attracted public attention. In 1922 an agricultural middle school was attached to the station, where tuition in the vernacular on the best methods of agriculture suited to the West Coast was given, in addition to geography, arithmetic and civics. The *Tavalakannan* and *Kayama* varieties of paddy were grown on the estate and continual seed selection has improved the strains considerably. Seed is now being distributed from this station to the West Coast ryots, as the yield from them is at least 20 per cent higher than that from locally produced seed. *Punam* cultivation being considered very unscientific, attempts are being made to substitute for it systematic dry land cultivation with an appropriate rotation of crops. In 1926 a farm was started at Pattambi mainly for paddy breeding work. There is a deputy director of agriculture at Tellicherry with jurisdiction over Malabar and South Kanara and each taluk (except Wynaad) has an agricultural demonstrator who is engaged in propaganda work amongst ryots for the betterment of agricultural methods.

Agricultural
cattle.

Agricultural cattle in Malabar are a much-neglected lot. They are underfed and practically starved during the dry season when they can hardly get a bite of grass by way of grazing. This is specially marked in the localities where the hillslopes are covered with plantation crops like the coconut. In September-October there is an abundant growth of hill grass and the grasses are in full bloom in October and November. On the advice of the officers of the agricultural department they are now cut and preserved as silage in pits underground and serve as fodder during summer. Where the supply of grass is limited and the lands are under coconut a fodder crop like cholam is raised under the shade of the palms and converted into silage or preserved as stalks. The use of oil-cakes and cotton seed as feed for milch cows and calves is slowly becoming popular. An improvement in the breed is effected by keeping bulls with good milching pedigree for stud

purposes in important villages or by subsidizing the keeping of such bulls by private owners.

Page 220.—*Add* to paragraph 1:—In the eastern *desams* of the Palghat taluk, that adjoin Coimbatore district every variety of grain grown in the latter district is found, groundnut, varagu, ragi, blackgram, channa, cholam, horsegram and even cotton. The cultivation of the first is extremely profitable and blackgram is a valuable crop in South Palghat.

Dry cultivation.

Paragraph 3.—*Insert* after the word “Malabar” in line 2:—“or near the coast in among the young coconut plants in new plantations and is of a coarse kind.”

Modan

Page 225, paragraph 2.—*Add*:—The black headed caterpillar (*Nephantis serinopa*) is a serious pest on coconut trees in the coastal areas. A small caterpillar about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long striped with pale purple, living on the undersurface of coconut leaflets eats up the green matter from behind galleries made of the chewed leaf and excreta. The pest is kept under control by cutting and burning the infested leaflets or by liberating a few of their natural enemies. There is a staff at work in the district for eradicating this pest.

Coconut.

Page 226.—*Insert* between paragraphs 1 and 2 the following:—*Mahali* is the local name of a pest that affects tender arecanuts; and can be recognized when the tender arecanuts dry up with an ashy bloom on their surface. It is a fungoid disease caused by *Phytophthora omniivora* and spreads very fast the spores of the fungus being carried from tree to tree by rain and moist wind. Spraying the trees with bordeaux mixture is the only effective remedy; and the gardens should be well drained. The disease is said to have been introduced by a villager of Mullasserri bringing an affected nut from outside the district and throwing it into his own garden. Since 1924, the co-operative and agricultural departments have combined in a campaign for spraying areca gardens and checking the spread of this pest.

Arecanuts.

Page 226.—*Insert* after paragraph 2:—The disease referred to as “Wilt of Pepper” is caused by a fungus of the *Rosellinia* variety, which originates from rotting stumps of jungle or shade trees. It attacks the roots or the base of the pepper vine just below ground and cuts off nourishment from the growing points, with the result that the leaves turn yellow and drop down and the whole vine soon dries up. As the infection starts under-ground, and the disease is usually detected just before the death of the vine, its treatment consists in preventing the spread of the disease to the neighbouring vines through the soil. The infected vine or vines are isolated by a trench about 2 feet deep and the soil from the trench is thrown into the infected area. The diseased vines are then carefully collected with their roots and burnt. Sprinkling lime in the trenches and over the infected area to form a layer about $\frac{1}{4}$ an inch thick

Pepper.

on the surface and raking the same into the soil is also recommended but it is expensive on a large scale.

The disease was noticed on a few vines at the Taliparamba Agricultural Research Station, but did not spread on the methods described above being adopted. It is not a common disease in the low-lying pepper plantations. Another serious disease of the pepper vine now being investigated at Taliparamba is what is locally known as "Pollu". The outward sign of the disease is an excessive number of hollow pepper berries or the spikes dropping off altogether. The grub of a small beetle called "*Langitarsus nigripennis*" is responsible in some cases for the hollow berries, but the full causation of the disease has not yet been satisfactorily traced.

Page 229, *penultimate paragraph*.—Add:—The Planters' Labour Act has since been repealed.

Special
products.

Page 232, *paragraph 1*.—Add:—In this district there were in 1930, 61 planters' estates with 12,355 acres under tea, 2,776 under coffee, 9,247 under rubber, 1,923 under pepper and 443 acres under cardamoms, with an uncultivated reserve acreage of 50,345 acres.

Page 233, *paragraph 2, line 3*.—For "twenty-five" read "fifty."

Page 236, *paragraph 2, lines 1 and 2*.—For "twenty-five" read "fifty."

The Malabar
Tenancy
Act, 1929.

Page 238, *last paragraph*.—Substitute the following:—

An enquiry into the working of the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act (Act I of 1900) was held by the Government in 1911. Opinions as to its success varied and the question of a comprehensive tenancy legislation again assumed importance. Mr. (now Sir Charles) Innes, the then Collector of Malabar was deputed to report on the desirability and practicability of legislation. He was in favour of legislative interference. His report was referred to Mr. Evans, his successor, who took a totally different view, the Board of Revenue supporting his views and the matter was dropped by the Government. But the cry for legislation from certain quarters did not abate and a bill conferring occupancy rights on all *kanam* tenants and on all actual cultivators of six years' standing and prohibiting *melcharths* altogether was introduced as a private Bill by Diwan Bahadur (now the Hon'ble Sir) M. Krishnan Nayar in 1924 and was passed by the Legislative Council in 1926 with certain alterations such as the abolition of renewal fee. His Excellency the Governor, however, withheld his assent to it on account of certain grave defects in the Act. Soon afterwards a Committee under the presidency of Diwan Bahadur T. Raghavayya was appointed for a thorough re-examination of the question. The Committee recommended legislation for grant of qualified fixity of tenure to cultivating

verumpattamdárs, customary *verumpattamdárs*, *kánamdárs*, and *kuzhikánamdárs*. The Government accordingly introduced a bill on the lines of the proposals contained in the Report of the Raghavayya Committee and, with certain modifications made by the Legislative Council, it became the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929 (Act XIV of 1930). During its passage through the Council, the tenants supported it generally as a measure of compromise while the *jenmis* opposed it vehemently. The Act came into force on the 1st December 1930. It is too soon to say anything about its probable effect. It introduced changes of importance in the relations of cultivating *verumpattamdárs*, customary *verumpattamdárs*, *kánamdárs* and *kuzhikánamdárs* with their landlords. Cultivating *verumpattamdárs* were given fixity of tenure on condition of regular payment of "fair rent." The others were empowered to apply for and obtain renewals through Court, ensuring for periods of 12 years, on the termination of their tenancies on payment of the prescribed renewal fees. The Act contains provisions for determining "fair rent" and "renewal fee." The landlord is given power to evict if he *bona fide* requires the land for cultivation by himself or the members of his family. His right of eviction for waste, denial of title or collusion in encroachment is also preserved while arrears of rent and renewal fee are made a charge on the tenants' interests in the holding. The holder of a decree for the eviction of a *kuzhikánamdár* is permitted to enforce it by sale of the holding. A *kudiyiruppu* which exclusively comprises a holding as well as one which is capable of convenient severance from a holding are specially protected by enabling tenants of ten years' standing to purchase them through Court at the market price in suits for eviction relating to them. The rights newly created in favour of the tenants are of great value and are calculated to confer a considerable measure of permanency on those who are prepared to conform to the requirements of the Act. The Act thus substantially strengthens the position of the tenants and materially improves their condition socially and economically without prejudicing the inherent rights of the landlords. It has been passed in the hope that it would bring about better relations between them. The Act applies to the entire district of Malabar and generally does not make any difference between North and South Malabar. *Kánams* which are essentially in the nature of mortgages, as is often the case in North Malabar, are, however, expressly excluded from its scope.

CHAPTER V.—FORESTS.

Page 240, paragraph 1, line 4.—Omit the words "nir ventek (*Lagerstroemia flosreginoe*)."

Page 241, paragraph 2, line 2.—For the word "Wynaad" read "Walavanad."

Deciduous
forests of the
plains.

State forests. *Page 242, paragraph 1.—Delete the last three lines and substitute after the words “is now divided into” the following :—*
“three divisions each under a district forest officer with headquarters at Nilambúr, Manantoddy and Palghat.”

Teak forests of the Wynaad. *Page 243, paragraph 1.—Delete the last two sentences and add the following :—*

In 1925 a sale depot was opened at Nanjangúd in Mysore, and timber from the Chedleth and Sultan's Battery Ranges was carted there for sale. In 1924 a sale depot was opened in Mysore City for the timber of Bégúr Range. In 1921 the system of working was changed, and clear felling of annual coupes followed by artificial regeneration, with teak as the main species, was begun. In 1926 a saw mill was erected in Chedleth. A considerable area is now being clear-felled and planted up annually, and the forests generally brought under more extensive management.

The Tirunelli forests and the Kanóth range. *Paragraph 2.—For the third sentence substitute.—The Periya and Kottiyúr reserves and the eastern portion of Kanóth reserve contain valuable timber of evergreen species. In the more accessible parts of these areas, and in Kanóth Reserve, mature trees of the more valuable species are now being felled and converted into sleepers.*

For the fifth sentence substitute :—The bamboo plantations and natural bamboo forest cover a considerable area.

For the ninth sentence substitute :—A road has been built up the Kottiyúr valley to Kottiyúr but little timber has yet been extracted from that area.

Elephant catching. *Page 244, paragraph 1.—Delete the penultimate sentence :—*
“Nurseries for the training of young elephants have recently been established at Bégúr, Chedleth and Nilambúr.”

Forests of South Malabar. *Paragraph 2.—Substitute :—Commercially the forests of South Malabar are at present far more important than those of North Malabar and unlike the latter they have more than paid for their upkeep.*

The South Malabar forest division is now known as the Nilambúr Division and consists of two ranges Nilambúr and Amarambalam covering an area of 81,198 acres or about 127 sq. miles. The Palghat forest division includes three ranges of which two (Mánvarghat and Palghat) are in this district and the third (Bólampatti) is in Coimbatore. The forests of Ernád and Walavanad taluks form the Mánvarghat range, with the exception of a block in the Attapádi reserve (Block VI) which, for convenience of administration, is made part of the Bólampatti range. The total area of reserve forest in the Palghat division is 112,140 acres.

New Amarambalam reserve. *Paragraph 3.—Substitute :—The New Amarambalam reserve situated on the western slopes of the Kundahs and including the broken country at their foot, is about 97 square miles in*

extent. The tract formerly belonged to the Amarambalam Tirumalpád but was purchased by Government at a court sale in 1887. Under its former owner most of the accessible timber was cut, but the higher ranges which probably contained valuable timber could not be exploited. The soil in the low ground is for the most part very good and is a fine field for the extension of the Nilambúr teak plantations. Up to 1926 an extension of only 243 acres of teak plantations had been made in this reserve as the department was planting areas round the existing teak area in Nedungayam. The tracing of road and paths into the Amarambalam reserve is under consideration with a view to opening up this area for reconnoitering parties and to take up some silvicultural method of working it.

*Page 245, paragraph 1.—Add :—*In 1919 a scheme was prepared for exploiting the evergreen forests in the Chenat Náyar reserve. Teak logs had till then been supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields. The scheme was primarily launched with a view to exploit the inferior species of timber and make them economically useful instead of allowing them to rot on the forests. This proved unprofitable and it was decided to try to sell wood in the form of scantlings. Thereupon an up-to-date saw mill was installed very near the Olavakkót railway station and kilns were constructed in which the sawn timber was scientifically seasoned. The exploitation of these forests was done under the district forest officer till 1922 when it was placed in charge of a special officer. The saw mills were, however, found to be unprofitable and so abandoned and sale of timber in logs has been resumed. Wálayár forests in this range are also commercially important and contain many valuable teak and other trees. The department has taken up regeneration work and is stump-planting teak plants in the coupes. The Attappádi reserve block I is not exploited at present, and the chief items of revenue from it are sale of fuel, bamboo coupes and grazing fees. The Bólampati Valley contains many villages and organized timber smugglers which render the protection of the forests a difficult affair. Palghat Range.

*Paragraph 2.—Substitute :—*Large tracts of forests are also owned by Government in the Silent and Attapádi valleys. The timber in these forests is excellent, but the difficulties of transport are so great that it is under present conditions impossible to extract it except at a loss. Previously Government confined itself to selling the right to collect minor produce in the Silent Valley and to granting concessions for the extraction of small quantities of timber. Such licences are no longer granted. The reserves lie in a highly malarial zone, the only inhabitants of which are the Malasars; and they are useful on forest works and in protecting forests from fire and have been given lands free for cultivation. The forests are still unexploited, but many bridle paths and inspection bungalows have recently been constructed. Their inaccessibility mainly accounts for the Silent and Attapádi Valley reserves.

absence of timber theft. The Bhaváni and Kundipuzha rivers rise respectively in the Attapádi and Silent Valley reserves where herds of wild elephants roam at will at all seasons of the year.

Nilambúr
teak planta-
tions.

Page 246, paragraph 1, line 3.—Delete the clause “and there is a singular absence of high wind” and add:—Gales are experienced in April to July and in October, often accompanied by whirlwinds originating in the river beds. Their course is easily marked by the destruction which follows in their wake and is confined to the banks of the river.

Defoliation
of teak trees.

Paragraph 2.—Add as a separate paragraph after the second:—The Forest Research Institute at Déhra Dun has been investigating this since April 1924. A number of species of insects have been identified and their life histories studied on the spot by research workers sent from Déhra Dun. Several species of parasites besides *Hyblaea pueria* and *Pyrausta Machairalis* have been identified, but no effective remedy has yet been evolved to combat them except to encourage crows and mynas of which there are large numbers now in these plantations.

The fully stocked teak plantations in the Nilambúr valley now cover only an area of 4,764·8 acres, as the teak planted in about 235 acres failed to develop satisfactorily.

Page 247, paragraph 1.—Add:—In 1918, a new working plan was sanctioned for the forests of the Nilambúr Valley. This plan provides for the felling of mature crops in the plantations in a rotation of 60 years tentatively (this may possibly be raised to 70 years later), extension of plantations by felling and planting suitable blocks of natural forests, and the thinning and tending of the young woods.

CHAPTER VI.—OCCUPATIONS AND TRADE.

INDUSTRIES.
Gingelly and
other oils.

Page 250, paragraph 2.—Add:—Oil is also pressed from groundnuts and *morati* seeds. Groundnut is generally imported from Polláchi, Coimbatore and other places and *morati* seeds are available locally. These oils are also used in the manufacture of soaps and the *poonac* or cake is used for manure and bought up by Messrs Peirce, Leslie & Co.

The soap in-
dustry.

Insert between paragraphs 3 and 4 the following:—Of recent years the manufacture of soap in the district has been developed. There are two processes one by boiling, and the other a cold process. The former being more elaborate and efficient is adopted in large factories worked by mechanical power, like the Government Kérala Soap Factory at Calicut. In the cold process neither much capital nor skilled labour are needed, and a great many people are employed in making soap in this way. Coconut oil, the oil *par excellence* for soaps, is largely used, sometimes mixed with groundnut, cotton seed, *morati* seed and other oils. The only implements required are a small tank for

dissolving caustic soda, a pan for mixing the oil, and a frame or box for cooling the soap, all these (costing about Rs. 50) being made of iron to resist the corrosive action of caustic soda. The trade suffers from the adulteration practised by some manufacturers.

The Kérala Soap Institute owes its origin to the disinterested labours of Sir Frederick Nicholson. Attempts at soap manufacture were made at the Tánúr Fisheries Experimental Station in 1914-15 where fish-oil soap was first made in the course of refining and purifying fish-oil at the factory. This soap which is in great demand among planters and other agriculturists as a valuable and cheap insecticide continues to be made at the institute. Household and toilet soaps are manufactured on a fairly large scale and they are well known throughout India for their pure quality and low price. The institute also trains young men in the art of soap making to enable them to open or manage soap factories on a commercial scale in various parts of India and Burma, and since 1927 several batches of students have been trained and sent out. The gross profit earned by the institute up to 31st March 1929 was about Rs. 8 lakhs and the net profit about Rs. 1 lakh, but as Sir Frederick stated "the profit of this institute is not to be gauged by its cash profits but by the profits of private factories which it can stimulate into existence." Another factory was opened at Calicut by one of the old pupils of the institute, and it is said to be working well.

*Page 251, paragraph 1.—Add :—*During the five years ending 1925-26, coir and rope exported from Calicut and Cochin were worth Rs. 26 lakhs and Rs. 114 lakhs, respectively. The chief centres where coconut husk is converted into fibre are Beypore, Parappanangádi, Ponnáni, Tirúrangádi, Tikkóti, Quilándy and several villages along the coast. In British Cochin and Alleppey certain European firms manufacture rugs, matting, belting and brush mats, but the bulk of the coir industry consists in extracting the fibre and in making it into thin yarn for export to Europe and America. The export trade is in the hands of European firms who have branches at Cochin, Calicut and Alleppey. These get their supply from Indian merchants who collect the yarn from middlemen or direct from spinners. Prices vary according to colour and quality of the yarn; and between the owner who wishes to get the highest price for his husks and the merchants who are unwilling to reduce their profits, the sufferers are the actual spinners, and it is said that the Tiyati or the Vétuvathi who beats the husks into fibre and spins the yarn is hardly able to earn more than an anna and a half a day. Germany, among the European countries, continues to be the largest buyer of coir yarn.

The coir industry.

*Paragraph 2.—Add as a separate paragraph after it :—*Next to Madras City, Calicut has the largest business in furniture making in the presidency; every important town in the district

Timber industries.

has its furniture shop where tables, chairs, almirahs, shelves and cots are made and sold. Malabar woodwork is known favourably throughout southern India.

Tile works.

*Page 252, paragraph 2.—Add :—*The tile factories owned by the late Basel Mission have been acquired by the Commonwealth Trust, Ltd., whose headquarters are in London. The tile works in the district are managed by local agents and continue to make and export large quantities of what are now called ("Calicut tiles"). Some Indian firms have also started tile factories at Feroke, Kallāyi, Palghat, Shoranūr, Ottapālam, Baliapatam, Cannanore, Ponnāni, Parli and Olavakkōt. They are all doing well, excellent clay and sand being available near these factories.

Weaving.

*Page 252, paragraph 3.—Substitute :—*In spite of the fact that calico takes its name from Calicut weaving is not an industry of very great importance in Malabar. There were about 12,000 looms in actual operation in the district in 1931 of which about a third were fitted with fly shuttles. Side by side with handloom weaving there are in the district a few well-organized factories where weaving is done by power. The cotton handloom weavers are chiefly Chāliyans, colonies of whom are found scattered over every taluk except Wynad. Among Kaikōlas, Tamil Devanga Chettis and a section of the Rowthens in the Palghat and Walavanād taluks weaving is the hereditary occupation. Each Amsam, however, has its group of weavers, while large colonies of them are found at Punnangara and Kacheri (suburbs of Calicut), Kizhakētara, hamlet of Kollengode, Palapuram in Walavanād and at Taliparamba, Chirakkal and Tellicherry. The handloom weaver is a very conservative person and refuses to benefit by the recent improvements in handloom weaving although by working with his wife and children long hours at his loom he is hardly able to earn more than six annas a day.

Hindus (men and women) in Malabar clothe themselves in white and the coloured saris in common use by women in districts to the east of the Ghats are not worn by Malayali women. White Manchester mulls are fashionable among the Nāyars and the Māppilla imports coloured cloths for his women kind from Madras and gets his own cloths from Tiruppūr, Vāniyambādi, Salem, Kumbakōnam and Kulasékharapatnam, while the locally-woven mundus and thundus (long and short towels) are used by the generality of the people, the coarser ones by the lower castes. A few coloured saris woven by the Kaikōlas are sold to the women of the TAMILIAN or Kanarese castes who have settled in this district. Locally woven cloths have narrow coloured borders at their ends and the yarn is mostly Indian mill-made purchased from the Māppilla merchants. Taliparamba towels have attained some local celebrity, so have also the *Karimpushapattu* woven by the Tamil Dévangas of Karimpuzha in the Walavanād taluk and *lungis* for Muhammadans woven by the

Rowthens of Palghat. There is very little weaving of silk cloths in the district.

Page 252, last paragraph.—*Substitute*:—More important than the handloom industry are the weaving mills and factories of which there were 13 in 1931 (nine at Calicut and four at Cannanore) having a total of 1,500 looms at work in them. The Commonwealth Trust, M. N. Nayar & Co., and the Standard Cotton and Silk Weaving Company owned the more important of the factories. They do not compete with the local handloom weavers and avoid weaving the kind of *mundus* and *thundus* made by them and confine their attention to the manufacture of sheets, towels, table-cloths, shirtings, trouserings, gingham and mercerised silks. There are also a few knitting factories at Feroke and Calicut where banyans are made. The yarn for all the factories is obtained from Madura, Tinnevely or Kalláyi. The oldest factories were started by the Basel Mission at Cannanore and Calicut with branches at Nittur and Chombála and at Kodakkal, hamlet of Calicut. For finer varieties of goods foreign (chiefly English) yarn is used and some dyeing is also done in these factories. During the Great War of 1914-19 the mission's industrial concerns were sold to the Commonwealth Trust who are now in management of them. Their checks and cotton shirtings are distributed all over India. The chief spinning mill in the district, the Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mills, is now under the management of Nattukottai Chettis and their yarn is popular in Malabar and several other districts of the presidency. Cotton rugs and carpets are woven in the Central Jail at Cannanore. Weaving mills.

Page 253, paragraph 3.—*Substitute*:—The manufacture of Máppilla skull caps which when embroidered were comparatively expensive articles is now practically dead in Malabar and has shifted to Talangeri, two miles from Kasaragod in South Kanara where it flourishes as a cottage industry. With the introduction of sewing machines, the caps can be made quicker and at less cost. Boys stitch the design and the women fill up the interspace with black yarn. Cannanore supplies the yarn and about 150,000 caps are made in a year and exported to Arabia, Basra, Colombo and the Straits Settlements and to Madras and Bombay. Each cap costs about 12 annas. Cap-making.

Page 254, paragraph 1, line 24.—*Insert after* "south-west monsoon":—Salt for the fish curing yards is being supplied at Rs. 1-4-0 per maund from 1st April 1924. Under the rules fishermen can take salt out to sea in their boats free of charge, but this concession is not generally availed of by them. Efforts have frequently been made to induce the curers to improve their methods, and a gradual improvement has been noticeable since the curing yards came under the Fisheries Department. Fishing.

Insert between paragraphs 1 and 2 the following:—Oil is also pressed from fish on a fairly large scale in and around Fish-oil.

Badagara, Tellicherry, Quilándy and other places on the coast. The fish are first boiled in large cauldrons, the water is drawn off and the fish put into coir nets and placed under flat screwgear presses. The oil which has some admixture of water flows into a cistern and may or may not be boiled again. When the brew settles the oil rises to the top and the water below is drawn off by a tap at the bottom of the receptacle. The residue of the fish is sold as guano. Fish oil is used largely in the manufacture of soaps and the guano is valuable as manure. Deodorized oil sells at Rs. 500 and crude oil at Rs. 150 per ton and guano at Rs. 140 per ton, if pure.

Steel
umbrellas.

Page 256.—*Insert* between paragraphs 2 and 3:—There are now three factories in Calicut engaged in the manufacture of cloth umbrellas and the biggest of them owned by Nagi Purushotham is run by power. The iron ribs of the umbrella and the cloth are imported from Germany or England and the factories only make the sticks and handles from thin bamboos obtained from the local forests, and the ribs and cloths are fitted to them. Calicut supplies umbrellas to several other districts in the presidency. The extensive use of cloth umbrellas has hit the Pánan and the Parayan owing to the lesser demand for their products.

Grass and
bamboo mats
and baskets.

Page 257.—*Insert* between paragraphs 1 and 2:—The Palghat kora grass mats are exported largely to Madras, Singapore, Bombay and other places. The grass is also obtained from the hills and grows in abundance (and sometimes to as high as six feet) in the rainy season when it is collected by Ezhavas and Máppillas and sold to the mat-makers or their principals.

Metal-works.

Page 259, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* as separate paragraphs the following:—Kannáns, Mússáries and Goanese Christians are the chief metal workers, the first two working in brass and bell-metal and the last in copper. Dish plates or *thalams* of bell-metal which are largely used by the people are made at various places; the metal is an alloy of copper and tin in the proportion of 100 : 28. Kújas, Kindis, tumblers and lamp-stands are also made chiefly in Palghat and in a few villages of Ernád and Walavanád taluks. The copper workers throughout the district (except Peruntalmaná) are Roman Catholic Christians from Goa. These are a very hard-working class of people who have acquired special skill in this work.

Minor
industries—
Coconut
shell carving.

A few Mússáries of Quilándy make fine artistic wares of brass carvings inlaid with coconut shells, samples of which can be seen at the Victoria Technical Institute at Madras. The articles made by them are hooka pots (which are exported from Calicut to Arabia and Persia), lamp-stands in brass and coconut shell, candle sticks of various designs, flower vases, ash trays, finger bowls, photo frames, cigarette and cigar cases all of rosewood and coconut shell inlaid in brass with shellac; also paper weights of brass representing scorpions, frogs, lizards, etc., and caskets for presentation.

A minor industry in Malabar is the making of beedies. Beedies. The tobacco and the dry leaf for wrapping it in, come from other districts, but the supply of cheap labour indoors during the long rainy season has been responsible for the starting of this industry in several towns and villages. There is a large export trade in beedies with Ceylon.

Knives and locks are made in large numbers for local needs and some are even exported to the East Coast districts where they are known as Palghat knives and Palghat locks. The knives are strong and well made. Knives and locks.

Several species of timber suitable for matches are available in the forests of Malabar and supplies of veneers, boxes and sticks for several match factories in the presidency are obtained from a firm at Palghat which owns also a safety match factory. The factory produces daily materials for about 300 gross of match sticks and for about 50 gross of boxes. Safety matches.

Page 262.—Add at the end of the chapter the following note on the co-operative societies in the district :— Co-operative societies.

In Malabar it was comparatively late when the first co-operative society was organized. The idea had been prevalent that the soil of Malabar was not congenial to the growth of co-operation owing to the special system of inheritance (*Marumakkattayam*) prevalent and to the peculiar system of land tenure. The first co-operative credit society was registered in 1910 and started work at Kannambra. In 1913-14 there were only nineteen societies, but in 1930 there were 630 affiliated to 24 supervising unions. Their origin.

The District Central Co-operative Bank was started in 1917-18 and became the chief financing bank. With the increase in the number of societies, the need for non-official supervision began to be increasingly felt, and supervising unions began to be formed to which a number of societies were affiliated. A few years later the district co-operative union was started at Calicut. The district is now in charge of a deputy registrar who is assisted by 21 inspectors in the auditing of the accounts and in supervision of the activities of the various classes of societies. Management.

The District Bank had a share capital of Rs. 1.14 lakhs in 1929-30, a membership of 145 individual members and 556 societies, and secured deposits to the extent of Rs. 32 lakhs and a total working capital of Rs. 27 lakhs. The bank continues to finance adequately the increasing needs of the societies affiliated to it. The statistics of 1929-30 show that 56,000 people were members of co-operative societies, of whom 2,000 were Brahmans, 37,500 Non-Brahman Hindus, 14,000 Muhammadans and 4,000 Christians and Adi-Dravidas. Rs. 12.9 lakhs were due from them on account of loans advanced. Working capital and membership.

Of the non-credit societies the following deserve special reference. For the coir workers of Kallayi a society was started Non-credit societies.

in 1920, and in 1925 an enquiry was made into the possibilities of improving the coir industry in which many of the Tiyas of the Coast were engaged; as a result of that enquiry four more societies were started in Calicut; three more were formed in 1927 and a central society was started to co-ordinate their work and to act as their agent for joint purchase of coir and sale of finished products. These societies are a source of immense help to the workers. Societies for fish curers and sellers have been started and they provide fishing materials to the poorer fishermen and enable them to realize the whole profit of their catches. Weavers have their own societies and the first two of them were organized by the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust in 1922 and have been working satisfactorily. There are now three societies of this class: similar societies for wholesale purchase and retail sale have been organized for school students, for irrigation, for building houses, and for mat-makers with considerable benefit to their members. There were 28 societies solely for the depressed classes (excluding fishermen) and their membership was 1,266 on 30th June 1931, and working capital Rs. 6,259.

CHAPTER VII.—MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Rivers, back-
waters and
canals.

Page 263, paragraph 1.—For the last sentence substitute:—
The canals were in charge of the District Board till 1906, but as little was done to maintain them in proper order they were transferred to the Public Works Department for maintenance.

Their condi-
tion.

*Page 267, paragraph 2.—Add:—*There were about two thousand miles of roads in 1931, of which about 1,525 were maintained by local boards, 200 by municipal councils and 100 by the Public Works Department. In 1920 the following roads were designated as trunk roads and Government undertook to provide grants for their maintenance—the Madras-Calicut road (94 miles), Gúdálúr-Calicut road (40 miles) and Gúdálúr-Vayittiri road (19 miles). They paid the District Board at the rate of Rs. 500 a mile, but after repeated requests they have increased the grant by Rs. 70 a mile. Towards the maintenance of all other roads Government contribute half the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,57,200, but the District Board with its other engagements for education, etc., finds it difficult to increase its share of the expense and improve the condition of these roads sufficiently to cope with modern traffic.

Very little progress has been made in opening up new roads in North Malabar. Attempts are, however, being made to connect South Kanara with Malabar by road. Most of the existing rivers in North Malabar are not bridged.

Considerable damage was caused to roads and bridges in the Máppilla rebellion of 1921 and in the floods of 1923 and 1924, including huge land-slips on the Karkúr Ghat along one

of the trunk roads. Repairs to damages to the trunk roads were made entirely from provincial funds and those to other roads partly from provincial funds and partly from local funds.

The district still stands in need of many bridges. Six on important roads costing between Rs. 1½ to 2 lakhs each have been built during the last ten years. The entire cost of two of them, over the Naragampalli and Nellipuzha rivers on the road from Palghat to Calicut was met entirely by Government. The other four bridges span the Yakkara river on the road from Palghat to Kollengode and Alathūr, the Pulanathole river on the road from Pattāmbi to Perintalmanna, the Máhé and Koodakadavu rivers on the Calicut-Cannanore road and the Government contributed half their net cost. For the bridge over the Máhé river the French Government contributed Rs. 25,000. A bridge near Tirurangady over the Panampuzha river was under construction in 1932, the estimated cost being Rs. 3.06 lakhs.

Paragraph 3.—Substitute:—“Elegant avenues” as Dr. Buchanan called them, have always been a feature of the Malabar roads and their trees are often the sole remaining guide to ancient lines of traffic. Jacks, mangoes and banyans are the trees generally planted. When the collector and the revenue divisional officers were in charge of district and taluk boards village officers were entrusted with the duty of replacing windfallen trees and were also paid a small sum for every sapling planted in the monsoon, which was found alive at the close of the official year. This system has been discontinued since these boards became entirely non-official with elected presidents and the work to be done for them by the revenue officials has been strictly defined. Wherever necessary regular programmes for planting avenues are now drawn up for a series of years on various roads and the saplings are looked after by the local fund engineering establishments. Planting of avenues on Public Works Department roads is done by that department.

*Page 268, paragraph 1.—Delete the last two sentences and add:—*There were, in 1905, 37 choultries and the number went down in 1932 to 23 choultries, of which eleven were endowed, the endowment consisting of certain inam lands in the Ernád taluk. The choultry at Nadugani in the Nilgiri district is also supported by this endowment. Travellers' bungalows.

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*There were in 1931, 304 ferries managed by the district board. They included 22 ferries on the Cochin Frontier, the income from which is shared equally between the Durbar and the district board. Twenty more ferries on the same frontier are managed by the Durbar, on the same terms as to division of profits. The district board owns two ferries on the French border (Máhé) and pays the French authorities half the income. Ferries.

Railways.

*Page 269, paragraph 1.—Add:—*There is a proposal to change the gauge of the Shoranur-Ernakulam railway to broad gauge. The South Indian Railway has constructed a cost of Rs. 70 lakhs a new line, on this gauge, from Shoranur to Nilambūr via Angādipuram—a distance of 41·5 miles. The section from Shoranur to Angādipuram was first opened for traffic in February and the rest in October 1927. The line runs through the Walavanād and Ernād taluks, the centres of the Máppilla rebellion of 1921, and is of considerable political and administrative value. The tract traversed is undulating low plain country and differs considerably in physical formation from the plains in other districts. The line cuts at right angles the natural drainage of the district which flows from east to west. The richly cultivated and densely peopled country through which the line passes is broken by a succession of low laterite ridges with sinuous valleys winding in and out which added considerably to the cost of construction. There are six important bridges (costing Rs. 5·32 lakhs) of which the largest spanning the Kudiraipuzha near Nilambūr cost Rs. 1½ lakhs. The line should help the development of the district which are at present in a partial state of cultivation and much hampered by want of transport facilities.

Polláchi-Palghat Railway.

*Lost paragraph.—Substitute:—*The Polláchi-Palghat railway, 33·45 miles (cost Rs. 52 lakhs), was under construction in 1930-32 and was opened for traffic in April 1932. A twenty miles of this railway runs through the Palghat taluk with stations at Mudalamada, Kollengóde, Pudukottam, Palghat. The largest bridge is across the Kannadi river and cost about two lakhs of rupees. The line forms part of a feeder railway connecting the broad and metre gauges and gives more direct communication between Dindigul on the main southern line and Palghat; and passing as it does through a populous and rich country and important mercantile centres, should afford great facilities for development of the district.

Proposed lines.

A detailed survey was made in 1923-24 for a line from Tellicherry to Nanjangóde in Mysore territory with a branch from Peravūr to Makkat in Coorg; but owing to the prohibitive cost the proposal has for the present at least been dropped.

APPENDIX.

TRUNK AND BRANCH ROADS.

I.—TRUNK ROADS.

*NOTE.—*The abbreviations used in this section are—
r.s.=railway station; R. 1=one room; R. 2=two rooms; B. 1=one room; B. 2=two bath rooms; H. 1=one hall; F.=furnished; S. 1=stable; 4·5 m.=4 miles 5 furlongs.

The amount noted within brackets is the charge for a single person a day.

* Asterisks on names of towns indicate the existence of petrol depots there.

1. *Gúdalur-Calicut Trunk Road.*—The road is metalled and bridged. It begins 57 m., motorable. Mileage is calculated from Calicut. Gúdalur 77·1 m., district limit 64·3 m.

State); Tritala (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 17.1 m., cross the ferry; Pattámbi (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 20.1 m.; cross the Pulamanthól river now bridged; Angádipuram 35.1 m., cross the Orampuram river, unbridged; Pándikkád (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 44.5 m.; Wándúr (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 52.5 m.; Nilambúr (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 60.5 m.

7. Edappál to Betathpudiyangádi 13 m. Metalled and practicable at all seasons; Edappál cross the Kuttipuram river, unbridged; Kuttipuram (r.s.) 5.4 m.; Betathpudiyangádi 13 m.

8. Kalpatta to Cherambádi 39.5 m. The road is metalled and bridged up to Sultan's Battery. From there to Cherambádi, road unmetalled, partly unbridged. Kalpatta* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8); Sultan's Battery* (R. 2, F., As. 8) 15 m.; Yeddadurai 23.1 m.; Cherambádi 39.5 m.

9. Kolinjampara to Manjéri 70 m. The road is metalled, fit for motors and is also bridged with the exception of the river Thutha and Anakáyam; Kolinjampára; Palghat* (r.s., R. 3, F., Re. 1) 14 m.; Lakkiti* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 29 m.; Ottapálam (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 35 miles; Cherpalachéri (R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 8) 46 m., cross the Thutha river, unbridged; Angádipuram 56 m., cross the Anakáyam river, fordable; Manjéri (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 70 m.

10. Kollengóde to Lakkiti 28.4 m. Road metalled and partly bridged. Kollengóde (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8); Kunisséri, 7.4 miles; Alathúr* (H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 12.4 miles, cross the Mingara and the Ponnáni rivers, unbridged; Lakkiti (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 28.4 m.

11. Kollengóde to Palghat 14 m. Road metalled and bridged. Practicable at all seasons. Kollengóde* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8); Tattamangalam 10 m.; Palghat* (r.s., R. 3, F., Re. 1) 14 m.

12. Kunisséri to Koduváyúr* (H. 1, B. 1, S. 3, F., As. 8) 6 m. Partly metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons.

13. Kunisséri to Palghat* (r.s., R. 3, F., Re. 1) 11 m. Cross the Palghat river, bridged. Metalled and practicable at all seasons.

14. Kottaparamba to Kavváyi 159.6 m. To Cháliyam the road is a mere track running along the sea coast with a great number of unbridged backwaters to be crossed and composed entirely of heavy sand and impracticable for carts. From Cháliyam to Payyanúr the road is good and practicable at all seasons, the unbridged rivers being crossed in boats; it is fit for motors between Cháliyam and Payyanúr. Kottaparamba* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) at 4.1 m., pass Madilagam; Perinnanam 6 m.; Valapád (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, As. 8) 14.6 m., cross a backwater and the Chetuváyi river, unbridged; Chetuváyi* (R. 2, B. 2) 22.5 m., cross the Chetuváyi river, unbridged;

Edakara (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 53 m.; Nilambúr (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 45 m.; Manjéri (R. 2, S. 1, B. 2, F., As. 8) 29·4 m.; Nediyruppu 23·7 m.; Kondótti (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 16·3 m., cross the Beypóre river by road bridge; Feroke 7 m.; Calicut*.

2. *Gúdalúr-Vayittiri-Calicut Road*.—83·5 m., metalled and bridged throughout and motorable.

As far as Vayittiri it passes through undulating hilly ground and there is hardly any portion perfectly level. Up to Choladi the mileage is calculated from Gúdalúr and in the rest of the section from Calicut. Choladi bridge 24·6 m.

Meppádi (R. 2, F., As. 8) 36·5 m.; Vayittiri* (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 40 m.; Lakkiti* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 34·5 m.; Tamarasséri* (R. 3, B. 2, F., As. 8) 18·4 m.; Makkuttam 10·7 m.; Calicut* (r.s., R. 4, B. 4, S. 1, F., Re. 1). The portion from Vayittiri to Gúdalúr is maintained by the P.W.D.

3. *Madras-Calicut Trunk Road*.—454 m. Metalled and bridged throughout. Enters district at 343·5 m. Kanjikód (r.s.) 351 m.; Palghat* (r.s., R. 3, F., Re. 1) 354 m.; Thuppanád bridge 372·4 m.; Nellipuzha bridge 381·6 m.; Kumarambuthúr 382·2 m.; Nattukal (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 390 m.; Angádipuram (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 403 m.; Malappuram 412 m.; The Calicut-Gúdalúr road branches off at 420·4 m. at Mongam. Kondótti (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 428 m., cross Beypore river by road bridge; Feroke 438·2 m.; Calicut* (r.s., R. 4, B. 4, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 444·3 m.

II.—BRANCH ROADS.

Angádipuram to Melattúr 9 m. Bridged and metalled throughout, practicable at all seasons.

2. Badagara (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) to Kuttippuram 9 m. Good road. Practicable at all seasons.

3. Cannanore to Kannóth 30·4 m. The road is metalled and bridged and fit for motors. Cannanore* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Kudali 10·1 m.; Chavasséri 20·5 m.; Kannóth* 30·4 m.

4. Cannanore to Kakkat 56·3 m. From Kúttúr to Pullúr there is only a track across the frontiers of Malabar. Cannanore* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Talipparamba (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 14 m., cross the Talipparamba river provided with a ferry boat; cross Vannáthikadavu; Kúttúr 29·5 m.; Puliyanúr 43·1 m.; Kákkat 56·3 m.; Pullúr (South Kanara district) 62·5 m.

5. Chávakkád (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, As. 8) to Enamakkal (R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 8) 8·5 m. Unfit for motors.

6. Chávakkád to Nilambúr 69·5 m. Road metalled and bridged except over Orampuram river, and fit for motors. Chávakkád (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, As. 8). Kunnankulam 6 m. (Cochin

Chávvakkád (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 29·1 m., cross a backwater; Manalkunam 35·6 m., cross the Veliyangód river, unbridged; Ponnáni (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 44·2 m., cross the Ponnáni river, unbridged; Kuttáyi 49 m.; Tánúr (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 58·2 m.; Cháliyam 71 m., cross the Beypore river, unbridged; Calicut* (r.s., R. 4, B. 4, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 78 m.; Elattúr (Korapoya) (r.s.), 85·7 m., cross the Korapoya river, unbridged; Panthaláyini (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 93·5 m.; Tikkódi (r.s., R. 1, B. 1, As. 8) 99·4 m., cross the Moorat river, unbridged; Badagara (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 107·3 m.; Chómbal 112·3 m.; Tellicherry* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 121·7 m.; Cannanore* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 135·7 m.; cross the Baliyapatam river, unbridged; Pazhayangádi (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 149·4 m.; Kavvayi 159·6 m., cross the Kavvayi river, Chandare (South Kanara district) 170·6 m.

15. Kottaparamba to Palghat 62·5 m. To the backwater beyond Kottaparamba this is a mere track over heavy sand and never used by carts. At Karupadana, the landing place on the east of the backwater the main road begins and thence to Palghat it is metalled and partially bridged; from Pattikád, the road is fit for motors. Kottaparamba, cross a backwater by ferry (Cochin State); Vadakkácheri (H. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 42·5 m.; Alattúr* (H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 49·5 m.; Palghat* (r.s., R. 3, F., Re. 1) 62·5 m.

16. Kunninangalam to Kuttúr 8 m.; cross the Vannáthi-kadavu river, unbridged, a fair-weather track, practicable in the dry season only.

17. Lakkiti to Ponnáni 38·4 m. This road is metalled throughout and fit for motors and bridged with the exception of two rivers (the Pattambi and the Ponnáni), which are provided with ferries. Lakkiti* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8); Vaniyamkulam 8 m.; Tritala (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 22·4 m. Ponnáni (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 38·4 m.

18. Malappuram to Cháliyam 27·1 m. Road is partly metalled and bridged, practicable beyond Parappanangádi only in the dry season; Malappuram, cross the Panampuzha river, bridge under construction; Cháliyam 27·1 m.

19. Manjéri to Quilánda 50 m. Road metalled, practicable at all seasons, except for ten miles beyond Arriakód where it is a mere track; Manjéri (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8); Arriakód 12 m., cross the Kodathay, Irvunji and Arriakód rivers, unbridged; Tamarasséri* (R. 3, B. 2, F., As. 8) 31 m.; Ulliyári 39 m., cross the Kaniyangód river, unbridged, by a ferry; Quilánda (r.s.) 50 m.

20. Manjéri (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) to Wándúr (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 12·4 m. Metalled and fit for motors.

21. Mannárgíat to Pándikkád 29 m. Metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons and fit for motors; Mannárgíat (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8); Alanallúr 11 m.; Pándikkád (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 29 m.

22. Mundúr to Cherpulchéri (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 19.4 m. Metalled and bridged and fit for motors.

23. Nedumpóyil to Kunnimangalam. The road is metalled as far as Srikandapuram, about five miles beyond Irukkúr, thence to near Talipparamba it is a mere track impassable in the rains; the remainder of the road is metalled. Metalled portions practicable at all seasons; Iritty* 12.4 m.; Irukkúr* (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 23 m., cross two rivers, unbridged; Talipparamba (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 41 m., cross the Talipparamba river by ferry; Kunnimangalam.

24. Palghat* to Kondótti 72.3 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Palghat (r.s., R. 3, F., Re. 1), cross Paliampalli and several streams, all bridged. Thuppanád 13 m.; Mannárgíat (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 34.7 m.; Angádipuram (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 44.7 m.; Malappuram 58.3 m.; Kondótti (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 72.3 m.

25. Pánúr to Kathirúr 5 m. Gravelled and practicable at all seasons.

26. Parli (r.s.) to Mundúr 3.4 m. Road metalled and bridged throughout, practicable at all seasons.

27. Pattambi (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) to Cherpulcheri (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 11.4 m. This road is practicable for carts at all seasons and fit for motors.

28. Perinkulam to Kottaparamba 9.1 m. Well gravelled and practicable at all seasons; Pánúr 3.3 m.; Kottaparamba* (R. 4, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 9.1 m.

29. Ponnáni to Manjéri 32.2 m. The road is metalled and bridged and fit for motors, practicable at all seasons. Betathpudiyangádi 3.2 m.; Tirúr (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 8.2 m.; Malappuram 25.2 m.; Manjeri (R. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 32.2 m.

30. Sultan's Battery to Cannanore 85.1 m. Up till Manantoddy the road is bridged throughout and metalled, practicable at all seasons; thence to Cannanore the road is metalled throughout and all streams but the Mámbaram river to backwater are bridged; road fit for motors. Sultan's Battery* (R. 2, F., As. 8); Panamarathukóta 17 m.; Manantoddy* (H. 1, R. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 27.2 m.; Periya* 43.6 m.; Nedumpóyil* 54.6 m.; Kannóth 61.3 m.; Kottaparamba* (R. 4, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 69.1 m.; Cannanore* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 85.1 m.

31. Tellicherry to Chávasséri 22 m. Road well gravelled, practicable at all seasons and fit for motors. Tellicherry (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8), Kathirur; Kottaparamba (R. 4, B. 2,

170 houses and huts worth Rs. 14,000 were lost. The railway line was little affected, except for the submersion of the main line for a short distance between Pantaláyini and Tikkotti. On the roads damage was but slight.

Floods of
1924.

While the floods of 1923 affected only North Malabar, those of 1924 which were even greater affected the south of the district more than the north. There was steady rain for a week from about the 12th July and by the 18th rivers were in full flood. A heavy downpour on the 20th and 21st drove the water still higher. In the Wynaad and in the taluks below the ghats the rainfall was heavier than on the coast. Vayittiri recorded 103.54 inches between 12th to 24th July (13.30 inches on the 16th July alone) while Manantoddy had 41.80 inches in the week ending 17th, 21 inches of it falling on the 16th and 17th alone. The result was that all the rivers running west to the sea carried more water than their usually high banks could hold and flooded the country around for many days. In several places people had to be rescued from the tops of houses and coconut trees whereto they had been driven for safety. Warned by their experiences in the previous year's floods, the people in threatened areas, betook themselves early to any available high ground and there were only 25 deaths ascribable to the floods. The high floods in the Baliapatam and the Panamaram rivers resulted in the collapse of about 4,000 houses and damage to crops on about 2,000 acres in the northern taluks. In the south 25,840 houses (including some substantial buildings) were reported to have been destroyed and crops on about 30,000 acres damaged and 3,200 acres of land rendered unfit for cultivation by land-slides or by deposit of silt. Serious damage was also caused to railways and roads. A number of bridges were washed away and there were several serious breaches in the roads. In North Malabar the Kúttupuzha bridge was on 24th July partially destroyed by the floods and the slipping of the hill on the Tellicherry side of the river on to the bridge and the bed of the river completed the destruction, the water rising to 18 feet over the roadway. A new bridge has since been built. The Iritty bridge was also seriously damaged, the 5th and 6th spans being washed away, water having risen 5.25 feet over the top level of the decking. The road from Iritty to Kúttupuzha was badly cut up and scoured, water having overflowed it to a depth of 10 to 14 feet in several places.

The Calicut-Mysore Frontier road was badly damaged by landslips, erosion of the margins and washaways at the culverts. Timber valued at three lakhs of rupees stored in Kalláyi river was washed into the sea. Water was running above the railway line in several places and breaches on 16th July extended throughout the line from Olavakkóte to Tirúr, a distance of 55 miles. Nearer Calicut one span of the girder bridge across the Poora-paramba river and a 20 feet girder bridge between Feroke and Kalláyi, were washed away, these two bridges not being permanently replaced and extended until two years later. On most

S. 1, F. As. 8) 8·4 m.; Muttanúr, 16 m., cross the Merumpóya river; Chavasséri*.

32. Tellicherry to Manantoddy 48·5 m. Tellicherry (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) cross the Perinkolam river, unbridged, by ferry; Kuttipuram 15·6 m.; Kuttiyadi (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 21·2 m.; Koróth (R. 2, S. 1, F. As. 8) 34·2 m., cross two large streams, bridged; Tharavanna 42·2 m., cross the Manantoddy river, unbridged; Manantoddy* (R. 2, H. 1, S. 2, F., As. 8) 48·5 m.

33. Tritala to Tánúr 25 m. Road metalled and passable. Tritala (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8); Kuttipuram (r.s., R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 8 m.; Tirúr (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 19 m.; Tánúr (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 25 m.

34. Trichúr to Tritala, 32·4 m. Metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons; Trichúr to Vadakkánchéri 11·5 m.; Shoranúr (r.s.) 20·4 m.; Vattolikávu 27·4 m.; Tritala 32·4 m.

35. Vadakkánchéri to Kollengóde 13 m. Metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons and fit for motors, Vadakkánchéri (H. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8); Vallangi 7 m.; Kollengóde* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 13 m.

36. Vayittiri to Manantoddy 27·2 m. Road bridged and metalled, practicable at all seasons and fit for motors; Vayittiri* (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, As. 8), at 6 miles pass Chundale; Kalpatta (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 6 m., Panamaram 17 m.; Manantoddy* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 27·2 m. Two ferries fordable at all seasons at Panamaram and Kingsferry.

37. Vattolikávu to Pattámbi (r.s.) 3·2 m. Metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons. Cross the Ponnáni river.

CHAPTER VIII.—RAINFALL AND SEASONS.

Page 275, paragraph 1.—Add the following:—Heavy rains in July and August 1923 flooded the whole district causing much damage and loss. The rainfall in the taluks of Wynaad, Chirakkal, Kóttayam and Kurumbranád was heavier than any recorded during the previous sixty years, and in Walavanád it was 19 inches between 1st and 11th August as against 4 inches in the previous year. Between 1st July and 15th August, there were 97 inches of rain in the Wynaad as against an average of 78 inches in July and August during the previous thirteen years. North Malabar suffered more than South and in Chirakkal taluk, especially the country between Iritty bridge and Azhikóde on the Valarapattanam river, 3,000 houses and huts worth two lakhs of rupees and the crops on 2,000 acres were ruined, and timber stored in the river worth a lakh of rupees was lost. There were numerous landslips on the ghats, those on the Ayilliar-Kávumala covering an area of two square miles and engulfing the famous Kóttiyúr temple and the sheds around it (all since restored). In Calicut town itself the portions lying close to the Conolly canal and the Kalláyi river were under water and about

Floods of 1923.

Telegraph and telephone wires were cut, and roads blocked by fallen trees, seriously interrupting communications. A rainfall of 10.75 inches was recorded at Calicut between 8 a.m. on 24th to 8 a.m. on 25th.

No serious floods, however, occurred and the rain abated on the 25th. Water in the rivers subsided though precautions had to be taken to evacuate people from certain low-lying places along their banks. Sixteen deaths were reported, mostly of children, due to the collapse of houses or the falling of trees. Among the buildings damaged in Calicut was the Malabar Club on the sea front, portions of its roof being blown off and furniture shattered.

CHAPTER IX.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Medical
institutions.

*Page 276, paragraphs 1 and 2.—Substitute:—*Civil hospitals were first opened in Malabar in the middle of last century. Government had already been maintaining the Pallipattanam Leper Asylum bequeathed by the Dutch, and, primarily for the benefit of officials, troops and jails, stationed zillah surgeons in North and South Malabar (at Tellicherry and Calicut) and assistant surgeons in one or two other places. But it was not till October 1845 that the first public hospital was opened at Calicut. Then came those at Palghat and Cochin. Twenty years later, when municipalities were first constituted, all the municipal towns were provided with similar institutions, and the hospitals at Calicut, Tellicherry, Palghat and Cochin were handed over to the respective municipalities, Government paying the salaries of the medical officers out of provincial funds. The local boards which began to function about the same time also opened hospitals or dispensaries gradually at all taluk centres and at important villages like Chowghat and Angadipuram.

The Pallipattanam Leper Asylum was abolished in the year 1920 and the patients were transferred partly to the Leper Asylum at Chevayur and partly to Trivandrum. With a view to improve the facilities for medical relief at district headquarters Government took over the management of the hospitals at Calicut and Tellicherry in 1920, and two years later offered to pay the salaries of the medical officers employed in certain local fund and municipal hospitals at taluk headquarters, so that there might be at least one efficiently managed medical institution in each taluk. This scheme was developed subsequently by the assumption by Government during 1928 of the management of the hospitals at Palghat, Cochin, Cannanore, Ponnani, Manjeri, Chowghat and Manantoddy. Government also pay the salary of the assistant surgeon in charge of the local fund hospital at Angadipuram. The other hospitals, for the upkeep of which Government is now directly responsible, are the Women and Children's hospital at Calicut (which owes its inception in great part to the generosity of Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliyar

of the district roads water was running several feet deep and washed away all the metal, and a huge landslip, about 300 feet long settled down on the 8th mile of the Ottapalam-Cherpul-chéri road; a similar landslip happened at Pándikkád. Numerous landslips occurred on the ghat roads, the Peria Támarasséri and Nadugani ghats were blocked and the Karkúr ghat had 300 landslips and took three years to repair at a cost of 1½ lakhs. Landslides in Chirakkal, Ernád, Wynaad and Walavanád taluks damaged the wet lands and blocked the roads near them. Among the bridges that were washed away may be mentioned the Mahé bridge (between Mahé and Tellicherry), the Nellipuzha bridge (between Mannárgat and Thuppanád), the Naicutty bridge (between Wynaad and Coorg) and the Bavali bridge (between Wynaad and Mysore); one of the piers of the Yakkára bridge in Palghat taluk sank. The collapse of these bridges, and the landslips and breaches on the roads rendered communication with the neighbouring districts difficult and trade was paralysed for a time. Postal and telegraphic communication was interrupted for ten days (17th to 26th July). Rs. 4·35 lakhs were distributed by Government under the Loan Acts besides free gifts of money (Rs. 15,000) and timber to the poorer people to rebuild their houses. Repairs to the roads and bridges cost about Rs. 10 lakhs in all.

Insert the following before the last paragraph :—The district experienced a severe cyclonic storm on 11th November 1925. It began in the small hours of the morning and lasted till 8 a.m. and blew along the coast from Badagara to Cannanore and for a distance of 20 miles inland. On the coast a number of trees were uprooted or smashed and thatched roofs were blown away. Tellicherry was the worst sufferer; here fallen trees completely disorganized traffic and interrupted telegraph communication for two days. In the inland, plantain cultivation suffered serious damage and communication with Coorg was interrupted by the washing away of the temporary bridge at Iritti. At sea the effect was more serious and the storm centre was somewhere off the port of Tellicherry and extended from Cochin to Cannanore. The force of the wind was terrific at sea and survivors from wrecks reported that their boats were bodily lifted from the water and then dashed against the waves. Ninety-four fishing boats with 223 men were reported lost, and 21 "pattamars" of this district with about 50 men and cargo worth about Rs. 50,000 were sunk. Cyclone in 1925.

South Malabar was visited by another severe cyclonic storm on the night of May 24th, 1932. There was rain throughout the district and a strong wind, mainly from the west, blew over portions of the Calicut, Kurumbranád, Ernád and Ponnáni taluks, chiefly along the coast to a depth of 20 miles inland from Quilandy in the north to Ponnáni in the south. Trees were blown down in large numbers all over this area, many houses collapsed and about one house in four was appreciably damaged. Cyclone in 1932.

of Madras), the mental hospital at Calicut, the two Police hospitals at Malappuram and Cannanore and the two island dispensaries at Minicoy and Andróth.

The mental hospital opened on 28th May 1872 is at Pudiya, a suburb of Calicut, and receives civil mental patients from Malabar, South Kanara, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris. It has accommodation for 200 male and 62 female patients. The island dispensaries were opened in October and November 1925.

Exclusive of mission, police and railway medical institutions, there are sixty five hospitals and dispensaries or one to every 89·2 square miles. The Mission Trust of Southern India maintains a hospital at Calicut and outlying dispensaries at Kódakkal and Chombála. The "Mission to Lepers" maintains the Leper Asylum at Chevayúr which has accommodation for 82 men and 32 women, and towards the maintenance of this Asylum Government pays a capitation grant of Rs. 4-8-0 per patient per mensem. There are besides three railway dispensaries at Calicut, Cannanore and Shoranúr. There were in the district in 1931, thirteen hospitals entirely run by Government, thirty dispensaries belonging to the local boards in sixteen of which there was accommodation for in-patients, and twenty two subsidized dispensaries in rural areas (an experiment started in 1925). 703,000 persons were treated in them for some ailment or other at a total cost of 4·47 lakhs of rupees.

The district is also noted for the great advance it has made in the teaching and practice of certain indigenous systems of medicine, especially Ayurvédic. There are three colleges attached to Vaidyasálas (or hospitals) in this district and in the neighbouring States of Cochin and Travancore, where students are taught the theory and practice of Ayurvéda as followed in India from a remote past; and such of those scholars as have not ventured out and settled in other parts of the Presidency as "Malabar Vydyans," carry on the practice of medicine in their own villages or towns and earn a decent living. There is a great demand for their services among all classes of people. The local boards and municipalities are now establishing Ayurvédic dispensaries in charge of men trained in the Malabar colleges or at the school of Indian Medicine, Madras.

Page 277, paragraph 2.—Add:—The table of vital statistics for the district between 1916-25 showed an average increase of 7·7 of births over deaths which should have given an increase of 23,908 in population in 1921 over that in 1911, but the actual figure was 84,118 which is an indication of defective registration. With the establishment of the Public Health Department in 1925 registration of vital statistics has improved.

Madras Act III of 1899 has been enforced in the three union towns in the district, and Pantaláyani amsam in Kurum-branád taluk. Even in these areas, the adhikaris continue to be registrars.

Sanitation.

*Paragraph 3.—Add :—*No municipality can as yet boast of a protected water-supply or an effective system of drainage. They now employ Health Officers and have provided public latrines in the crowded localities and facilities for the disposal of night soil by trenching and for the sanitary disposal of rubbish.

In the three other towns, Beypore, Kollengode and Ponnani, public latrines have been provided so far as their limited resources permit, but private scavenging exists only on a very limited scale. The only other places where public latrines have been provided are Manantoddy, Vayittiri and Méppady in Wynaad taluk. All taluk boards except Ernád, maintain a staff of sweepers in the more important villages and bazaars.

Cholera.

*Page 278, paragraph 3.—Add :—*There does not appear to be any endemic area in the district, infection being usually introduced from the adjoining Cochin State and from Coimbatore district, but when once the disease obtains a footing in the taluks of Ernád, Walavanád and Ponnani, it readily spreads and can only be eradicated with the greatest difficulty. The custom of performing the Maulud ceremony in the house of the deceased immediately after the funeral, and the preservation of the mats used for carrying the dead body to the mosque are two important factors that influence the spread of the disease in this community.

Vaccination.

*Page 279, paragraph 2.—Substitute :—*Vaccination was made compulsory in all the municipalities and in the district exclusive of Wynaad taluk and Attapadi village in 1914, and in 1925 it was extended to a few selected villages in Wynaad taluk also. The municipalities have their own vaccinators who work either under the immediate supervision of their Health Officers or the Civil Surgeons. The rural parts of the district are divided into fifteen ranges each under the supervision of a Health Inspector, who themselves are controlled by the District Health Officer. There are 35 vaccinators in the district, including two reserve men appointed by the District Board. Lymph obtained from the King Institute in Madras is employed.

Plague.

*Paragraph 3.—Add :—*Since 1906, the largest number of deaths from plague in any year was 595 (1908). Four localised outbreaks of pneumonic plague have occurred since 1922.

Infirmities.

*Page 280, paragraph 2.—Add :—*In the census of 1921 the afflicted population of Malabar was returned as 8,048. The number of insanes (1,289) is the largest in any district in the presidency, but so is the population: 3,816 were returned as blind. Only 1,100 persons were reported to be afflicted with leprosy, but this number, although high compared with other districts, is probably a gross underestimate.

CHAPTER X.—EDUCATION.

Literacy.

*Page 281, paragraphs 1 to 3.—Substitute :—*Education has made marked progress in Malabar during the last half a century and has more than kept pace with the growth of

population. The general percentage of literacy increased from 7 in 1881 to 15 in 1931 and the number of literate woman per thousand from 8 to 64. Another feature is the growth of secondary education, and the progress is specially marked during the last fifteen years. The natural aptitude of the higher castes for education and the increased grants given by Government since 1919 for elementary education have been responsible for a great increase in the number of schools and scholars. Elementary schools more than doubled themselves during this period and the secondary schools in the district had the largest number of pupils of any district in the presidency, with 58 schools and 18,000 pupils.

One in every five Malayáli men can read and write and six in every hundred women. These proportions are nothing to boast about, but the district continues to occupy the foremost place in the presidency in point of literacy among its people of both sexes. In female education, both elementary and secondary, Malabar takes the highest place, Madras and the Nilgiris being excluded from the calculation for obvious reasons. The urban population of Malabar is remarkably small which makes the prominence of the district in literacy all the more noteworthy.

Literacy in English has also shown great progress, two in every hundred persons being literate in that language.

*Page 282.—Add to paragraph 1:—*Ernád with 15 per cent literates among males and 3·3 per cent among women and the Wynaad with 15 and 2·2 per cent are still the two most illiterate taluks; and Walavanád and Palghat taluks in the south showed a better record, but North Malabar is more advanced educationally than the South. The Mussalmans who include the large Máppilla population are less educated than the Hindus, which is not the case in other parts of the presidency.

Literacy by
caste, reli-
gions and
taluks.

*Paragraph 2.—Substitute:—*The four principal educational institutions in the district are the Government Victoria College, Palghat, the Government Brennen College, Tellicherry and the Zamorin's and the Malabar Christian Colleges at Calicut. The first is a first-grade college and the others are second-grade colleges with secondary schools attached to them. The first two are maintained by Government, the third was founded and endowed by the Zamorin of Calicut, and has been handed over to a committee of management. The last which was until recently being managed by the Christian College at Madras has been taken over by the Basel Mission at Calicut.

Educational
institutions.
Colleges.

The Basel Evangelical Mission opened a primary school at Kalláyi in 1848, which was transferred ten years later to a more spacious building in Calicut, and in 1872 raised to a middle and in 1878 to a high school. The high school developed into a second-grade college in 1907. On the breaking out of the Great War of 1914-18, the German missionaries had to give up the work and leave the country; and the college was then being managed by the local Christians,

Malabar
Christian
College.

under great financial difficulties, until 1919 when the Madras Christian College took it over. In April 1927 the management of the college was handed back to the Basel Mission.

Brennen
College.

*Page 283, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The college and the school departments were taken over by Government in June 1919 and the Secondary Training School for masters was amalgamated with it in 1925. A branch school teaching up to the third form has been opened at Tiruvangád.

Victoria
College.

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*In 1905, Government found the College self-supporting and discontinued their grant. In response to the Palghat municipality's request Government took over the institution in April 1919 and six years later raised it to the first grade, handing over the classes below Form IV to the municipality. In the high school forms attached to the college manual training in wood work and metal work is compulsory and commercial subjects are also taught. The students of the college started a night school in 1926 for the depressed classes, the expenses being met by voluntary subscriptions.

The Zamorin's
College.

*Paragraph 3.—Add:—*In 1915 the college was taken over by the Court of Wards along with the Zamorin's estate ; and on its rendition in 1921, its management has been entrusted as before to a committee.

High
schools.

*Paragraph 4.—Substitute:—*High school education in Malabar is primarily a matter of local board and private enterprise. There are two Government secondary schools for boys which are adjuncts of the Brennen and Victoria Colleges and the only municipal high school is maintained by the Cannanore municipality. Local private effort is responsible for thirteen, the District Board for fifteen and Christian Missions for six high schools for boys. All these institutions are in receipt of Government aid. The local board schools were mostly started during the last decade, but some of the mission and private schools can boast of some antiquity. Among the non-mission aided schools are those started by the Venganád Nambidi at Kollengód, the Kudiravattath Prabhakaran Thambán at Ottapalam, the Valia Thamrátti of Kizhakké Kóvilagam at Kóttakkal, the Muthedath Mallisséri Kubéran Nambudiri at Taliparamba, and Kulapathi V. V. Paramésvara Ayyar at Palghat. The Raja's High School at Palghat was abolished in 1905 and its place was appropriately taken by the Nellikal Edom school which was started early next year by the senior member of a branch of the Palghat Raja's family (Nellikal Edom, Vendazhi). The Nurni High School at Palghat is another important high school under private management.

The Basel Mission has three high schools, at Palghat, Tellicherry and Badagara and the Roman Catholic Missions have two at Cochin (Santa Cruz) and at Pavartti (St. Joseph's).

Middle
schools.

*Last paragraph.—Substitute:—*Many of these high schools were originally middle schools and were raised to high school

grade to meet the demand for increased facilities for high school education in the respective localities. This has been especially so in the case of local board schools, some of which were first opened as middle schools in these centres where private enterprise had not led to the opening of schools above the elementary grade. Of the existing middle schools one belongs to the local fund, one each to the Palghat and Cannanore municipalities, two to the Basel Mission, two to the Roman Catholic Mission; and three schools are the result of private effort. There were two secondary schools for Máppillas in Calicut one of which was last year reduced to the higher elementary grade. The expenditure on secondary education in 1930-31 was over Rs. 8 lakhs, of which over Rs. 4.51 lakhs were realized from fees and nearly Rs. 2 lakhs from Government grants.

There were in 1931 over 4,126 elementary schools for boys and girls in the district with a strength of 342,000 pupils, the largest for any district in the presidency. Tanjore following with 2,374 schools with 111,098 pupils. Here again private enterprise was responsible for 65 per cent of the schools, and local and municipal effort for 33 per cent. The expenditure on primary education was about Rs. 30 lakhs, of which Rs. 4.56 lakhs were met from the public revenues. About 104,790 of the pupils were Muhammadans, mostly Máppillas.

Page 284, paragraph 2.—*Substitute*:—Secondary education for girls is largely in the hands of missionaries. But in Malabar, a number of girls attend secondary schools for boys, their number in 1931 being 1,207, of whom 81 were attending the school at Ottapalam. The Government Girls' Secondary School at Cannanore has the largest number of pupils and is followed by the Sacred Heart's Girls' school at Tellicherry and the Basel Mission school at Calicut. There is a mission girls' secondary school at Calicut (Roman Catholic), the municipalities of Cochin and Calicut have each a girls' middle school and the district board has two (at Palghat and Badagara) and has opened a third at Ottapalam. Malabar has 565 elementary schools for girls, more than half of which are private aided schools. The total expenditure on secondary and elementary education for girls in 1929 was Rs. 1.05 and 3.76 lakhs, respectively.

The Labour Department of Government had, in 1930-31, 39 elementary schools for the depressed classes in the taluks of Calicut, Palghat, Chirakkal and Kurumbranád in which their activities were concentrated since April 1929. They also maintain a small boarding establishment for the benefit of the poor students of these classes.

Page 285.—*Add at end*:—To give an impetus to the education of the Máppillas a special assistant to the district educational officer was appointed in 1926 and he held office till April 1929, when the district was bifurcated * for educational purposes.

* The whole district was, however, placed under one Educational Officer, from 1st December 1932 (G.O. No. 1581, Law and Education, dated 29th October 1932.)

Twelve deputy inspectors are working in connexion with Máppilla education, eight of whom are employed in Ernád and Ponnáni taluks which have a large number of elementary schools for this community. There was one middle school and one higher elementary school for them in Calicut in 1931 with a strength of 320. The number of elementary schools for Máppillas in 1931 was 1,410 and their total strength 102,639, and that of the schools for Muslim girls 87 and the number of girls in them and in boys' schools was 4,000. There were besides several night schools for adult Máppillas.

The schools for Máppillas are naturally most numerous in the Ernád, Walavanád and Ponnáni taluks. Schemes of compulsory education have been introduced in selected places in them. Government also opened in 1931 a special sessional school to train religious instructors for Máppilla elementary schools. An orphanage and boarding house have been opened in Calicut by private effort for Máppilla children. Special scholarships in secondary and elementary schools have been increased chiefly to help the poor pupils in the fanatical zones. The indifference to education among the poorer classes of Máppillas still continues though it is steadily being combated by the efforts of the Education Department.

Training
schools.

*Page 286, paragraph 1.—Substitute:—*There are eleven training schools for teachers: two of these are at Calicut two at Tellicherry, two at Cannanore, two at Palghat, one in Malappuram and one at Badagara and one aided school at Néttúr maintained by the Basel Evangelical Mission. The schools for men-teachers at Calicut and Tellicherry train teachers of the secondary grade; the former, with the School of Commerce, is the direct descendant of the provincial school founded at Calicut in 1854, and the latter is attached to the Brennen College. The other Government training schools train teachers of the elementary grade, higher and lower. The Malappuram school is specially intended to train Máppilla teachers, though teachers of that community seek admission in other training schools as well. The mission training school at Néttúr trains men for elementary higher-grade teacherships. There are four training schools for school mistresses, all maintained by Government, at Calicut, Tellicherry, Palghat and Cannanore, the last for secondary and the first three for elementary higher and lower grade teachers.

European
schools.

The St. Joseph's school at Calicut is the only high school for European boys in the district; it also admits students of other communities. There were 190 European and Anglo-Indian boys in it in 1929 out of a total strength of 260. The same mission has a middle school for them at Cannanore. There are two secondary schools for European and Anglo-Indian girls at Calicut and Cochin, a middle school for girls at Cannanore and a primary school at Cochin, all these schools being run by Roman Catholic nuns.

*Paragraph 2.—Substitute:—*The district continues to be badly off in respect of industrial and technical education. The only two aided industrial schools are the Ariacóde Y.M.C.A. Rattan Work School and the Calicut Commonwealth Trust Embroidery School. Manual training classes are attached to the Victoria and Brennen Colleges and to all the Government training schools and to some aided secondary and elementary schools. The Government School* of Commerce is the largest institution of the kind in the presidency and teaches commercial and technical subjects and has several of its old boys holding positions of trust and responsibility in public offices and firms in important towns all over India and even outside it, in Ceylon, Burma, Federated Malay States, Mesopotamia and East Africa. There is an agricultural middle school at Taliparamba in which, in addition to the subjects ordinarily taught in middle schools, instruction in practical agriculture is given. This school is under the agricultural department. The department of fisheries has opened 26 schools for the benefit of the children of fishermen and in these are taught, besides the usual subjects, the technique of their ancestral calling and co-operation and allied subjects.

Industrial schools.

A considerable number of night schools for boys and adults have come into existence in recent years. The Servants of India Society is principally responsible for adult education work in Ernad and Ponnani. The Dévadhār Malabar Reconstruction Trust which was started for relief work after the rebellion, has been continued as an agency for rural reconstruction and uplift work. Government affords special encouragement to such voluntary effort in the field of adult education.

Adult schools and rural reconstruction work.

*Page 284.—Add at end of Chapter:—*There were in 1929 two colleges and eight recognized schools teaching Sanskrit, with a strength of 52 and 640, respectively; and six of the scholars were girls and in the largest school at Pavartti a third of the students were Christians. Of Arabic schools there were 172 with a strength of 6,754, all Muhammadans.

Indigenous schools.

CHAPTER XI.—LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Page 307.—Insert between paragraphs 2 and 3:—

Most of the ancient systems of landholding in Malabar have, however, been materially affected by the Malabar Tenancy Act of 1929 (Act IV of 1930). Reference has already been made to its history and material provisions in Chapter IV. The tenures which it principally deals with are cultivating *verumpáttams*, customary *verumpáttams*, *kánams* and *kuzhikánams*.

The land tenures.

* The school was closed in May 1932—vide G.O. Mis. No. 7 (5), Law (Edn.), dated 14th May 1932.

Page 335.—*Insert* after paragraph 1 the following note on the re-settlement of the Malabar district (excluding Wynaad, Cochin and the Laccadives)*:—

Re-settle-
ment,
1931-34.

The term of thirty years for which the existing rates of land assessment were sanctioned for the eight plain taluks having expired between 1929-30 and 1932-33 as shown below, a revision of the rates and the conditions of assessment was carried out on the basis of the proposals made by Mr. A. R. MacEwen, I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer:—

Taluk.	Last settlement expired in	New settlement from
Palghat and 94 désams of Calicut.	1929-30	1931-32
Walavanád and rest of Calicut.	1930-31	1931-32
Kurumbranád ...	1930-31	1932-33
Chirakkal, Kóttayam, Ernád and Ponuáni.	1932-33	1933-34

In the isolated lands in the Cochin State attached to certain desams in Palghat taluk, isolated bits attached to the main desam of Manathana of Kottayam taluk and the Cannanore *Karár* lands of the Chirakkal taluk, where the re-settlement would expire in a few years later, it has been proposed to introduce the new rates in the same fasli along with other lands in the taluks to which they are now attached. As regards the Laccadives no survey or re-settlement was considered necessary as the coir monopoly from which Government revenue was derived was working satisfactorily.

At the last settlement paddy was taken as the standard crop for wet lands modan or hill paddy for dry lands and coconut for garden lands. Since then the prices of these standard crops have increased considerably. While the price per garce of paddy was found to be Rs. 125 at the last settlement after making the usual deductions, the price on the basis of the average of the last twenty non famine years was even during the ryots' selling months Rs. 346 and after making the usual deductions Rs. 294 or an increase of 135 per cent. The price of modan paddy was taken as 7½ per cent less than that of second sort paddy and its price was found to be 133 per cent in excess of the commutation rate of Rs. 120 per garce at the last settlement. As regards coconuts, the commutation rate worked out to an increase of 113 per cent over the rate which formed the basis of taxation in 1904. The prices adopted at the previous settlement were extremely liberal and the recommendation of the Special Settlement Officer which the Board of Revenue and

* H.P. No. 80, Press, dated 17th October 1930, for Scheme Report and the Board's resolution thereon.

Also G.O. No. 2717, Revenue, dated 28th December 1931, for orders passed on them.

Government approved allowed an increase of three annas per rupee in the current rate of assessment or $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent (which is the maximum percentage of enhancement to which the Government have committed themselves). The rate for the eight tarams thus varied from Rs. 7-2-0 to 14 annas an acre as against the original rates which ranged from Rs. 6 to 12 annas. The rates for dry lands were increased by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or by two annas in the rupee, the original rates of the tarams from Rs. 2 to 4 annas being altered to rates ranging from Rs. 2-4-0 to 5 annas. The garden rates were, like the wet rates, increased by $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

There were a few special features of the re-settlement. The terms "janmabhogam" and "private janmam" were replaced by "new holdings" and "old holdings" respectively, and as in the case of the Wynaad re-settlement the practice of levying two rates, one for the taram assessment and the other for Janmabhogam was abandoned in favour of a consolidated assessment. The classification and grouping of wet lands in the district had been based on the productivity of the best lands in Palghat and Walavanad taluks, and this led to lands in other taluks being graded low and charged lower rates than their productivity would warrant. But Government decided not to have a reclassification of soils made in view of the labour and expense involved. The grouping and classification of dry and garden lands were also not disturbed. Power was, however, reserved to the Special Settlement Officer to transfer to the appropriate head occupied dry lands converted into wet or garden and unoccupied dry lands converted into occupied dry, wet or garden. He was also authorized on the ryot's application to transfer garden or wet lands to dry provided the change was necessitated by causes beyond the control of the ryot. The question was considered whether for occasional second crop raised on single crop wet lands, some method might not be devised by which the second crop charge could be consolidated so as to minimise the extensive inspections by revenue officers; but in view of the financial loss involved and the absence of any possibility of saving in establishment charges, the matter was dropped. Fugitive cultivation on unoccupied assessed dry lands was paid for only in years in which there was cultivation, and no flat-rate was levied on such lands as in Wynaad; and the concession allowed to ryots of using unoccupied dry lands for seed beds was continued as the privilege had not led to any abuse. Escheat quit-rent, that is an annual charge levied on lands which holders of escheated property from Government were asked to pay instead of lump sums in return for janmam right which Government gave up in them being fixed and unalterable was continued unaffected. For miscellaneous rents bearing "an amazing assortment of names" taram assessment was substituted except where the original grants showed that the rents were unalterable. Patches of cultivation in several thousand acres of unsurveyed jungle land were proposed for

Special
features.

survey, if need be as independent units, for assessment at taram rates. Fugitive dry cultivation in unsurveyed lands used to be paid for at rates which varied for each crop but a flat rate of 10 annas per acre was levied on them; and on such lands where garden and wet cultivation was going on taram assessment was ordered to be levied. Survey was ordered to be made of lands growing such special products as coffee, tea, cardamoms and rubber so that appropriate dry taram rates may be levied on them. The methods of assessment in the Attapādi valley were found to be inequitable, as the lands were rarely visited by the revenue inspector or tahsildar and the menon could not even identify the various plots and his demands were arbitrary, wet rates for instance varying from Rs. 4-3-7 to As. 7-4 an acre. The Settlement Officer's proposals to abolish the distinction between permanent and fugitive cultivation and to enforce a uniform rate of 8 annas an acre for dry lands and Rs. 1-8-0 for wet lands under cultivation was accepted. Areas grown with estate crops were ordered to be surveyed and suitably classified and assessed at dry rates. Dry lands under wet crop in the Vandithode anicut system were allowed to be transferred to wet in cases where the lands were irrigable with the water from this channel.

Objections
answered.

No objections or representations had been made within the three months allowed in the resettlement notification of January 1931, but a deputation of some jenmis waited on the Hon'ble the Revenue Member and urged that the first settlement in the district was a permanent one, that pending legislation fixing the future policy of Government on the settlement of land revenue, no resettlement should be made and that in any case the prevailing economic condition cannot warrant the imposition of enhanced rates. A resolution was moved and carried in the Legislative Council asking for the postponement of the proposed enhancement. The theory that the original settlement was a permanent one was based on the words "unalterable assessment" used by Mr. Warden who was Collector of Malabar in his proclamation of 1805. What was meant was that "the principles on which the Government's share was to be based were to be permanent." These principles had never formed the basis of a settlement in the district and as early as 1883 Government had made it clear that there was nothing in the proclamation to show that they were in any way pledged to maintain the settlement unaltered; and as observed at the time of the last settlement and again in the proposals for the present settlement Government were in fact making a concession by abandoning a strict adherence to the formula laid down in Mr. Warden's proclamation.

As regards the argument that resettlement should not be introduced pending legislation on resettlement policy, Government had already explained their position more than once in the Legislative Council. Attempts at such legislation were made

but were unsuccessful and in view of the pending constitutional changes they did not propose to take further steps towards legislation on the settlement of land revenue, and saw no reason to postpone introduction of the new settlement. In regard to the argument that the economic condition of the people had not materially improved since the last settlement, the report of the Settlement Officer clearly showed that there was an obvious and substantial increase in the prosperity of the ryots, that notwithstanding the general fall in prices a comparison of the prices of the standard crops in the months of July to November 1931 with those prevailing at the time of the previous settlement showed that they were higher by 50 to 71 per cent whereas the maximum increase in the rates was only $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. One of the objects of resettlement is to ensure as far as practicable an equitable distribution of the incidence of land revenue throughout the Presidency. The recent fall in prices was general and the effect of the continuance of the existing rates in this district would be to perpetuate the advantage which it is enjoying and has for some years enjoyed at the expense of the other districts for which there can be no justification. In view of the recent fall in prices Government as a matter of grace allowed for this district, as for the two Gōdāvaries and Kistna, the grant of increment remission in respect of the percentage increase of the rates of assessment in the fasli in which the new rates were introduced and the following two faslis.

Roughly speaking the resettlement is expected to bring in an increase of 18·48 per cent over the present revenue demand. Subject to certain conditions the new settlement will remain in force for a period of 30 years from the year of its introduction.

Financial results.

Page 342, paragraph 1.—Add :—The term of thirty years for which the rates of land assessment sanctioned at the original settlement for Wynaad having expired, a revision of the rates and conditions of assessment was carried into effect from fasli 1336 (1926-27). The taluk was resurveyed before Mr. A. H. A. Todd, I.C.S., the officer appointed to carry out the resettlement, started operations. The following are some of important features of the resettlement.

The Wynaad Resettlement, 1926-27.

Lands known as "Government janmam" and "private janmam" at the original settlement were classified as "new holdings" and "old holdings," and on all lands on which *janmahogam* was collected and on all Government assessed waste lands, the *taram* assessment and *janmahogam* were amalgamated and a consolidated assessment was fixed, and all future assignments of Government waste lands were to be at these rates.

Special features.

In regard to wet lands the soil classification was left unaltered, except in the case of lands transferred from dry to wet. Private *janmam* wet lands (which were under cultivation in three out of five years) and Government *janmam* wet lands

Wet lands.

were registered as "permanent wet"; and failure to cultivate such lands could not create any right to remission of assessment on them unless their registered holders had relinquished before the prescribed date all their rights in them. The provision of the Board's Standing Order concerning seasonal remissions was however allowed to apply to all "permanent wet" lands. Other wet lands were registered as "fugitive wet" and were liable to be assessed only when cultivated; and Government reserved the right to transfer lands registered as "fugitive wet" to the head "permanent wet" and *vice versa* at any time during the currency of the re-settlement. The rates of land revenue on all wet lands were enhanced by 18½ per cent.

Dry lands.

With reference to dry lands private *janmam* lands under regular occupation from year to year and Government *janmam* lands were classed as "developed" and all other lands as "undeveloped." All "developed" lands were inspected with a view to their classification being revised if necessary, and except in the case of dry lands hitherto known as Government dry land, the *taram* and rates of assessment adopted at the original settlement were retained. A consolidated rate of assessment took the place of the charges separately made under the heads "taram assessment" and *janmabhogam* where they occurred in the assessment of individual fields, as a result of re-classification or alteration in area.

Fugitive cultivation on "undeveloped" lands (commonly known as *punam*) was not separately assessed but to cover all such fugitive cultivation "undeveloped" lands were charged a flat rate of six pies an acre. "Developed" or "undeveloped" lands were not entitled to any remission unless the registered holders of the lands relinquished to Government all their rights before a certain date. Government reserved the right to transfer dry land registered as "undeveloped" to the head "developed" and to assess it at the appropriate *taram* rate in lieu of the composition rates during the currency of the re-settlement.

Estate lands.

Small plots of land cultivated with special crops were at the discretion of the settlement officer excluded from the definition of "estate lands" of which there were two classes "estate developed" and "estate undeveloped." Under the former came all lands within estates planted with tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona or any other special crop or occupied by buildings required for or auxiliary to the cultivation of these crops or their preparation for the market. All other estate lands were "estate undeveloped" lands. "Estate developed" lands were assessed at a flat rate of Rs. 3 and "estate undeveloped" lands at ten annas an acre, but lower rates of Rs. 2-6-0 and six pies were allowed in the case of those estate lands on which *janmabhogam* was not previously paid to Government. Right to re-survey and re-assess when necessary "estate developed" lands

at intervals of not less than five years during the currency of the settlement, was reserved to Government. *Punam* cultivations on "estate undeveloped" lands were not, however, subject to any separate assessment besides the composition rate ten annas or six pies as the case may be.

All lands not relinquished to Government before 30th April in any fasli were liable to assessment for the following fasli, and applications for remissions of assessment on permanent wet lands for any fasli must be made before the 31st July. The rates of assessment were to be current during a period of thirty years.

Page 344, paragraph 2, to page 346, paragraph 2.—Delete as Anjengo and Tangasséri were amalgamated with the Tinnevely district with effect from 1st July 1927. General.
Anjengo
Tangasséri

Page 353, last paragraph.—Substitute:—The revenue administration of the district is controlled by the Collector who is aided by assistants of the standing of sub-collectors or deputy collectors at Tellicherry, Palghat, Maiappuram, Calicut and Cochin. The Wynaad division was abolished in the year 1924 and the Wynaad taluk was added on to the Tellicherry division from which Kurumbranád taluk was detached and added on to Calicut. As usual there is a tahsildar in each taluk except Cochin and each tahsildar is assisted by a deputy tahsildar. In Ponnári taluk there are two deputy tahsildars. The exis
divisiona
charges.

Add at the end of the chapter the following:—

APPENDIX.

Succession List of Commissioners, Supervisors, Principal Collectors and Collectors of Malabar.

I. Commissioners for inspecting the countries ceded by Tippu Sultan—

Names.	Year.
William Gamull Farmer (senior merchant).	1792-93.
Major Alexander Dow (Military Commandant of Tellicherry).	
William Page	
J. Duncan	

II. Supervisors of the Province of Malabar—

William Gamull Farmer	... 1793-94.
James Stevens	... 1794-95.
A. W. Handley	... 1794-96.

III. Commissioners for executing the office of Supervisors and Chief Magistrate of the Province of Malabar—

T. Wilkinson	1796, 1797.
Lieut. Col. A. Dow	Do.
Robert Rickards	Do.

Names.	Year.
James Rivett	1797.
Richard Torffin	Do.
John Spencer	1797-1801.
Major-General Hartley	Do.
J. Smee	Do.
Joshua Uthoff	1798-1799.
Lieut Joshua Watson	1800.
Major A. Walker	1800-1801.

Date of taking charge.

IV. Principal Collectors of Malabar—

Major William Macleod	1st October 1801.
Robert Rickards	11th March 1803.
Thomas Warden	March 1804.
James Vaughan	2nd November 1816.
William Sheffield	15th April 1826.
A. F. Huddleston	15th March 1831.
F. F. Clementson	17th August 1832.
E. P. Thompson	1st October 1839.

V. Collectors of the Malabar District—

H. V. Conolly	21st January 1840.
T. Clark	25th September 1855.
W. Robinson	9th September 1856.
P. Grant	18th May 1858.
G. A. Ballard	2nd May 1862.
J. C. Haunyngham	26th February 1867.
E. C. G. Thomas	26th March 1869.
Alexander Mc Callum Webster	17th August 1869.
William Logan	2nd April 1870.
A. MacGregor	8th April 1870.
William Logan	3rd February 1871.
D. Buick	6th April 1875.
W. Logan	6th June 1875.
D. Buick	7th February 1878.
W. Logan	9th May 1878.
C. W. W. Martin	22nd April 1879.
E. N. Overbury	5th May 1879.
G. MacWatters	11th June 1879.
W. Logan	23rd November 1880.
G. MacWatters	4th February 1881.
C. L. B. Cumming	2nd April 1881.
W. Logan	24th June 1882.
L. R. Durrows	12th November 1882.
W. Logan	23rd January 1883.
C. A. Galton	28th April 1883.
V. A. Brodie	12th October 1884.
W. Logan	22nd November 1884.
C. A. Galton	8th January 1885.
H. M. Winterbotham	16th April 1886.
W. Logan	2nd November 1886.

Names.	Date of taking charge.
H. M. Winterbotham	2nd December 1887.
J. W. F. Dumergue	2nd August 1888.
H. Bradley	7th July 1892.
H. Moberly	17th August 1894.
J. Hewetson	17th September 1895.
G. W. Dance	21st July 1896.
A. F. Pinhey	17th January 1901.
A. R. Loftus-Tottenham	25th May 1903.
A. F. Pinhey	6th July 1903.
A. R. Knapp	8th November 1904.
L. G. Moore	25th April 1905.
A. R. Knapp	6th June 1905.
C. A. Innes	6th August 1906.
A. R. Knapp	20th August 1906.
W. Francis	15th April 1907.
F. C. Parsons	20th January 1909.
R. B. Wood	3rd April 1909.
C. A. Innes	31st January 1911.
J. F. Hall	16th September 1915.
F. B. Evans	19th October 1915.
J. F. Hall	1st February 1919.
E. F. Thomas	16th September 1919.
M. McGilligan	15th May 1920.
E. F. Thomas	25th June 1920.
T. H. Hill	22nd November 1921.
R. H. Ellis	26th January 1922.
J. A. Thorne	12th December 1922.
C. H. Brown	23rd April 1924.
J. A. Thorne	19th May 1924.
H. R. Pate	11th November 1925.
E. M. Gawne	25th March 1928.
C. G. Herbert	9th July 1929.
E. M. Gawne	7th November 1929.
E. C. Wood	28th October 1930.
D. W. Dodwell	1st February 1932.
T. B. Russell	9th February 1932.

CHAPTER XII.—SALT, ABKÁRI AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

*Page 355, paragraph 3.—Add:—*Under these conventions, Arrangement and at the instance of the French authorities, Bombay salt is with Mahé. supplied to Mahé for human consumption and Madras salt for fish-curing purposes.

*Paragraph 4.—Add:—*Under the revised arrangements made in consultation with the Indian States of Travancore and Arrangements with Cochin and Travancore. Cochin in 1920, Madras (Pinnevelly district) salt is supplied to the two States duty-free, single duty at the rate in force in British India being levied on all short deliveries by the

contractor and credited to the Durbar concerned. No allowance however is made for wastage of salt in transit. The States also get a portion of their requirements of salt from Bombay.

Salt earth. *Page 356, paragraph 1.—Add:—*“Salt earth” has been declared “contraband salt” in the Chirakkal, Kottayam, Calicut, Kurumbranád, Ponnáni and Cochin taluks of the district. The saline soils are being patrolled by special preventive parties, as experience has shown that salt crime is still prevalent in the district.

Fish-curing. *Paragraph 2.—Add:—*The Madras Salt department continued to supervise the industry till 1924. On the introduction of the Montford Reforms the department became a central subject and the fish-curing yards were transferred to the Fisheries department under the Local Government. The issue price of salt was increased from As. 10 to Rs. 1-4-0 a maund from 1st April 1924 as the Government of India were unwilling to bear any portion of the loss sustained by the maintenance of these yards. The position of the industry in 1929-30 was as follows:—

	West Coast.	East Coast.
Number of yards	60	53
Weight of fish bought for curing.	770,966 mds.	249,660 mds.
Weight of salt sold	128,261 „	40,652 „
Value of salt sold	Rs. 1,50,327.	Rs. 50,815.

It will be seen that the quantity cured in the West Coast is just over thrice that dealt with in the four districts of the East Coast.

Existing system. *Page 359, first paragraph.—Add:—*Messrs. Parry & Co. have ever since continued to be the contract suppliers for the district, the contract being renewed every year.

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*This renting system was in force till 1st April 1919 in the Attapádi valley, which was then brought under the contract distillery system and included in the supply area of the Coimbatore distillery. These shops were assigned on fixed fees and the shop-keepers obliged to observe certain special conditions, one of which was that they should issue only arrack of 40° u.p., the sale strength in other parts of the district being 35° u.p. In 1923-24 one of the shops was closed and the two remaining shops were sold on tender. These shops also ceased to work from April 1925.

Foreign liquor. *Paragraph 3.—Substitute:—*The exclusive privilege of manufacturing and supplying coconut toddy arrack to foreign liquor dealers throughout the Presidency has been granted to Messrs Parry & Co. The arrack is distilled in the Government supervised distillery at Chowghat, the toddy required being drawn from trees on which tree-tax has been paid and which

are marked for the purpose. The Company are allowed a refund of tree-tax according to the total outturn of arrack. Though coconut toddy arrack is excised at a lower rate of duty than the tariff rate, viz., at Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon since 1st April 1923, it is for all practical purposes considered as foreign liquor, as its sale is permitted under the foreign liquor licences only.

*Page 360, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The current rates of tree-tax on coconut and sago palm trees are Rs. 4-8-0 and Rs. 9 a tree respectively per half-year and that on palmyra is Rs. 3 per tree per annum. Toddy.

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*The shops get their supply of hemp drugs from one of the two storehouses, Vetapalam or Santavasal and that of opium from the taluk cutcheries. The sale of opium and hemp drugs is controlled in the usual way, the right to open shops being sold annually by auction. Before 1897 the hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa* or *indica*) was freely cultivated in the Wynaad taluk and supplied the demand for Malabar. The cultivation of the plant was however prohibited in 1897 and now no hemp is grown in the district. Opium and hemp drugs.

Page 361, paragraph 1.—Omit the following sentence in lines 17-18:—"Land Customs are collected now only on dutiable goods imported from Mahé."

Substitute the following for the last sentence:—"In the district, there are nine ports, of which six are open to foreign trade and the remaining three to coasting trade only."

Add at the end of the paragraph the following:—"Since April 1924, the Government of India have taken the Customs Department under their direct control and the Central Board of Revenue has been constituted the chief Customs Authority."

Last paragraph.—Retain the first four sentences and *substitute* for the rest the following:—"Since 1917 an addition to the usual income-tax called the super-tax is being levied on incomes above Rs. 50,000. The rates for both taxes are fixed yearly by the Finance Act, the maximum in 1931 being 6 annas per rupee for income-tax and 6 annas 3 pies for super-tax. Income-tax and super-tax.

The district has been divided into two circles for the collection of these two taxes, with headquarters at Calicut and Palghat. There were (in 1930-31) 1,908 assesses in both circles and the demand was Rs. 6.53 lakhs. Excluding Madras, Malabar was the seventh district as regards the number of assesses and fourth in regard to the amount of the demand, Ramnad, Madura and Coimbatore being the only three districts where the demand was higher. The proportion of assesses to the total population is, however, low and the incidence of the tax per head of the population was As. 2-10 as against As. 3-8 for the whole presidency excluding Madras. The average tax paid by each assessee in Malabar was Rs. 342-8-3

as against Rs. 238-6-7 per assessee for the whole presidency. Statistics relating to the tax will be found in Table XXXIII of this book.

CHAPTER XIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Smárta
Vichárams.

*Page 365, paragraph 1.—Add:—*These Smárta Vichárams are now constituted only very rarely. There was one in 1929, the offending parties coming from the same *illam* Kothamangalam near Tirúr. The parties admitting their guilt, they were outcasted without the usual costly and protracted enquiry and feasts, and they are now being maintained by the estate.

Existing
Civil Courts.

*Page 366, paragraph 2.—Substitute:—*The district is divided into two district judgeships of North and South Malabar with headquarters at Tellicherry and Calicut. In the North district there are a subordinate judge's court at Tellicherry and district munsifs' courts at Badagara, Cannanore, Kúthuparamba, Nadápuram, Payyóli, Quilandi, Taliparamba and Tellicherry. In the South district there are sub-courts at Calicut, Palghat and Ottapálam and district munsifs' courts at these stations and at Álattúr, Chowghat, Manjeri, Parappanangádi, Pattámbi, Ponnáni, Tirúr and at Perintalmanna. Under the Civil Courts' Act as last amended an additional sub-judge has been appointed to the sub-court at Calicut and one or more additional munsifs for the courts at Badagara, Calicut, Palghat and Tellicherry. A third district munsif at Calicut was given jurisdiction over the Wynaad taluk but that court was abolished in 1932 and the jurisdiction taken over by another munsif at the same station. There were, in 1931, 30 superior civil courts working in the district,* far more than in any other district of the presidency, the next largest district Tanjore containing only 20 civil judges.

Registration.

*Page 367, paragraph 2.—Add:—*Between 1919 and 1932, Malabar was divided into three districts for registration purposes, Tellicherry, Calicut and Palghat, and the last district was abolished in the latter year. Each district registrar is assisted by one or more joint sub-registrars in his own or separate offices to exercise concurrent jurisdiction with the registrar in original registration in his sub-district. There were, in 1932, 55 offices on the whole in the district and the work in them was managed on the same lines as elsewhere.

Criminal
Justice.
The various
courts.

*Page 367, last paragraph which ends in page 368.—Substitute the following for this paragraph:—*All village magistrates have the usual powers in petty cases arising in their jurisdictions but rarely exercise them. Panchayat courts which have been established in several villages under the Madras Village Courts Act I of 1888 are sometimes also invested with

* The additional sub-judge's court at Calicut and the district munsifs' courts of Pattámbi, Vayittiri (at Calicut), Palghat (additional) and Badagara (additional) were abolished in 1931 and 1932.

criminal powers. Such panchayat courts replace the court of the village magistrate and election to the court is by open vote and the members elect their own president. The sub-registrars of Manuárghat, Irikkúr, Wándúr and Kondótti are special magistrates empowered to try offences triable by the panchayat courts, and there are at Calicut, Palghat, Tellicherry, Badagara, Kollengóde, Ponnáni, Ottapálam and Cannanore benches of magistrates who are authorized to try petty cases arising within those areas. All tahsildars have second-class powers and some have also first-class powers, but they try only cases which are transferred to them for disposal by the district and divisional magistrates. A stationary magistrate with second-class powers is sanctioned in each taluk, except Wynaad and Cochin where their places are taken by sharistadar-magistrates, and the various deputy tahsildars of the district are also subordinate magistrates with second-class powers. The number of these subordinate magistrates including stationary sub-magistrates and sharistadar-magistrates is 20. The district magistrate, the five divisional magistrates and the treasury deputy collector have the usual first class powers. The two courts of sessions of North and South Malabar sit at Tellicherry and Calicut, respectively.

Page 369, paragraph 3.—Delete last sentence and add:— Since 1897 dacoity has been of comparatively rare occurrence in Malabar except as a precursor to, or a concomitant of, a fanatical outbreak and the occurrence of a series of dacoities should always be taken as a warning of an impending outrage. In December 1914 the entry of Turkey into the great war as an ally of the Central Powers had an unsettling effect on the Máppillas and the occurrence of a series of dacoities in Ernád and Walavanád gave grounds for believing that an outbreak of some kind was being prepared. The early detection of some of these dacoities resulted in a premature explosion of the plot and the unsuccessful attempt made on the life of the district magistrate. Dacoities in 1919, when the district was badly disturbed as a result of the non-co operation movement and Khilafat campaign, were followed by the serious rebellion in 1921. This was followed by wholesale dacoity and rapine. A large number of the offenders were either killed or sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and the district has again assumed its normal freedom from this form of crime.

Paragraph 4.—Add to the existing paragraph the following:—House-breaking and cattle theft have always been the main form of grave crime in the district, but have never attained any serious proportions. A general rise of crime was noticeable in common with the other parts of the Presidency during the period of high food prices prior to 1920. Since 1921 as a result of the elimination, during the rebellion, of a large proportion of the criminal classes, crime has shown a large decrease.

Dacoity.

Other form of crime.

Police force.

*Page 371, paragraph 2.—Add:—*The Máppilla Rebellion of 1921 showed that the district superintendent of police, South Malabar, with his subdivisions of Malappuram and Palghat had too heavy a charge to devote adequate attention to the Máppilla country. The entire Máppilla area of Ernád and Walavanád taluks and a portion of Ponnáni taluk was therefore constituted as a separate police district under the charge of a special district superintendent of police with headquarters at Malappuram assisted by a subdivisional officer at Manjéri. The rest of the Malabar district is in charge of the district superintendent of police, Malabar, who is assisted by subdivisional officers at Cannanore and Palghat. The taluks of Anjengo and Tangasséri have been transferred from Malabar to Tinnevely district, but for police purposes it has been found convenient to include the taluks in the Government railway police district of Trichinopoly. The present strength of the ordinary force under both the district superintendents of police is 1,454 officers and men inclusive of one inspector, two sergeants and 113 men for the armed reserve at Calicut and one sergeant and 61 men for the armed reserve detachment at Cannanore. There are 53 stations and 25 outposts and recruiting presents no difficulty.

Malappuram
Special
Force.

*Page 371, paragraph 3.—Add:—*The Mappilla Rebellion showed that the Malappuram Special Force was too small and ill-equipped to quell armed disorder of a serious and widespread character. The Special Force was disbanded in 1921 and the Malabar Special Police, six companies strong, and organized and trained on military lines was constituted. The Special Police is armed with 303 magazine rifles, lewis guns and grenades and is equipped with motor-transport and hospital arrangements. Pending adequate housing arrangements, the companies are now located at Angádipuram, Areakóde, Nilambúr, Karuvarakundu, Malappuram and Tirúrangádi (Klari) but eventually the three posts at Angádipuram, Nilambúr and Karuvarakundu will be concentrated at Pándikkad. The special district superintendent of police, Malappuram, is the Commandant of the Malabar Special Police. There are two assistant commandants of the rank of assistant district superintendent of police each in charge of three companies, the senior of them being the Adjutant of the force. The strength of the force is 32 Indian officers and 742 Indian other ranks. Companies of the Special Police are also deputed on duties outside the district to meet emergencies when it is possible to do so. Recruitment to the force is confined to Hindus and Christians of the West Coast.

There is a wireless station in each camp and at the district police office, Calicut.

Jails.

Page 372, paragraph 1.—Delete the last sentence and *add* the following:—This jail which receives long-term convicts from South Kanara also has now been considerably enlarged

and provides accommodation for 1,684 prisoners. There are special wards for juveniles and women and an up-to-date hospital and a school for youthful offenders. Everything possible is done to teach prisoners a trade that will be useful to them on release, and a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society finds suitable occupation for ex-convicts. The jail stands on the top of Pullikunnu hill and commands a good position on the Baliapatam road, about three miles from Cannanore town and the railway station.

The special sub-jail at Calicut is under the direct control of the Inspector-General of Prisons and has accommodation for 114 prisoners. There are twenty other sub-jails in the district.

Page 372, paragraph 2.—For the first two sentences Arms Act. substitute:—The Arms Act is worked in the usual manner, the only special feature being that as Malabar is a partially disarmed district licensed muzzle loading guns pay double fees. There are 5,200 licences to possess arms for the protection of cultivation and 3,900 licences to possess arms for sport, protection or display. A large number of sword licences are issued and these are used for ceremonial purposes in temples, the weapons being decorative rather than useful.

Add at the end of the chapter the following:—

APPENDIX.

*List of Zilla Judges, Civil and Sessions Judges * and District and Sessions in the Malabar District.*

A.—Zilla Judges (1802–1843).

Northern Division of Malabar at Tellicherry.

Name.	Date of taking charge.
H. Clephane †	1802.
T. H. Baber †	7th December 1808.
A. Wilson	13th December 1814.

Southern Division of Malabar first at Angādipuram and then at Calicut.

G. W. Gillio †	14th May 1806.
J. H. Pearson †	10th December 1813.
J. Forbes	8th May 1818.

There was a temporary Zilla Judge's division at Cochin between 1812 and 1817.

J. H. Pearson †	9th June 1812.
S. Money	10th December 1813.

* The lists were compiled from the Madras Record Office

† These were Bombay Civil servants employed in the Presidency of Madras.

The first two divisions (North and South) were combined into one in 1823 and Mr. A. Wilson was the first Judge of the combined Zilla Courts and continued as such till succeeded by F. Holland.

Names.	Date of taking charge.
A. Wilson	1823.
F. Holland	24th December 1824.
T. Gahagan	26th April 1828.
S. Smith	14th May 1830.
R. Nelson	11th January 1833.
M. D. Cockburn	1st November 1836.
E. B. Thomas	14th November 1840.
T. L. Strange	12th August 1842.

From 15th August 1843, the district was split up into two Civil and Sessions Judgeships with headquarters at Tellicherry and Calicut.

B.—Civil and Sessions Judges, North Malabar
(from 1843).

G. J. Waters	15th August 1843.
W. A. Forsyth	18th October 1845.
H. Frere	13th June 1851.
R. W. Chatfield	24th December 1855.
H. Frere... ..	24th October 1857.
W. Holloway	17th November 1859.
J. G. Thompson... ..	23rd December 1862.
A. W. Sullivan	8th June 1863.
J. C. Hannington	11th August 1863.
G. D. Leman	21st September 1868.
J. W. Reid	9th August 1869.
W. Logan	10th June 1873.
J. W. Reid	23rd October 1873.

C.—District and Sessions Judges (from 1875).

G. A. Parker	31st May 1876.
F. H. Woodroffe	20th October 1878.
S. T. McCarthy	15th April 1879.
E. N. Overbury	27th August 1879.
G. D. Irvine	19th September 1879.
T. V. D. Hardinge	21st October 1882.
W. P. Austin	2nd October 1884.
H. T. Ross	5th November 1884.
L. Moore	29th July 1885.
W. P. Austin	10th November 1885.
C. S. Crole	10th September 1886.
H. Sewell	22nd October 1886.
S. H. Wynne	8th June 1887.
A. Thompson	24th June 1887.
J. H. Nelson	16th August 1887.

Names.	Date of taking charge.
A. F. Cox	6th November 1887.
J. H. A. Tremenneere	8th October 1888.
A. F. Cox	23rd December 1888.
J. P. Fiddian	9th June 1889.
A. Thompson	18th March 1891.
M. D. Bell	27th May 1895.
B. Macleod	6th December 1895.
A. Thompson	21st January 1897.
E. L. Vaughan	4th June 1900.
M. J. Murphy	14th September 1900.
N. S. Brodie	12th November 1900.
M. J. Murphy	18th July 1901.
N. S. Brodie	30th September 1901.
A. M. Slight	17th December 1901.
A. Venkataramana Pai	23rd September 1902.
L. G. Moore	24th July 1905.
R. D. Broadfoot	25th November 1905.
W. W. Philips	23rd December 1906.
M. J. Murphy	10th January 1910.
A. Edgington	3rd January 1911.
M. J. Murphy	4th February 1911.
F. B. Evans	12th October 1911.
S. G. Roberts	16th January 1912.
A. Narayanan Nambiyar	1st October 1915.
H. D. C. Reilly	18th November 1915.
T. V. Narayanan Nayar	3rd September 1918.
H. D. C. Reilly	15th October 1918.
V. Panduranga Rao	13th February 1920.
T. V. Narayanan Nayar	26th April 1924.
M. McGilligan	15th June 1924.
A. V. Govinda Menon	31st May 1926.
P. C. Lobo	23rd June 1930.
Mir Zyn-ud-din	15th June 1931.

B.—Civil and Sessions Judges, South Malabar
(from 1843).

Henry Morris	15th August 1843.
C. R. Baynes	9th December 1845.
T. W. Goodwyn	30th October 1846.
Henry Morris	22nd February 1848.
R. W. Chatfield	21st October 1851.
S. N. Ward	1st July 1852.
G. A. Harris	1st January 1854.
H. D. Cook	19th February 1856.
G. R. Sharpe	25th July 1866.
E. C. G. Thomas	27th July 1868.
J. C. Hannington	5th October 1868.
J. W. Reid	8th June 1869.
C. R. Pelly	7th August 1869.

Names.	Date of taking charge.
G. R. Sharpe	11th January 1870.
W. Logan	12th December 1874.

C.—District and Sessions Judges (from 1875).

A. J. Stuart	17th June 1875.
D. Boick	14th October 1875.
R. Wigram	6th December 1875.
W. A. Happell	2nd March 1881.
R. Wigram	6th June 1881.
G. Turner	11th June 1882.
E. N. Overbury	4th December 1882.
F. H. Wilkinson	31st March 1883.
H. T. Ross	1st August 1884.
F. H. Wilkinson	1st November 1884.
H. J. Stokes	24th January 1885.
H. M. Winterbotham	4th January 1886.
F. H. Wilkinson	23rd February 1886.
L. Moore	22nd November 1887.
J. W. F. Dumergue	26th June 1889.
L. Moore	8th August 1889.
A. Thompson	9th May 1890.
L. Moore	6th February 1891.
R. S. Benson	11th March 1892.
J. A. Davies	29th March 1895.
H. H. O'Farrell	4th November 1895.
W. H. Welsh	27th January 1898.
M. J. Murphy	3rd February 1900.
W. H. Welsh	20th March 1900.
S. Russell	28th September 1900.
A. Venkataramana Pai	26th July 1901.
N. S. Brodie	24th December 1901.
J. P. Bedford	10th June 1903.
L. C. Miller	24th August 1903.
A. T. Forbes	5th April 1904.
L. G. Moore	19th June 1904.
J. H. Munro	21st January 1905.
L. G. Moore	19th June 1905.
J. H. Munro	17th July 1905.
R. B. Wood	2nd May 1907.
J. H. Munro	30th June 1907.
L. G. Moore	5th November 1907.
A. C. Dutt	6th June 1910.
A. Edgington	4th February 1911.
K. Imbichunni Nayar	30th June 1913.
A. Edgington	30th July 1913.
H. D. C. Reilly	31st October 1914.
A. Edgington	13th December 1914.
G. H. B. Jackson	29th July 1915.
H. R. Bardswell	23rd April 1917.

Names.	Date of taking charge.
G. H. B. Jackson ...	25th June 1917
T. V. Narayanan Nayar ...	12th November 1918.
G. H. B. Jackson ...	22nd December 1918.
V. Panduranga Rao ...	7th July 1919.
G. H. B. Jackson ...	8th February 1920.
A. J. King ...	1st July 1921.
G. H. B. Jackson ...	13th August 1921.
C. G. Austin ...	10th June 1922.
G. H. B. Jackson ...	19th February 1923.
M. McGilligan ...	12th January 1924.
T. V. Narayanan Nayar ...	16th June 1924.
C. G. Austin ...	27th November 1924.
T. V. Narayanan Nayar ...	27th June 1925.
J. K. Lancashire ...	10th July 1926.
M. McGilligan ...	25th June 1926.
J. C. Stodart ...	16th June 1930.
M. Narasinga Rao ...	28th June 1930.
J. C. Stodart ...	28th July 1930.
B. Venkat Rao ...	10th December 1931.
J. C. Stodart ...	15th December 1931.
A. J. King ...	6th November 1932.

CHAPTER XIV.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Page 373, paragraph 1.—Substitute.—Outside the five Local boards, municipalities of Calicut, Palghat, Tellicherry, Cannanore and Cochin, local affairs are managed by the District Board, taluk boards and panchayats. Originally there were five taluk boards—Tellicherry, Calicut, Maláppuram, Palghat and Wynaad, corresponding to the revenue divisions of the same name. On the passing of the Local Boards' Act of 1920, seven taluk boards were constituted for the revenue taluks of Calicut with Kurumbranád, Ernád, Walavanád, Wynaad, Palghat, Ponnani, Chirakkal with Kottayám, but owing to mismanagement of their finances the administration of the latter area had to be taken over by the District Board.* The outlying pattoms of Cochin originally directly under the District Board have been included in the taluk board of Ponnani. The Wynaad taluk has been under the direct control of the District Board since 1924.

The enclaves of Anjengo and Tangasséri, which were originally directly under the District Board, have now been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Tinnevely District Board. The three unions at Badagara, Ponnani and Chowghat have now become panchayats under the amended Local Boards Act of 1930. The District Board and the taluk and union boards have elected unofficial presidents.

* By a notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st June 1932, page 583, a taluk board has been constituted for each taluk except Wynaad.

Receipts.

*Page 374.—Insert as a separate paragraph between paragraphs 1 and 2:—*The important item of receipt continues to be the land-cess which under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended in 1930, is levied throughout the district at one anna six pies in the rupee of assessment. Half of the cess is credited to the District Board (one-third under District Funds and one-sixth under the Village Development Fund) and one-third to the taluk boards and one-sixth of the cess raised in their areas to the panchayat boards. In areas where there is no taluk board the taluk board share is credited to the District Board and similarly where there are no panchayats the one-sixths due to panchayats is credited to the taluk board. Next to land-cess came tolls. There were 54 gates at which tolls were levied at the maximum rates allowed by the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. Tolls on all vehicles were abolished by the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act of 1931, the loss to District Board being made good by a contribution from Government out of the Motor Vehicles Tax. Ferries yield to the District Board about a lakh of rupees a year. Taxes on companies and professions at maximum rates are levied by the local boards which also issue licences for dangerous and offensive trades under the provisions of the Act and collect licence fees. The most important source of income to the panchayats is house-tax.

Expenditure.

*Page 374, paragraph 2.—Add:—*The District Board maintains nineteen secondary schools, of which two are for girls. Elementary education has made marked progress, as the number of schools at the end of each of the following years would show:—

1923-24	...	...	...	...	466
1925-26	...	...	...	...	774
1927-28	...	...	...	...	1,045
1928-29	...	...	...	...	3,336
1930-31	...	...	...	...	4,184

The schools were opened mostly with the aid of provincial grants, and some of the taluk boards notably Chirakkal, opened more schools than they could properly maintain. A cess is levied under the Elementary Education Act by all the local boards and it is utilized for the improvement of elementary education; and compulsory elementary education has been introduced in select areas under the Ponnáni, Ernád and Walavanád taluk boards. There are still many secondary and elementary schools which stand in need of suitable buildings.

Municipalities.

*Page 375, paragraph 2.—Substitute:—*All the five municipalities which were originally constituted under the Town Improvements Act of 1865, are now governed by the District Municipalities Act of 1920, as amended by Act X of 1930. (Statistics of their income and expenditure will be found in the separate appendix.)

*Page 375, paragraph 3.—Substitute :—*The largest and most important municipality in Malabar is that of Calicut, the Calicut municipality. headquarter town. With an income amounting to upwards of two and a half lakhs of rupees, derived mainly from taxes, the municipality administers an area of about 13 square miles with a population of nearly a lakh and maintains 70 miles of road.

*Paragraph 4.—Add :—*Subsequently, the council became entitled to elect three-fourths of its members, the remaining one-fourth being appointed by Government. The official element in the strength of the council was gradually withdrawn and with the coming into force of Act V of 1920, the nomination of Government officials was completely stopped and the strength of the council rose from 24 to 32, composed entirely of non-officials. The council continues to elect its own chairman and vice-chairman. Under Act X of 1930 now in force the nomination by Government of one-fourth of the total strength of the council has ceased altogether and the council is composed of purely elected members. In recent years there has been considerable improvement in the administration.

*Page 376, paragraph 1.—Add :—*Most of the roads are metalled and are in fair condition in spite of the heavy monsoons. The town is still without a protected water-supply or modern system of drainage. The water-supply schemes suggested were too costly to be taken up. The Mananchira tank continues to supply drinking water to a large part of the town, almost throughout the year. Public wells have also been sunk in many places. The headquarters hospital which was originally maintained by the municipality has been taken over by Government. One Ayurvedic and three allopathic dispensaries are maintained by the council. Elementary education for boys is compulsory in the municipality from 1925 and there are now 42 elementary schools maintained by the council which has also opened a free reading room and public library. Electric lighting under private licence has been introduced in the town. Of the markets belonging to the council, the most important one is the central market on the Court road. The small French settlement (called the French *loge*) in the heart of the town is amenable to the municipal laws. The incidence of taxation in 1929-30 was Rs. 2-6-3.

*Paragraph 2.—Add :—*The council was given the privilege of electing its chairman in 1912 and under the Act of 1930 Palghat municipality. councillors will all be elected. The bridge over the Kannadi river at Yakkara known as the Cardew bridge (costing 1.32 lakhs of rupees) has rendered communication with the rural parts of the taluk easy.

*Page 377, paragraph 1.—Add :—*The Victoria College has since been taken over by Government and raised to a first-grade

college. Water-supply and drainage continue to be unsatisfactory.

Cochin municipality. *Page 378, paragraph 1.—Substitute for the last four sentences the following:—*There is considerable vehicular traffic in the town owing to its proximity to Mattancherry in the Cochin State. The management of the Vypeen ferry has now been transferred to the Cochin Port Conservancy Board together with the Victoria Jubilee jetty which was reconstructed by the municipality. The strength of the council is 20, all of whom are elected. Its chairman and vice-chairman are elected. Compulsory elementary education was introduced in this municipality in 1924 and the council maintains thirteen elementary schools—seven for boys (of which two are for Máppillas) and six for girls. Several tube wells have been sunk by the council in various parts of the town and the water from them is purer than that from wells ordinarily used by the people. The population of the town rose to 20,637 in 1921 and to 22,818 in 1931.

Tellicherry municipality. *Paragraph 2.—Add:—*The whole council are now elected and elect their own chairman. Chálil continues to be the black spot in this otherwise fairly healthy town.

Cannanore municipality. *Page 379.—Add at the end of the chapter:—*The population rose from 27,705 in 1921 to 34,236 in 1931; and the mileage of roads maintained from 23 miles in 1901 to 30 miles in 1931, the difference being due to the transfer to the council of roads previously maintained by the military department.

The old wooden bridge connecting the Payyambalam with the beach has been replaced by a strong bridge with iron girders. The culverts on the busy roads have now been rebuilt with ferro-concrete slabs. The council maintains a high school and a town middle school in addition to several elementary schools. The hospital has been taken over by the Government, but the council has opened a Maternity and a Child Welfare Centre and also a free Áyurvédic dispensary. Protected water-supply has been provided for a small portion of the town. The Edward Memorial Town Hall opened in October 1930 was built largely with municipal funds.

Owing to want of funds the council has been unable to extend the water-supply to other parts of the town, to complete the drainage for the whole town or to introduce free and compulsory elementary education.

CHAPTER XV.—GAZETTEER.

CALICUT TALUK.

Page 380, line 3.—for "674" read "918."

*Page 381, paragraph 2, fourth sentence.—Substitute:—*Rubber is now cultivated on an extensive scale in Kedavúr,

Indian concern with a sound financial position. The Standard Furniture Company also at Kalláyi is maintained by an Indian graduate and has been doing successful business.

Kanna-
mangalam.

Page 389.—Add at the end of page :—Kannamangalam: Population 6,896 in 1931, lies about 10 miles to the east of Calicut on the road to Vayittiri. It is the headquarters of a deputy tahsildar and sub-magistrate and has a police station, a sub-jail and a post and telegraph office.

Puthupádi.

*Page 390, paragraph 1.—Add :—*The police station has been reduced to an outpost. The hotel has been closed.

CHIRAKKAL TALUK.

*Page 392, paragraph 2, last sentence.—Substitute :—*The tahsildar is assisted by a deputy tahsildar at Taliparamba.

Cannanore.

*Page 393, paragraph 2.—Add :—*Population rose to 34,236 in 1931. There are also in the town a board high school, a secondary and training school for women, and three hotels.

*Page 395, paragraph 1.—Add :—*The Fort St. Angelo is now practically deserted except for the light-house. Half of the buildings have tumbled down and the rest have a desolate appearance. The little tongue of land which projects into the sea on the west of the fort still has some old casuarina trees.

*Page 396, paragraph 1.—Add :—*The Karar lands of the Azhi Rajah have been resettled as ryotwari lands. The lamp at the Arakkal palace continues to burn constantly.

Elimalai.

Page 397.—Insert between paragraphs 1 and 2.—Mount D'Ely, locally known as Eli-Mala, is the northernmost boundary of Malabar. Mr. Padmanábhā Menon in his History of Kerala suggests that the name may be a variation of Azhi-mala meaning "the mount near the sea." It is a conspicuous isolated cluster of hills forming a promontory 16 miles north of Cannanore. Gaspar Correa says that Vasco-da-Gama's pilots had foretold that the first land to be sighted would be a great mountain on the coast of India in the kingdom of Cannanore which the people of the country called Delicelly. Its height is 855 feet. The Arab history of the Muhammadan settlement in Malabar mentions a State called Hili Marawi. The name of Marawi is preserved in Mádavi or Mádayi (situated 13½ miles north-west of Cannanore upon the river which enters the bay about 7 or 8 miles south-east of Mt. D'Ely) and which is called De Barros the Rio Marabia.

Irukkur.

Page 397, paragraph 3, line 4.—For "Police station" substitute "Police outpost."

Madayi.

Paragraph 4.—Delete the words "police station."

*Page 398.—Insert between paragraphs 2 and 3 the following :—*Within the village of Mádayi is the hamlet of Payangadi or Pazyangadi (old town or market) with an old tank near which

upádi, Niléswarem, Tiruvambádi and Kumaranallúr amsams.
 y per cent of the population in the taluk are Máppillas.

enultimate sentence.—For “74” read “71.”

For the last sentence substitute:—The tahsildar is relieved of
 isterial work by the stationary sub-magistrate stationed at
 ut and by the sub-magistrate at Kunnamangalam.

Page 382, last paragraph.—*Substitute for the first five*
nces the following:—

Calicut: the capital of Malabar, the sixth town and one of Calicut.
 principal ports of the Madras Presidency. Population
 73 in 1931. Besides being a municipality, a cantonment
 the headquarters of all branches of administration, it is the
 of the District Judge of South Malabar, the registrar of
 ut, and the executive engineer of the west coast division.
 e are two district munsifs, and two subordinate judges.
 town is also the headquarters of the income-tax officer,
 tant registrar of co-operative societies, and assistant
 tor of fisheries. The district headquarters hospital and
 Ramaswami Mudaliyar's lying-in hospital for women and
 lren are now Government institutions. The municipality
 tains dispensaries at Kalláyi, Vellayikkód and Kuthuchira
 les an Áyurvédic dispensary. The Basel Mission also
 tains a hospital. There is a Government veterinary hospi-

Among the technical institutions are the Government
 ol of commerce*, the fishery school and Kerala Soap factory
 h trains students in soap-making, and the navigation school
 ishermen. There is a municipal public library.

Page 383, paragraph 1.—*Add:*—One of the Basel Mission
 schools has developed into a second-grade college known
 he Malabar Christian College. The Malabar Volunteer
 es has been absorbed in the Nilgiri-Malabar battalion of the
 liary force.

Page 384, paragraph 2.—*Add:*—The old pier was dismantled
 two new piers have been built. The old light-house has
 replaced by a new one built near the northern pier.

Page 386, paragraph 2.—*Add:*—A new palace for the
 orin has been built at Meenchantha during the adminis-
 ion of his estate by the Court of Wards.

Page 389.—*Insert between paragraphs 2 and 3 the follow-*
ing:—Motor buses connect the town with Nilambúr,
 áppuram, Vayittiri, Cheruvannúr and Tellicherry and motor
 ies ply for hire between Calicut and Meppádi. On the out-
 uk of war the industrial establishment of the Basel German
 sion institutions were declared enemy property and taken
 by Government. They were subsequently transferred to
 Commonwealth Trust, Ltd., a British managed concern.
 Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company at Kalláyi is an

* Since abolished.

stands the ruins of an ancient fort or palace of the Eli or Kolattiri Rajas. Mr. Sewell in his Archæological Survey of South India, Vol. I, page 42, conjectures that the tank was probably constructed by the Colony of Jews or Yavanas, and an old Malayalam poem mentions a Buddhist *vihāra* as having existed there.

Page 398, paragraph 3.—*Add*:—The village is now the head-quarters of a deputy tahsildar and contains a district board high school. Payyanur.

Paragraph 4.—*Delete* the last sentence. Srikandapuram.

Page 399, paragraph 1.—*Add*:—There are an agricultural demonstration farm and an agricultural middle school in this village, about 2 miles from the deputy tahsildar's office. Taliparamba.

COCHIN TALUK.

Page 402, paragraph 2, second sentence.—*Substitute*:—Local affairs are entrusted to a municipal council constituted in 1866. The chief officials are the port officer, an inspector of customs with an assistant, the engineer-in-chief attached to the Harbour Works with an executive engineer and an assistant engineer to help him. Cochin.

Add:—There are at present 14 European mercantile firms, an European Chamber of Commerce and a Conservancy Board in Cochin. The principal banks are the Imperial Bank and the National Bank. The population of the town rose to 20,637 in 1921 and to 22,818 in 1931.

Page 407, last paragraph, second sentence.—*Substitute*:—The trade of the town increased in value from 34 lakhs in 1858-59 to more than 300 lakhs in 1903-04, to 976 lakhs in 1926, to 1,071 lakhs in 1927, and to 1,040 lakhs in 1930, and Cochin is now the most important port on the West Coast of India, south of Bombay and is the second port in the Madras Presidency.

Page 408.—*Insert* between paragraphs 1 and 2 the following:—The port of Cochin has been greatly improved during the past few years. The scheme for a deep-water harbour, approved by Government in May 1925, was completed as to the dredging on 18th March 1929, the first cut through the bar 400 feet wide by 82½ feet deep having been completed on 30th March 1928. The outer channel is now about three miles long by 450 feet wide and has an average depth of about 35 feet at low-water. From August to October the bar silts up to about 30 feet at low-water giving with the rise of tide a working depth of 32 feet daily. The channel is redredged every year to 35 feet at low-water in December and January. Vessels up to 29 or even 30 feet can safely use the channel during this time, and the yearly redredging is done without hindrance to traffic. The first ship to navigate the outer channel was the "Padma" from Bombay.

(Captain Bullen) in June 1928 and the first large home-going steamer the "Croxteth Hall" in August 1928. From that time until March 1930, the harbour was increasingly used by ships and it has been in constant and regular use since March 1930 by all ships. These include vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company, the Clan Line, the City and Hall Lines, the Asiatic and Scindia Lines, a number of coasting steamship companies, oil vessels and cargo steamers of all nationalities. Vessels up to 29 feet draught and 510 feet length can moor inside and a berth will shortly be available for taking any ship up to 700 feet long by 30 feet draught.

At present vessels lie and swing at flat-topped moorings. The operations of connecting the ship to the moorings and disconnecting are accomplished in a few minutes. The entrance channel is well buoyed and there is a service of European pilots under the Port Officer. Supplies of bunker coal, Diesel oil and fuel oil are available, also fresh water from a tank barge. These facilities are being increased. Two private engineering firms can carry out repairs to vessels calling at the port while the harbour department possesses a dry dock capable of taking any of the dredging craft in use in South India.

The railway connection to the port is being converted into broad gauge and it is expected the work will be completed in 1933.

Proposals are now being formulated for the next stage of the works which include the construction of deep-water jetties with broad and metre gauge railway connections, constructing of godowns and transit sheds, the installation of rapid handling cranes and other transport facilities. These improvements will be made on the new reclamation of which 175 acres have been formed up to date by dredgings from the harbour. This reclamation, with the adjacent island of Venduruthy, takes the form of a huge double-sided jetty two miles long and half a mile wide (on the average). It is intended to connect this to the mainland by a railway bridge across the backwater. Reclamation work is still in progress and it is hoped that when completed it will provide sufficient area to allow at least 20, and possibly 30, large vessels to load or unload at the same time besides those in stream. These improvements, it is expected, will be carried out under the controlling authority of the Madras Government and the Cochin Travancore Durbars who, subject to certain conditions, are joint partners in the financing and further development of the harbour. Up to the present the scheme has been financed by the Cochin Port Conservancy Board at a cost of roughly Rs. 75 lakhs, repayment of interest and principal being met by landing and shipping dues. This sum of Rs. 75 lakhs includes the cost of reclamation which has been borne by the Cochin State. The Port Conservancy Board pays the State 5 per cent interest on the cost of the first 100 acres reclaimed and will pay a similar rate on the cost of

reclaiming the remaining area from the date of the entrustment of the land by the Cochin Darbar to the Harbour authorities.

With improved railway connections and terminal facilities, Cochin is likely to become one of the really important ports in India. It has unique advantages as a distributing port inland both by water and rail, and its magnificent backwaters, which are 120 square miles in extent, provide room for a deep-water expansion which is hardly equalled in the whole of the east.

*Page 410, last paragraph.—Add:—*Messrs. Aspinwall & Co. have closed down their saw-mill and timber depot as they were found to be unprofitable concerns, but they still hold about 29 acres on a lease, terminable at 6 months' notice, while 14 acres are held on perpetual lease. The Leper Hospital at Pallipport has been abolished and the site leased to the Bishop of Verapoli for a girls' school.

ERNAD TALUK.

*Page 412, first paragraph.—Add:—*The new Shoranúr-Nilambúr railway runs through the "outbreak zone" of this taluk with stations at Thuvúr, Vaniyambalam and Nilambúr.

*Page 413, paragraph 3, last sentence.—Substitute:—*The taluk now consists of 94 amsams and 221 desams.

Paragraph 4, first line.—For the words "in the last 70 years" *substitute* "since 1830."

*Last sentence.—Substitute:—*The police stations are scattered at short intervals throughout this tract and during Ramzan the Malabar Special Police carries out extensive patrols.

Page 414, line 7, first paragraph.—For "Urungattiri" *read* "Kizhuparamba."

*Add to paragraph 1:—*Ariyakkod and the surrounding country were the scenes of many murders and forcible conversions during the rebellion which broke out in the neighbourhood on the 15th October 1921. The police outposts and lines were burnt and Attapurath Nambudiri and many Hindus murdered. In that outbreak a Hindu woman of Ugraparam desam showed remarkable courage. On the night of 20th September she saw a gang of Máppilla rebels armed with war knives and sticks advancing towards her house. She sent away the other inmates, her sister and children to the jungle and stayed behind to guard her property. She shut herself in and when the rebels broke open the door she attacked them with a chopper and cut down four of them before she was overpowered, maltreated and left for dead and her money stolen. She escaped after four days to Chikkód where a relief party had arrived and was sent down by boat to Calicut where she eventually recovered.

Paragraph 2, line 1.—For "Palanchannúr" *read* "Kadalundi." *Chaliyam.*

- Edakkara. *Page 415, paragraph 1.—Add:—The fine bungalow belonging to the Nilambūr-Tirumulpād was burnt down on 8th December 1921 by Máppilla rebels.*
- Ferok. *Paragraph 2, last line.—Substitute:—The tile works stand on either side of the river and a small rest-house is on the Calicut side of it.*
- Kadalundi. *Paragraph 3, line 1.—For “ Pallikunnu ” read “ Kadalundi.”*
- Kondotti. *Page 416, paragraph 1.—Add:—Two hundred Máppilla rebels headed by Variankunnath Kunhamad Haji, a leader in the rebellion of 1921, raided Kondotti on the 28th of October, burnt the records of the sub-registrar's office and police station and marched in a body to the Thangal's house where they shot one man. A few shops were looted. The raid was merely spectacular and though the local Máppillas took no part in the rebellion they are believed to have helped the rebels, with supplies and with safe places of refuge for them with a prompt alibi when arrested and tried.*
- Kóttakal. *Paragraph 2.—Add:—The travellers' bungalow belongs to the Kizhaké Kóvilagam. There is a well-known Ayurvedic School and hospital here.*
- Malappuram. *Paragraph 3.—Substitute:—Malappuram, seven miles south of Mánjéri. A cantonment and the head quarters of a revenue divisional officer and of a district superintendent of police. The latter has two assistants, one of whom is the Commandant of the Malabar Special Police and the other a deputy superintendent; sub-registrar's office; post and telegraph office; police station; Roman Catholic and Protestant churches and cemetery; and police hospital. Tippu had a fort here, but beyond the fact that the maidan at the foot of the cantonment hill is known as the Kóttapadi or Fort Gate maidan, all traces of its site have now disappeared.*
- Paragraph 4.—Add:—The Malappuram Special Police was abolished after the rebellion of 1921 and in their place a company of Malabar Special Police is stationed, their barracks being opposite the sub-collector's office.*
- Page 417, paragraph 1.—Add:—At the outbreak of 1921 Mr. T. Austin, the sub-collector, was cut off in Malappuram with a very small party until the relief party arrived from Calicut on the 26th of August 1921 after the Pookottūr fight. The bodies of the assistant superintendent of police Mr. Lancaster and privates Thornay and Kennedy killed in the Pookottūr battle lie buried in the cemetery here.*
- Mambram. *Paragraph 2.—Add:—In the rebellion of 1921 it was the false report of the destruction of this shrine that led to large crowds of the Máppillas proceeding there on the 21st of August 1921.*

on the 21st August. The district munsif's court and the railway station at Parappanangádi were also destroyed. Some privates of the Leinster Regiment who were killed in another action near the mosque were buried behind the Tirúrangádi shandy.

Wándúr.

*Page 420 — Add:—*The village is now in Kalikávu amsam. There is no police station in Vellayúr amsam. The private residence of the present Nilambúr Tirumulpád is within 2 miles of Wándúr. The public offices here were also looted during the rebellion of 1921. The notorious Variankunnath Kunhamad Haji's gang did great havoc in these parts. The Vaniyambalam railway station on the Shoranúr-Nilambúr railway is about 2 miles from here.

Pookottúr.

Pookottúr : lies between 25th and 27th milestones on the Calicut-Malappuram Road. On the 20th of August 1931 it was the scene of a battle between the Máppilla rebels and a movable column which was proceeding from Calicut to relieve Mallappuram. The engagement was the biggest which occurred during the rebellion. Before the column emerged from the cover afforded by the trees and undergrowth of the gardens on either side of the road at this point the enemy opened fire from all sides and made an assault on the rear which was beaten off. A typical fanatical assault was made along the road on the head of the column, the fanatics dying to a man as usual. A party was sent to reconnoitre the houses on the edge of the paddy flats from which the enemy had advanced, but had to fall back. Stokes mortar guns were tried without effect on these houses. Another party sent to clear these houses was forced back by a mad rush of more rebels who reached the head of the column before obtaining the death they sought. Mr. C. B. Lancaster (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Malappuram) was mortally wounded by a sniper, and Captain McEnroy in the thick of the fighting had a narrow escape, a fanatic in the act of cutting him down being bayoneted by a soldier. The snipers were eventually cleared out and the fanatics made a final charge in which they all perished. About 400 rebels were killed, before the column was able to move on to Malappuram.

Pándikkád.

Pándikkád : 8 miles east of Mánjéri police station; travellers' bungalow. It was the scene of the outbreak of 1884. During the 1921 rebellion about 2,000 rebels headed by Variankunnath Kunhamad Haji attacked a force of Gurkhas encamped in Pándikkád in the early hours of the morning of the 14th November. One European Officer, Captain Averell was killed but the rebels were repulsed with great loss after a hand to hand fight. The same day the postmaster was caught and killed and the sub-magistrate on special duty narrowly escaped with his life.

Thuvvúr.

Thuvvúr : thirteen miles east of Mánjéri. The Shoranúr-Nilambúr railway line passes through the amsam and has a

Page 418, paragraph 1, line 2.—After “telegraph office” Mánjéri.
add “and high school.”

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*The taluk treasury was looted by the rebels on the 22nd August 1921 and more than six lakhs of rupees carried away by them. The treasury strong-box was opened by a notorious criminal of Tirúrangádi who happened to be then in the Mánjéri sub-jail, and who was specially released by the rebels for this purpose. That day and the next was given up to looting in the village and the Khilafat King Variankunnath Kunhamad Haji who came here on 24th stayed on till 26th, opened the Nambudiri Bank and returned all pledged jewels to their owners.

*Page 419, paragraph 1.—Add:—*During the rebellion of 1921 a Máppilla sub-inspector and two constables of the Nilgiris were murdered here by the rebels on the 2nd of September. On 1st October of the same year Lieutenant Harvey of the 2nd Dorsets and a private were killed and Col. Herbert wounded. Nilambúr is now the terminus of the Shoranúr Nilambur Railway and one company of the Malabar Special Police is stationed there. About 200 Máppilla rebels in the company of the Máppilla sub-inspector of Police of Nilambur, marched on the Kóvilagam on the 20th of July 1921. Its Hindu watchmen fired on them and in retaliation the rebels killed seventeen of them including two women, broke into the Kóvilagam and did considerable damage, and after a few days of looting and dacoity in the neighbourhood returned to Pookottúr when they gave battle to the English troops marching for the relief of Malappuram. The District Forest Officer Mr. Chandy fed the rebel mob the next day, but during the next two days the forest buildings at Nilambúr and Nedungáyam were looted and burnt and the District Forest Officer and his family were captured and while the captors were considering whether they should be murdered or forcibly converted to Islam, Mr. Chandy managed to escape with his family to Calicut on the 3rd of August.

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*The rebellion of 1921 broke out here on 20th and 21st of August. Mobs of several thousand Máppilla rebels came in all directions from Tánúr, Vengára and other surrounding parts and attacked the police and troops who had arrived there with the District Magistrate Mr. E. F. Thomas, the District Superintendent of Police Mr. R. H. Hitchcock and Captain McEnroy of the Leinster Regiment, for the arrest of certain important Khilafat leaders. Mr. W. J. D. Rowley (a new Assistant Superintendent of Police), Lieutenant W. R. M. Johnstone, one of the Leinster Regiment and Inspector Reedman of the Malappuram Special Police were killed. The bodies of the first two were subsequently recovered and are buried in the deputy tahsildar's office compound near the sub-registrar's office. The above offices, the police station and all the other public buildings were looted, and burnt

station there. Thuvvúr was the scene of one of the most gruesome of atrocities committed during the 1921 rebellion. Thirty-five persons including two Máppillas who had assisted the troops, were murdered in cold blood and their bodies thrown into a well. A retired head constable's head was sawn in two before being thrown into this well. The band responsible for these outrages was that commanded by Variankunnath Kunhamad Haji.

Kálikávu: Nineteen miles north-east of Mánjéri. There is a police station, an amsam-cutcherry and a travellers' bungalow. The amsam contains extensive rubber plantations. During the 1921 rebellion Mr. Stanley Eaton, a planter, was murdered by rebels in August. His body was not recovered. A bone which was found and believed to be that of Mr. Eaton was buried near the bridge and a memorial erected by the Máppillas of Kálikávu. Kálikávu.

Karuvarakundu: Twenty miles north-east of Mánjéri. Most of the inhabitants are Máppillas. It is situated in the fanatical zone. In 1914 a few fanatics made an attempt on the life of the District Magistrate Mr. (now Sir) Charles Innes. Karuvarakundu is linked with roads from Kálikávu to Thuvúr, Melattúr and Pándikkád. There is a European rubber plantation at Kérala, two miles to the north-east of Karuvarakundu toll-gate. Karuvarakundu.

KOTTAYAM TALUK.

Page 421, paragraph 2.—Substitute for the penultimate sentence the following:—Néndra plantains and tapioca are extensively grown.

Page 422, line 3.—For "14" substitute "22."

Paragraph 2.—Substitute:—The taluk is divided into 49 amsams and 227 desams.

Paragraph 3.—Substitute "police outpost" for "police station."

Page 423, paragraph 1, last sentence.—Substitute:—There are two sepulchral caves in the adjoining amsam of Ponniam. There is a high school here now run by the District Board, a sub-registrar's office, and a post office. Kadirúr.

Paragraph 2, line 2.—For the words "police station" substitute "police outpost and a rural dispensary."

Page 426, paragraph 1.—Add:—This awful tragedy occurred on 10th January 1852 when a band of fifteen Máppillas attacked a Numbudiri's illam in this village, butchered all the unhappy inmates including an infant. The fanatics were followed by a large body of Máppilla rabble who then plundered the premises and set fire to it. An adjacent house, also a Brahman's, was next attacked where the inmates put up a fight Pazhassi (Pochy).

killing two and wounding two more of the attackers and eventually escaped after one or two of them were killed and the house was set on fire. The Hindus of the neighbourhood were so greatly alarmed that the more wealthy among them, like the Pychy and Chavasséri Rájas took their families to the nearest jungle leaving their palaces to the mercy of the Máppillas. Pychy Raja's palace 3 miles from Muttanúr was broken into and the family temple defiled, though on the intervention of a Máppilla retainer of the Raja the fanatics abandoned their preparations for setting fire to the palace.

The gang next defiled a Hindu temple on their way to Irukur where they spent the night and next day proceeded to Kallyad to attack the house of a rich and influential landholder by name Anandan. The latter had foreseen the invasion and mustered a guard of 300 retainers for the defence of his house and though Anandan himself escaped during the siege with his family into the jungle and was followed by most of the defenders, eleven of the fanatics who battered the outerdoor and entered the house were killed and two were mortally wounded by the guards inside his house. The outbreak, the only one in North Malabar, was thus quelled even before the authorities could rush to the spot and deal with the rebels. Mr. Strange was soon after appointed Special Commissioner to enquire into the Máppilla outbreaks and suggest remedies; and the first act of Government soon after this event was their approval of Mr. H. V. Connolly's action in acquiescing and helping in the departure of the Tirurangady Thangal, Saiyyid Fazl, and his family and dependents to Arabia on 19th March 1852.

Tellicherry.

*Page 426, paragraph 2.—Add:—*The population in 1931 was 20,349. The town is now connected with Coorg and Mysore by motor buses. There are also bus services from Tellicherry to Manantoddy and Cannanore. There is no superintendent of police at Tellicherry now. There are a port officer and a port conservator, a subordinate judge, two district munsifs and a deputy director of agriculture. There are two high schools, one for boys and the other for girls, the latter being run by the Sacred Heart Convent. There are also two training schools, one for mistresses of the higher elementary grade and the other for masters of the secondary grade.

Page 428, line 22.—Omit the words “the English Club.”

Last but one line.—For “Orta Palli” substitute “Odathil Palli.”

*Page 429, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The tank in front of the Sri Ráma temple at Tiruvangád has been repaired. Pallikunnu and the Baber's bungalow in it are now in the possession of Meesrs Volkart Brothers and have lost their evil reputation.

*Page 429, last paragraph.—Substitute:—*Pre-historic sepulchral remains are also to be found in Kannampalli desam,

ólavalúr désam, Peringalam and Tiruvangád amsams and on
urazhi Mala in Mushakkunnu.

KURUMBRANAD TALUK.

*Page 430, first sentence.—Substitute :—*Kurumbranád is the
outhern taluk of North Malabar and formed with Chirakkal
and Kottayam the old Tellicherry Revenue Division. It is now
ncluded in the Calicut Revenue Division.

*Paragraph 1.—Add :—*The taluk now has about 120 miles of
oad.

*Paragraph 2.—Add :—*Seventy-three per cent of the popula-
ion were Hindus in 1931, and the proportion of Máppillas 27
per cent was rather less than the district average.

*Page 432, paragraph 1, line 5.—For “Kolapatta Kovi-
lagams” read “Kolapreth Kovilagams.”*

*Paragraph 4.—*Its population in 1921 was 9,804 and in Badagara.
1931, 11,259.

*Page 437, paragraph 1.—*The village is now in Thurayur Payyóli.
amsam and desam. There is now a munsif's court in it.

PALGHAT TALUK.

*Page 439, paragraph 1, last sentence.—Substitute :—*Palghat is
now connected by rail with Pollachi and Dindigul, the section
to Pollachi having been opened in April 1932.

*Page 441, last paragraph, third sentence.—Substitute :—*A Álathár.
dispensary built by private subscriptions is being maintained by
the taluk board. There are two schools in the locality, one an
incomplete secondary school managed by the District Board and
the other a high school managed by one of the members of the
Palghat Raja's family. A sub-treasury has been opened and
is attached to the deputy tahsildar's office.

*Page 442, paragraph 3, last sentence.—Substitute :—*The Kollengó
present head of the family (Vásudéva Rájá) was granted the
personal title of Rájá in 1901 and knighted in 1925. In the
hills south of Kollengó elephants are now captured only
occasionally.

*Page 443, paragraph 2.—Add :—*Population rose to 45,487 in Palghat.
1921 and to 49,064 in 1931. The town is also the headquarters
of an assistant superintendent of police, the district registrar,
and the district forest officer. Among the public buildings
may be mentioned the Government Victoria College, Palghat,
and the Moyan Girls' high school.

Page 444, paragraph 1, last two sentences.—Substitute :—
Inside the fort, which is in excellent preservation, are now the
offices of the tahsildar, the district registrar, the district forest
officer and the inspector of excise, the sub-jail and a store room

which was evidently the old magazine. A new divisional office was constructed in 1917 on a site adjoining the sub-collector's bungalow. The Victoria College which was under the management of the municipality was taken over by Government and raised to a First-grade College in 1918. The District Board has also opened a girls' high school near the sub-collector's bungalow and a retired Civil Assistant Surgeon of Palghat (the late Diwan Bahadur Dr. Krishnan) opened a nursing home close to the municipal hospital which is a very popular institution.

*Page 445, paragraph 3.—Add:—*The enthronement of the Palghat Rája takes place on the site of the old temple in the compound of the bungalow which was formerly occupied by sub-judges of the station.

*Page 446, paragraph 2.—Add:—*A high school for boys has been opened by the District Board at Elappulli near Palghat.

PONNANI TALUK.

*Page 449, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The Máppilla rebellion of 1921 extended to the northern part of the taluk. Since the suppression of the rebellion, elementary education has been made compulsory among the Máppillas of this region. Five high schools have also been opened in this taluk, three by the District Board and two by private agency.

*Page 449, last two lines.—Substitute:—*A tahsildar assisted by the Deputy Tahsildar at Tirúr and Chávakád has immediate charge of the taluk. It is divided into 121 amsams and 460 desams.

- Chávakád.* *Page 451, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The village contains a District Board high school and a taluk board office. A sub-treasury has been opened in the deputy tahsildar's office.
- Edappál.* *Page 451, last paragraph, second sentence.—Substitute:—*“Sub-registrar's office and post office.”
- Enámakkal.* *Page 452, paragraph 2, last sentence.—Substitute:—*There is an old Syrian Christian church in this place, and the neighbouring desam of Mullasséri has a sub-registrar's office.
- Guruváyúr.* *Page 453, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The place has been constituted a union owing to its increasing importance. Choultries have been constructed on the eastern side of the temple for accommodation of pilgrims.
- Kodekkal.* *Page 454, paragraph 1.—Add:—*A sub-registrar's office has been opened here.
- Mathilagam.* *Page 454, paragraph 2.—Add:—*The police station has been converted into an outpost.
- Ponnáni.* *Page 455, paragraph 1.—Add:—*A landlord of the place (Mr. Hariharamangalath Achutha Váriar) has opened a high school

here. A new rest-house has been constructed in Trikávu, close to the high school.

*Paragraph 3.—Add:—*The wharf was unaffected during the heavy rains of 1924.

*Page 457, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The village lost its importance soon after the public offices were transferred to Tirúr. A higher elementary school for girls has been opened here and is located in the buildings formerly used by the deputy tahsildar and sub-magistrate. The District Board have also opened a high school here.

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*A sub-registrar's office has been opened at Kóttapady close to this village.

Paragraph 3, line 4.—For the words " police station " substitute " police out-post. "

*Page 462, paragraph 2.—Add:—*This village has been made the headquarters of a deputy tahsildar since 1910.

*Paragraph 3.—Add:—*There are a District Board high school, a combined post and telegraph office, a local fund dispensary and a rest-house.

WALAVANÁD TALUK.

*Page 465, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The new Shoranúr-Nilambúr Railway passes through this taluk with stations at Wallapuzha, Cherukara, Angádipuram and Melattúr. Motor buses run throughout the taluk which is well served by communications. The Pulamanthole river has been bridged by the District Board.

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*There is now rubber cultivation in the taluk in Kódúr, Kuruvambalam, Pottasséri, Thenkara and Attapádi amsams. Chilli cultivation on dry lands is a special feature of this taluk. Lemon grass oil is no longer manufactured near Perintalmanna.

*Page 466, paragraph 1.—Add:—*There are at present 123 elementary schools run by the taluk board. It also maintains a hospital; three dispensaries and three rural dispensaries.

*Page 469, paragraph 1.—Add:—*There are high schools for boys and girls in this place; also a rural dispensary.

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*The police outpost at Perumangode about a mile away has since been reopened.

*Paragraph 3, second sentence.—Substitute:—*It is the residence of the Kavalappára Nayar. The present holder of the estates Kochunni Nayar assumed charge in 1925 on the death of his elder brother during whose minority the estates were managed by the Court of Wards and nursed back into solvency.

- Kolattúr. *Page 470, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The estate of the Kolattúr Váriyar is now managed by an officer taken from the Government service. A new travellers' bungalow has been constructed here.
- Mannárkkád. *Paragraph 2.—Add:—*This place was one of the chief centres of the Máppilla rebellion of 1921. A union panchayat and a dispensary have been opened here and elementary education has been declared compulsory.
In line 4 from the bottom, for "Thenkurissi" read "Thenkara".
- Ottapálam. *Paragraph 4.—Add:—*A subordinate judge's court has been opened here.
- Pattámbi. *Page 471, paragraph 1.—Add:—*There was a munsif's court in the station and a Sanskrit College, but the former was abolished in 1932.
- Perintal-manna. *Paragraph 2.—Add:—*There is a high school here. The Government treasury was looted in this place early in the outbreak of the Máppilla rebellion of 1921.
- Vániyam-kulam. *Last paragraph.—*There is now a travellers' bungalow here.

WYNAÁD TALUK.

Page 473, last paragraph.—Retain the first four sentences and for the rest *substitute* the following:—

The pioneers of the planting industry in Wynaád made their appearance during the second quarter of last century, prior to which the taluk was practically unknown territory and covered with heavy jungle. The first crop planted was coffee and in some 50 years this industry had reached its height in Wynaád, when leaf disease began to make its appearance and by the end of the century the acreage left unharmed was almost negligible. Various efforts were made to substitute other crops including cinchona and pepper but the former was soon killed by overproduction and consequent low prices while pepper suffered considerably from diseases. The real remedy was found in tea which had been tried on a small scale some time previously. Tea has now entirely replaced coffee and with improved methods of cultivation and the use of scientific research there seems little fear of serious loss from disease. Tea, however, has had its vicissitudes in the form of low prices due to overproduction and at the present time (1932) the industry is passing through a period of deep depression which has now lasted over two years, the end not yet being in sight. Given a return of normal prices however the tea industry will continue to be the main source of prosperity in Wynaád. Much has been done by the planters to improve the health conditions in Wynaád by anti-malarial measures and the district is now recognized to be much healthier than it was 20 or 30 years ago. Over 12,000 acres of tea are in cultivation in the district giving

steady employment to some 15,000 labourers (probably nearer 20,000 under normal conditions) who are well cared for being housed in substantially built quarters and provided with skilled medical attention.

Page 474, last paragraph, third sentence.—Omit.

Chandanate

Add at the end of the paragraph:—From about three miles on the road to Manantoddy from this village there have sprung up several tea estates on either side of the local fund road. The last estate is about three miles from Manantoddy.

Page 475, paragraph 1, line 2.—Delete the words "Police station."

Kalpatta.

Paragraph 2, line 4.—For the words "Police station" *substitute* "Police outpost."

Kóróť.

Paragraph 4.—Add:—This place ceased to be the headquarters of a deputy collector from 1924, and the taluk has been placed under the revenue divisional officer of Tellicherry. The old laterite graves on the eastern slope of the travellers' bungalow hill have all disappeared now and the site is partly occupied by a reading room and partly by a secondary school.

Manantoddy

Page 476, paragraph 2.—Delete the first sentence.

Paragraph 2, second sentence.—Substitute:—Six miles due east of Manantoddy is the small village of Kattikulam with a rest-house and a post office.

Paragraph 4.—Add:—It is now the headquarters of the Planters' Association.

Meppáđi.

Paragraph 5.—Delete the second sentence and *add* to the paragraph:—There is a post office, and three miles beyond Panamaram at Kumblakad are a police outpost and a higher elementary school.

Panamaram

Last paragraph.—Omit the second sentence and *add* at the end of the paragraph:—There is a lake here, the only one in the Wynaád.

Pukkót.

Page 477.—Insert between paragraphs 2 and 3 the following:—**Talapoya**, about five miles from Manantoddy, has now risen to importance. It is the headquarters of a group of estates and there is a Planters' Sunday Club and a post office here.

Talapoya.

Page 478.—Omit the last three sentences.

Vayittiri.

CHAPTER XVI.—THE LACCADIVE ISLANDS AND MINICOY.

Page 479, paragraph 1.—Add:—Mr. R. H. Ellis, I.C.S., published in 1924 "A Short Account of the Laccadive Islands and Minicoy" (Government Press, Madras), which contains in its 123 pages all the information that a District Gazetteer usually gives.

Physical
aspects.

*Page 480.—Insert between paragraphs 2 and 3:—*After describing in detail the various theories about the geological formation of these coral islands, Mr. Ellis says:—

"The only definite conclusion that has been arrived at, then, is that the islands are not as one might think, atolls in process of formation, but the remains of originally more or less perfect atolls, exposed to marine and aerial denudation either by upheaval or by an alteration in sea-level. Actual upheaval is perhaps more probable than an alteration in the sea-level and perhaps occurred about the same time that the Malabar Coast below the Ghats was raised above the sea." (Page 9.)

Fauna.

*Page 483, paragraph 3.—Add:—*This island of Pitti is the breeding ground of thousands of sea-birds, and Major Alcock, I.M.S., in his "A Naturalist in Indian Seas" is worth quoting:—

"From the ship it looked like barren sandbank and nothing more, but as our landing party drew near, the boat suddenly became enveloped in a dense crowd of shrieking sea-birds. On landing we found every foot of the ground above high-water mark literally carpeted with young terns of two species, many living and nearly full fledged, many dead and rotting, and many reduced to clean picked skeletons with only the quill feathers still sticking to the wing-bones. There were no traces of nests or of any materials out of which nests could have been made, so that the parent birds must have laid and hatched their eggs on the bare sand. We soon discovered that one great cause of the wholesale destruction of young birds was the voracity of swarms of large hermit crabs (*Coenobita*), for again and again we found recently killed birds, in all the beauty of their first speckled plumage, being torn to pieces by a writhing pack of these ghastly crustaceans."

*Page 484, paragraph 2.—Add:—*The Melacheries, the reputed low-class in the islands, are demanding greater freedom of occupation, which the higher classes resent. The relation between them became so strained in Agathi, that the former refused to do any work for the Koyas and a situation arose in the island bordering on anarchy. There were dissensions among the Koyas themselves. The dispute was fortunately compromised in 1920.

*Paragraph 3.—Add:—*With the great facilities for divorce on both sides, very few men have more than one wife, and few men or women who have not been married or divorced several times. The men wear oblong silver amulets containing a text from the Koran, tied as a charm in the waist-string or on the upper arm.

Page 491, paragraph 1, line 11.—For "150" substitute "160."

*Page 495, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The sequestration of the islands remained in force till 1908 when the Bibi surrendered her phantom sovereignty with a view mainly to clear off arrears of peshkash and to have several useful reforms in the administration and fiscal system introduced. Arrears of peshkash in 1908 rose to 2.17 lakhs and though the Government was willing to order the rendition of the estate if payment was made, there was no possibility of payment. Negotiations were opened with the Azhi Raja in 1900, and again in 1905 which were accepted; but the Raja dying in 1907, the whole question had to be reopened with his successor Imbichi Bibi who finally accepted the terms and the agreement was signed in 1908 and ratified by the Government of India in February 1909; and the islands became part of His Majesty's Indian Dominions as from 1st July 1905.

There were troubles in Minicoy in 1912 over the removal of an unpopular Amin, due really to the management of the *Pandaram* property; and peace was restored by the Collector renting the property to the islanders in common for a long period with the option of renewal.

The German cruiser "Emden" operated off the Laccadives for a short time in September and October 1914, and sank several vessels on the trade routes which ran north and south of Minicoy.

*Page 497, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The coir monopoly continued to be a source of great trouble as much to Government as to the islanders. In view of the steady decrease in revenue Mr. Knapp in 1907 suggested a tree-tax, but Government decided that no change was called for. During the European War and the poor harvest of 1918 and 1919 when the price of rice was abnormally high, the monopoly resulted in large deficit, and in the following year when prices became normal, the question was examined by the inspecting officer and Government finally fixed 3½ thulams of coir as the equivalent for one muda of rice, and also ordered the island officers if required to buy coir on the islands direct from the people at four thulams per muda. This arrangement still continues.

*Paragraph 3.—Add:—*The poll-tax "allora" is now paid in cash at the rate of 12 annas for a married couple, six annas on an unmarried man and four annas on an unmarried woman.

*Page 498, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The cowry monopoly was abolished in 1901, as the market price and the demand for the cowries had steadily declined and there was no point in keeping up the monopoly.

*Page 500, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The cowle scheme succeeded in Androth and Kalponi, but on other islands where the cowle-dars also owned large numbers of private trees, it was a failure as they neglected the *Pandaram* trees. In 1908 and 1909 the lands were inspected and the number of trees to be planted

fixed; and the cowledars were warned that failure to plant would be met with a fine of Re 1 for every 50 *thies* not planted. This too had not the desired effect. So in 1920 it was ordered that where a cowledar had not planted half the number of trees the whole would be cancelled and the land given to the poorer islanders; and this order was enforced at the next inspection by 28 plots being granted to new cowledars. The scheme is now working better.

CHAPTER XVII.—ANJENGO DISTRICT.

Pages 502-506.—*Delete* as the enclaves of Anjengo and Tangasséri were transferred to the Tinnevely district in 1927.

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