

Report on the Admin. of
Cochin. 1888-89

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REPORT

ON THE

Administration of Cochin

FOR THE YEAR

1064 H. E.—1883-89 A. D.

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PAGE 101.

In Grand Total of Receipts and Disbursements of 1064:—

For Rs. 22,70,664— 8— 6

Read Rs. 22,72,442— 0—11

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REPORT

ON THE

Administration of Cochin

FOR THE YEAR

1064 M. E.—1888-89 A. D.

Legislation.

THERE was one regulation passed during the year amending the Code of Civil Procedure. It empowered the Appeal Court to call for the record of any case in which no appeal lay to it, if the Court by which the case was decided appeared to have exercised a jurisdiction not vested in it by law, or to have failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, or to have acted in the exercise of its jurisdiction illegally, or with material irregularity, and to pass such order in the case as the Appeal Court thought fit. This regulation was passed and came into force on the 27th Meenom 1064 corresponding to the 8th April 1889.

Judicial.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Original Jurisdiction.

2. The following tabular statement shows the total number of original suits received and decided by the

Zillah and Moonsiff Courts during the year 1064 as compared with that in 1063 :—

COURTS.	1063.			1064			
	Pending.	Filed.	Decided.	Pending.	Filed.	Decided.	Remain- ing.
<i>Zillah Courts.</i>							
Anjikaimal ..	165	145	196	114	136	205	45
Trichoor ...	38	87	94	31	101	92	40
Total...	203	232	290	145	237	297	85
<i>Munsiffs' Courts.</i>							
Ernakulam ...	331	1983	1959	355	1856	1914	297
Irinjalacodah ..	68	1106	1117	57	1194	1219	32
Trichoor ..	92	1757	1769	80	1792	1823	49
Wadakancherry.	79	1133	1158	54	1213	1192	75
Chittoor ...	70	834	859	45	896	884	57
Total..	640	6813	6862	591	6951	7032	510
Grand Total...	843	7045	7152	736	7188	7329	595

3. From the above it will be seen that in all Courts

	Increase.	but the Anjikaimal Zillah and
Trichoor Zillah Court	14	Ernakulam Munsiff Courts the
Irinjalakoda Munsiff's Court	88	file in 1064 was more than
Wadakancherry do.	80	that in 1063 as per margin.
Chittoor do.	62	
Trichoor do.	35	

In the Anjikaimal Zillah Court it was less by 9 suits and in the Ernakulam Munsiff Court by 127 suits. In the latter Court (the Ernakulam Munsiff Court) the file has been gradually declining from 1060. There were 2,289 suits filed in 1060, which number fell down to 2,156 in 1061; to 2,023 in 1062; to 1,983 in 1063 and to 1,856 in 1064.

	Increase.	4. The disposals in all
Anjikaimal Zillah Court	9	Courts but Trichoor Zillah and
Irinjalakoda Munsiffs do.	102	Ernakulam Munsiff Courts were
Trichoor do.	54	more than in 1063, as shewn in
Wadakancherry do.	34	the margin.
Chittoor do.	25	

The Trichoor Zillah Court disposed of 2 cases and the Ernakulam Munsiff Court of 45 cases less than in 1063, though the latter decided 58 cases more than were filed in the year under report.

5. On the whole the file in the Zillah and Munsiffs' Courts during 1064 was 237 and 6,951 respectively as against 232 and 6,813 in 1063, and the disposals in 1064 were 297 and 7,032 against 290 and 6,862 in 1063 i. e. an increase of 143 in the file and of 177 in disposal. The year began with a balance of 145 in the Zillah Courts and of 591 in the Munsiffs' Courts and ended with 85 and 510 respectively, a decrease of 60 in the Zillah Courts and of 81 in the Munsiffs' Courts.

6. The suits in the Munsiffs' Courts consist of Regular and Small Cause Suits which are separately shewn below :—

COURTS.	1064.							
	REGULAR SUITS.				SMALL CAUSES.			
	Pending.	Filed.	Decided.	Remain- ing.	Pending.	Filed.	Decided.	Remain- ing.
<i>Munsiffs' Courts.</i>								
Ernakulam ...	333	1208	1259	282	22	648	655	15
Irinjalakoda ...	54	619	642	31	3	575	577	1
Trichoor ...	63	687	706	49	12	1105	1117	0
Vadakancherry ...	51	678	654	75	3	535	538	0
Chittoor ...	40	468	459	49	5	428	425	8
Total...	546	3660	3720	486	45	3291	3312	24

7. It will be seen from the above that the total number of suits filed in the Munsiffs' Courts during the year was 6,951 of which 3,660 were Regular and 3,291 Small Cause Suits; the number of Regular and Small Cause Suits pending at the commencement of the year was 546 and 45 respectively; so that there were 7,542 Suits to be disposed of. Of these, 7,032 were decided, leaving a balance of 486 Regular and 24 Small Cause Suits. It is noteworthy that two Munsiffs, Trichoor and Vadakancherry had no Small Cause Suits pending and that the Irinjalakoda Munsiff left only one such suit undisposed of.

8. Of the 7,032 suits decided by the Munsiffs, 3,720 were Regular and 3,312 Small Cause Suits. Of the 3,720 Regular Suits, 1,401 or 38 per cent. were decreed on the merits, 1,465 exparte, 226 on admission, 549 on compromise, 2 by arbitration, and 77 struck off for default or otherwise disposed of. Of the 3,312 Small Cause Suits, 599 or 18 per cent. were decided on the merits, 1,858 exparte, 264 on admission, 523 on compromise, and 68 struck off for default or otherwise disposed of. On the whole 2000 out of 7,032 or 28 per cent. were decided by the Munsiffs on the merits, the percentage in 1063 being 26.

9. Of the 297 suits disposed of by the Zillah Courts, 203 or 68 per cent. (as against 69 per cent. in 1063) were decided on the merits, 51 exparte, 1 on admission, 25 on compromise, and 17 struck off for default or otherwise disposed of.

10. The total number of contested suits disposed of during the year was 2,203, as against 1,968 in the preceding year.

11. The number of contested suits in each Court was as follows:—

COURTS.	Regular Suits.		Small Cause Suits.		Total.	
	Number.	Percentage to total number decided.	Number.	Percentage to total number decided.	Number.	Percentage to total number decided.
ZILLAH COURTS.						
Anjikaimal	137	67	0	0	137	67
Trichoor	66	72	0	0	66	72
Total	203	68	0	0	203	68
MUNSIFTS' COURTS.						
Ernakulam	541	42	127	19	668	35
Irinjalakoda	212	33	138	24	350	29
Trichoor	218	31	151	14	369	20
Vadakancherry	275	42	116	22	391	33
Chittoor	155	34	67	16	222	25
Total	1401	38	599	18	2000	28
Grand Total	1604	40	599	18	2203	30

12. It will be observed from the above that the work of the Ernakulam Munsiff was heavy when compared with the contested suits decided by the other Munsiffs. It will also be seen that 42 per cent. of the Regular Suits in the Ernakulam and Vadakancherry Munsiffs' Courts were contested while in the other Courts the percentage was 34 in Chittoor, 33 in Irinjalakoda and 31 in Trichoor. In Small Cause Suits 24 per cent. in Irinjalakoda and 22 per cent. in Vadakancherry were contested, the percentage in the others being 19 in

Ernakulam, 16 in Chittoor and 14 in Trichoor. Thus Trichoor was the lightest Court as regards proportion of contested suits, though in file it stood next to Ernakulam.

13. Of the 2,203 contested suits, 1,301 were decided wholly in favor of plaintiffs, 256 partly in favor of plaintiffs and 646 wholly in favor of defendants.

14. The average duration of the original contested suits disposed of by the Zillah Courts during the year under report, as compared with that of the previous year, is shown below:—

	1063.		1064.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Anjikaimal	18	25	12	26
Trichoor	6	4	5	25

15. There is a marked decrease in the average duration of suits in the Anjikaimal Zillah Court, though the figure is still high; but this is owing to the heavy arrears in that Court which have been considerably reduced in the year under review.

16. The following statement shows the average duration of Contested Regular and Small Cause Suits decided by the several Munsiff Courts in 1063 and 1064:—

MUNSIFTS.	Average duration of Regular Contested Suits in				Average duration of Small Cause Contested Suits in			
	1063		1064		1063		1064	
	Months	Days	Months	Days	Months	Days	Months	Days
Ernakulam.....	5	14	7	3	1	24	1	19
Irinjalakoda.....	2	28	2	4	0	29	0	20
Trichoor.....	2	13	2	24	0	16	0	18
Vadakancherry.....	3	22	3	10	0	23	0	19
Chittoor.....	3	9	1	5	0	24	0	16

17. From the above statement it can be seen that in Contested Regular Suits the duration has increased in the Ernakulam Munsiff Court by 49 days and in the Trichoor Munsiff Court by 41 days, while it has decreased in the Chittoor Munsiff Court by 64 days, in the Irinjalakoda Munsiff Court by 24 days and in the Vadakancherry Munsiff Court by 12 days. In Contested Small Cause Suits there has been a slight decrease in all the Courts but Trichoor where the duration has increased by 2 days. The fluctuation is great in the Ernakulam and Chittoor Munsiff Courts: there having been a large increase in the former and a large decrease in the latter. This is no doubt owing to the heavy file in the former court and the light file in the latter court.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

18. The subjoined statement shows the number of Appeals to the Zillah Courts pending, filed, and disposed of in 1064 as compared with that of the preceding year:—

	1063			1064			
	Pending.	Filed.	Decided.	Pending.	Filed.	Decided.	Remain- ing.
Anjikaimal Zillah Court ..	168	190	229	129	278	306	101
Trichoor Do. Do. ..	28	245	249	24	204	211	17
Total..	196	435	478	153	482	517	118

19. The number of Appeals filed in the Anjikaimal Zillah Court has increased from 157 in 1062 to 190 in

1063 and to 278 in 1064 while that in the Trichur Zillah Court has declined from 266 in 1062 to 245 in 1063 and to 204 in 1064. The following statement gives the number of contested decisions passed by the Munsiffs during the past 10 years, the number of appeals therefrom, their percentage and the number decided by each Zillah Court :—

Years.	ANJIKAIMAL ZILLAH.				TRICHOOR ZILLAH.			
	Number of contested decisions passed by Munsiffs.	Appeals therefrom	Percentage of Appeals.	Number of Appeals decided by Zillah court	Number of contested decisions passed by Munsiffs	Appeals therefrom	Percentage of Appeals.	Number of Appeals decided by Zillah Court.
1055	763	183	24	143	690	154	22	199
1056	642	183	29	111	679	157	23	161
1057	634	171	27	144	762	250	33	250
1058	924	163	18	128	691	213	32	233
1059	803	151	19	146	933	243	26	252
1060	952	182	20	183	1106	247	22	243
1061	944	209	22	155	1132	264	23	277
1062	778	157	20	272	984	266	27	241
1063	837	190	23	229	932	245	26	249
1064	1018	278	27	306	982	204	21	211

20. It will be seen from the statement in para 18 that 153 Appeals were pending at the commencement of the year under report. This, together with 482 Appeals filed during the year, amounted to 635. Of these, 517 Appeals were disposed of, leaving a balance of 118 for the current year.

21. It will be also observed that of the 118 Appeals left undisposed of, 101 are on the file of the Anjikaimal Zillah Court. In submitting the statements for the administration report, Mr. Poonen (the Anjikaimal Judge) states that though the apparent balance at the end of the year is 101, virtually there are only 49 Appeal

Suits in arrears, inasmuch as "52 Appeals had been remanded to the lower courts from time to time for the purpose of taking additional evidence &c., but they had not been returned up to the end of the year."

22. The particulars of the 517 Appeals disposed of in 1064 are given below :—

In favor of Appellant.....	113
In favor of Respondent.....	243
Modified.....	74
Remanded.....	42
Withdrawn, struck off or otherwise disposed of.....	45

Total... 517

Out of the 472 appeals decided on the merits, 195 were disposed of by the Trichoor Judge, 220 by Mr. Poonen, Judge of the Anjikaimal Court, and 57 by Mr. Fenn, the additional Judge there. The percentage of contested appeals disposed of by them is 92.4, 92 and 85 respectively.

23. The average duration of contested Appeals disposed of by the Zillah Courts was as follows :—

COURTS.	1063.		1064.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Anjikaimal Zillah Court	12	16	9	0
Trichoor Do. Do.	1	20	1	17

24. During the year, the Additional Judge in the Anjikaimal Zillah Court disposed of 144 Original suits and 67 Appeals out of which 101 Original suits and 57 Appeal suits were contested. These cases are included in the number of suits disposed of by that Court.

25. The number and percentage of contested civil suits disposed of by the 3 Zillah Judges are shewn in the following statement :—

JUDGES.	Original suits.		Appeal suits.		Total.	
	Number.	Percentage	Number.	Percentage	Number.	Percentage
Trichoor Judge	66	72	195	92.4	261	86
Anjikaimal do.	36	59	220	92	256	85
do. Additional do.	101	70	57	85	158	75

26. The subjoined statement exhibits the working of the Appeal Court during the year under review, as compared with that of the previous year :—

	1963			1964			
	Pending.	Filed.	Decided.	Pending.	Filed.	Decided.	Remain- ing
Regular Appeals.	64	56	68	52	124	80	96
Special Appeals.	35	105	95	45	96	101	49
Total.	99	161	163	97	220	181	136

27. From the above statement it will be observed that 124 Regular Appeals were filed during the year, which is more than double the number preferred in the previous year. This is due to the increased number of decisions in the Anjikaimal Zillah Court, in which an additional Judge had been appointed for the purpose of clearing off the arrears.

28. Of the 124 Regular Appeals 82 were against the decisions of the Anjikaimal, and 42 against those of the Trichoor, Zillah Court.

29. The number of Regular Appeals pending at the commencement of the year was 52, so that there

were 176 Regular Appeals for disposal. Of these, 80 were disposed of during the year. This number includes 20 cases decided by a single Judge, under Section 12 of Regulation I of 1957.

30. The above 80 appeals were disposed of as shewn below :—

In favor of Appellants.....	11
Do. Respondents	43
Modified	18
Remanded.....	2
Withdrawn or struck off...	6
Total...	80

31. The number of Special Appeals filed during the year was 96 (9 less than in 1963) which, together with 45 pending at the commencement of the year, amounted to 141.

32. Of these 141 Special Appeals, 101 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 40 for the current year. These 101 Special Appeals were disposed of as follows :—

For Special Appellants.....	11
Do. Respondents	74
Modified.....	5
Remanded	6
Withdrawn or struck off ...	5
Total...	101

33. It will be observed that the total disposal in the Appeal Court during the year was 181, as against 163 or 18 more than in the previous year. The balance at the end of the year was 136, as against 97 in 1963. This excess, notwithstanding the larger disposal in

1064, is owing to the increased number of Appeals from the decisions of the Anjikaimal Zillah Court referred to in para 37.

34. The Appeal Court disposed of 139 Civil petitions during the year, as against 83 in the previous year.

35. The average duration of Regular Appeals in the Appeal Court was 9 months 15 days as against 8 months 20 days in 1063, and of Special Appeals 5 months 9 days as against 4 months 29 days. In both taken together it was 7 months 5 days. The Appeal Court write as follows:—"The average duration of Regular and Special Appeals during the year was 7 months and 5 days; and excluding the delay, in some cases, of more than 2 months, in the transmission of records from the lower courts, the average was 5 months and 17 days as against 6 months and 15 days in the preceding year. The lower courts have been directed to be more expeditious in the transmission of records for the future."

36. In addition to the 181 cases decided by the Appeal Court, the Judges have disposed of 3 Appeals referred to them for decision by His Highness the Rajah, and 2 Appeals which were instituted in His Highness the Rajah's Court of Appeal. On the whole, they have in 1064 disposed of 186 cases as against 185 in 1063.

37. The average valuation of a regular Appeal filed in the Appeal Court was Rs. 919-10-10 in 1064 as against Rs. 989-6-2 in 1063 and that of a Special Appeal Rs. 186-11-4 against Rs. 180-6-8. The average valuation of Original suits in the Anjikaimal Zillah Court fell from Rs. 1,675-14-4 in 1063 to Rs. 1,483-1-9 in

1064, while that in the Trichoor Zillah Court rose from Rs. 1,028-13-8 to Rs. 1,641-9-3. So also in Appeals, the average valuation fell in the Anjikaimal Zillah from Rs. 120-12-7 to Rs. 109-11-11, while in the Trichoor Zillah it rose from Rs. 103-1-4 to Rs. 135-8-11. Taking both Zillah Courts together there was a rise in valuation in both sorts of suits. The average value of an original suit filed in 1064 being Rs. 1,562-5-6 against Rs. 1,352-6-0 in 1063, and that of an appeal Rs. 122-10-5 against Rs. 111-14-11½. In the Munsiffs' Courts the average value of a Regular Suit fell from Rs. 103-10-5 to Rs. 99-12-4 and of a Small Cause Suit from Rs. 12-8-6 to Rs. 12-3-0. The following statement shows the fluctuation in each Munsiff Court:—

Names.	Average Valuation of Regular Suits in						Average Valuation of Small Cause Suits in					
	1063.			1064.			1063.			1064.		
Ernakulam ...	113	0	7	105	7	5	11	15	1	11	1	6
Irinjalakoda ...	99	9	3	92	10	8	11	12	11	10	14	1
Trichoor ...	86	11	4	87	6	8	10	14	3	9	0	10
Vadakancherry ...	109	1	9	111	11	10	16	13	5	18	6	2
Chittoor ...	109	15	2	101	9	13	11	2	11½	11	8	½

From this it will be found that suits of the largest value are filed in Ernakulam or Vadakancherry, and that those filed in Trichoor, whether Regular or Small Cause, are lowest in valuation.

38. During the year under review, the first Judge of the Appeal Court inspected the Civil and Sessions Courts and also the Magistrates' Courts of the State and submitted his Inspection Report on the 25th July 1899.

39. The total number of decrees executed wholly and partly by the Zillah and Munsiffs' Courts during the

year was 2,640, as against 2,594 in 1063. Of these, the number executed by the Zillah Courts was 419. The number of decrees pending execution in the several courts at the close of the year was 2,131 as against 1,930 in the previous year. Of these, 305 were in the Zillah Courts and 1,826 in the Munsiffs' Courts.

40. The Institution Fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 58,743-5-2, and the Stamp penalties collected by the Courts to Rs. 11,557-15-3 making a total of Rs. 70,301-4-5 as against Rs. 73,244-0-6 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1,872-4-3 which was fees collected on Special Appeals filed before Regulation I of 1057 came into force, was included in the judicial receipts of 1063, and the collection of Stamp penalties in 1064 fell below that of the previous year. These causes account for most of the decrease.

41. The total expenditure incurred on account of Law and Justice—Courts of Law—during the year was Rs. 69,602-0-6 to which if $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Land Revenue (General Establishment) charges be added, the total comes to Rs. 83,700-3-4.

42. *His Highness the Rajah's Court of Appeal.*—At the close of 1063 there were 14 Special Appeals pending before this court. One was received in 1064. Of the total number 15, 5 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 10. All the 5 decisions were in favor of the Special Respondents i. e., in confirmation of the decisions appealed against.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

43. The subjoined statement shows the number of cases received and disposed of during the year by the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Magistrates :—

Year.	Pending from last year.		Filed in the year.		Transferred to other Courts.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
1064...	110	349	2244	5145	49	137	2267	5239	38	118
1063...	80	300	1963	4487	13	35	1920	4403	110	349
Increase	30	49	281	658	36	102	347	836	0	0
Decrease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	231

44. It will be seen from the above that the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates received during the year under report 2,244 cases involving 5,145 persons. These together with 110 cases involving 349 persons pending at the beginning of the year gave a total of 2,354 cases affecting 5,494 persons. Of these, 49 cases involving 137 persons were transferred to other Courts and 1 case involving 2 persons was struck off, as one of the accused escaped and the other died. In another case, 2 of the persons involved died during the course of the trial. Thus there were 2,304 cases involving 5,353 persons for trial.

45. Of these, 2,266 cases involving 5,235 persons were disposed of, as against 1,918 cases involving 4,398 persons in the previous year, thus leaving a balance of 38 cases involving 118 persons as against 110 cases involving 349 persons left at the end of 1063. Thus, it will be observed that the file was larger in 1064 than in 1063; that the disposals exceeded the file; and that the balance was consequently 72 cases less than in 1063.

46. The District Magistrate of Anjikaimal received 18 cases affecting 61 persons during the year. These together with two cases affecting 5 persons pending at the commencement of the year and 8 cases affecting 53 persons received by transfer amounted to 28 cases affecting 124 persons. Of these, 5 cases affecting 53 persons were transferred to other Courts and the remaining 23 cases affecting 71 persons were all disposed of during the year.

47. The District Magistrate of Trichoor entertained 6 cases. Of these, 2 cases affecting 5 persons were decided by the Magistrate, the remaining 4 cases having been disposed of by transfer to other Courts.

48. Thus it will be seen that the total number of cases disposed of by the Magistracy during the year under report was 2,291 involving 5,311 persons against 1,943 cases affecting 4,479 persons in the previous year.

49. The persons tried by the Magistracy have been dealt with as shown below:—

Convicted.....	975
Discharged.....	1,888
Acquitted.....	727
Committed or referred.....	117
Otherwise disposed of.....	1,604

Total... 5,311

50. It will be seen from the above, that 2,615 persons were discharged or acquitted. This is in the ratio of 70.5 per cent. to the number of persons tried, excluding the cases "otherwise disposed of" from the calculation, as against 70 per cent. in 1963.

51. The persons convicted by the Magistracy have been punished as follows:—

	<i>No. of persons.</i>
Fined only.....	636
Whipped.....	43
Imprisoned only.....	178
Imprisoned and fined.....	118
<u>Total</u>	<u>975</u>

52. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Magistracy during the year is shewn below:—

DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

	<i>Days.</i>
Anjikaimal.....	23
Trichoor.....	12

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS MAGISTRATES.

Anjikaimal.....	18
Trichoor.....	16

SECOND CLASS MAGISTRATES.

Cochin.....	31
Kanayanoor.....	29
Mukundapuram.....	14
Kodungalore.....	29
Tallapilly.....	25
Chittoor.....	32

THIRD CLASS MAGISTRATE.

Nemmarai.....	54
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The delay is great and strict instructions have been issued to the Magistrates to show greater despatch in the disposal of cases.

53. The subjoined table shows the number of appeals admitted and disposed of and the balance at the commencement and close of the year, in the Courts of the two District Magistrates and Special First Class Magistrates:—

	Pending.		Filed.		Transferred to other Courts.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.										
Anjikaimal	5	15	75	152	32	69	45	92	3	6
Trichoor	0	0	77	132	0	0	76	130	1	2
SPECIAL FIRST CLASS MAGISTRATES.										
Anjikaimal	0	0	29	59	0	0	29	59	0	0
Trichoor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

54. It will be seen from the above that the number of Appeals preferred to the District Magistrates from the decisions of the 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates during the year, was 152 involving 284 persons; these together with 5 Appeals affecting 15 persons which were pending in the Anjikaimal District Magistrate's Court, at the commencement of the year, amounted to 157 appeals affecting 299 persons. Out of these, 32 cases affecting 69 persons were transferred to other courts; and of the remaining 125 cases affecting 230 persons 121 cases affecting 222 persons were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4 cases affecting 8 persons at the end of the year.

55. There were 29 appeals affecting 59 persons admitted on the file of the Special 1st Class Magistrate of Anjikaimal. They were cases received by transfer and were all disposed of during the year.

56. The total number of appeals decided by the District Magistrates and Special 1st Class Magistrates,

was 150 affecting 281 persons and they were disposed of as follows:—

						No of Persons.
Cases rejected on perusal of applications and judgments.						9
Cases in which after perusal of records sentences were]						
confirmed	..	..	..	..	..	126
reduced	..	..	..	..	..	52
reversed	..	..	..	..	..	94
Total..						281

57. The average duration of cases decided in appeal was 44 days in the Anjikaimal and 9 days in the Trichoor District Magistrate's Court, and 18 days in the Anjikaimal Special 1st Class Magistrate's Court. The Anjikaimal District Magistrate reports that one appeal in his court was pending for 736 days as the records were called for by the Sessions Court and sent to the Appeal Court and were returned only after the lapse of nearly 2 years. The average duration of the other cases was only 29 days.

58. The Magistrates committed to the Sessions Courts 30 cases affecting 38 persons, during the year, against 15 cases affecting 40 persons in the previous year. They were all disposed of as shown below:—

COURTS OF SESSIONS.	Committed.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Anjikaimal	11	17	11	17	0	0
Trichoor	19	21	19	21	0	0
Total..	30	38	30	38	0	0

59. Of the 38 persons committed, 22 were convicted and 16 acquitted. Thus the proportion of convictions to committals during the year was 57·89 per cent.

60. The sentences against 4 persons were referred by the Anjikaimal Sessions Judge and the sentence against 1 person by the Trichoor Sessions Judge to the Appeal Court for confirmation under Section 275 of Regulation II of 1059.

61. The punishments awarded by the Sessions Courts were as shown under :—

	<i>No. of persons.</i>
Sentenced to death	2
„ rigorous imprisonment	14
„ imprisonment and fine	4
„ whipping	2
<u>Total...</u>	<u>22</u>

62. The average duration of Sessions trials during the year was 3 days in the Anjikaimal and 2 days in the Trichoor Court as against 8 days and 3 days in the previous year.

63. As Courts of Appeal, the Sessions Courts received 10 appeals affecting 15 persons, as against 4 appeals affecting 4 persons in the previous year. These, together with 3 appeals affecting 13 persons received by transfer, and 1 appeal affecting 1 person pending at the beginning of the year, made a total of 14 appeals affecting 29 persons. Of these, 12 appeals affecting 25 persons were disposed of during the year as shewn below :—

	<i>No. of persons.</i>
Sentence confirmed in the case of	15
Reversed	6
Modified	4
<u>Total...</u>	<u>25</u>

64. Two appeals affecting 4 persons were left undisposed of at the close of the year.

65. The average duration of appeals during the year was 15 days in the Anjikaimal and 18 days in the Trichoor Sessions Court.

66. As Courts of Revision the Sessions Courts entertained 42 applications which together with the one pending at the commencement of the year amounted to 43. Of these, 42 applications were disposed of, leaving 1 pending on the file of the Sessions Court of Trichoor.

67. During the year under report 9 appeals affecting 15 persons were preferred to the Appeal Court against 20 appeals affecting 27 persons in the previous year. These were disposed of as shown below :—

	<i>Persons.</i>
Sentence confirmed	4
Modified	8
Reversed.....	3
<u>Total...</u>	<u>15</u>

68. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the Appeal Court during the year was 31 days as against 71 days in the previous year. The Appeal Court observe “This includes the time allowed for issuing the usual notice to the Public Prosecutor. Two cases (in which the sentences were suspended) had to be adjourned owing to the recess. If the delay of 2 months in these cases be deducted, the average duration would amount only to 17 days.”

69. As a Court of Reference the Appeal Court disposed of 4 cases affecting 5 persons, of whom 1 was

sentenced to death, 1 to life imprisonment, and the remaining 3 to terms of imprisonment varying from 2 to 10 years.

70. As a Court of Revision, the Appeal Court received 37 applications for Revision, which together with 9 pending at the commencement of the year made a total of 46. Of these, 39 were disposed of leaving a balance of 7 at the close of the year.

71. The number of Criminal Miscellaneous petitions received by the Appeal Court during the year, was 17 which together with 1 pending at the beginning of the year gave a total of 18. All the petitions were disposed of with the exception of one which was received at the end of the year.

72. The Appeal Court received 232 Calendars during the year and they were all examined.

73. In 13 cases, proceedings were issued to the lower Courts pointing out irregularities of law and procedure.

Jails.

74. At the close of the year 1063 there were 175 prisoners in the Jails of Ernakulam and Trichoor, 320 admissions were made during the year under report making a total of 495 prisoners. Of these, 310 were judicially released by acquittal, expiry of sentence, payment of fine &c., 1 was released for good conduct, 3 who were lunatics were removed to the Jail Hospital, 3 died and 2 were transferred to other Jails, leaving 176 at the end of the year.

75. Of the prisoners remaining 4 were under trial, 11 were civil debtors, 3 revenue prisoners and the other 158 were convicts under sentence as stated below :—

Rigorous imprisonment for life.....	15
Do. do. for more than 7 years...	33
Do. do. do. 2 years...	43
Do. do. do. 6 months.	17
Do. do. for not more than 6 months..	44
Simple do. do. do.	6

Total... 158

76. The prisoners were chiefly employed in the repair and maintenance of public roads.

77. The charges incurred for the maintenance of these Jails amounted to Rs. 12,776—9—7 as shown below :—

Jailors and their establishments.	Rs. 4,194—0—0
Diet, bedding and clothing.....	„ 7,356—8—10
Tools &c.	„ 81—12—4
Miscellaneous	„ 344—4—5
Medical attendance chargeable. „	800—0—0

Total...12,776—9—7

78. The average daily number of prisoners in these Jails was 137; and thus the annual cost to the State of each convict was Rs. 93—4—2.

79. The cost of repairs to the Jails was in former years included under this head but it has now been classed with the expenditure of the Public Works Department.

80. The Sirkar Medical Officer reports that in the Jail Hospital at Ernakulam 102 cases were treated during the year and that there were 2 deaths. In the Trichoor Jail Hospital 91 cases were admitted and there were no deaths.

Police.

81. The actual strength of the Police Force on the last day of the year under report was 413, composed of

- 1 Superintendent
- 1 Assistant Superintendent
- 8 Inspectors
- 2 Sub Inspectors
- 56 Head Constables
- 1 Drill Instructor
- 337 Constables
- 3 Orderlies
- 4 Recruits.

82. Classified according to rank and pay there were at the end of the year, excluding the Superintendent the Assistant Superintendent and the Drill Instructor

	Pay.	Allowance.
1 First Class Inspector.....	Rs. 60	& 15
2 Second " ".....	" 50	& 15
2 Third " ".....	" 40	& 15
1 Fourth " ".....	" 35	& 15
1 Fifth " ".....	" 30	
1 Reserve Inspector.....	" 35	
1 Sub Inspector.....	" 25	& 10
1 " ".....	" 25	

3 Chief Head Constables....	Rs. 20	each.
11 First Grade " "....	" 15	"
18 Second " "....	" 12	"
24 Third " "....	" 10	"
123 First Class Constables....	" 7	"
214 Second " "....	" 6	"
1 Orderly (First Class)....	" 7	"
2 " (Second Class) ..	" 6	"
4 Recruits.....	" 5	"

83. Distributed over the different divisions, the Force besides the Superintendent, the Assistant Superintendent, the Drill Instructor and the Orderlies stood thus:—

Divisions*	Inspectors.	Sub Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Recruits.	Total
A Division Kanayanoor	1	1	8	46	0	56
B " Cochin	1	0	8	59	0	68
C " Kodungalore	1	0	2	15	0	18
D " Mugundapuram	1	0	8	49	0	58
E " Trichoor	1	0	8	50	0	59
F " Talapilly	1	0	9	52	0	62
G " Chittoor	1	1	7	46	0	55
Reserve	1	0	6	20	4	31
Total...	8	2	56	357	4	407

84. Deducting the Reserve Force, the Treasury Guards and the Court Orderlies the strength employed on purely Police duties was composed of 56 officers and 276 men.

85. The proportion of the Police to population was therefore as 1 to 1808.06 and to area as 1 to 4.10 square miles.

86. The following table shows the different castes into which the Force including all grades, may be divided :—

CASTES.	Superintendent.	Asst. Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Drill Instructors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Ordinary Recruits.	Total.
East Indians	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3
Brahmins	...	...	2	...	...	5	10	...	17
Rajputs	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Maharattas	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Elayathus	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Nairs	...	...	4	1	...	39	233	2	289
Hindus of other castes	...	...	...	1	1	3	25	...	30
Native Christians	...	...	...	...	...	4	18	1	24
Mahomedans	...	...	...	...	...	4	49	1	55
Total..	1	1	8	2	2	55	337	3	413

Of these 413 men 337 or 81.59 per cent. are natives of Cochin and of the remaining 76, 14 are from Travancore and 62 from British India.

87. The Reserve, as sanctioned is composed of.

- 1 Inspector.
- 2 First Grade Head Constables.
- 2 Second " " "
- 2 Third " " "
- 13 First Class Constables.
- 13 Second " " "

88. Of the 413 men composing the Force 387 can read and write. Of the remaining 26 or 6.3 per cent. one is a Nair, a peon of the old police and the rest are Mahomedans.

89. Three Constables passed out as Station Officers from the Police school at Head Quarters.

90. Twenty-one Recruits also attended the Police school, and of these 15 passed the Constables' Test.

91. Examinations in Drill exercise were held as usual.

Enlistments. 92. Thirteen men were enlisted as Recruits.

Appointments. 93. One Drill Instructor, one Third Grade Head Constable and 4 Second Class Constables were entertained.

Casualties. 94. Four Constables died; 1 Head Constable resigned owing to ill-health, and 10 constables and 2 recruits deserted. The pay being small, the men do not seem to care to remain in the Force. In the Higher grades there has not yet been a single case of desertion.

Departmental punishments. 95. Three First Grade Head Constables, 1 Third Grade Head Constable, 1 First Class Constable and 1 Second Class Constable were degraded; 2 Head Constables and 19 Constables were fined; 12 Constables were black-marked and 1 Third Grade Head Constable and 3 Second Class Constables were dismissed.

Criminal Prosecutions. 96. At the commencement of the year there were 2 cases pending against 3 constables, one in the B or Cochin Division and the other in the D or Mugundapuram Division. In the former the prosecution was one for misappropriation instituted under departmental orders and a conviction was

obtained, both the accused being sentenced to different periods of imprisonment. In the latter the complaint was one of extortion and causing wrongful restraint preferred by a private individual. This case also resulted in the conviction of the Constable concerned, the sentence passed being a fine of Rupees 20.

97. During the year there were 41 prosecutions, of which 38 were by private individuals and 3 under departmental instructions.

98. Of these 3 departmental prosecutions, one in the **B** or Cochin Division terminated in the Constable charged being found guilty of negligently allowing a prisoner to escape, and sentenced to a fine of Rupees 10. The other two were in the **E** or Trichoor Division. One of these was also a case of negligent escape. It was committed, but the Sessions Judge acquitted the prisoner. In the other the Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 6 under Section 20 of the Police Regulation.

99. Of the 38 private prosecutions 1 was instituted in the **E** or Trichoor Division, 6 in the **G** or Chittoor Division and 31 in the **B** or Cochin Division. The fact of so many complaints being preferred in the Cochin Division might be due to the impression on the public mind that the Magistrate of that Division was hostile to the Police. Twenty-eight of the Cochin cases were, however, called up and tried by other Magistrates and the result was that every one of the accused officers and men was acquitted. Of the remaining 3 cases which were tried by the Cochin Magistrate himself, one ended in the conviction and fining of a constable while the other two were compromised. In the Trichoor case the Magistrate convicted the accused constables, two in number, but his finding and sentence were reversed in revision. Of

the 6 cases in the **G** Division, 3 resulted in acquittals while the remaining 3 were under trial at the close of the year.

100. Sixteen recruits were appointed as Second Class Constables, 3 Second Class Constables were promoted as First Class Constables, 1 First Class Constable as Third Grade Head Constable and 1 Second Grade Head Constable as First Grade Head Constable.

101. Rewards were given to Police officers for creditable action during the year as shown below:—

By His Highness' Government.

To Head Constable No. 112 Rs. 10 in case No. 18 of 1064 of Thuruticara Station.
To Constable No. 42 Rs. 5 in case No. 9 of Do.
To Constable No. 139 Rs. 5 in Do. Do.
To Constable No. 92 Rs. 5 in case No. 18 of 1064 Chittoor Station.
To Constable No. 165 Rs. 5 in Do. Do.
To Constable No. 350 Rs. 5 in Do. Do.

By Private Individuals.

To Constable No 125 Rs. 5 in case No. 173 of 1064 Muttancherry Station.
To Constable No 336 Rs. 5 in Do. Do.

The Police of the **B** Division were likewise commended for the timely and good services rendered in preventing the spread of the fire in the town of British Cochin on the 4th of January 1889. A sum of Rs. 50 contributed by the Directors of the Commercial Union

Assurance Company.—Limited, was also distributed among such of the Police officers as had rendered most aid on the occasion.

102. One Head Constable and 9 Constables were awarded one "Good Mark" each, and 2 Constables were awarded 2 "Good Marks" each for creditable action in certain cases; and 3 Constables were awarded one "Good Mark" each for acquitting themselves creditably in the examination in catechism, &c.

103. In view to allay the sudden and unaccountable public excitement caused by a single case of dacoity at Tiruvilwamala two temporary Out-posts were opened in the F or Talapilly Division on the 26th Dhanu—one at Mayanoor and the other at Kanyaracode—and kept up for a period of 2 months.

104. Of the 5 Station Houses the construction of which was sanctioned in 1063, those at Tripoonitorah, Pallipuroom and Mundoor were completed, and the first two were taken charge of during the year under report. Arrangements for the construction of a new Cusbah Station House at Muttancherry on the site of the old station were made during the year, the Police being shifted as a temporary measure, to a private building in Jew's Town. Sanction was also accorded for the erection of a new Station House at Trichoor. In view to have increased accommodation the extremities of the back verandah of the Wadakan-cherry Cusbah Station House were converted into two rooms by means of partition walls. The Police Hut at Kunencolungara sanctioned in 1063 was also completed in the year under report and the one at Ackicavoo was ready and occupied in Chingom of the current year.

105. The subjoined table shows the number and nature of the processes executed by the Police in 1064 as compared with those in 1063:—

Year.	Arrest Warrants.		Search Warrants.		Distress Warrants.		Summonses.		Other Processes.		Total.	
	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.
1063	1618	1618	47	79	40	40	9,674	9,674	1453	1453	12,832	12,874
1064	1609	1611	69	72	46	46	10,680	10,680	1768	1768	14,172	14,177

106. The number of suicides were 10 or 1 less than in 1063. Eight persons died by hanging and 2 by drowning.

107. There were 91 accidental deaths in the year under report as against 71 in the previous year. Of these 72 were by drowning, 4 by Snake-bites, 1 by the goring of an elephant, 1 by a stroke of lightning, 1 by the bursting of a *Kadana* (small cannon) and 12 by falls from trees.

108. There were 32 such deaths—23 males and 9 females,—in 1064 as against 40 in 1063.

109. Six attempts to commit suicide were also reported during the year. One of these cases was, on investigation found to be false. In the rest, prosecutions were instituted, 2 resulted in convictions and 2 in acquittals. The remaining one was under trial at the close of the year.

110. The number of fires reported was 36, being less than in the previous year by 3. Of these, 5 fires occurred in Kanayanoor, 2 in Cochin, 3 in Kodungalore, 4 in Mugundapuram, 2 in Trichoor, 14 in Tallapilly and 6 in Chittoor.

111. In all, 54 houses were burned and property of the alleged value of Rs. 6,809-2-0 destroyed.

112. No lives were lost in any of the Fires.

113. There were 423 cases pending at the commencement of the year. 972 cases were reported direct to the Police and 308 were referred to them by the Magistracy during the year. There were thus 1,703 cases to be dealt with by the Police during the year showing an increase of 151 cases over the previous year and they stood distributed as under:—

Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, safety and justice.....	69
Serious offences against the person	91
Serious offences against person and property or against property only	522
Minor offences against the person	35
Minor offences against property.....	836
Other offences not specified above	150
Total...	1,703

114. Of the 1,703 cases shown above 1,204 were disposed of during the year, 724 having been referred as false and 580 having been charged as true.

The remaining 399 cases were under Police investigation at the end of the year.

115. The disposals of 1064 exceeded those of 1063 by 124 cases.

116. Of the cases referred as false, 604 were struck off the Police file under the orders of the Magistracy and 120 remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

117. Of the cases charged by the Police 333 ended in convictions and 194 in acquittals. In one case the accused died before trial. The remaining 52 cases were under trial at the end of the year.

118. Of the cases charged, 24 were committed to the Sessions.

119. The total number of persons arrested in all the cases was 1,274. Of these 1,190 persons were brought to trial of whom 532 or 44.70 per cent. were convicted and 526 or 44.20 per cent. were acquitted or discharged. The persons convicted and acquitted being deducted from those brought to trial, there remained 132. These were under trial at the end of the year.

120. Of the 532 persons who were convicted 247 were punished with fine only; 168 with imprisonment only; 33 with whipping only; 72 with fine and imprisonment; 6 with imprisonment and whipping; 4 with fine, imprisonment and whipping; and 2 were sentenced to be hanged.

121. Of the persons sentenced to imprisonment 206 suffered rigorous imprisonment. Of the persons convicted 41 were old offenders and as such sentenced to enhanced punishment.

122. The average duration of the cases charged by the Police was 28.15 days as against 17.1 days in 1063.

123. Property valued at Rs. 14,472 was alleged to have been lost. Of this, property valued at Rs. 4,555 or 31.47 per cent. was recovered.

124. Of the 308 cases referred to the Police by the Magistracy 221 were cognizable and 87 non-cognizable as against 65 in 1063. Of the above 308 cases 160 or 51.94 per cent. were dismissed as false.

125. The number of occurrences *i.e.* cases referred to the Police by the Magistracy for mere report during the year was 293 against 272 in the preceding year.

126. Nine cases referred as false in the previous years and 28 referred as false in the year under report, were tried by the Magistracy on their own motion. Of these, 30 were found on trial to be false and 7 ended in conviction; and of these convictions one was, on appeal, set aside.

127. Of the cases that were under Police investigation at the end of the year

- 16 were offences against the State, Public tranquillity, safety and justice
- 14 serious offences against the person
- 224 serious offences against person and property or against property only
- 4 minor offences against the person
- 135 minor offences against property
- 6 other offences not specified above

Total 399.

128. The graver kinds of crime will next be noticed.

129. Six cases of murder were pending at the beginning of the year, and one registered under section 306 C. P. C.

Murder.

in 1063 was transferred to this head in 1064. Of these 7 cases 1 was charged under section 283 of the Cochin Penal Code, and has, therefore been shown under that section; 3 were found on investigation to be false and referred as such; 1 was under Police investigation at the end of the year and the remaining 2 cases against 2 persons were committed to the Sessions Court. One of these committals ended in conviction and the other in acquittal.

130. During the year, 9 cases were reported. The first occurred at Cheria Cadamakudy in the **B** or Cochin Division. The complaint was that a Native Christian was beaten to death by one Abdul Hym Mahomed and others. The case was found on investigation to be false and therefore referred as such. In the second case which occurred at Moolookara in the **F** or Tallapilly Division, one Thandan Ittinaka died from the effects of a stab inflicted by his brother. The case was committed, but the Sessions Court of Trichoor acquitted the prisoner for want of evidence. Pulloorithy within the limits of the **B** or Cochin Division was the scene of the third case. A Polayan, at the instigation of 3 Native Christians killed a Native Christian with a knife. All the four prisoners were committed to the Sessions Court and the Polayan was convicted but the other three were acquitted. In the fourth case which was reported from Nellayi in the **D** or Mugundapuram Division, one Govindan Nair was alleged to have been murdered by one Shungoo Warriar and others. It was found, however, on investigation that Govindan Nair, who was suffering from jungle fever at the time, had left the place

and repaired to his wife's house where he died from natural causes. The case was accordingly referred as false. The fifth case occurred at Ernakulam in the A or Kanayanoor Division. Three Native Christians were accused of having caused the death of another Native Christian by stabbing him with a knife. On committal to the Sessions Court two of the prisoners were convicted and the other acquitted. The sixth case occurred in the Jail at Trichoor. A prisoner was beaten to death by another inmate of the jail. It was found on investigation that the latter was a lunatic who had been secured in the Jail for some years past. The Magistrate however had ordered that the man should be charged when he recovers his senses and the case was thus pending at the end of the year. In the seventh case which took place at Cheruthuruthy in the F or Tallapilly Division, the body of a Parayan was found floating in the Kooly Thode below the Thannisery bridge. On investigation it was found that a dispute had arisen between the deceased and two others of his caste as to the right to take the hides of deceased cattle in certain localities, and that in consequence of the altercation the deceased was killed by the other two with a knife. The case was committed, but the Sessions Court acquitted all the prisoners for deficiency of evidence. In the eighth case which occurred at Ernakulam in the A or Kanayanoor Division; a Native Christian killed his wife with a knife. The murderer who was addicted to drink, was not on good terms with the woman and some dispute between them as to her chastity appeared to have been the cause of the offence. The case was committed and the accused was convicted by the Sessions Court. The ninth and last case is one in which a Christian woman at Mattancherry in the B or Cochin Division murdered her son a child of about 2 years of age. The prisoner admitted

her-guilt alleging that she was possessed at the time. The case was under enquiry before the Magistrate at the end of the year.

131. Thus of the 16 cases of murder that had to be dealt with by the Police during the year 1 was charged under a different section; 5 were referred as false; 2 were under Police investigation and 1 under enquiry before the Magistrate at the end of the year. Of the remaining 7 cases involving 12 persons that were committed to the Sessions Court, 4 or 57.14 per cent. of the cases, and 5 or 41.66 per cent. of the persons were convicted.

132. There was one case of culpable homicide remaining undisposed of at the end of the preceding year. Another that was registered as murder in 1063 was altered into culpable homicide in the year under review, and the cases reported in 1064 amounted to 5. There were therefore in all 7 cases for the Police to deal with during the year. Of these 3 were found on investigation to be false and 1 was under Police investigation at the close of the year. The remaining 3 cases against 4 persons were charged, and of these 2 against 2 persons were committed to the Sessions Court while the remaining one against 2 persons was discharged for want of evidence by the Magistrate. Of the 2 cases committed 1 against one person was convicted and 1 against 1 person was acquitted; the percentage of cases as well as of persons convicted to committed being 50.

133. Nineteen cases were registered as dacoities during the year, which together with the 3 that were pending at the commencement of the year, made a total of 22 cases.

134. Of these 22 cases 17 or 77·2 per cent. were found on investigation to be false; 1 was convicted by the Second Class Magistrate of Trichoor under Section 383 of the Cochin Penal Code; 3 in which 8 persons were concerned were under Police investigation, and 1 against 6 persons was under trial at the end of the year.

135. The fact that more than three-fourths of the cases were found to be false tends to show that most of the cases registered under this head are really not dacoities. Dacoits as a class do not exist in the State and when they are seen they are found to have come either from Malabar or Coimbatore.

136. Property worth Rs. 268-14-8 was reported as lost in dacoity cases, and of this, property valued at Rs. 145-14-11 or 54·10 per cent. was recovered.

137. Seventy-nine complaints of robbery were preferred in 1064, as against 78 in 1063 and there were 12 pending cases of the latter year making a total of 91 cases.

138. Of these 91 cases, 69 or more than three-fourths were found on investigation to be false; 7 were under Police investigation and 2 against 2 persons under trial, at the end of the year. Of the remaining 13 cases against 30 persons, 4 against 6 persons were convicted while 24 persons in 9 cases were acquitted.

139. The largest amount of money lost in any one of these true cases is Rs. 24—10—3, and there the whole of the sum taken was recovered and a conviction obtained. In all the other cases of robbery the value, even as alleged, was below Rs. 3, except in one in which property worth Rs. 15 is alleged to have been lost. This case is still under investigation.

140. Of the cases charged before and decided by the Magistracy 30·76 per cent. were convicted. The percentage of persons convicted to arrested (in cases decided) is 20·0 and of property recovered 50·94.

141. One hundred and ninety-one cases were pending at the commencement of the year and 164 were reported during the year making a total of 355 cases as against 290 in the previous year.

142. Of these 355 cases, 108 were referred as false; 204 were under Police investigation and 4 against 12 persons under trial at the end of the year.

143. Of the remaining 39 cases against 79 persons which were decided by the Magistracy, 22 against 31 persons were convicted and 17 against 48 persons were acquitted, the percentages of conviction being 56·41 as regards cases and 39·24 in the case of persons.

144. Property worth Rs. 9,480 was alleged to have been lost, of which, property valued at Rs. 1,080 was recovered.

145. Including the 23 cases that were pending at the commencement of the year there were 96 cases to be dealt with by the Police during the year, against 104 in the previous year.

146. About one-third of these cases was reported in the F or Tallapilly Division. In the O or Kodungalore Division there were only 2 cases.

147. Fifty-eight cases were referred as false and 17 were under Police investigation and 2 against 4 persons under trial at the close of the year.

148. The remaining 19 cases in which 24 persons were concerned, were charged and decided by the Magistracy, 10 cases against 12 persons ending in acquittal and 9 against 12 in conviction. The percentages of conviction of cases and persons were therefore 47·36 and 50·00 respectively.

149. Five hundred and eighty-nine Rupees' worth of property was said to have been lost of which property worth Rs. 238 was recovered the percentage being 40·40.

150. The number of ordinary thefts reported during the year was 527 or 4 more than in 1063. This added to the 119 cases that were pending at the commencement of the year made a total of 646 cases.

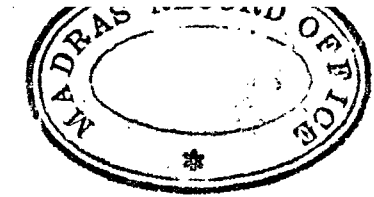
151. The property involved was valued at Rs. 4,248 and the persons concerned numbered 359.

152. Of the 646 cases 323 or exactly half were referred as false, 103 were under Police investigation and 19 against 35 persons under trial when the year closed.

153. Of the remaining 201 cases implicating 323 persons which were charged and disposed of by the Magistracy, 145 against 207 persons terminated in convictions while 56 cases in which 116 persons were concerned resulted in acquittals.

154. Of the cases and persons charged (excluding those under trial at the end of the year) 72·13 and 64·08 per cent. respectively were convicted. Rs. 2,068 or 48·68 per cent. of the property lost was also recovered.

26



155. The Police work, as regards actual detection of crime in the different divisions is shown below:—

Divisions.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.			Remarks.
	Reported excluding referred cases, and cases under investigation or trial at the end of the year	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested excluding those under trial and under Police investigation at the end of the year.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
A Division.	114	74	64·91	169	88	52·07	4426	657	14·84	
B "	137	89	64·96	297	139	46·80	3818	1171	30·67	
C "	49	26	53·06	97	46	47·42	839	495	58·99	
D "	72	45	62·50	185	89	48·10	599	426	71·11	
E "	67	50	74·62	148	74	50·00	2937	907	31·97	
F "	53	27	50·94	89	46	51·68	1158	578	49·91	
G "	36	22	61·11	73	50	68·49	795	321	40·37	
Total ...	528	333	63·06	1058	532	50·28	14472	4555	31·47	

156. Comparing the work of the two Districts the detective results stand as under:—

Districts.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Anjikaimal.	372	234	62·90	748	362	48·39	9,682	2,749	28·39
Trichoor....	156	99	63·40	310	170	54·83	4,790	1,806	37·70
Total...	528	333	63·06	1058	532	50·28	14,472	4,555	31·47

157. The general results of detection of crime in the year under report as compared with those of the preceding year will be seen from the following table:—

	1063			1064		
	Percentage of			Percentage of		
	Cases detected.	Persons convicted.	Property recovered.	Cases detected.	Persons convicted.	Property recovered.
Penal Code ...	55.9	47.8	68.5	59.58	47.40	28.68
Special & local laws.	68.8	64.2	...	78.26	70.45	...
Both taken together.	57.3	49.7	70.1	63.06	50.28	31.47

158. It will be observed that the percentage of detection and of conviction during the year under review is tolerably fair, but that the percentage of property recovered compares unfavourably with that of the previous year.

159. There is every reason to believe that complainants, as a rule, in view to giving gravity to the offence, state not the real value of the property lost, but an exaggerated one. How much of over-colouring there was during the year under report it is not possible to determine; but this much is certain that the percentage of recoveries would not have been so bad if complainants had not magnified their losses.

160. Another circumstance which has to a certain extent lowered the percentage of recoveries of the year under report when compared with that of the preceding year, is that in a single case of Kodungalore, the value of the property recovered (Rs. 4,425-8-0) alone was shown in the report for 1063 as the recovery took place in that year, the property having been lost and the fact registered in 1062.

161. The nature of some of the crime in 1064 was also such that it was not easy to recover the property concerned. Officers and men possessing detective skill are, naturally enough, few, and the formation of a small Detective Corps as distinguished from the General Force, in view to deal with the graver kinds of crime and to train men for detective work, was under contemplation in the year under review.

162. Seven prisoners under Police investigation and 1 under trial escaped from Police custody; and of these 5 were recaptured. The remaining 3 were at large at the end of the year.

163. The Police Sheet which was commenced in 1059 (1883-84) was continued during the year.

164. Mr. G. H. Gunther, the Superintendent Superintendence, availed himself of two and a half months' leave during the year, Mr. Holmchund Laul, the Assistant, being in charge of the department during his absence. The Superintendent and the Assistant made tours of inspection as usual visiting the different stations on one or more occasions according to their importance.

Registration of Deeds.

165. The number of Registration Offices at work in 1064 was the same (6) as in 1063. The average area in square miles to each office was 227 and the average population 100,046.

166. The aggregate number of Registrations during 1064 was 18,526 or 3.1 per cent. higher than in 1063. It gives an average of about 51 a day. The fluctuation during the last three years under each head is shown in the following table:—

	1062	1063	1064	Percentage of increase or decrease in		
				1062	1063	1064
IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY. BOOK I.						
Compulsory ...	13,031	13,280	13,650	- 2.6	+ 1.9	+ 2.8
Optional ...	4,178	4,104	4,330	- 3.3	- 1.7	+ 5.5
Total...	17,209	17,384	17,980	- 2.8	+ 1.01	+ 3.4
MISCELLANEOUS BOOK II.						
Compulsory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Optional ...	518	563	520	- 8.1	+ 8.6	- 7.6
Total...	518	563	520	- 8.1	+ 8.6	- 7.6
BOOK IV.						
Wills ..	19	15	20	+ 26.6	- 21.05	+ 33.3
Authorities to } adopt. }	...	..	..	...	...	...
Total...	19	15	20	+ 26.6	- 21.05	+ 33.3
Grand Total ..	17,746	17,962	18,526	- 3.0	+ 1.2	+ 3.1

167. The highest percentage of increase was in Chittoor (24.3). In Mukundapuram it was 6.8; in Trichoor 4.4; and in Canianore 1.4. It declined by 4.4 per cent. in Tallapilly and by 1.6 per cent. in Cochin.

168. The total value of deeds registered amounted to Rs. 67,41,185-15-1 distributed as follows:—

Registry Offices.	Rs.	As.	P.
Cochin	10,99,304	15	9
Canianore	8,50,234	10	9
Mukundapuram	15,11,693	13	11
Trichoor	10,61,750	15	6
Talapilly	9,84,463	15	10
Chittoor	12,33,737	7	4
Total Rs...	67,41,185	15	1

The average value of each document was Rs. 363-14-0 against Rs. 371-14-0½ in 1063; and the largest value was registered in Mukundapuram. The number of documents registered is classified as under, according to value:—

There were 5,882 deeds not exceeding.....Rs.	50
3,175 " above Rs. 50 and not exceeding....	100
6,786 " " " 100 " " "	500
1,464 " " " 500 " " "	1,000
1,072 " " " 1,000 " " "	5,000
94 " " " 5,000 " " "	10,000
32 " " " 10,000 " " "	20,000
7 " " " 20,000 " " "	30,000
4 " " " 30,000 " " "	50,000
1 " " " 50,000 " " "	100,000
9 deeds of undefined value	

Total...18,526.

169. The aggregate value of transactions in Books I and II amounted in 1064 to Rs. 67,13,281-14-8 against Rs. 66,36,462-9-7½ in 1063 and Rs. 61,37,461-3-11 in 1062. In Book I the value increased by about Rs. 1,06,086-0-1½ and in Book II it decreased by about Rs. 29,266-11-1.

170. The ratio of optional to total registration was 26.4 in 1062; 25.9 in 1063; and 26.1 in 1064.

171. The number of wills presented open was 20. There were no authorities to adopt, nor were there any covers deposited and withdrawn.

172. The number of Registrations on payment of fine declined considerably. The ratio of late presentation and appearance to total registration was 1 to 378.

173. There were 174 applications for searches and 648 for copies as against 124 and 526 respectively in 1063.

174. The minor operations showed a decline in the number of copies of documents forwarded to other offices. 96 general and 93 special powers of attorney were attested by Registrars. 104 copies of registered documents were forwarded to other District offices under Section 53 of the Regulation. Documents registered at private residences numbered 205 or 19 less than in 1063.

175. The number of refusals increased 18 per cent. as compared with 1063. The ratio of refusals to total registrations was 1 to 257.

176. There were 17 appeals before the Huzoor Registrar and 14 before the Zillah Courts. Registration was ordered by the Huzoor Registrar in 2 cases and by the Zillah Courts in 6.

177. The number of documents which remained uncopied at the end of the year was 63 or 1 to every 294 documents.

178. Out of 18,526 documents registered, 1061 or 5.7 per cent. remained unclaimed.

179. Of the documents registered, 3,861 appear to have been registered on date of presentation; 6,251 the next day; 1,959 the third day; and 6,455 after 3 days. Owing to some misapprehension the date on which the documents were registered was not correctly entered on most instruments, hence the long delay which in many cases is only apparent.

180. There were no prosecutions under the Registration Act in 1064.

181. The amount of fees collected and the number of documents registered in each office are hereunder given:—

DISTRICTS.	Docu-ments.	Fees.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Cochin	2,834	4,259	3	0
Canayanore	3,303	4,482	3	0
Mukundapuram	3,602	6,169	13	0
Trichoor	3,587	4,545	1	0
Tallapilly	3,433	4,539	3	0
Chittoor	1,767	3,256	0	4
Total...	18,526	27,251	7	4

Thus the largest number of documents registered and the highest amount of fees realised were at Mukundapuram.

The average registration fee was Rupee 1—7—6 against Rupee 1—7—9 in 1063.

182. The Deputy Registrar visited all the districts during the year.
Inspections.

183. The receipts, charges and surplus during the last 2 years appear below :—
Financial results.

Years.	Receipts.			Charges.			Surplus.		
1063	26,596	2	0	12,605	12	1	13,990	5	11
1064	27,251	7	4	12,340	15	6	14,910	7	10
Difference.	(+) 655	5	4	(-) 264	12	7	(+) 920	1	11

The percentage of the charges to the receipts in 1064 was 45 and of the surplus 55.

Education.

184. The following Schools were under the control of the Director of Education :—

(1) The Ernakulam school which embraces a Second Grade College Department, High, Middle and Primary Schools.

(2) The District Schools at Trichoor, Kunnankulam and Chittoor.—All these are Middle Schools with Lower and Primary Classes.

(3) The District Schools at Mattancherry and Irinjalacodah with classes from III downwards, that is, working up to the 5th standard of the classification of British Schools.

(4) The Palace School—a school solely for the education of Princes of the Royal Family.

(5) *Aided Schools* :—

At Tripoonitorah working up to Class III.

At Chittoor (a Girls' School) to upper Vernacular Class.

At Mulanthuruthi to Class II.

At Chalakudi to Class I.

The standards of these are somewhat lower than those of the State Schools.

185. No changes of any great importance have been made during the year in the establishments or in the working of the State Schools.

186. There remained in the High School at the end of the year under report 532 students, a number which amply filled all the classes in the different divisions of the school. It was made up as follows :—

On the roll at the end of 1063	524
New admissions in 1064	118
Re-admissions	48
Total	690
Removals in 1064	158
Remaining	532

187. The 118 new admissions were thus divided :—

Residents at Ernakulam	58
Contributed by the District Schools	22
From Aided School Tripoonitorah	11
From schools in British Cochin	7
Do. Palghat, Trevandrum and other distant schools	20
Total	118

188. The District Schools send up a very limited number and this will probably not increase as the schools themselves are raised in standard; while the increase in the number of Aided Schools will most likely augment the number of boys they will send to the Middle and higher classes of the High School.

189. The subjoined table shows the strength of each class of the High School compared with the number in the preceding year:—

	1063	1064	Sanskrit students.
College			
Classes. { VIII	25	25	4
High { VII	27	25	0
School. { VI	30	47	5
Upper IV A & B Divisions	38	38	10
Middle { Upper IV A & B Divisions	48	51	22
School { Lower IV A & B Divisions	55	51	10
Lower { III A, B, & C Divisions	81	83	0
School. { II A & B Divisions	56	54	0
Primary { I A & B do.	58	53	0
School. { Upper Preparatory	30	30	0
Vernacular { Lower Preparatory	30	28	0
Upper Vernacular	29	25	0
Lower Vernacular	17	17	0
Total..	524	532	51

The classes were all fairly filled and the Matriculation Class was too crowded for its proper working as a single division.

190. The number of boys taking up Sanskrit fell off from 84 to 51. Most of those who abandoned the study did so, it is believed, because they found the language more difficult than they had expected it would be. In order to attract more boys to the study of Sanskrit the Director

recommends that scholarships of Rupees 6 and 4 respectively be offered to the two boys who stand 1st and 2nd in Sanskrit in the Middle School Examination and in the school examination of the Upper Fourth and that these scholarships be tenable for four years as long as the scholar remains in the school and passes the regular examinations for entrance into Classes VI, VII and VIII. The matter is under the consideration of the Sirkar.

191. The average number of scholars in the year was 528. The average daily attendance was approximately 490 which gives the result of about 92 per cent. The average age of the boys was about 14 for the whole school. The annexed table gives the numbers of the students of the High School arranged under the various castes or chief divisions of the community:—

Castes or Religion.	1063	1064
Ambalavasis	7	6
Brahmins	119	126
Christians { English Church	25	27
{ Roman do.	93	95
{ Syrian do.	16	9
Eluvans	5	8
Elayathus	2	0
Jews	0	0
Konkana	23	19
Konkan Sudras	0	5
Kshatriyas	4	4
Mahomedans	11	9
Nanjanadans	13	13
Nayadus	1	1
Pandi Sudras	3	1
Sudras	181	191
Válans	1	1
Vannans	1	0
Vellalars	10	9
Vysias	4	8
Total...	524	532

192. The usual half-yearly examinations were held in the middle of 1889 and also in December of that year and the Comparative Examination in February at which not only the masters of the school but many gentlemen from outside, assisted. There was also a series of general English papers set by the Zillah Judge of Trichoor to the boys of the Upper IV Classes in Ernakulam and in the District schools. The marks gained by the boys in these examinations were encouraging and the results of the Middle School Examination happily verified expectations.

193. Of the public examinations the lowest is the Middle School Examination. "the Middle School Examination." For this 35 students went up from the High School of whom 27 passed, 2 in the first class, 17 in the second and 8 in the third; while 8 failed. This shows the passes to be 77 per cent. of the number examined, a result better than that of last year when the percentage was only 67. In this year for the first time boys from the District Schools appeared for the Middle School Examination and the results were very satisfactory. Of those from Trichoor 15 passed out of 18; of those from Kunankulam 6 out of 9 were successful and from Chittoor 6 passed being the whole number sent up. One from Kunankulam was graded in the 1st class the others in all 3 schools being placed in the 2nd or 3rd class.

194. Twenty-seven students were sent up for this examination, of whom 1 passed in the 1st class and 15 in the second and 11 failed. The percentage of passes was 59—a result which fell much below those of previous years. The High School however came off better than nearly all the

schools in the Presidency, where only 25·3 per cent. of the whole number of candidates were successful. Of the 16 who passed, 12 joined the F. A. Class.

195. In this examination, 11 passed in the second First in Arts Examination. class out of 21 who appeared, showing a percentage of 52 of successful candidates as against 28 in 1063. Here too, the Ernakulam school stood well among its sister institutions in the Madras Presidency, in which the passes were only 25·7 per cent.

196. It is gratifying to record the names of the students who had belonged to the F. A. Classes of the High School and have now completed their university course and graduated as Bachelors of Arts. These are:—

P. I. Abraham.
P. A. Stephen.
T. N. Ramachandra Iyer.
L. R. Krishna Iyer.
R. Devaraja Iyer.
Thekkedath Achyutha Menon.
A. M. Anantharama Iyen.
and V. A. Krishna Iyen.

197. In the year under review a graduate named C. A. Ramakrishna Iyen who had been sent up at the Sirkar expense to the Teachers' College at Madras passed the required tests and was appointed Second Master at Trichoor.

198. The expenditure of the High School and Director's Office for the year, exclusive of buildings and repairs

which are charged under the head of Public Works, will be seen from the following statement :—

RECEIPTS.	
By Fees and fines.....	Rs. 6,256— 3—3
„ Sale of books, &c.	„ 2,585— 9—9
Total...	Rs. 8,841—13—0

EXPENDITURE.	
High School Establishment	Rs. 23,818— 9—7
Scholarships	„ 100— 0—0
Books, Stationery, &c.	„ 2,271— 2—0
Furniture and repairs	„ 407— 2—1
Contingencies	„ 241— 3—0
Total. „	26,838— 0—8

Director's pay and office establishment	Rs. 2,580— 0—0
Inspection Travelling Bills	„ 415—12—6
Total. „	29,833—13—2

199. The fees and book sales alike show a decided increase, that under the head of fees being due to larger Matriculation and Middle School Classes in the year 1064. The item for furniture and repairs is larger than in the previous year on account of the expense of fitting up the western verandah with glass windows and the cost of additional examination tables and seats. The amount spent in the purchase of books is low and is more than covered by the proceeds of sales. There is a slight increase in the amount of travelling bills of the Director's establishment, an item which must be constantly increasing as a larger number of schools come under inspection.

200. When we compare the expenditure with the receipts it is seen that the State has borne about 67 per

cent. of the total cost and the public have contributed about 33 per cent. This is better than the result of last year which showed that the State had paid a little over 71 per cent. and the public about 28.

201. The operations of the Book-Depôt will appear from the annexed statement:—

Stock in Depot.		1063		1064	
		Vols:	Value.	Vols:	Value.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
At beginning of year	...	7,055	2,798- 1-0	12,546	4,449-15-9
Bought during the year	...	11,026	3,364- 9-6	3,541	1,070- 2-3
Total	...	18,081	6,162-10-6	16,087	5,520- 2-0
Deduct sales in the year	...	5,535	1,712-10-9	5,274	1,731- 1-0
Stock remaining at the end of the year		12,546	4,449-15-9	10,813	3,789- 1-0

The sales show an increase which is likely to be still more augmented as the Aided Schools increase in number.

202. The expenses of the five District Schools and their comparative cost to the Sirkar are shown in the following statement:—

SCHOOLS	Expenses.			Assets.		Percentage paid by	
	Salaries and contingencies.			Fees, fines, &c.		the State	the Public
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As. P.		
Trichoor..	3959—	5—	9	1800—	15— 3	55.	45.
Chittoor ..	3156—	10—	8	969—	13— 0	69.	31.
Kunankulam ..	3429—	10—	10	873—	4— 8	75.	25.
Muttancherry ..	2342—	8—	7	390—	1— 0	83.	17.
Irinjalacodah ..	2081—	10—	8	350—	1— 0	83.	17.
	14969—	14—	6	4384—	2—11	71.	29.

In Trichoor 45 per cent. of the cost is covered by fees, fines &c. Chittoor comes next with 31 per cent.

Kunankulam gives 25 per cent. and the two other schools only 17 per cent. Taking them as a whole they pay 29 per cent. out of their cost (*i. e.*) 4 per cent. less than the High School.

203. The Trichoor school has its Fourth classes well filled and the raising of this institution to the Middle School standard is fully justified by the results. Petitions were sent in to the Sirkar urging the immediate opening of High School classes in 1889, but it was decided to defer this until an enlarged building could be provided. This is by far the most flourishing of the District Schools. The number of students increased by 59 and reached 362 at the end of the year under report. All the 11 classes were far too full and a division of Classes II and I had to be made in the current year. The average daily attendance was good being 308 out of the average number of 332 or 93 per cent. 33 boys read Sanskrit in classes III, Lower Fourth and Upper Fourth. This school sent up 18 boys for the Middle School Examination—3 more than the number sent up from both the Chittoor and Kunankulam Schools taken together—15 out of the 18 or 83 per cent. came out successful. This school is in good order and proper discipline is maintained by the Head Master A. P. Sabramanya Iyen B. A. The second mastership is now held by C. A. Rama Krishna Iyen B. A. who was lately trained in Madras and on passing the usual tests at the Teachers' College, was posted to Trichoor. The results of the inspections in the year were quite satisfactory.

204. The Chittoor school as it was last year still stands second of the District schools in point of numbers and shows an increase of 22 since last year. The

Chittoor.	Boys.
In 1063—200	
In 1064—222	

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number of classes is unchanged but they are better filled, though the strength of the Upper and Lower Fourth Classes is still 8 and 13 respectively. In this school 11 boys read Sanskrit. Six boys were sent up for the Middle School Examination and they all came out successful. The average daily attendance was good having been over 90 per cent. The results of the Inspection examination were good being exactly on a par with the results in Trichoor. As the present school house does not afford sufficient room, a new building has been commenced, which when finished, will supply greatly improved accommodation. Sreenivasa Row is still the Head Master and the discipline of the school is well maintained.

205. In the District School at Kunankulam there has been a decrease of 3 pupils, the numbers standing at 190 at the end of the year, of which the larger part are Syrians while 36 only are Hindus. There has been no change in the establishment, and the school continues under the management of Tharian. The daily attendance has been good having risen from 84 per cent. recorded last year to 89 per cent. In the Upper Fourth Class there were 14 boys and 12 in the Lower Fourth. Nine boys were sent up for the Middle School Examination and 6 or two-thirds passed. There were 23 boys studying Sanskrit with a prospect of this number rising this year. The School Library and Reading Room which is aided by a state grant seems to be a boon greatly valued by the students and teachers of the School. This School did very well in the Inspection Examination and the percentages gained by the boys in all Classes were as a whole higher than those attained in any other District School.

206. The Lower Fourth Class was opened in Chittoor and Kunnankulam as an experimental measure in 1062 with only 13 and 12 boys, and when the Upper Fourth Class was formed in 1063 there were in both divisions of the Fourth Class, 23 boys in Chittoor and 25 boys in Kunnankulam. At the end of 1064 there were 8 boys in the Upper Fourth Class Chittoor and 13 in the Lower, the numbers in the corresponding Classes in Kunnankulam being 14 and 12. As remarked in the Report of 1062, the experiment will be tried for a year more to see whether the people are able and willing to support the Classes, and if the result is as discouraging as it has been in the years 1062 to 1064, the expediency of reducing the standard may have to be considered.

207. Muttancherry usually stood fourth among the District Schools in numerical strength. But in 1064 it stood fifth. A slight decrease in the number of boys from 135 to 126 is easily accounted for by the proximity of other schools, namely an Anglo-Vernacular school at Amaravathy and the Thirumala Dewaswami school, to one or other of which most of the Chellai boys go. There has been no change in the staff of the school. The daily attendance has been good as it is reported to be over 86 per cent. The classes are rather small, but the results of the Inspection Examinations were quite satisfactory, the percentages gained being next to those at Kunnankulam.

208. The number of pupils at Irinjalcodah rose from 122 to 129. It was found necessary to have a second division in the Preparatory Class. This has added one more Assistant to the staff, but otherwise the establishment

is unchanged. Some of the classes are rather small, the highest, III, having 10 boys. The daily attendance was good i. e. about 89 per cent. of the average number of students. The returns at the inspections were somewhat better, but still, the Director considers, that this school is the weakest in results and that there is great room for improvement.

209. The progress made by the District Schools during the last 10 years is shown in the following statement:—

Years	Trichoor	Kunnankulam	Chittoor	Irinjalacoda	Muttancherry	Total
1055	97	139	91	42	94	463
1056	96	208	110	59	107	580
1057	85	236	151	77	175	724
1058	113	200	137	87	151	688
1059	155	173	131	88	160	707
1060	193	177	123	76	140	709
1061	224	183	133	129	137	806
1062	278	180	149	99	144	850
1063	303	193	200	122	135	953
1064	362	190	222	129	126	1029

210. It can be seen that the number of students in Trichoor has almost quadrupled. At Irinjalcodah it has more than trebled and at Chittoor more than doubled. At Kunnankulam and Muttancherry the number has increased by 37 and 34 per cent. In these 2 schools the numbers were very high in 1057 but since that year they have declined. Taking all the District Schools together the increase has been 122 per cent. during the last decade and the school-going population has more than doubled itself.

211. The establishment of the Kalikotta or Palace School which is maintained at Tripoonitorah solely for the education of the Princes remains the same as in 1063 and the Senior Tutor is P. Sankara Narayana Chettiyar M. A. The total cost of this school in the year was Rs. 7,058 and the entire amount was a State charge. Seven of the Princes were attending the school, namely the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth. The Senior Tutor reports a varied course of reading by the 2nd Prince who has studied several books in English Literature, Mathematics and Science, during the year. The fifth and eighth Princes were both reading the Matriculation subjects for 1888, and the eighth Prince went up for the examination and passed it creditably. He is now reading the subjects for the First Arts Examination. The other four Princes were reading subjects which are about the standard of the Fifth Class of the High School.

212. Last year, i. e. in 1063, there were but two Aided Schools. Aided Schools to report on—a boys' school at Tripoonitorah and a girls' school at Chittoor. In 1064 there were four schools and the number of pupils had risen from 132 to 284 and the Sirkar aid from Rs. 284 to Rs. 805.

213. The school at Tripoonitorah has now been working 3 years with Sirkar aid and is in very fair order. There are 5 classes the highest of which is the third pretty well on a level with the High School Third Class. As in last year, boys were sent up from this class into the Lower Fourth Class of the High School. The inspection of the school gave satisfactory returns. The teachers are

mostly graded men and the Managers drew Rs. 23 out of the Rs. 30 sanctioned. The total cost of the school in the year seems to have been Rs. 618 of which the State gave Rs. 274 as grant. The school building is given rent-free. The rest of the cost has been paid from the fees of the boys.

214. The Girls' School at Chittoor has existed a little over a year. It was opened first in Thekke Gramam where only Brahmin Girls attended of whom there were about 40. On account of a difficulty in securing a house and want of support from the villagers, the manager found it necessary to remove the school to the Tharai. There are now 50 girls, mostly Nairs with a few Brahmins. The girls are but little advanced, the school having been so recently established, but a very hopeful beginning has been made. The total cost of the school seems to have been Rs. 378 of which the Sirkar contributed Rs. 213-1-6, a special concession having been made to this school in the hope of stimulating female education. The total grant sanctioned is Rs. 18½ monthly.

215. This school which has been aided for the last 9 months of 1064 is situated some 6 miles south of Tripoonitorah in the centre of a populous village, which has been for centuries the settlement of members of the ancient Syrian Church. The School was founded in 1062 by the Metran Mar Gregorius who provided a school room capable of accommodating 7 classes. It was started with two classes and it has since developed into a school of 120 boys divided into 6 classes, the highest of which is about the standard of Class II. About Rs. 930 have

been expended upon the building which stands in the compound of the church of St. Thomas. The praiseworthy efforts of the people to establish a good school have been recognized by the State and a grant of Rs. 30 monthly was sanctioned from Vrichigom 1064. The expenses appear to have been Rs. 747 in the year, of which the State contributed Rs. 247. The church has given liberally and the manager Chalil Kochu Korah has added quite an equal amount himself. A proposal is on foot to establish a girls' school also and the building for this is begun. The staff of the boys' school is pretty good, and the manager is able to draw almost the whole grant. The results of the Inspection examination were satisfactory.

216. The school at Chalakudi is an elementary one containing 24 boys. It is mainly supported by the chief landlord of the place, Kodaseri Kunjunni Kartha. There are three classes, the highest being about the standard of class I. The Director examined the school lately, assisted by the Deputy Inspector and the children did pretty well in this their first examination. The total cost of the school appears to have been Rs. 127 of which the State contributed about Rs. 70 besides providing a building free.

217. The rules under which Grants-in-Aid had been sanctioned for the special boys' schools of Tripoonitorah, Mulanthurthy and Chalakudi and for the Chittoor girls' school were amplified and framed into a Code for Grants-in-Aid to Anglo-Vernacular and purely Vernacular Schools and this received the sanction of His Highness the Rajah at the close of the year under review.

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218. Half grants had been given to graded men by the old rules; but it was thought more prudent to offer grants varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ according to the grade of the teachers, thus enabling the State to aid a larger number of schools, while still keeping the amount of the grant offered higher than that given under the British Grant-in-Aid Code. More favourable terms are still allowed for girls' schools and half grants are sanctioned towards the expenses of Buildings, Libraries, furniture, &c. Technical Schools will also obtain grants on specially favourable terms. Small grants are also by a second division of the Code sanctioned for purely Vernacular Schools.

219. The scale of fees levied in the State Schools has been reviewed and sanction has been given to raise the fees in all the upper classes leaving the fees in the primary classes either the same or very slightly enhanced. The increments are made by two steps; the first rise in January 1890 and the Second in January 1891, which will then bring up the fees in this State to about $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the rates now obtaining in British India.

220. The number of boys at the close of the year in the various schools excluding the students of aided and other private institutions was 1,561 against 1,477 at the end of 1063 showing an increase of 84. The increase is almost entirely among the Hindu community which sent 100 boys above the number in 1063. There was a decrease of 10 Mahomedans and 7 Christians. Of the 1,561 students referred to, 1,133 were Hindus 408 Christians, 15 Mahomedans and 5 Jews. The decrease in Mahomedan pupils by about 40 per cent. of last year's

number is much to be regretted. The Jews also showed little interest in education but their neglect of it is not so serious as in the case of Mahomedans who out-number the Jews thirty-fold.

221. The teaching staff of the department under the Director is composed of 80 Masters of whom 10 are Graduates, 12 First-in-Arts, 31 Matriculates, 11 of the Fourth and Fifth Grades, 5 specially qualified, and 11 ungraded. The returns show an increase in the number of graded men in the service and a decrease in those ungraded.

222. In addition to the schools under the control of the Director of Education there are some entirely or in part supported by the Sirkar.

223. Of these, the Victoria Jubilee Girls' School at Trichoor claims the first attention. This institution was established to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress and is wholly maintained at the cost of the State. It is under the control of a committee consisting of 5 members—two appointed by the Sirkar and three by the Cochin Reform Association. The school staff consisted of a Head Mistress who has passed the Higher Examination for women in the 1st Class and who holds a 1st Class Normal Certificate, an Assistant who is a Matriculate, a Music Mistress and a Sanskrit Pundit. The school was opened on the 21st Dhanu 1064 (3rd January 1889) in the old Zillah Court house with 45 Girls, the majority of whom were beginners. After the mid-summer vacation the school was removed to a commodious building on the Residency Road which cost the Sirkar Rs. 7,090. There were 129 admissions and 51 withdrawals during the

year and so at the end of the year there were 78 girls on the rolls divided into 4 classes:—

Class III	consisting of	3	girls.
" II B	"	20	"
" II A	"	22	"
" I	"	33	"
		<u>Total</u>	<u>78</u>

The subjects taught in the several classes were as follows:—

Class III.

1. English.
2. Arithmetic.
3. Grammar.
4. Geography.
5. Dictation and Copy writing.
6. Sanskrit.
7. Malayalam.
8. Needle-work.

Class II.

All the subjects prescribed for Class III excepting Sanskrit and with the addition of Music.

Class I.

All the subjects taught in Class II with the exception of English, Arithmetic and Dictation.

224. The number of girls according to caste stood as follows:—

- 10 Brahmins.
- 10 Ambalavasis.
- 58 Sudras.

225. The average daily attendance was 51 giving a percentage of 72. The average age of the girls was 9.

226. The expenditure of the school for the year was :—

Pay of Establishment	Rs. 816—10—10
Contingencies	9— 1— 7
Books and stationery	220— 0— 0
Total...	<u>1,045—12— 5</u>

227. The Balika Patasala at Trichoor next demands our attention. It has been in existence for more than 13 years. It opened on the 1st Chingam 1064 with an attendance of 45 girls of whom 19 were Brahmins and 26 Sudras. There were 50 admissions during the year; 25 Brahmins and 25 Sudras and the year closed with an attendance of 47 pupils—27 Brahmins and 20 Sudras. The average daily attendance was 40 or about 90 per cent. The girls are divided into 3 classes under two male teachers and a female teacher. The subjects taught in the first or highest class are :—

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| (1) Sanskrit Moral book. | (4) Arithmetic. |
| (2) Do. Grammar. | (5) Needle-work. |
| (3) Malayalam 2nd Reader. | (6) Music. |

Those in the 2nd Class learn :—

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| (1) Sanskrit Moral book. | (4) Needle-work. |
| (2) Malayalam 1st Reader. | (5) Music. |
| (3) Arithmetic. | |

And those in the 3rd Class are taught :—

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Sanskrit words. | (4) Alphabet writing. |
| (2) Malayalam 1st Reader. | (5) Music. |
| (3) Arithmetic. | |

This School costs the Sirkar Rs. 240 a year.

39

228. This institution affords instruction to several of the Junior Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family. At the beginning of the year under report the numerical strength of the school was 22 but at the close of the year there were only 17 students, 6 Princesses and 11 Princes. The daily attendance was very good shewing an average of 94 per cent. This school which is under the immediate control of the Elia Rajah is working well and satisfactorily. There were at the beginning of the year altogether 7 classes, 2 of which were purely Vernacular. The newly formed Upper Fourth Class had to be abolished on account of the 12th Prince leaving the Institution, and as the only Prince of the Lower Fourth was not sufficiently advanced, that class had to be amalgamated with the one just below it, so that at the end of the year the highest class was the Third and the total number of classes five. Two half yearly examinations were held both in the English and in the Sanskrit branches of study. The result in the English branch was, as in the previous year, pretty fair, and that in the other branch compares very favourably with the results of the past years. On the whole the Patasala does good work in the matter of Elementary Education in English and creditable work in Sanskrit.

The expenditure of the school in 1064 was :—

Establishment.....	Rs. 744— 0— 0
Stationery.....	„ 55—10—11
Prizes.....	„ 30— 0— 0

Total Rs. 829—10—11

229. This school receives a monthly Grant-in-Aid of Rs. 60 from the Government since the year 1063 (1887-89). It was opened by the Arch Bishop of

(4). St. Theresa's Con-
vent School, Ernakulam.

Verapoly on the 9th May 1887 with 31 children. At the close of 1064 there were 75 pupils on its rolls. The institution is conducted by 3 Carmelite Nuns aided by 3 secular teachers and a monitoress. Instruction is imparted in the English and Malayalam languages and in Music. The course of education in English includes all the compulsory branches prescribed by the Madras Government for the Special Upper Primary, Middle School, and Higher examinations viz: Language, Composition, Handwriting, Arithmetic, Geography, Indian History, with English History, Domestic Economy and Hygiene as optional subjects. Malayalam is taught up to the Upper Primary Examination. Plain and Fancy Needle-work is carefully taught throughout all the classes. Although the school is only a short time in existence, it is gratifying to note that it has made rapid strides in improvement. The Nuns have opened a Boarding School as well as an Orphanage for destitute children. The former counts 5 inmates and the latter 15. There is every reason to believe that these numbers will rise during the course of the present year. The school is open to pupils of all castes and creeds and the religious opinions of non-catholics are not interfered with.

230. This school has been given a grant of Rs. 8 a month from 1060 M. E. (1884-85) and it is now located in a Sirkar building, the old Munsiff's Court House. This institution was at first placed under a Managing Committee but this has ceased to exist and the management is now entirely in the hands of the Head Master. There is a Jubilee Prize Fund attached to the school amounting to Rs. 175, which is invested in the Post Office Savings Bank. At the beginning of the year 1064 there were 25 boys, and 33 were admitted during

(5) Vadakancherry Aided School.

the year, thus making a total of 58. Eighteen left school and at the end of the year under report there were on the rolls 40 boys; 22 of whom were Brahmins, 11 Sudras and 7 of other castes. The average attendance was 31. There are four classes, the highest being of the standard of Class II. The Sirkar gives a grant of Rs. 96 a year and the amount of fees collected in 1064 was Rs. 98-8-0 and the total cost of the school was Rs. 194-8-0.

231. There is a small annual grant of Rs. 72 paid to a school maintained by the Kunnankulam Bishop. This school had an average of 112 pupils on its rolls in the year under report.

(6) Kunnankulam School.

232. Attached to each Taluq is an Asan on a monthly pay of Rs. 7 and he teaches Malayalam to a certain number of children, except in Ernakulam where the Asan being a Sanskrit Pandit he teaches Sanskrit too to his students. He is assisted by a Malayalam assistant. The education is in the orthodox fashion and of an elementary character.

(7) Taluq Vernacular Schools.

233. There were 9 Pandits employed, one to teach Logic (or Tharkam as it is called in Sanskrit), two to teach Grammar or Vyākaranam, five to teach Literature or Sāhithyam and one to lecture on the Puranās. Their pay came to Rs. 114 a month. Many private students and several Princes read under them.

(8) Shastric schools.

234. There is a master employed at Cochin to teach the ancient Hebrew language. He is paid Rs. 15 a month and he gives instruction to 18 Jews.

(9) Hebrew School.

235. The number of Scholars under instruction in Schools conducted or aided by the Sirkar is given in the following Statement :—

Names of Schools	Number of boys	Number of girls	Total
Ernakulam High School	532	0	532
District Schools	1029	0	1029
S. S. Patasala, Tripooniturah	11	6	17
Jubilee Girls' School, Trichoor	0	78	78
Balika Patasala, Trichoor	0	47	47
Hebrew School	18	0	18
Taluq Schools	157	0	157
Grant-in-aid Schools	386	125	511
Total...	2133	256	2389

236. The Sirkar assists education indirectly by liberally supporting Libraries established at several places in the State. The Ernakulam Public Library receives a grant equal to its collection and it drew Rs. 325 in the year under report. The Trichoor Public Library is paid Rs. 240 a year if its annual collection does not fall below that sum, and it satisfies this condition, but the grant for 1064 was only drawn in the current year. The Kunnankulam Reading Room is paid a grant equal to the subscription collected from the Kunnankulam School and it received Rs. 32—2—0 in 1064. The Chittoor Library is paid Rs. 12 a month and the Malayalam Library, Trichoor, Rs. 7 a month. The Mat-tancherry Public Library and the Library supported by the Junior Princes at Tripooniturah are each paid half their collections. The former drew Rs. 49 and the latter Rs. 48 in the year under review.

237. In the Victoria Jubilee Park at Trichoor Museum, Park, and Exhibition. there is a small building erected for the purpose of a Museum. There was an Agricultural Exhibition held at this Park in Dhanoo 1064 and a sum of Rs. 101 was spent on prizes. The sum of Rs. 150 was sanctioned, but only Rs. 101 were actually distributed as prizes, as there were no exhibits fit for prizes in certain sections. The upkeep of the Park and Museum cost Rs. 600 in 1064.

Medical.

238. During the year a new Dispensary was opened at Tripoonitorah and a new Apothecary K. Kunju Menon was entertained. In other respects there was no change in the Department.

239. There are now hospitals at Ernakulam and Trichoor and dispensaries at Tripoonitorah, Irinjala-codah, Kunankulam and Chittoor, which are managed by a staff consisting of two Assistant Surgeons, four Apothecaries and two Hospital Assistants. The ratio of Hospitals and Dispensaries to 1000 of population was 0.01. This compares favourably with the ratio in the adjoining Malabar District where it was only 0.007 on the 31st December 1888.

240. For the use of the Department a supply of drugs, &c., was obtained from Messrs. Ferris & Co. of Bristol at a cost of £260-12-5 and another quantity from

243. The caste and sex of the patients were as follows:—

In-patients.						Out-Patients.											
Caste.					Sex.	Caste.					Sex.						
Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Jews.	Europeans and Eurasians.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Jews.	Europeans and Eurasians.		Men.	Women.	Children.
409	174	28	13	2	346	234	46	5786	3454	1317	1176	751	6409	4284	1791		

244. The operations during the year as compared with the previous year were:—

In-Patients.			
Year M. E.	Major	Minor.	Obstetric.
1064	50	44	29
1063	10	33	24

Out-Patients.			
Year M. E.	Major.	Minor.	Obstetric.
1064	61	469	39
1063	0	429	28

Of the above 626 In-patients, 338 were dieted by the State at a cost of Rs. 379—7—1. Other contingent charges amounted to Rs. 288-6-9.

Six of the In-patients operated on died and also 3 of the obstetric cases. Of the Out-patients operated on, 5 of the midwifery cases are known to have died. The total number of deaths of In-patients was 44 and of Out-patients 25, mostly from dropsies and bowel complaints. All the obstetric patients were neglected cases, having often been many days in labour. Many were admitted when they were in what was practically a dying state.

245. Nine post-mortems on Police cases were made during the year.

246. Cholera was prevalent in the early part of the year. Small-pox was prevalent during the year. Ague admissions numbered 1246—an increase on last year.

247. Dr. Evans in his Report states that the Ernakulam Hospital has been well managed by Assistant Surgeon R. P. Gunther.

248. This was opened on the 27th August 1888 and so has been $11\frac{1}{2}$ months in working in the year under report. Junior Assistant Surgeon T. V. Subba Rao, L. M. S. has been in charge since the opening of the Dispensary with the exception of a few days. A compounder and a toty complete the establishment.

249. Eight thousand five hundred and forty-seven out-patients were admitted giving a daily average attendance of 53.3. Three deaths only are recorded. Sixty-seven major and 525 minor and 11 obstetric operations were performed apparently without any deaths.

250. Dr. Evans observes that the working of the Dispensary reflects much credit on Subba Rao.

251. This was in charge of Apothecary D'Mello until 3rd April 1889 and from that date up to the end of the year under report Hospital Assistant Fernandez was in charge when he was relieved by Apothecary Kunju Menon.

252. There were 4,475 Out-patients treated in this Dispensary. The average daily attendance was 33.41 and the number of deaths recorded was 16. Four major and 182 minor operations were performed and there were 6 obstetric cases.

253. With the exception of a few days it was in charge of Apothecary Gomez M.B.C.M. Trichoor Hospital. The work was done very fairly. A compounder and 5 servants complete the establishment which the Medical Officer says is ample.

254. In this hospital 223 in-patients were treated during the year with an average daily attendance of 8.1 and the number of deaths recorded was 28. 7,989 out-patients with an average daily attendance of 42.00 were treated, the number of deaths being 10. Thirty-five major and 250 minor operations were performed and there were 7 obstetric cases and 2 deaths.

255. This was in charge of Apothecary Chandu. Kunankulam Dispensary. There were 4,136 out-patients with an average daily attendance of 23.75 treated in this Dispensary, the number of deaths recorded being 9. One hundred and forty-two minor operations were performed and there were 4 obstetric cases. No deaths were recorded. It is to be regretted that the attendance has not increased more but it is hoped that when the new building is erected a change for the better would take place.

256. This was in charge of Hospital Assistant Narayanaswamy until 14th May 1889 when he was relieved by Apothecary D'Mello. 7,730 out-patients were treated in this Dispensary. The average daily attendance was 48.08. There were 24 deaths. Ten major and 269 minor operations were performed and there were 2 obstetric cases.

257. There was no change in the numerical strength of the staff.
Vaccination.

258. 11,317 successful and 1,225 unsuccessful operations were performed as compared with 10,604 successful and 979 unsuccessful cases last year.

259. The cost to the State of each successful case was about Annas 2—11 per head.

Sanitation and Conservancy.

260. The Masonry dust bins sanctioned for Trichoor were completed and the Conservancy carts and coolies fully employed in conveying the rubbish to the collecting ground. This was burnt during the dry season and the ashes sold by auction. Masonry drains were constructed to the principal Sepoy lines in the Trichoor Cantonment and the roads between them reformed and put in order. Application has been made by the Military authorities for the completion of the whole of the drains in this manner. New masonry drains and

parapets were constructed and plastered in front of the Sepoy lines to connect the main drain of the Bazaar with the Tunnel under the Parade ground.

261. No epidemic occurred during the year in Trichoor.

262. New masonry drains are being constructed in the Muttancherry Bazaar and an estimate for the extension of the Ernakulam drains (alluded to in last years' report) has also been sanctioned.

263. Several tanks and wells were cleaned and lamp posts were put up at Ernakulam and Tripooniturah and the lights were regularly kept burning.

Forests.

264. During the year 1,193 Teak logs and Taldoms measuring 2,051 candies and 131 Blackwood logs measuring 246 $\frac{3}{4}$ th candies were delivered at the Depôts of Ernakulam and Ponany, as compared with 1,407 Teak logs and Taldoms measuring 2,622 candies and 1 Blackwood log measuring 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ candies delivered in 1063. The Conservator explains that the short delivery in 1064 was owing to the lateness of the freshes by which some of the timber rafts were unavoidably detained on their way to the Depôts most of the logs arriving there only at the commencement of the current year.

265. The amount received from the contractors of the Chittoor forest for Teak removed by them was Rs. 48,491-5-5 against Rs. 45,063-8-8 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,427-12-9.

266. The revenue and expenditure of the Forest Department are given below:—

RECEIPTS.			
	Rs.	A.	P.
Sale of Teak Logs.....	30,997	10	3
Value of timber delivered to the P.W.D.	8,871	6	8
Received from Royalties.....	21,610	1	5
Sale of Cardamoms and other Forest produce.....	671	0	3
Timber removed by contractors from the Chittoor Forest.	48,491	5	5
Refunds.....	6,415	3	4
Miscellaneous.....	1,148	11	1
Total Rs.	1,18,205	6	5

EXPENDITURE.			
	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of Forest establishment (including Teak and Cardamom Plantation establishments).....	19,827	8	6
Forest working charges.....	27,678	12	5
Teak Plantation charges.....	5,600	0	0
Cardamom charges	3,260	5	7
Expense of catching wild Elephants...	3,527	2	1
Miscellaneous	1,716	2	1
Total Rs.	61,609	14	8

267. The excess of receipts over expenditure amounted to Rs. 56,595-7-9. The sale of timber yielded Rs. 21,613-15-11 less than in the previous year which is accounted for by the fact that most of the timber received in 1062 as well as that received in 1063 was disposed of in the latter year whereas in 1064 the quantity available for sale was much less, being the delivery of only one year.

268. TEAK PLANTATIONS.—During the year under review, 25 acres of land were brought under cultivation. 25 acres with the adjoining tracings were cleared of brushwood at a cost of Rs. 82-2-4; firing the jungle cost Rs. 2-1-11; 25 acres were cross-cut at a cost of Rs. 65-7-3; piling and burning clear were carried out at a cost of Rs. 242-3-8; lining pitting and filling cost Rs. 66-14-7; and 25 acres were planted during the south-west monsoon with vigorous and healthy plants to the number of 19,850 at a cost of Rs. 31-2-7. The pits were as usual, 7×7 feet apart. 50 parrahs of Teak seed collected from the trees of the adjoining forests, were sown and the nurseries worked at an expense of Rs. 178-10-7. 99 acres of the previous years' planting were hoed round costing Rs. 88-8-6; 2,864 acres were weeded at a cost of Rs. 3,508-3-9 and 791 acres were pruned for Rs. 441-0-3. Fire traces were drawn up in all necessary quarters, the expense being Rs. 165-4-6; and the bridle paths were cut and swept clean as a protection from fire costing Rs. 136-9-7.

269. The outlay on the Teak plantations amounted to Rs. 5,600 (excluding the salaries) against Rs. 6,983-8-8 in the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 1383-8-8 which is attributable to a smaller area of land having been cleared and planted with Teak, and also to the weeding carried on in the two previous years having been extensive and requiring to be repeated several times.

270. CARDAMOMS.—During the year under report the old gardens of Corangal Chittandy and Vallipara were weeded and a new garden measuring 300 parahas of land opened at Kattapara in Kodaseri at a cost of Rs. 342-13-10. In this year, 1876½ lbs of cardamoms were gathered and delivered at the Depôt, but none was sold except a small

quantity of loose grain which fetched a trifling sum. The working charges in the year amounted to Rs. 3,260-5-7 and the pay of the establishment (excluding the salary of the Superintendent) to Rs. 1,020.

271. The services of the Assistant Conservator Mr. Sealy who was in special charge of the Cardamom Hills, were lent to the Travancore Government just at the beginning of the Cardamom season and Mr. Bennett, the Superintendent of Teak Plantations, was appointed in his place, but owing to ill-health he was unable to attend the cardamom work during the season, and the plantations were left in charge of an Ameenadar and an Accountant of the forest office.

Marine.

272. The total number of vessels of all descriptions which entered and cleared at the ports of Mallipooram and Narrakel during the year was 92. Of these 38 were steamships which resorted to the port of Narrakel. The aggregate tonnage of the Vessels was 57,250. In 1063 there were 108 vessels with a tonnage of 69,736 $\frac{3}{4}$.

273. The amount of Port dues collected was Rs. 3,255-13-0 against Rs. 5,714 in the preceding year. The decrease is principally owing to the Port dues having been reduced from 2 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per ton as well as to a less number of Vessels having called at Narrakel.

274. The sum realised on account of godown rent was only Rs. 6-4-0. This sum was recovered from Messrs. Peirce Leslie and Co. for some coir goods stored

by them in the Mallipooram Customs shed during the last south-west monsoon. The warehouses at Narrakel realised no rent during the year under report from the fact that the landing and shipping of goods were greatly obstructed by a large accumulation of mud on the fore-shore.

275. A statement of arrivals and departures of vessels during the period under report will be found in the Appendix.

276. The Port Officer-Cochin, who exercises marine supervision over the Port of Narrakel reports that the light on the Flagstaff was exhibited from the 15th May to 30th September 1889.

277. The Wreck Buoy was placed in position over the sunken Barque "Sir Henry Havelock" on the 3rd May 1889 and removed on the 23rd November and returned into store for cleaning and re-painting, to be replaced again before the next working season.

278. The anchoring buoy was scraped and painted in the month of April and the bearings rectified by an Azimuth compass. In the Port Officer's opinion this buoy will have to be removed further south owing to the mud-bank having shifted, which renders the old position of the buoy untenable.

279. During the working season the Port Officer visited Narrakel once a week, and the signals and requirements of the vessels communicating with the shore are reported to have been carefully attended to.

Press.

280. The amount of work turned out in the Sirkar Press in the year under report is valued at Rs. 6,887-6-0 as against Rs. 5,609-8-8 in the previous year. The details are as given below:—

Nature of the work	No. of copies.	Value.		
		RS.	A.	P.
PRINTING (Official)				
Administration Report for 1063	200	204	8	0
Malayalam Almanac for 1065	1,100	825	0	0
Do. do. (small)	150	56	4	0
Gazette, Supplement and Police Sheet..	2,400	1218	0	0
Forms for the Huzoor Cutcherry	76,286	1337	10	0
Do. Judicial Department	58,495	511	4	0
Do. Registration Do. ...	65,460	691	8	0
Do. Police. Do. ...	45,520	597	4	0
Do. Educational Do. ...	15,421	290	0	0
Do. Medical Do. ...	7,734	243	8	0
Do. Public Works Do. ...	15,600	241	4	0
Do. Magisterial Do. ...	34,397	384	8	0
Do. Other Departments ...	146	98	0	0
PRINTING (Private)	2,162	50	12	0
Book binding		138	0	0
Total ...		6887	6	0

281. The pay of the establishment amounted to Rs. 3,511-5-3. Materials and stock were purchased for Rs. 459-10-10 and contingent expenses amounted to Rs. 365-5-4. So, the total cost was Rs. 4,336-5-5.

282. The income of the Press was Rs. 814-1-11 made up of the following 3 items:—

1. Subscription to the Gazette Rs. 64-12- 0
2. Price of Acts and Books sold „ 675-11- 2
3. Private work done „ 73-10- 9

The amount realised by the sale of the Malayalam Calendar was Rs. 636 and the remainder Rs. 39-11-2 represents the value of Acts sold.

Public Works.

283. The allotment for Public Works (*i. e.* money disbursed from the Huzoor Treasury for Public Works) in the year under report was Rs. 3,56,570-5-3 as against Rupees 4,15,078-7-5 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 2,21,104-15-4 was allotted for expenditure through the Engineer's Department and Rupees 1,35,465-5-11

through the Maramut Department. But these departments spent Rs. 2,35,526-4-2 and Rs. 1,39,879-12-7 respectively in the year as particularized below:—

Nature of Work.	Spent by Engineer's Department.		Spent by Maramut Department.		Total.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
I. BUILDINGS:—						
(1) Pagodas ..	0	0 0	17,552	15 11	17,552	15 11
(2) Palaces ...	0	0 0	38,106	11 3	38,106	11 3
(3) Residencies ...	111	4 9	1,363	11 8	1,475	0 5
(4) Traveller's Bungalows ...	402	5 3	0	0 0	402	5 3
(5) Charitable Institutions ...	0	0 0	31,149	1 10	31,149	1 10
(6) Courts and Cutcherries ...	22,144	1 2	2,828	9 4	24,972	10 6
(7) Police Buildings ...	6,125	13 9	22	0 10	6,147	14 7
(8) Hospitals ...	907	11 9	2,265	0 0	3,172	11 9
(9) Jails ...	0	0 0	192	14 6	192	14 6
(10) Schools ...	9,012	7 8	307	13 1	9,320	4 9
(11) Other Buildings ...	2,338	15 2	14,022	8 10	16,361	8 0
II. COMMUNICATIONS:—						
(1) Roads ...	69,516	10 10	3,378	7 7	72,895	2 5
(2) Canals ...	2,784	12 7	0	0 0	2,784	12 7
(3) Bridges and Culverts ...	9,272	5 9	5,285	15 5	14,558	5 2
III. IRRIGATION WORKS ...	24,913	15 1	12,094	14 11	37,008	14 0
IV. MISCELLANEOUS WORKS ...	20,587	4 3	10,224	10 11	30,811	15 2
V. MAINTENANCE:—						
1. Roads ...	31,343	0 0	460	0 0	31,803	0 0
2. Canals ...	3,244	13 0	0	0 0	3,244	13 0
VI. CONTINGENCIES ...	2,376	3 3	12	4 6	2,388	7 9
VII. STOCK...	4,280	15 11	0	0 0	4,280	15 11
Total ...	2,09,362	12 2	1,39,267	12 7	2,48,629	8 9
Exp. of Establishment ...	26,163	8 0	612	0 0	26,775	8 0
Grand Total ...	2,35,526	4 2	1,39,879	12 7	3,75,406	0 9

284. The cost of the Engineer's Establishment was Rs. 26,163-8-0 against Rs. 25,698-14-4 in the previous year. The Maramut Department at Tripoonitorah cost Rs. 612. The Maramut works are carried on through the Taluq Tahsildars with no separate cost for supervision.

285. The following works were undertaken by the Engineer's Department during the year.

286. COMMUNICATIONS (Repairs):—

Road from Thiruvallyad Ambalam to Olipara Sramby, Chittoor District:—The constant applications for diversions of this Road have greatly retarded the repairs. There was only sufficient time to execute some of the earth work in the embankments on the new diversion when the S. W. Monsoon commenced and all work had to be stopped.

Vaniampara Road:—(The trunk road from Trichoor to Palghaut via Kutheran Ghat). The metalling of the 1st and 2nd miles is in progress; the remainder up to the 15th mile (as far as the British frontier) has been completed including the Kutheran Ghat. The road has been thoroughly metalled to a depth of nine inches with granite cubes, to meet the requirements of the increased traffic. As the soil from the 4th to the 16th mile was bad, a thin layer of laterite metal was placed over the granite to make the road even and prevent it from getting muddy during the rains.

Ernakulam Palace Gate Road:—This road was remetalled throughout and the masonry drains completed.

Triuvankulam Road:—The causeway or embankment near the Travancore frontier was raised and the slopes turfed so that this portion of the road might be above flood-level.

Chottanikara Road:—The embankment of this road was also raised and the slopes turfed for the same purpose.

Repairs were executed to the Road from Tripooni-
rah Pagoda, Western Gate, to the road leading to the
ending jetty, and to the road in front of the Eliah-
ajah's palace with masonry drains.

Road from Irinjālacodah to Chalakudi:—The two large
embankments in the east and west Thomanakayals
were raised and the slopes repaired after the
extraordinary floods of last year.

287. COMMUNICATIONS (Original works):—

*Road from Chellayi Canal, Cochin Municipal Bridge, to
Muttancherry*:—This road was completed and opened
for traffic, but in consequence of the Cochin
Municipality having done nothing towards the repair
of their portion of the road, the raising and
metalling the road near the Bridge (as estimated)
had to be left unfinished. The road is an important
one as it is the shortest route between the town of
Cochin and Muttancherry.

Triprayar Road:—The damage done to the earthwork
in the embankments on the main road between
Cherpu village and the Payoor Bridge by the
extraordinary floods of last year (caused by the
banks of the Karuvaneor river giving way) was
made good and the road raised above flood level;
extra culverts were constructed and the Bridge
over Pambotty canal increased to 3 spans of 15
feet each. The continuation of this road from the
Payoor bridge to the Cheramchira Bund along the
banks of the Cheramchira canal was also made good,
and the embankments closed in and completed;
additional culverts were also partly constructed.

*New Wallanghy Ghat Road leading to the Nelliampathy
Coffee Estates*:—The first six miles of this road were
completed and open for traffic as far as the Shernelly
Coffee Estate. Considering the very heavy rainfall
on this Ghat, the road has stood remarkably well;
a few slips have occurred and a couple of culverts
constructed of dry rubble stone have been damaged
and will have to be partly rebuilt; the traffic has not
been obstructed. The greater portion of the upper
part of the road above Shernelly Coffee Estate has
been completed and opened for traffic, but some
rock-blasting and a revetment wall on some of the
zig-zags still remain to be done before the whole
of the road will be available for traffic. The work
is greatly appreciated by the planters.

*Diversion of the Shoranore Road (at the 14th mile)
near Moolloorkara*:—This work has been delayed
through the difficulty in getting possession of the
land. The greater portion of the earth-work in
cuttings and embankments has been completed with
the exception of part of embankment No. 3. No. 3
cutting is also delayed as we have not yet got
possession of the land. The rock-blasting in cutting
No. 4 has been nearly completed and also the laterite
Masonry work of 2 culverts in embankment No. 1.
This diversion will avoid the steep hill on the
Shoranore road at Moolloorkara and can at any time
be used for a Railway. The length of the Diversion
is about 2½ miles.

*New road from the junction of the Karupadnah Road
at the 5th furlong to join the Edacoony road*:—The
length of this road is about three miles and connects
the Poothoor road with Trichoor; the Earthwork

and culverts were completed and the road opened for traffic; a portion near the Caroopadnah road has to be widened.

Veembu Road—connecting the above road with the *Veembu pagoda* forming a junction with the *Edacoony* road near the toll gate on the *Pattikad* road and giving direct access to the *Kokalay* canal in *Trichoor* at the head of the backwaters:—The greater portion of the earth-work has been completed.

New diversion of part of the Tripoonitorah road near the Poothenthode bridge:—The earth-work in the embankments across the paddy-fields was completed and two culverts constructed.

Road from Edayar Tank on Nadapoony road to join the Athicode road leading to Palghaut. The earth-work on this important short length of road was completed and stone collected for the construction of the culverts.

Poothoor road Extension:—The earth-work in the embankment on this short extension across the paddy fields to connect the road with the high ground was completed. Applications have been made for extending this road further east to a distance of about eight or ten miles to enable waste lands to be brought under cultivation.

288. BRIDGES AND CULVERTS, (Repairs):—

Two small bridges on the 1st and 9th miles of the *Curupadnah* road were reconstructed. Also one on the *Arnatcaray* road and four culverts on the *Shoranore* road.

Poothanthode skew Bridge:—The Iron Girders (to replace the timber platform) arrived in the latter part of the year. The bridge could not be dismantled,

as through communication between *Ernakulam* and *Tripoonitorah* had to be maintained for the *Thirumason Ceremonies*.

Bridge on Thiruvancollum Causeway or Embankment:—The abutments of this bridge were raised and the timber platform renewed and refixed.

Bridges on the Vaniampara Road:—Three small bridges on this road with timber platforms were dismantled, and converted into arched bridges to save the constant renewals of Timber work.

289. CANALS (Navigation):—

Chellanum Canal:—The work of deepening the remaining portion of this canal was taken in hand and completed.

Moonayam and Cherancherra canals:—These canals were attended to, and water communication between *Trichoor* and *Cochin* maintained throughout the year.

290. BUILDINGS (Repairs):—

Trichoor Residency:—Some minor repairs were executed to the building and the leakages in the roof stopped.

Trichoor Public offices for the Dewan Peishkar and Tahsildar:—The roof was repaired, the gates renewed and repairs executed to the Palisading on the southern side of the building.

291. BUILDINGS (Original Works):—

Central portion of the new (Huzoor) Government Public offices, Ernakulam:—This building has been completed and handed over for occupation. One half has been retained for the *Dewan's Establishment* and the other, including the *Treasury* with the upper

and lower floors, has been occupied by the Appeal Court as a temporary measure until the new northern wing is completed.

The detached building for the Vakeels adjoining the Ernakulam offices for the Tahsildar, Munsiff and Registrar and a similar one for the Vakeels of the Munsiff's Court at Wadakancherry were completed and occupied.

292. POLICE BUILDINGS (Repairs) :—

The floors of the undermentioned Police Stations were asphalted:—

Shoranore, Chelakaray, Erimaputty and Wadakancherry.

Nellaye Police Station :—This building was retiled and the tatties and palisading repaired.

Minor repairs were executed at the Ooragam and Kadavalloor Police Stations and two side rooms were formed by enclosing the Western Verandah of the Wadakancherry Police Station.

The new Police Stations at Pallipuram and Tripoonitorah were completed and occupied and a new police hut constructed at Akkikavoo.

Chenamungalom Police Station :—The timber work for this building was prepared, but as a site had not been settled before the S. W. Monsoon the work was postponed.

Muttancherry Police Station :—Materials were collected for this building but the foundations could not be put in until after the Monsoon.

Ooragam new Police Station :—This building was completed and roofed in with Manally Tiles of local manufacture. These tiles are similar to those made at the Industrial Establishments of the Basel Mission.

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293. HOSPITALS :—

Trichoor Hospital :—The floors of the rooms were asphalted and the verandah floors paved with bricks. The building was cleaned and white-washed; new Tatties were made for the verandahs. Plans and estimates are being prepared for the new hospitals at Irinjalacodah, Kunnankulam and Nemaray.

294. SCHOOLS :—

Some minor repairs were executed at the Trichoor school including repairing the cement floor and stopping the leakages in the roof. An estimate amounting to Rs. 5,600 has lately been sanctioned for a new Primary school to be attached to this building.

The repairs sanctioned for the vernacular school attached to the Kunnankulam building could not be undertaken until after the monsoon, as a tiled roof has to be substituted for the present temporary one of bamboos and cadjans.

Trichoor Jubilee Girls' Schools :—The building purchased by the Sirkar for this purpose had to be thoroughly overhauled. The old roof of bamboos and cadjans dismantled, the walls all round raised; ventilators placed in the rooms on the upper floor; the western verandah altered; new doors and windows provided with a new timber roof covered with Basel Mission Tiles. The floors were cemented and the building cleaned and white-washed and handed over for occupation. An arched culvert was constructed at the Eastern entrance gate, the compound levelled and a new road opened from the western side.

Chittoor School :—The walls were raised to their full height, and the main building roofed in with Basel Mission tiles. The verandah roofs are being fitted up.

295. TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS:—

Minor repairs were executed at the following Travellers' Bungalows:—

Ernakulam, Trichoor, Wallenghy, Kolinjampara, Shoranore, Wadakan cherry and the Munder old Tannah.

Carvanoor Thavalom:—The old Dutch tiles were removed, the roof timbers repaired and the building covered with Manaly tiles; repairs to the floors and Verandah were also executed and a new wooden railing fitted up to enclose the building and keep out cattle.

296. OTHER BUILDINGS:—

East Erratacherra Bungalow (occupied by the Chief Engineer):—The roof was repaired and the building retiled with Mission tiles, the old reapers were used as ceiling laths and a plastered ceiling formed to a portion of the verandahs.

Chief Engineer's Office, Trichoor:—Some minor repairs were made to this building including shifting the tiles and stopping leakages in the roof.

Repairs were executed to the wood-work of the roofs of the following buildings in the Trichoor Cantonment and they were retiled, cleaned and white-washed, &c:—

Barracks or place of Arms, Guard room, Staff office, Hospital, Hospital Cook-room, Solitary Cell and Gunpowder Magazine.

A new wooden railing to enclose the Magazine was also fitted up.

297. IRRIGATION WORKS (Repairs):—

Patrayacul canal from 2nd mile, Shoranore road to Andi Ambalam on the Kunankulam road:—This canal was deepened for Irrigation purposes at the request of the ryots.

Minor repairs were executed at the following anicuts or cherras:—

Choondel Anicut and Retaining walls, Tallapilly District.

Kallaye Anicut and Retaining walls, Trichoor District.

Akkarapuram Retaining walls, Trichoor District.

Attathode Retaining walls, Trichoor District.

The laterite masonry Retaining walls of the following were plastered with Portland cement to preserve the laterite and prevent leakages:—

	Kallaye Anicut Retaining Walls.	
	Valukathalay Anicut	do. do.
	Munootamkoli	do. do. do.
and a good portion of the	{ Akkarapuram	do. do. do. and
	{ Vallikal	do. do. do.



Moolathuray and Nurnee canals—Chittoor District:—

These canals were maintained throughout the year and water distributed to the ryots. The accumulation of silt in the first two miles of the Moolathuray canal is very great and has to be constantly attended to; the silt is not only brought down by the river but also by the numerous nullahs flowing into the canal.

Moonoothamkuli Cherra, Tallapilly District.—As soon as the cultivation was over this work was resumed; the granite floor completed in Portland cement, as well as the laterite retaining walls, the laterite masonry has been plastered with Portland cement to preserve the laterite and prevent leakages. Additional retaining walls and sluices are necessary and will be undertaken next year the estimate having been sanctioned.

Combatha cherra and Retaining Walls Trichoor District:—This work was resumed during the hot weather and completed before the commencement of the S. W. Monsooff. The laterite retaining walls should be plastered with Portland cement.

Carampilli cherra and retaining Walls Trichoor District:—The old work was dismantled and the reconstruction undertaken and completed before the commencement of the S. W. Monsoon, the laterite retaining walls will have to be plastered with Portland cement.

298. IRRIGATION WORKS (Original):—

Moolathoray Irrigation Canal, Chittoor District:—The widening of the 1st mile of this canal was resumed but owing to an outbreak of cholera in the short working season of three months, the whole of the rock-blasting was not completed by the time water was required in the canal. The work is exceptionally heavy, the cuttings varying in depth from twenty to thirty feet, and about one-fourth of a mile of the widening is through rock.

Ouyipully Bund:—To keep out salt water from the reclamation for cultivating paddy.

About one-half of the bund has been completed with an additional five feet in width and one foot in height to that originally proposed, with rough stone revetment on the northern or more exposed face of the embankment.

The work having advanced into a greater depth of water the sliding of the rough stone revetment over the liquid mud greatly retarded the progress of the work;

to obviate this, sand had to be obtained from a distance and a depth of three feet placed along the line of the bund which gave a firmer footing and the work was proceeded with, with better results.

The Travancore Government closed the broad outlet at the Cranganoor bar without providing sluices for the surplus water. This with the canals being closed caused the water in the lagoons to rise considerably which damaged our works and prevented materials being brought to site. There was also considerable loss to the paddy cultivation in the neighbourhood on this account.

Nine Irrigation culverts and sluices were constructed on the branch Irrigation channels of the Moolathoray Canal.

299. MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS:—

Deepening the bed of the river at the Carvanoor bridge:—In consequence of the royts placing earthen bunds across the bed of the river to dam up the water for cultivation during the hot weather and not removing them before the monsoon the accumulated earth was blocking up the waterway of the bridge and had to be removed. Strict orders have been issued to the Revenue officials to have the earthen bunds removed as soon as the cultivation is over.

300. MISCELLANEOUS (Original Works):—

New landing place at the Carvanoor river adjoining the bridge:—Owing to the short working season the foundations of the granite masonry steps could only be put in, as well as the laterite foundations of the incline.

Raising ground already reclaimed on the Ernakulam Reclamation Works:—The sunken portions of the ground are being raised one foot.

Ernakulam Reclamation Works. Consisting of ground reclaimed from the Ernakulam backwater, forming a valuable and new frontage to Ernakulam:—Laterite stone backing to the rough stone Revetment Wall was formed to a length of upwards of 100 feet and about 2,500 cubic yards of filling by dredging the backwater was completed. A new road has been formed along the edge of the backwater and this has been metalled for a length of about 220 feet.

Arranging rough stone Revetment to Basins Nos. 1 & 2 and laterite backing to Basins Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the Ernakulam Reclamation works:—Excepting a portion of Basin No. 1 all the other work has been completed.

Repairs were executed to the old Tannah at Ernakulam; Bridges and Culverts were constructed on the new parallel road from Palathode to Tannah, the earth-work being executed by the prisoners. A new retaining wall was commenced on the side of the Canamcolongeray Ootupurah Tank. Latrines were constructed at Bolghotty for the use of servants and boatmen. New masonry drains were built leading to Tripoonitorah landing Jetty. The ground was raised and new masonry drains constructed in front of the First Prince's Palace at Ernakulam besides several other minor works.

301. Maintenance:—Exclusive of the Trichoor Town roads, 318 miles of road were maintained throughout the year in fair order at an average cost of Rs. 98-9-0 per mile.

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302. The annexed statement shows the amounts expended by the Public Works Department during the year under review:—

No.	WORKS.	Expenditure of 1064.		
		RS.	A.	P.
1	For Vallangi Ghaut road 10 feet wide.....	21,522	6	5
2	Further payment for centre block of the Government Office, Ernakulam.....	19,233	11	6
3	For metalling 1st, 2nd, 13th, 14th and 15th miles, Vaniampara road.....	14,370	10	2
4	For Tripayar road.....	7,679	15	9
5	For constructing a New School at Chittoor.	7,382	11	0
6	For constructing an extra opening of 4 feet to Moolathura Head sluice and two flights of steps 10 feet wide each at the head of the canal and widening the portion of the canal from Head Sluice to stream leading to Kedu Menon's channel and deepening the same to the level of the floor of the Head sluice.....	7,121	3	4
7	For Shoranoor Road diversion at Mulloor-kara.....	6,037	10	5
8	For reconstructing the Munnootamkuli chira.....	4,230	5	7
9	For metalling Kakkathuruthy Road.....	3,946	9	3
10	For repairing road from Thiruvallayad Umbalam to Olipara Shramby.....	3,822	12	2
11	For iron Girders with flooring plates for the Puthanthode skew Bridge.....	3,736	8	3
12	For maintenance, Shoranoor Road.....	3,628	1	0
13	do. do. Vaniampara Road.....	3,578	1	5
14	For constructing a revetment wall, parapet and steps to Parumkulam Tank in Thathamangalam.....	3,185	11	8
15	For opening a Branch Irrigation Channel from Pudunaikan Challato Mala Puduseri.....	2,862	11	6
16	For removing silt from the river on the eastern side of Karuvanoor Bridge....	2,759	2	9
17	For maintenance, Nadapoony Road.....	2,750	12	1
18	do. do. Karupadna Road.....	2,720	4	9
19	For metalling 10 to 12 miles, Vaniampara Road.....	2,451	10	5

No.	WORKS.	Expenditure of 1064.	
		RS.	A. P.
20	For constructing a revetment wall, parapet and steps to Chittoor Bagavathi kavu Tank	2,341	7 9
21	For the Kulipilli Bund	2,331	9 3
22	For constructing 11 timber top bridges of 15 feet span each across the Moolathuray Irrigation canal on Vandithavalam Road	2,125	13 9
23	For maintenance, Mulathuray Irrigation canal	1,998	2 1
24	For constructing revetment wall between east and west Arattupula bridges and raising the road west of west Arattupula Bridge	1,795	8 2
25	For metalling 5 to 9 miles, Vaniampara Road	1,740	4 4
26	For deepening a portion of Moolathura Irrigation canal from Kambalathura to Pattikulam and a portion of Branch	1,649	14 1
27	For Muttancherry Cusbah Police Station	1,644	15 2
28	For repairs to Chellanam Canal	1,633	14 3
29	For Maintenance, Wallangy Bridle Road	1,625	3 9
30	For providing Masonry drains to the Sepoy Lines, Trichoor, and barrelling and forming the Road in the cantonment	1,603	10 8
31	For repairs to the Jubilee Girls' School, Trichoor	1,545	6 1
32	For Road from Chellai canal bridge to Muttancherry	1,532	2 11
33	For constructing Road from junction of Puthoor Road near Kuttanalloor Pagoda with Edakunni Road to join Karupudam Road	1,508	9 8
34	For constructing a revetment wall, parapet, and steps to Chonange amma kavu Tank	1,414	2 8
35	For Maintenance, Moongilmada Road	1,328	5 3
36	Do. do. Vandithavalam Road	1,290	11 8
37	For Oorakam Police Station	1,232	4 5
38	For Vakils' Room, Wadakanberry Municipality's Court	1,112	3 5
39	For arranging rough stones to basins Nos. 1 and 2, Ernakulam and laterite backing to Nos. 1, 2, and 3	1,083	3 6

No.	WORKS.	Expenditure of 1064.	
		RS.	A. P.
40	For Maintenance of Tripoonitarah Road	1,046	7 6
41	For Mundoor Police Station	1,044	12 2
42	For Maintenance, Palayanoor Road	1,020	6 6
Total Rs...		1,58,670	7 5
Minor works under Rs. 1,000		44,035	1 7
Contingencies, &c.		2,376	3 3
Stock		4,280	15 11
Establishment charges		26,163	8 0
Grand Total...		2,35,526	4 2

Miscellaneous.

303. Postal:—The number of articles carried by the Sirkar Post in the year under report and in the preceding year are given below:—

ON THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

	1063.	1064.
Letters	73,631	83,580
Books	313	282
Banghy Parcels	1,645	1,418
Newspapers	2,140	1,666

ON PRIVATE ACCOUNT.

	1063.	1064.
Letters	21,800	33,439
Books	13	23
Banghy parcels	108	98
Newspapers	6,096	8,228

304. The number of private letters sent by Unjell has increased by 56 per cent. and the number of newspapers by 35 per cent. This shows that the unjell was made use of better in the year under report than in 1063. The number of public letters too has increased by nearly 10,000 or by 14 per cent.

305. The amount of postage collected was Rs. 1018-3-1 against Rs. 887-3-10 in the preceding year.

306. **Military:**—At the end of 1063 there were 319 officers and men in the small force of Infantry and Artillery maintained by the Sirkar. During the year under report there were 10 admissions making a total of 329. There were 4 deaths, 4 were retired from service and 2 were dismissed, leaving at the end of the year 319 men.

307. The Body Guard of His Highness the Rajah consisting of one Jemadar, one Havildar, one Naick and thirteen troopers remains unchanged.

308. **Population.**—The population as returned at the last census of the 17th February 1881 consists of 4,29,324 Hindus; 1,36,361 Christians, 33,344 Mahomedans and 1,249 Jews making a total of 6,00,278 persons.

Financial.

309. The following table exhibits, in one view, the Receipts and Disbursements of the State for the year under report, as compared with those of the previous year as well as the cash balances at the close of each year:—

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	1063		1064		Increase in 1064	Decrease in 1064	1063		1064		Increase in 1064		Decrease in 1064	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1 Land Revenue	6,64,876	3 4	6,75,522	8 6	10,646	5 2	70,824	6 4	70,420	12 3	313	5 5	0	0
2 Opium	59,470	11 11	32,219	11 8	2,718	15 9	2,58,846	10 7	2,59,160	0 0	313	5 5	0	0
3 Salt	2,97,632	9 11	3,62,153	15 7	64,503	5 8	2,00,000	0 0	2,00,000	0 0	0	0	0	0
4 Tobacco	10,590	0 0	10,490	0 0	0	0	74,992	7 2	71,139	12 1	3,762	11 1	0	0
5 Stamps	30,963	2 5	30,227	12 8	736	13 7	690	0 0	690	0 0	0	0	0	0
6 Abkari	69,955	14 0	92,560	13 5	22,605	19 5	924	0 0	924	0 0	0	0	0	0
7 Customs	1,36,361	2 3	1,09,467	0 9	26,894	12 4	55,963	2 9	61,699	14 8	5,646	11 11	0	0
8 Forests	1,37,635	0 11	1,18,205	6 5	19,430	5 6	12,605	12 1	12,310	15 6	295	1 8	0	0
9 Registration	26,536	2 0	27,251	7 4	715	5 4	3,970	1 11	4,115	3 7	1,147	7 11	0	0
10 Tribute from Cranganoor	6,857	2 4	6,857	2 4	0	0	44,257	6 10	45,404	14 9	1,147	7 11	0	0
11 Interest	1,35,753	14 0	1,38,115	13 10	2,361	15 10	79,336	14 5	83,700	3 4	4,363	4 11	0	0
12 Post Office	888	2 3	1,018	3 1	130	0 10	13,766	5 11	13,867	11 1	101	5 2	0	0
13 Law and Justice	63,903	14 10	61,637	6 7	2,266	8 3	56,079	8 3	56,937	1 6	857	9 3	0	0
14 Police	932	4 6	2,705	5 1	1,773	0 7	1,757	11 0	1,695	0 8	62	10 2	0	0
15 Marine	5,269	0 10	2,369	6 6	2,900	3 4	56,214	13 6	57,951	10 4	1,737	12 10	0	0
16 Education	11,835	11 5	13,195	13 4	1,360	1 11	91,040	5 0	96,127	0 3	5,086	11 3	0	0
17 Printing	14,816	14 4	814	1 11	338	2 0	45,111	11 9	55,204	8 2	1,092	12 5	0	0
18 Public Works	11,816	14 4	23,880	10 2	8,064	11 10	18,958	6 3	20,665	5 8	1,707	15 5	0	0
19 Miscellaneous	21,213	7 3	15,425	7 1	5,788	6 2	6,421	14 0	6,606	9 11	185	11 11	0	0
20 Refunds	21,213	7 3	19,284	2 9	1,929	4 8	13,931	15 2	15,406	11 2	1,475	12 0	0	0
21 Deposits	30,185	11 0	50,952	7 7	20,766	12 7	10,101	15 7	10,492	4 3	387	4 8	0	0
Total	16,80,838	3 11 6	17,91,396	12 7	1,10,558	7 7	33,373	11 7	30,474	1 4	2,899	10 3	0	0
Disbursements							2,924	0 0	2,620	14 9	303	1 3	0	0
22 Minor Departments							4,15,078	7 5	3,56,570	5 3	58,508	2 2	0	0
23 D. P. W. and Maramath							1,10,598	6 9	1,12,528	1 9	1,929	11 0	0	0
24 Miscellaneous							1,33,877	15 2	60,076	6 2	73,801	9 0	0	0
25 Deposits and advances							18,11,556	1 5	17,06,823	0 8	1,04,733	0 9	0	0
Total							4,78,045	4 4	5,65,619	0 3	87,574	0 9	0	0
Balance to be carried to the credit of the succeeding year							22,89,601	5 9	22,70,664	8 6	18,937	0 7	0	0
Grand Total														

R

22,228
1790

310. In preparing the financial statements of the year under report, due attention has been paid to the rearrangement of the items of Receipts and Disbursements in accordance with the remarks made by the Madras Government in their review of the Reports of the last two years. Under the old heading "Miscellaneous Revenue" only a few items which cannot properly be placed under any of the major heads of Receipts are now included. On the expenditure side of the Account the heading "Charges Extraordinary" has been omitted and its component parts brought under their appropriate heads. Several items have also been eliminated from the heading of "Miscellaneous Expenses" and placed under the major heads to which they appertain. Some new heads of Receipts and Disbursements have also been opened to correspond with the Accounts of British India.

311. For purposes of comparison the accounts of 1063 have been recast into the new form which explains the difference between the figures for 1063 as presented in the accompanying statement and those given in the Financial Statement submitted last year.

312. A sum of Rs. 30,185-11-0 received in 1063 from His Highness the late Rajah to be invested in Government Securities as an endowment for religious and charitable purposes (vide para: 15 of the Dewan's

* Submitting Financial Statement of 1063.

* letter to the British Resident dated 2nd March 1889, No. 345)

and which was so invested and included in the value of Government Securities standing to the credit of the Sirkar, seems to have been inadvertently omitted from both sides of the Financial Statement of that year as given in the Administration Report. Hence the totals of the account now submitted show an increase of

	Receipts		Disbursements	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
As now shown.....	16,80,832-12-	0	18,11,556-	1- 5
As shown in the Financial statement of 1063.....	15,50,697-	2- 0	17,81,370-	6- 5
Difference	+ 30,185-11-	0	+ 30,185-11-	0

Rs. 30,185-11-0
both in Receipts
and Disbursements
of the year 1063.

RECEIPTS.

Year.	Rs.	A.	P.
1063	6,64,876-	3-	4
1064	6,75,522-	8-	6
	+ 10,646-	5-	2

313. (1) *Land Revenue*:—The increase under this head is owing principally to more extensive paddy cultivation in the Trichoor Lake and to a larger amount of arrears being collected.

314. Arrears of Revenue, fees for the renewal of documents relating to Sirkar lands, and rents of fisheries, which were formerly placed under other heads have now been included under "Land Revenue." This explains the discrepancy between the amount of land Revenue for 1063 as shown in the margin and that given in last year's Administration Report.

315. *Coffee Estates*:—The quit rent derived from the 18 Coffee Estates on the Nelliampathy Hills was the same Rs. 11,186-15-0 as in 1063 and 3,207½ acres were under cultivation as in the previous year. The returns received from the resident planters or agents show that the out-turn of Coffee for the year 1888 was 206 lbs per acre against 207½ in the previous year and that the total cost of cultivation was Rs. 59-5-0 per acre as against Rs. 63-8-0.

Year.	RS.	A. P.
1063	29,470-11-11	
1064	32,219-11-8	
	<u>+ 2748-15-9</u>	

316. (2) Opium:—A larger amount of arrears was collected. Hence the increase.

Year	RS.	A. P.
1063	2,97,692-9-11	
1064	3,62,195-15-7	
	<u>+ 64,503-5-8</u>	

317. (3) Salt:—The large increase under this head is due (1) to additional sale of more than 11,000 maunds and (2) to the enhanced price prevailing throughout the year under report while it prevailed only during half the previous year.

Year	Maunds.
1060	1,31,991
1061	1,21,637
1062	1,23,704
1063	1,07,981
1064	1,19,249

318. The quantity of salt sold during the past 5 years is shown in the margin. From this it will be seen that the sales in 1063 were less than those in 1060 by more than 24,000 Maunds. They recovered a little in the year under report, but they did not reach the normal amount.

Year	RS.	A. P.
1063	10,590-0-0	
1064	10,490-0-0	
	<u>- 100-0-0</u>	

319. (4) Tobacco:—The small decrease in this source of revenue calls for no remark.

Year	RS.	A. P.
1063	30,903-2-5	
1064	30,227-12-8	
	<u>- 675-5-9</u>	

320. (5) Stamps:—This is a variable item and the fluctuation is not so considerable as to demand an explanation.

Year	RS.	A. P.
1063	69,055-14-0	
1064	92,560-13-5	
	<u>+ 23,504-15-5</u>	

321. (6) Abkari.—The amount shown in the report of 1063 as receipts from this head is only Rs. 63,627-2-5. It is entered in the margin as Rs. 69,055-14-0

because arrears collected too are now included under this item. The increase in 1064 is due (1) to excess of 22,000 and odd Rupees (the result of more active competition) realized by the sale of the Abkari farm and (2) to larger collection of arrears.

Year.	RS.	A. P.
1063	1,08,995-2-3	
1064	1,09,487-0-9	
	<u>+ 531-14-6</u>	

322. (7) Customs:—The small increase under this head requires no explanation. The amount of Rupees 1,09,436-1-3 was received from the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention and the remainder Rs. 30-15-6 is the collection at the Sirkar ports. The actual amount of Customs collected was Rs. 375-15-6, but out of this sum, Rs. 345 were paid into the Treasury only in the current year and will therefore be shown in this year's account.

Year.	RS.	A. P.
1063	1,37,635-0-11	
1064	1,18,205-6-5	
	<u>- 19,479-10-6</u>	

323. (8) Forests:—There was no such heading in the Financial Statements of past years. There was a heading "Timber" in which all the items now included under "Forests" did not appear. Hence the difference in the receipts of 1063. The decrease of Rs. 19,000 and odd under this source of revenue is explained below. Timber stored up at the Ernakulam Depot during 1062 and 1063 was sold together in 1063, while what was delivered in 1064 alone was sold in that

year. There was thus a decrease of Rs. 21,000 and odd in the price realized in 1064. But there was an increase of Rs. 3,000 and odd in the amount paid by the Chittoor contractor. The net result is the decrease shown in the margin.

Year.	RS.	A. P.
1063	26,596	2-0
1064	27,251	7-4
	+ 655	5-4

324. (9) Registration:—In para: 168 of the Administration Report of 1063 the amount of fees collected from the several Registration offices is entered as Rs. 26,682, but as Rs. 85-14-0 were refunded out of this sum, the net collections only of 1063 are entered in the accounts and shown in the margin. The small increase in 1064 is due to a larger number of documents being registered.

Year	RS.	A. P.
1063	6,857	2-4
1064	5,857	2-4

Year	RS.	A. P.
1063	1,35,753	14-0
1064	1,38,115	13-10
	+ 2,361	15-10

325. (10) Tribute from Cranganore:—This is a fixed item.

326. (11) Interest:—The amount entered under this head in the report of 1063 is Rs. 1,22,852-1-10. In this sum, was not included interest on advances other than Government Securities. The inclusion of those items causes a difference of Rs. 12,901-12-2. The receipts increased in 1064 by Rs. 2000 and odd as the additional investments made in 1063 yielded interest throughout the year under report and as there were some further investments in the year.

59.

Year	RS.	A. P.
1063	888	2-3
1064	1,018	3-1
	+ 130	0-10

327. (12) Post Office:—The small increase noted in the margin requires no remark, but as it is an addition of nearly 15 per cent it must be taken as an indication of the appreciation of the Anchal Department by the Cochin public.

Year	RS.	A. P.
1063	63,908	14-10
1064	61,637	6-7
	- 2,271	8-3

328. (13) Law and Justice—Courts of Law:—There was a heading "Judicial Receipts" in the accounts up to the year 1063. Under this heading were included Stamp penalties collected by the Civil Courts, but Magisterial fines were not included. In conformity with the forms of the Financial Statements furnished by the Madras Government, Stamp penalties are now shown under "Stamps" and Magisterial fines are now brought under "Law and Justice—Courts of Law." This accounts for the difference between the figures given in the margin and those given in the Financial Statement of 1063.

329. Comparing the income under this head in the year under report with that of the previous year a decrease of Rs. 2,271-8-3 is to be found which is principally owing to the fees on several old Special Appeals to His Highness the Rajah, filed before Regulation I of 1057 was passed, having been realized in 1063.

Year	RS.	A.	P.
1063	932--	4--	6
1064	2,705--	5--	1
	+ 1,773--	0--	7

330. (14) Police:—This increase is only apparent. Out of the charges of the Police force employed in Cranganore, the pay and contingent expense alone are paid from that treasury, the remaining charges being borne by the Sirkar. This contribution was not shown in the accounts till 1063. It amounted in 1064 to Rs. 1,777-8-5 and it is shown on both sides of the account.

Year	RS.	A.	P.
1063	5,269--	0--	10
1064	2,369--	6--	6
	- 2,899--	10--	4

331. (15) Marine:—A portion of the port dues collected in 1063 was not paid into the Treasury in that year. Hence the difference between the amounts shown in the margin and that given in the Administration Report for 1063. In the same way 1,500 and odd Rupees out of the collections of 1064 were paid into the Treasury only in the current year. There is a decrease of more than Rs. 2,000 under this head caused by a reduction of 25 per cent. in the rate of port dues and by a diminution in the number of vessels which called at the Narakel Port.

Year.	Rs.	A.	P.
1063.	11,835-11-	5	
1064	13,195-13-	4	
	+ 1,360-	1-11	

332. (16) Education:—A larger amount of fees was realized chiefly because additional classes were opened in some of the District schools.

Year	RS.	A.	P.
1063	475--	15--	11
1064	814--	1--	11
	+ 338--	2--	0

333. (17) Printing:—The increase under this head is only apparent. The net income after deducting the contingent charges was entered in the accounts of 1063 while the gross income is shown in the accounts of the year under report.

Year	RS.	A.	P.
1063	15,846--	14--	4
1064	23,880--	10--	2
	+ 8,033--	11--	10

334. (18) Civil Works:—The increase is due to a larger quantity of old stores and materials being sold and to more active competition in the auction sales of toll and ferry contracts.

Year	RS.	A.	P.
1063	11,905--	11--	7
1064	15,425--	7--	1
	+ 3,519--	11--	6

335. (19) Miscellaneous:—The increase under this head is chiefly owing to additional receipts from Sirkar temples.

Year	RS.	A.	P.
1063	21,218--	7--	3
1064	19,284--	2--	9
	- 1,934--	4--	6

336. (20) Refunds:—This head of receipts is composed chiefly of balances remaining unspent out of amounts sanctioned for specific purposes. Repayments of advances made for house-tiling, wall-building &c., are also included under it. From the nature of the items appearing under this head it can be seen that any fluctuation cannot be explained.

Year	RS.	A. P.
1063	30,185--11-- 0	
1064	50,952-- 7-- 7	
	<u>+ 20,766--12-- 7</u>	

337. (21) Deposits:—This heading consists of amounts made over to the Sirkar on trust or as security and it must consequently be a variable item over which the Sirkar can have no control.

Summary of Revenue & Receipts.

Year	RS.	A. P.
1063	16,80,882-13- 0	
1064	17,94,396-12- 7	
	<u>+ 1,13,513-15- 7</u>	

338. There is on the whole an increase of Rs. 1,13,513-15-7 made up as follows:—

Increase in thousands of Rupees:—	
Land Revenue.....	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Opium.....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Salt.....	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Abkari.....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Customs.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Registration.....	$\frac{3}{4}$
Interest.....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Post-office.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Police.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Education.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Printing.....	$\frac{3}{8}$
Civil Works.....	8
Miscellaneous.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deposits.....	20 $\frac{3}{4}$

Total...140 $\frac{3}{4}$

Deduct decrease in thousands of Rupees:—

Stamps.....	$\frac{5}{8}$
Forests.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Law and Justice—	
Courts of Law }	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Marine.....	2 $\frac{5}{8}$
Refunds.....	2

Total... 27 $\frac{1}{4}$

Remainder in thousands of Rupees..... 113 $\frac{1}{2}$

339. Forty-six per cent. of the increase is under the head "Salt," seventeen per cent. under "Abkary," fifteen per cent. under "Deposits," 7 per cent. under "Land Revenue," six per cent. under "Civil Works" and the remaining 9 per cent. under eight other headings. Out of the decrease seventy-two per cent. is under "Forests," 10·5 per cent. under "Marine," 8 per cent. under "Law and Justice—Courts of Law" and seven per cent. under "Refunds" and 2·5 per cent. under "Stamps."

340. Deducting the increase in deposits and those which are only apparent, the net actual increase is Rupees 90,000 and odd and it is attributable principally to larger sale and higher price of Salt and to larger sum realized by the Abkari Farm.

	RS.	A. P.
Increase.....	1,13,513-15-7	
Deduct		
Increase in Deposits	20,766-12-7	
Apparent increase under	2,115-10-5	
Police and Printing...}		
	<u>22,882- 7-0</u>	
Net Increase...	90,631- 8-7	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Year	RS.	A. P.
1063	70,824-- 6-- 4	
1064	70,420--12-- 3	
	<u>—403--10-- 1</u>	

341. (1) Land Revenue:— This small decrease needs no explanation.

Year	RS.	A. P.
1063	2,58,846-10- 7	
1064	2,59,160- 0- 0	
	<u>+ 313- 5- 5</u>	

342. (2) Palace:—The increase is slight. It was caused by the allowance of two Princes being drawn throughout the whole year 1064.

Year	RS.	A.	P.
1063	2,00,000-	0-	0
1064	2,00,000-	0-	0

343. (3) Subsidy to British Government:—This is a fixed item.

Year	RS.	A.	P.
1063	74,902--	7--	2
1064	71,189--	12--	1
	—3,762--	11--	1

344. (4) Salt:—The contract rate for delivery of salt was higher than the previous year's and the Sirkar had thus to pay to the contractor 500 Rupees more, though the delivery was a thousand and odd maunds less than in the previous year. But the contractor had to pay full duty of Rs. 2½ a maund on all wastage as against Rs. 2 in 1063. The wastage in the year under report was as much as 5,815 maunds and the contractor paid Rs. 14,537½ as duty. The net remainder paid to the contractor was Rs. 41,750 in 1064 against Rs. 46,295 in the previous year. The quantity of salt sold in 1064 being more than that sold in 1063 the cost of carriage to bankshalls proportionately increased. The net result was a decrease of Rs. 3,762 under this head of expenditure.

Year	RS.	A.	P.
1063	690-	0-	0
1064	690-	0-	0

345. (5) Stamps:—There was no change in the Stamp establishment.

Year	RS.	A.	P.
1063	924-	0-	0
1064	924-	8-	3
	+ 0-	8-	3

346. (6) Customs:—The increase is very insignificant.

Year	RS.	A.	P.
1063	55,963-	2-	9
1064	61,609-	14-	8
	+5,646-	11-	11

347. (7) Forests:—Operations in the forests were carried on to a greater extent in the year under review. This accounts for the increase.

Year	RS.	A.	P.
1063	12,605-	12-	1
1064	12,340-	15-	6
	—264-	12-	7

348. (8) Registration:—The slight decrease of Rs. 264 is due to a smaller amount being spent on stationery in 1064.

Year	RS.	A.	P.
1063	3,970-	1-	11
1064	4,145-	3-	7
	+175-	1-	8

349. (9) Post Office:—The increase was caused by the employment of a few additional runners.

Year	RS.	A.	P.
1063	44,257-	6-	10
1064	45,404-	14-	9
	+1,147-	7-	11

350. (10) General Administration:—Some extra hands were employed, the pay of the Cash-keeper was increased by Rs. 20, and furniture was purchased for an amount larger than in 1063. These account for the increase under this head.

351. (11) Law and Justice:—In the Financial Statement up to 1063 there was a heading "Judicial Establishment" in which only the pay of the Civil Courts and of the Jail establishment was included. Now the items that properly appertain to the sub-headings "Courts of Law" and "Jails" are shown under each of them.

Year	RS.	A.	P.
1063	79,336--	14--	5
1064	83,700--	3--	4
	+ 4,363--	4--	11

352. Law and Justice-Courts of Law:—The pay of the 1st and 2nd Judges of the Appeal Court which stood at Rs. 700 was raised to Rs. 800 each in Kumbhom 1064, the additional Judge was employed in the Anjikaimal Zillah Court and enhanced salaries were given to the ministerial servants of the Munsiffs Courts throughout the whole of the year under report, and a Special First Class Magistrate was employed during half the year at Ernakulam. These causes account for the increase.

Year	RS.	A.	P.
1063	13,766--	5-11	
1064	13,867--	11- 1	
	+ 101--	5- 2	

353. Law and Justice-Jails:—This small increase was caused by additional cost of rations.

Year	RS.	A.	P.
1063	56,079--	8--	3
1064	56,937--	1--	6
	+ 857--	9--	3

354. (12) Police:—Under the heading "Police Establishment" only the pay of the force was included till last year. Now Traveling allowance, Clothing, Arms, and Accoutrements &c., which were formerly put under "Charges Extraordinary" are brought in. Hence the difference between the figure given here and that to be found in the Administration Report of 1063. The contribution received from Cranganore for a portion of the charges of the Police force stationed in that division was not shown in the accounts of past years. It

amounted in 1064 to Rs. 1,777-8-5; and its inclusion in the pay of the Force has converted a deficit of Rs. 919-15-2 (caused by a smaller sum being spent on Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements) into a surplus of Rs. 857-9-3.

Year	RS.	A.	P.
1063	1,757-	11-	0
1064	1,665-	0-	8
	—92-	10-	4

355. (13) Marine:—This small decrease calls for no remark.

Year	RS.	A.	P.
1063	56,214--	13--	6
1064	57,954--	10--	4
	+ 1,739--	12--	10

356. (14) Education:—Under the head "Education Establishment" only the salary of the Sirkar Schools under the Director of Education was included up to last year. Now all charges appertaining to Education are brought in. Hence the apparent difference in the figure for 1063 given in the margin. The increase in 1064 is the result of the following causes (1) the additional establishment employed in the District Schools of Trichoor, Chittoor and Kunnunkolam in consequence of their standard being raised to the Middle School was paid during the whole of the year under review as against half the previous year (2) the "Jubilee Girls' School, Trichoor" was opened in Dhanoo 1064 and (3) there was an increase in the number of Grant-in-Aid Schools.

357. (15) Religious } These two heads
(16) Charities } contain the expenditure on religious and charitable institutions. The receipts from lands belonging to Sirkar temples are not, in the Sirkar accounts, shown separately, but are included under "Land Revenue." These receipts cover about two-thirds of the expenditure. Several large amounts have from time to time been made over to the Sirkar on trust for support of temples, choultries and charities. These have been included in the Sirkar accounts as Sirkar property and the interests accruing on them spent in carrying out the trusts. As an instance in point Rs. 50,952-7-7 were deposited from His Highness the late Rajah's private treasury in the year under report for the additional expenses of a temple in the Palace and this sum was invested in Government Securities. The interest it yields amounts to Rs. 2,000 a year and it is spent on the Palace temple. But this amount of Rs. 2,000 is included in the Sirkar accounts under "Established ordinary charges of temples." Thus it may be seen that a portion of the expenditure on religious and charitable institutions is defrayed not from the public treasury but from the interest derived from several trust funds.

Year	RS.	A. P.
1063	91,040--	5-- 0
1064	96,127--	0-- 3
	+ 5,086--	11-- 3

358. (15) *Religious* :—Some items which ought to have found a place under this head were up to last year shown under "Extra Charges" and "Charges Extraordinary." They are now put under their proper heading and hence arises the difference between the figure given here and that given in the Financial Statement of 1063. The increase in the year under report is owing to (1) additional cost of provisions and (2) an addition of Rs. 2,000 to the expenditure of the Palace temple referred to in the previous para.

Year	RS.	A. P.
1063	45,111--	11-- 9
1064	55,204--	8-- 2
	+ 10,092--	12-- 5

359. (16) *Charities* :—The expenditure under this head in 1063 was, in the Financial Statement of that year, given as Rs. 45,852-8-8, but the cost of dieting and clothing hospital patients which had before been included under this head is now removed therefrom and other items appertaining to it are added, the result being the amount mentioned in the margin. The increase in 1064 is accounted for as follows. A sum of Rs. 2,571-6-10 was given as a contribution to the Thri-sandha ceremony at Trichoor, a ceremony which occurs only once in 30 or 40 years and 500 Rupees were given as contribution to the sufferers by the Fire in British Cochin in January 1889. There was a large rush of Brahmins to Tripoonitara

even from outside the State on the occasion of His Highness the late Rajah's anniversary ceremony and their feeding at the several Oottoopuras cost the Sirkar Rs. 3,500. There was an accession of two Oottoopuras costing Rs. 1,100 a year which were endowed by His Highness the late Rajah with Rs. 30,000 the sum deposited in 1063. The remaining Rs. 2,000 was the result of higher market price of provisions.

Year	RS.	A. P.
1063	18,953-	6-- 3
1064	20,665-	5-- 8
	+ 1,711-	15-- 5

Year	RS.	A. P.
1063	6,421-	14-- 0
1064	6,606-	9-- 11
	+ 184-	11-- 11

Year	RS.	A. P.
1063	13,931-	15-- 2
1064	15,496-	11-- 2
	+ 1,564-	12-- 0

360. (17) Medical:—The salaries of the medical subordinates at the Kunnankolam and Irinjalakoda dispensaries were paid throughout the whole year under report as against a few months in 1063, and some additional hands were employed at Ernakulam and Tripooniturah. Hence the increase.

361. (18) Sanitation and Conservancy:—This small increase requires no explanation.

362. (19) Pension and Gratuity:—Gratuities were not, up to last year, included under the head "Pensions". The pension granted to Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mr. Gunther was drawn throughout the year 1064 as against 3 months in 1063. There were decreases under some minor heads. The net result is the increase as per margin.

Year	RS.	A. P.
1063	10,104-	15- 7
1064	10,492-	4- 3
	+ 387-	4- 8

Year	RS.	A. P.
1063	33,373-	11- 7
1064	30,474-	1- 4
	- 2,899-	10- 3

363. (20) Stationery and Printing:—The small increase needs no explanation.

364. (21) Military:—Up to last year, only the ordinary pay of the Infantry, Artillery and the Body guard was included under the heading "Military Establishment," but now the cost of maintaining the troop horses and other minor items have been entered under it and have swollen the expenditure of 1063 to the amount shown in the margin. In 1063 the Troopers were supplied with uniform and 4 troop horses were purchased. There was no amount spent for these purposes in 1064. Hence the decrease.

Year	RS.	A. P.
1063	2,924-	0- 0
1064	2,620-	14- 9
	- 303-	1- 3

Year	RS.	A. P.
1063	4,15,078-	7- 5
1064	3,56,570-	5- 3
	- 58,508-	2- 2

365. (22) Scientific and other minor Departments:—This decrease calls for no remark.

366. (23) D.P.W. & Maramat:—When recasting the accounts of 1063 it was discovered that many items which should properly find a place under this head were included under "Charges Extraordinary" or "Miscellaneous Expenses." They are now put under their proper heading and the pay of the Engineer's and Maramat establishments which was formerly included under "Administrative establishment" is

also added. These additions bring up the total of the amount allotted for Public Works in 1063 to Rupees 4,45,078. This allotment was abnormally high, having been 24.69 per cent. of the total revenue. In the Budget estimate of 1064 the amount to be set apart for Public Works was put down as three lacs (exclusive of pay) but the actual allotment, inclusive of pay amounting to Rs. 26,775, was Rs. 3,56,570 (*i. e.* about Rs. 30,000 more than the Budget Estimate). Deducting Deposits, the receipts were Rupees 16,16,328 in 1062 and Rs. 16,50,697 in 1063 or an average of Rs. 16,33,512. From this has to be deducted the interest on Trust Funds. Hence the annual revenue of the State may be taken to be about 16½ lacs and the proposed allotment of 3 lacs for Public Works cannot be considered to be too low as it comes to more than 18 per cent. on the Revenue. But the amount actually allotted was Rupees 3,56,570 or 20.45 per cent. on the abnormally large revenue of 1064. The expenditure on "Public Works" in the neighbouring State of Travancore was never, during the past 5 years, higher than 15.31 per cent.

Year	RS.	A. P.
1063	1,10,598-	6- 9
1064	1,12,528-	1- 9
	+ 1,929-	11- 0

367. (24) Miscellaneous:—This heading is composed of various items which cannot conveniently be put under any other head. From the nature of the items, some of which are purely accidental, the fluctuation under this head cannot be satisfactorily explained.

368. Many of the items which were in past years included under "Charges Extraordinary" are to be found under this head. The anniversary ceremony of His Highness the late Rajah cost Rs. 62,412; certain copper and bell-metal vessels were purchased for the Eaduvypu at a cost of Rs. 17,961; and a Bungalow and compound were purchased at Shoranur for Rs. 12,600. These and several other minor items combined to bring up the total to Rupees 1,12,528.

Year	RS.	A. P.
1063	1,33,877-	15- 2
1064	60,076-	6- 2
	—73,801-	9- 0

369. (25) Deposits and Advances:—In 1063 a lac of Rupees was invested in Government Securities on account of the Sirkar and Rs. 30,000 on account of an endowment by His Highness the late Rajah. In 1064 Government Securities were purchased only for Rs. 50,500. This was not Sirkar money. Rs. 50,952-7-7 were received from His Highness the late Rajah's private treasury to be invested for expenses of a temple

in the Palace and the remainder was balance of interest derived from another trust fund. The remaining 8,000 and odd rupees included under this head were advances or loans to private parties.

Summary of Disbursements.

370. There is, on the whole, a decrease of Rs. 1,04,733-0-9 made up as follows:—

Year	RS.	A. P.
1063	18,11,556-	1- 5
1064	17,06,823-	0- 8

—1,04,733- 0- 9

Decrease in Thousands of Rupees.

Land Revenue	...	...	3
Salt	...	...	3½
Registration	...	...	½
Military	...	...	2½
Scientific and other minor Departments	...	...	½
D. P. W. and Maramat	...	...	58½
Deposits	...	...	73½
Total...	139½		

Deduct

Increase in thousands of Rupees.

Palace	...	...	½
Forests	...	...	5½
Post-office	...	...	7
General Administration	...	...	1½
Law and justice-Courts of Law	...	...	4½
Do. Jails	...	...	½
Police	...	...	7
Education	...	...	1½
Religious	...	...	5
Charities	...	...	10
Medical	...	...	1½
Sanitation and conservancy	...	...	½
Pension and Gratuity	...	...	1½
Stationery and printing	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	2
Total...	35		

Net decrease in thousands of Rupees 104½

371. Fifty-three per cent. of the decrease is under "Deposits," 42 per cent. under "D. P. W. and Maramat," and the remaining 5 per cent. under 5 other headings. 29 per cent. of the increase is under "Charities," 15 per cent. under "Forests," 14 per cent. under "Religious," 12½ per cent. under "Law and justice-Courts of Law" and the remaining 29½ per cent. under 11 other headings.

372. "Deposits" and "D. P. W. and Maramat" show the largest decreases, and the increase of Rs. 35,000 under various heads has brought down the decrease to Rs. 1,04,733. Excluding "Deposits," the expenditure of 1064 was Rs. 16,46,746-10-6 as against Rs. 16,77,678-2-3 in 1063, showing a decrease of only Rs. 30,932. This is owing to a very large sum being allotted for Public Works in 1063.

CASH BALANCE.

373. The opening balance was Rs. 4,78,045-4-4. The Receipts of the year exceeded the Disbursements by Rs. 87,573-11-11. Hence the year closed with a balance in the Treasury of Rs. 5,65,619-0-3.

374. The value of Government Securities standing in the name of the State at the end of the year was

Rs. 32,31,500; but as observed in para 357 a not inconsiderable portion of this represents funds made over to the Sirkar on trust. A detailed statement of such trust funds is in course of preparation. Goods and Stock were of the estimated value of Rs. 1,89,179-3-7. So the nominal balance to the credit of the State was Rs. 39,86,298-3-10.

HUZOOR CUTCHERRY,
ERNAKULAM IN COCHIN,
15th April 1890.

} *C. Tiruvankata Chariar.*
Dewan.

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APPENDIX.

[illegible]

STATEMENT shewing the details of the pendency of cases and persons for Inquiry or Trial.

[illegible]

V.

Statement shewing the details of the pendency of Appeals, applications for revision &c., and of persons concerned in such Appeals, applications &c.

CAUSE OF PENDENCY.	No. of cases pending trial.						No. of Persons pending trial.						REMARKS.
	One month and under.	Over one month.	Over 2 months.	Over 3 months.	Total.	No. of days since the oldest of these Appeals or applications was registered.	One month and under.	Over 1 month.	Over 2 months.	Over 3 months.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Appeal Court.													
1 Pending receipt of record or return of Notice or of both	{A. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	{R. 2	0	0	0	2	59	4	0	0	0	4		
2 Pending explanation, &c., called for ...	{A. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	{R. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3 Pending final disposal ...	{A. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	{R. 5	0	0	0	5	25	7	0	0	0	7		
4 Pending judgment or order	{A. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	{R. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Anjikaimal Sessions Court.													
3 Pending final disposal	{A. 1	0	0	0	1	16	1	0	0	0	1		
	{R. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Trichoor Sessions Court.													
1 Pending receipt of record or return of Notice or of both	{A. 1	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	3		
	{R. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3 Pending final disposal	{A. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	{R. 1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1		
Anjikaimal District Magistrate's Court.													
1 Pending receipt of record or return of Notice or of both	{A. 3	0	0	0	3	15	6	0	0	0	6		
	{R. 1	0	0	0	1	9	1	0	0	0	1		
Trichoor District Magistrate's Court													
1 Pending receipt of record or return of Notice or of both	{A. 1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	2		
	{R. 0	1	0	0	1	46	0	2	0	0	2		

Statement showing the number and general result of trials in the Sessions Courts in the exercise of Criminal Original Jurisdiction for the year 1964.

1	APPEAL COURT.										Referred Trial		Anjikkamal Sessions Court.		Trichoor Sessions Court		
											Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Courts.	Pending at the beginning of the year.										Cases.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Committed for trial.										Cases.	0	0	11	17	0	0
	Returned for new trial.										Cases.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Received by transfer.										Cases.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total.										Cases.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Referred to the Appeal Court under Section 275 of Reg. II of 1059										Cases.	4	5	3	4	1	1
	Dismissed or discharged										Persons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Acquitted.										Persons.	0	0	5	0	0	0
	Convicted and punished.										Persons.	0	4	13	0	0	0
	Died, escaped or otherwise disposed of.										Persons.	0	0	5	0	0	0
Total disposed of.										Cases.	4	5	0	0	0	0	
Persons.										Cases.	0	19	21	0	0	0	
Persons.										Cases.	0	11	17	0	0	0	
Persons.										Cases.	0	4	5	0	0	0	
Pending at the beginning of the year.										Cases.	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Committed for trial.										Cases.	0	0	1	5	2	0	
Returned for new trial.										Cases.	0	1	0	1	0	0	
Received by transfer.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Total.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
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Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
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Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
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Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
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Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
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Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
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Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.	0	1	0	2	0	1	
Persons.										Cases.							

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STATEMENT shewing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts of Cochin in the year 1064 M. E.

DESCRIPTION OF CLAIMS.	No. of cases in different Courts.			
	Munsiff's Courts	Zillah Courts.	Appeal Court.	Total.
CIVIL COURT CASES.				
{ On written promise for sum certain..... }	4,448	61	0	4,509
On unwritten promise....	1,026	5	0	1,031
On account stated.....	210	1	0	211
Money paid or received..	93	9	0	102
{ For goods sold and delivered	173	28	0	201
{ For breaches of contract } not included above.. }	159	5	0	164
Rent	218	33	0	251
Recovery of personal pro- perty or value thereof }	93	4	0	77
{ For injuries to persons ..	1	0	0	1
{ " " to property..	12	3	0	15
{ " " Defamation	15	1	0	16
Suits relating to ejectment....	264	23	0	287
Suits to redeem immoveable property..... }	0	2	0	2
Suits for foreclosure or sale of mortgaged property..... }	0	0	0	0
Declaration of right to property.	182	11	0	193
For division of property.....	8	5	0	13
For maintenance	31	0	0	31
Suits not included above.....	18	46	0	64
Total...	6,951	237	0	7,188

VIII.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT. (Civil).

STATEMENT shewing the value of suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of Cochin in the year 1064 M. E.

VALUE OF SUITS.	No. of suits disposed of in different Courts.				Remarks.
	Munsiff Courts.	Zillah Courts.	Appeal Court.	Total Suits.	
In Civil Courts.					
Not exceeding Rupees	575	"	"	575	
"	2,405	"	"	2,405	
"	2,728	4	"	2,732	
"	816	4	"	820	
"	508	6	"	514	
"	"	275	"	275	
"	"	4	"	4	
Exceeding Rupees	"	4	"	4	
Total...	7,032	297	"	7,329	

IX.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT (Civil).

STATEMENT shewing the general result of the trial of Civil suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction of Cochin in the year 1064 M. E.

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of cases on file.	Cases in which Decrees passed.				Average No. of days during which each case lasted.	No. of summonses to parties to appear in person.	No. of parties who appeared.	No. of summonses to witnesses other than parties.	No. of witnesses who appeared.	REMARKS.													
		Without contest.	Contested and decided in Court.	In whole.	In part.																			
Remaining from last year.		Ex parte.	By confession.	By compromise and consent.	By arbitration.	Total.	Cases pending at the close of the year.	Contested.	Uncontested.															
Instituted.																								
Total.																								
Cases withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial																								
Civil Courts.																								
Regular Suits.....	54636604206	771465	226	549	22242	832	106	4031401	486	0	4	8	0	0	28	502	330	3276	1664					
Small Cause Suits.	4532913336	681858	264	523	02645	359	53	187	599	24	0	0	25	0	0	14	94	74	332	241				
Zillah Courts.....	145	237	382	17	51	1	25	0	77	110	37	56	203	85	0	10	17	0	1	25	1208	192	2921	654
Total...	72671887924	1623374	491	1097	24964	1301	256	616	2203	595	0	0	0	0	0	0	1804	159	6520	2559				

JUDICIAL STATEMENT (Civil).

STATEMENT shewing the business of the Civil Appellate Courts of Cochin for the year 1864 A. D.

CLASS OF COURTS.			Cases on the file		Decided on trial			REMARKS.							
			Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Total	Appeals withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial.	In whole.		In part.	In favor of Appellant.	In favor of Respondent.	Remanded for further Investigation.	Total	Cases pending at the end of the year.	Average duration of each Appeal tried.
APPELLATE COURTS OF DISTRICT.	Zillah Courts, Chief Courts.....	Appellate Court. { Regular Appeals from District or Zillah Courts } { Special Appeals													M. D.
			153	482	635	45	113	74	243	42	517	118	5-27		
			52	124	176	6	11	18	43	2	80	96	9-15		
			45	96	141	5	11	5	74	6	101	40	5-9		
	Total...		250	702	952	56	135	97	360	50	698	254			

JUDICIAL STATEMENT (Civil).

STATEMENT shewing the execution of Decrees of the Civil Courts of Cochin in the year 1064 M. E.

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of application for execution.				No. of coercive processes in execution.				REMARKS.						
	No. of Decrees passed during the year.	Pending from last year.	Filed.	Total.	No. of decrees completely executed.	No. of decrees partly executed.	No. of cases in which there was no execution.	Pending at the end of the year.		No. of cases in which specific performance was enforced.	Sale of real property.	Sequestration of real property.	Declaration of right to real property.	Sale of personal property.	Imprisonment.
Munsiff Courts.....	7032	1626	6394	8020	1000	1221	3973	1826	0	134	428	144	404	2814	
District, or Zillah Courts.	297	304	536	840	85	334	116	305	0	11	116	16	132	135	
Total...	7329	1930	6930	8860	1085	1555	4089	2131	0	145	544	160	536	2949	

XII. EDUCATION.

STATEMENT of Educational Institutions in the Cochin State under the Director of Education 1064.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	STUDENTS.										Nationality or Religion			Teachers and Officers.		Income &c.			REMARKS.	
	Number.	No. of students on attendance Roll at the beginning of 1064		No. of students on attendance Roll at the end of 1064		Average daily attendance	Average Age	English and Vernacular.	Vernacular only (Malayalam)	Sanskrit.	Christians	Hindus	Jews	Mahomedans	Christians	Hindus	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
Director's Office	...	524	532	490	14	490	42	15	...	151	392	...	914	132	381	9-0	415-12-6	6256-8-3	2580-9-3	1800-15-3
The High School	...	303	362	308	11	266	96	83	57	304	1	210	3336-5-4	603-0-5	75-8-10	969-13-0	878-4-8	850-1-0	332-4-6	31-6-10
Trichur District	...	200	222	198	10	148	74	11	154	36	9	8	3216-9-10	213-1-0	110-12-4	89-9-7	344-2-8	31-6-10	116-1-10	not returned.
Chittur	...	193	190	163	12	123	43	24	32	86	5	2	1992-1-1	89-9-7	344-2-8	31-6-10	116-1-10	not returned.	...	...
Kunnankulam	...	138	126	111	11	78	51	...	34	93	...	...	274-8-0	165-8-6	449-11-0	56-12-0	...	...	...	...
Matancheri	...	122	129	111	11	78	51	...	21	68	...	...	213-1-6	165-8-6	449-11-0	56-12-0	...	...	...	...
Irinjalacoda	...	87	90	73	10	75	15	...	50	...	...	...	247-8-0	165-8-6	449-11-0	56-12-0	...	...	...	...
Trinjankottur	...	45	50	33	8	44	76	...	107	13	...	...	70-10-8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls School Chittur	...	76	120	89	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malanthuruthi	...	35	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakkudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1720	1845	...	...	1335	486	119	536	1285	516	32	62	41082-9-1	5493-0-11	13724-13-1	...	...	...	...

Building and repairs carried on by the D. P. W. are not included here. The cost of repairs at Trichur, Kunnankulam, some new works at Matancheri & Irinjalaacoda & the new school house at Chittur will be shewn by the D.P.W.	Sales of books &c.
--	--------------------

Building and repairs carried on by the D. P. W. are not included here. The cost of repairs at Trichur, Kunnankulam, some new works at Matancheri & Irinjalacoda & the new school house at Chittur will be shown by the D.P.W.

Table showing the total number of admissions and deaths and the number of operations performed and the number of deaths after operations in each of the Sirkar Hospitals for the year 1064 A. E.

XIII.

HOSPITALS.	In-Patients.			Out-Patients.			Operations.										Remarks.
	Number of admissions.	Average daily attendance.	No. of deaths in the year.	Number of admissions.	Average daily attendance.	Deaths recorded.	In-Patients.					Out-Patients.					
							Major.	Minor.	Deaths.	Obstetric.	Deaths.	Major.	Minor.	Deaths recorded.	Obstetric.	Deaths recorded.	
Ernakulam	626	21.66	44	12,484	86.75	25	50	44	6	29	3	61	469	1	39	5	
Tripointurah	0	0	0	8,547	53.3	3	0	0	0	0	0	67	625	0	11	0	
Chittoor	223	81	28	7,939	42	10	19	4	0	0	2	16	246	0	5	0	
Irinjalacoda	0	0	0	4,475	33.41	16	0	0	0	0	0	4	182	0	6	0	
Kunnankulam	0	0	0	4,156	23.75	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	142	0	4	0	
Chittoor	0	0	0	7,730	48.08	24	0	0	0	0	0	10	269	0	2	0	
Deaths among out-patients are not known in any case.																	

Total number admitted for the year in the whole State ... 46,210
Population of the State ... 600,000
Percentage of admissions to population ... 7.701

XIV.

Annual Return of Patients treated in Cochín during the year 1064 M. E.

DISEASES.	PATIENTS.								
	Remained last	Admitted since.	Total treated.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining.	
				Cured.	Relieved.	Otherwise.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
I. GENERAL DISEASES.									
{ Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
{ Enteric fever	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	
{ Simple continued fever	7	13	13	10	1	0	2	0	
{ Febricula	7	173	180	172	4	0	1	3	
{ Ague	3	1,028	1,031	1,018	1	0	0	12	
{ Remittent fever	13	2,093	2,106	2,026	56	0	5	19	
{ Cholera	1	56	57	54	0	1	0	2	
{ Whooping cough	0	210	210	164	0	4	42	0	
{ Mumps	0	10	10	6	3	1	0	0	
{ Erysipelas simple	0	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	
{ All other Diseases of this Order	0	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	
{ Acute Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
{ Gonorrhoeal do.	4	260	264	79	185	0	0	0	
{ Muscular do.	0	13	13	4	9	0	0	0	
{ Chronic do.	0	83	83	65	18	0	0	0	
{ Primary syphilis	3	831	834	211	619	0	0	0	
{ Secondary do.	4	304	308	239	6	0	0	4	
	2	1,160	1,162	562	577	4	0	19	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B. Hereditary syphilis	...	0	73	73	52	18	1	0	2
Cancer	...	1	111	112	26	55	26	1	4
Leprosy	...	1	255	256	0	131	120	4	1
Scrofula	...	0	170	170	40	114	14	0	2
Phthisis pulmonalis	...	0	217	217	4	199	7	3	4
Diabetes	...	0	47	47	6	29	11	0	1
Anæmia	...	32	3,509	3,541	1,630	1,878	0	3	30
General dropsy	...	15	830	845	255	553	4	15	18
All other Diseases of this Order	...	0	120	120	80	36	4	0	0
II. LOCAL DISEASES.									
Paralysis	...	0	101	101	17	69	9	3	3
Tetanus	...	0	6	6	2	0	1	3	0
Hysteria	...	0	44	44	26	16	0	0	2
Neuralgia	...	3	569	572	442	124	3	0	3
Mania	...	0	6	6	1	2	3	0	0
All other Diseases of this Order	...	0	93	93	62	24	3	4	0
Ophthalmia	...	1	2,592	2,593	2,576	14	0	0	3
Iritis	...	0	17	17	13	2	0	0	0
Lachrymal abscess	...	0	39	39	38	1	0	0	0
All other Diseases of the Order	...	0	252	252	137	114	0	0	1
Inflammation of external ear	...	1	391	392	350	41	0	0	1
Abscess	...	0	16	16	16	0	0	0	0
Accumulation of wax	...	0	69	69	69	0	0	0	0
All other Diseases of this Order	...	2	106	108	92	15	0	0	1
Ozena	...	2	39	41	26	12	3	0	0
Epistaxis	...	0	5	5	4	1	0	0	0
Polypus nasi	...	0	91	91	88	1	2	0	0
All other Diseases of the Order	...	0	42	42	26	14	0	0	0
Valvular disease	...	0	46	46	5	39	1	1	0
Palpitation	...	2	110	112	79	31	0	0	1
All other Diseases of the Order	...	2	66	68	29	37	1	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Diseases of the Absorbent system	{ Inflammation of glands Chronic enlargement of glands All other Diseases of the Order Coryza Bronchitis Asthma Pneumonia Pleurisy All other Diseases of the Order Stenatitis Cancrum oris Ranula Teething Caries of teeth Gum-boil Epulis Sore-throat Tonsillitis Dyspepsia Dysentery Hernia Ascaris lumbricoides Diarrhoea Colic Constipation Fistula in ano Piles Prolapsus ani Condyloma of the anus Inflammation of Liver Jaundice	...	82	83	55	28	0	0	0
		...	7	7	7	0	0	0	0
		...	13	12	10	2	0	0	0
		...	71	71	71	0	0	0	0
		...	4	1,321	1,185	123	8	0	9
		...	1	453	116	335	1	0	1
		...	2	65	57	1	2	7	0
		...	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
		...	0	206	197	8	1	0	0
		...	0	14	14	0	0	0	0
Diseases of the Respiratory system	...	8	8	1	7	0	0	0	
	...	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	
	...	5	41	40	0	0	1	0	
	...	0	299	292	0	0	0	1	
	...	0	55	55	0	0	0	0	
	...	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	
	...	0	29	29	0	0	0	0	
	...	1	23	24	0	0	0	0	
	...	42	4,671	3,180	1,496	24	3	28	
	...	21	1,100	1,121	17	2	7	17	
Diseases of the Digestive system	...	0	24	9	11	4	0	0	
	...	14	2,596	2,594	6	7	0	0	
	...	13	1,806	1,788	14	0	9	8	
	...	0	131	131	0	0	0	0	
	...	0	1,421	1,421	0	0	0	0	
	...	0	15	13	2	0	0	0	
	...	0	26	17	7	1	0	1	
	...	0	16	16	0	0	0	0	
	...	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	
	...	2	21	10	12	1	0	0	
Diseases of the Digestive system	...	1	142	138	13	0	0	1	
	...	1	141	138	13	0	0	1	

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Diseases of the Cellular tissue								
{ Abscess	3	861	864	837	23	0	2	2
{ Non-malignant tumours	0	166	166	160	3	2	0	1
{ All other Diseases of this Order	2	67	59	62	7	0	0	0
{ Psoriasis	3	60	72	59	12	1	0	0
{ Eczema	0	71	71	63	8	0	0	1
{ Herpes zoster	0	11	11	11	0	0	0	0
{ Rupia simplex	0	55	55	55	0	0	0	0
{ Ulcer	27	2,873	2,900	2,642	229	16	1	12
{ Boil	0	390	390	389	0	0	0	0
{ Carbuncle	1	13	14	12	2	0	0	1
{ Onychia	0	21	21	18	1	2	0	0
{ Whitlow	0	15	15	15	0	0	0	0
{ Elephantiasis arabum	0	36	36	1	31	4	0	0
{ Fatty tumour	0	31	31	30	0	0	0	0
{ Warts	0	26	26	26	0	0	0	1
{ Ingrown nail	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
{ Pruritus	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
{ Tinea tonsurans	0	107	107	107	0	0	0	0
{ Scabies	10	1,472	1,482	1,363	116	0	0	0
{ All other Diseases of this Order	7	1,180	1,187	798	320	67	0	3
{ Old age	0	37	37	0	34	2	1	0
{ Debility	0	306	306	230	68	2	3	3
{ Dog-bite	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
{ All other Diseases of this Order	0	53	53	49	3	0	0	0
{ Burns and scalds	0	9	9	9	0	0	0	0
{ Multiple injury	0	54	54	49	5	0	0	0
{ Asphyxia from drowning	0	4	4	4	0	0	0	0
{ Privation	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	0
{ Scalp wound	0	15	15	15	0	0	0	0
{ Concussion of the brain	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Diseases of the Cutaneous system								
Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local diseases								
Poisoned wounds								
Injuries								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Injuries								
{ Contusions	3	273	276	276	0	0	0	0
{ Foreign bodies in the ear	0	30	30	30	0	0	0	0
{ do. in the nose	0	23	23	23	0	0	0	0
{ do. in the throat	0	18	18	17	0	0	1	0
{ do. in the rectum	0	10	10	10	0	0	0	0
{ do. embedded in limbs	0	16	16	16	0	0	0	0
{ Wounds	2	806	808	730	27	47	2	2
{ Sprains	0	101	101	98	3	0	0	0
{ Fractures	1	53	54	42	2	5	2	3
{ Dislocations	0	23	23	23	0	0	0	0
{ All other Diseases of this Order	0	33	33	32	0	1	0	0
Total	279	46,210	46,489	36,704	8,889	485	159	252
OPERATIONS.								
{ Major	0	227	227	169	44	5	7	2
{ Obstetric	1	98	99	88	0	0	10	1
{ Minor	0	1,888	1,868	1,875	10	1	0	2
Total	1	2,213	2,214	2,132	54	6	17	5

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XV.

Return of Ships or Vessels arrived at and sailed from the Cochin Sirkar Ports of Mallipooram and Narrakel during the year 1064 M. E. corresponding with the 15th August 1888 to the 14th August 1889 A. D.

Date of Arrival.	Date of Departure	Vessels' Name.	Commanders' Name.	Colours.	Tons.	Amount of Port dues.	REMARKS.
1888.	1888.	Narrakel.				Ra. A.	
Aug. 15	15 Aug.	S. S. Rajapootana	A. E. Stibbing.	British.	1311	0	0 Paid 28th July 1888.
" 16	" 16	S. S. Shahjahan	W. H. Edge	"	1036	129	8
" 18	" 18	S. S. Goa	W. A. Faussel	"	1232	154	0
Sept. 3	3 Sept.	Gunjo Kulian Pussa	Joosub	Cutch.	137	17	2
		Mallipooram.					
Octr. 13	16 Octr.	Patty Naranaprasad	Tl. Dava	British.	48	6	0
" 22	" 23	" Luxomee	" Vithuba	"	45	0	0
" 22	" 24	" Shumsharo	" Moledar	"	82	0	0
" 22	" 27	" Maha Luxmiprasad	" Govind	"	72	0	0
" 26	" 29	" Kesarihind	" Sakhrum	"	64	0	0
Novr. 2	5 Novr.	" Narayenprasad	" Vitto Omajee	"	61	0	0
" 3	" 6	" Yeswanti	" Baboo Mahadev	"	41	0	0
" 4	" 8	Gunja Javarcapassa	" Paboo	Cutch.	122	0	0
" 7	" 10	Sowalla Ramprasad	" Gannu Vittoo	British.	43	0	0
" 8	" 12	Patty Eswanthi	" Krishnaje	"	63	0	0
" 9	" 15	Ballow Jaywanthy	" Luxumen	"	49	0	0

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