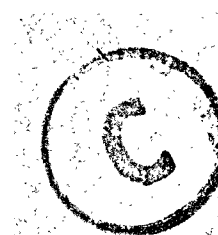


21/61

Report of Admin. of
the Cochón 1889-90



12
V2127,81
1191 MS9
3116K



REPORT

ON THE

98

Administration of Cochise

FOR THE YEAR

1885 M. E. - 1886 A. D.



Containing

PRINTED AT THE COCHISE RECORD PRESS.

1891.

ERRATA.

PAGE 5—Line.13. For 81.9 read 84.4.

" 19— " 25. After "pending" insert "trial."

" 63— " 26. Omit "arrears."

செப்பனிருபவர் பெயர்

செப்பனிருபவர்களுக்காக எடுத்த
கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள் 2024

செப்பனிரு முடித்த நாள் 2024

சுரிபாற்செய்த ஆராய்ச்சி
மு.பா.எ. உதவியளித்த
கையொப்பம் கையொப்பம்

REPORT

ON THE

Administration of Cochin

FOR THE YEAR

1065 M. E.—1889-90 A. D.

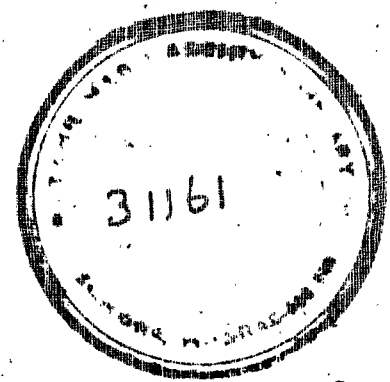
Cum collum:

PRINTED AT THE COCHIN SIKKAR PRESS.

1891.

R
V 212788 M89

M91



CONTENTS.

	PARAS.
IMPORTANT EVENTS	1
LEGISLATION	2
JUDICIAL:—	
Civil Justice	3 to 51
Criminal Justice	52 to 103
POLICE	104 to 164
JAILS	165 to 172
MEDICAL	173 to 219
REGISTRATION	220 to 251
PRESS	252 to 256
POSTAL	257 to 260
PUBLIC WORKS	261 to 281
SANITATION AND CONSERVANCY	282 to 289
FORESTS	290 to 298
MARINE	299 to 307
EDUCATION	308 to 398
MISCELLANEOUS:—	
Military	399 & 400
Population	401
FINANCIAL	402 to 456

APPENDIX.

	Statements.
Judicial	I to XI
Medical	XII
Marine	XIII to XV
Education	XVI

REPORT

ON THE

Administration of Cochin

FOR THE YEAR

1065 M. E.—1889-90 A. D.

THE most important events in the year under review are:—

(1) The demise of Her Highness the Waliya Amma Rajah or Senior Rancee of Cochin the Mother of Their Highnesses the late and the present Rajah. This event took place on the 13th Mithunam 1065 corresponding to the 25th June 1890. Her Highness the late Amma Rajah became Senior Rancee in Medam 1036 (May 1861) and so Her Highness occupied the exalted position for more than 29 years.

(2) The trip of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore through this State on his way to and from Calcutta. His Highness having kindly accepted our invitation, the Dewan proceeded to Vycome and escorted him from there. His Highness landed at Ernakulam at 3-30 P.M. on the 18th Makaram 1065 (30th January 1890) and was received at the landing place by the Elaya Rajah and the local officials. His Highness the Rajah waited for and gave a cordial welcome to his royal guest at the

Ernakulam Palace. There were illuminations, a music party, and a display of fireworks, in honor of the visit. After the exchange of the usual visits, His Highness left Ernakulam after supper at 9-30. The next morning His Highness breakfasted at Paroor (in Travancore territory) and left it at 7-30 p. m. and reached Trichoor at 4-30 a. m. on the 20th Makaram 1065 (1st February 1890). His Highness was on landing received by the Dewan (who had accompanied him) and by the local officials, and after breakfast at the Trichoor Palace, His Highness travelled in the State carriage to Shoranoor and reached it at 5 p. m. His Highness put up there for the night and the whole of the next day and got into the train at 10 p. m. on the 21st Makaram 1065 (2nd February 1890) having been escorted to the Station by the Dewan, Dewan Peishkar, the Superintendent of Police, and other officials in procession. On His Highness' return, he reached Shoranoor at 8-16 a. m. on 3rd Meenam 1065 (15th March 1890) and was received by the Dewan and other officials. His Highness breakfasted that day at Shoranoor, travelled to Trichoor in the State carriage and after supper got into his boat at 8-30 p. m. The next day His Highness spent at Paroor (in Travancore territory) and reached Ernakulam at 4-5 p. m. on the 5th Meenam 1065 (17th March 1890). His Highness was received on landing by the Elaya Rajah, the Dewan and all the local officials and was escorted to the Palace where His Highness the Rajah was waiting for him and gave him a hearty reception. His Highness left after supper at 8-45 p. m. being accompanied to the landing place by the Elaya Rajah. His Highness was, when travelling through this State, treated with all the respect due to his high position and no expense was spared to make his sojourn here a pleasant one.

(3) The marriage of 7 Princesses in His Highness the Rajah's family in Thulam 1065 (October 1889). As the Resident was at that time at Bolghatty a State dinner was given to all European gentlemen on the 23rd October 1889 in honor of the event.

(4) THE CHANGE OF DEWANS.—About the end of the first month of the year, viz: on the 29th Chingam 1065 (12th September 1889) Dewan T. Govinda Menon retired from office and was succeeded by the present Dewan C. Tiruvenkata Chariar, B. A. B. L. Though the late Dewan's service in this State was only 10 years, His Highness the Rajah was pleased to settle a monthly pension of 300 Rupees upon him.

Legislation.

2. No Regulation was passed in the year under report.

Judicial.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

3. *Civil Courts.*—The Courts which exercised Original jurisdiction during the year were 6 Munsiffs' Courts including the Munsiff's Court of Cochin which was re-established in Kumbham 1065 and 2 Zillah Courts. The Courts which exercised Appellate jurisdiction were 2 Zillah Courts and the Appeal Court.

4. The average number of working days in the Munsiffs' Courts was 220, varying from 232 at Trichoor to 211 at Chittoor. The average number of working days in the Zillah Courts was 233. The Appeal Court sat for 220 days.

5. *The Litigation of the State.*—The total numbers, respectively, of Original Suits and Appeals instituted in all the Courts in the State in 1065 were 7,516 and 671 as against 7,188 and 702 in 1064 to which the various classes of Courts contributed as follows:—

	<i>Original Suits.</i>		<i>Appeals.</i>
Munsiffs' Courts ...	7,269		
Zillah Courts ...	247		467
Appeal Court ...	"		204
Total ...	<u>7,516</u>		<u>671</u>

6. The largest contribution to the litigation of the State was made by the Taluq of Trichoor which supplied 1,808 suits, and the smallest contribution was from the Taluq of Chittoor which supplied only 842 suits.

7. *Original litigation.*—The total number of Original Suits, Ordinary and Small Causes, instituted in the Zillah and Munsiffs' Courts is compared for the past two years in the following table:—

	<i>Ordinary suits</i>		<i>Small Causes</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	1064.	1065.	1064.	1065.	1064.	1065.
<i>Zillah Courts.</i>						
Anjikaimal ...	136	136	"	"	136	136
Trichoor ...	101	111	"	"	101	111
Total..	237	247	"	"	237	247
<i>Munsiffs' Courts</i>						
Ernakulam ..	1208	860	648	585	1856	1445
Cochin ..	"	562	"	191	"	753
Irinjalacoda ..	619	566	575	515	1194	1081
Trichoor ..	687	786	1105	1022	1792	1808
Wadakanchery..	678	801	535	539	1213	1340
Chittoor ..	468	429	428	413	896	842
Total..	3660	4004	3291	3265	6951	7269
Grand Total..	3897	4251	3291	3265	7188	7516

8. It will be observed that there was an increase of 354 Ordinary, and a decrease of 26 Small Cause, Suits in the Original litigation of 1065, as compared with that of 1064.

9. The value of the claims involved in all the Original Suits instituted during the year amounted to Rupees 7,52,031-13-6; the average value of each suit being Rupees 100.

10. The value of the claims involved in the Ordinary Suits instituted in the Munsiffs' Courts during the year amounted to Rupees 3,38,065-7-8 and in Small Causes to Rupees 36,014-5-3. The average value of an Ordinary Suit in a Munsiff's Court was Rupees 81.9 as against Rupees 99.7 in 1064 and that of a Small Cause Suit Rupees 11.3 as against Rupees 12.2.

11. The value of the claims involved in the Original Suits instituted in the Zillah Courts was Rs. 3,77,952-0-7; the average value of an Original Suit being Rs. 1,530.17 as against Rs. 1,562.34 in 1064.

12. The suits instituted in the Zillah and Munsiffs' Courts are classified below according to their nature:—

	<i>Zillah Courts.</i>	<i>Munsiffs' Courts.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
<i>Title and other suits.</i>			
Suits for money or moveable property ...	117	6,538	6,655
Suits for immoveable property ...	77	866	443
Suits for declaration of rights to real property, pre-emption fore-closure &c. ...	23	238	261
Other suits ...	30	127	157
Total ...	247	7,269	7,516

13. *Appellate litigation.*—The total number of Appeals instituted in the two Zillah Courts is compared below for the past two years:—

	<i>Appeals.</i>	
	1064.	1065.
Anjikaimal Zillah Court	278	183
Trichoor Zillah Court	204	284
Total	<u>482</u>	<u>467</u>

14. It will be seen from the above that the file of appeals in the Trichoor Zillah Court in 1065 was heavier than that of the Anjikaimal Zillah Court, though in 1064 the converse was the case.

15. The value of the claims involved in the Appeals instituted in the Zillah Courts was Rs. 57,357-12-9; the average value of an Appeal being Rs. 122-86 almost the same as that in 1064.

16. *Appeal Court.*—The total number of Regular and Special Appeals filed in the Appeal Court is compared for the past two years in the following table:—

	1064.	1065.
Regular Appeals.....	124	83
Special Appeals	96	121
Total...	<u>220</u>	<u>204</u>

17. Of the 83 Regular Appeals filed in the Appeal Court in 1065, 53 were against the decrees of the Anjikaimal, and 30 against those of the Trichoor, Zillah Court. Of the 121 Special Appeals filed in 1065, 76 were from the Anjikaimal Zillah Court and 45 from the Trichoor Zillah Court.

18. The value of Regular Appeals filed in the Appeal Court during the year was Rupees 84,776-11-11 and of Special Appeals Rupees 20,471-3-2. The average value of a Regular Appeal was Rupees 1,021-6-6 as against Rupees 919-10-10 in 1064, and of a Special Appeal Rupees 169-2-11 as against Rupees 186-11-4.

BUSINESS IN THE COURTS.

19. *Original jurisdiction.*—The number of suits disposed of by the Zillah and Munsiffs' Courts was as follows:—

	Pending at the beginning of 1065.	For disposal in 1065.	Disposed of in 1065.	Pending at the end of 1065.
<i>Zillah Courts.</i>				
Anjikaimal	45	181	131	50
Trichoor.....	40	151	114	37
Total...	85	332	245	87
<i>Munsiffs' Courts.</i>				
Ernakulam	297	1,742	1,647	95
Cochin	"	758	571	182
Irinjalacoda	32	1,112	1,074	39
Trichoor.....	49	1,857	1,832	25
Wadakancherri	75	1,415	1,211	204
Chittoor.....	57	899	874	25
Total...	510	7,779	7,209	570
Grand Total...	595	8,111	7,454	657

20. It will be observed from the above statement that the total number of suits for disposal in 1065 was 8,111. Of these, 7,454 were disposed of as against 7,329 in the previous year, and the balance left at the end of the year was 657, against 595 in the previous year. Of the 657 suits pending at the end of the year, 204 were on the file of the Munsiff of Wadakancherry and 182 on that of the Munsiff of Cochin. The Munsiff of Wadakancherry (B. Fenn) explains that there were 276 suits pending on the 1st of Kumbham 1065 when he took charge of that Court and in the last two quarters of 1065 he disposed of 686 suits. He cannot therefore be held responsible for the large balance, as he was in charge of the Court for only the last six months of the year. The Munsiff's Court of Cochin was re-established only in Kumbham 1065, when 239 cases were transferred to it from the Munsiff's Court of Ernakulam.

21. Of the 7,454 suits disposed of during the year, 7,209 were decided by the Munsiffs and the remaining 245 by the Zillah Judges.

22. The percentage of disposals was as follows as compared with 1064:—

Courts.	Percentage of disposals.			
	In 1064.		In 1065.	
	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.
Zillah Courts ...	77·74	99·28	73·79	99·24
Munsiff Courts ..	88·44	99·28	87·86	99·24
Both Courts } taken together }	87·55	99·28	86·89	99·24

23. The suits disposed of by the Munsiffs—Ordinary and Small Causes—are separately shown below:—

	1065							
	Ordinary Suits.				Small Cause Suits.			
	Pending.	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Pending.	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Ernakulam Munsiff Court.	282	1142	1049	93	15	600	598	2
Cochin do. do.	0	562	392	170	0	191	179	12
Irinjalakuda do. do.	31	597	562	35	1	516	512	4
Trichoor do. do.	49	835	811	24	0	1022	1021	1
Wadakancherry do. do.	75	876	678	193	0	539	533	6
Chittoor do. do.	49	478	453	25	8	421	421	0
Total...	486	4490	3945	545	24	3289	3264	25

24. It will be seen from the above that the total number of suits for disposal in the Munsiffs' Courts was 7,779. Of these, 7,209 were decided, leaving a balance of 545 Ordinary and 25 Small Cause Suits at the end of the year. The Ernakulam, Trichoor and Chittoor Munsiffs disposed of a larger number of suits than were instituted during the year.

25. Of the 7,209 suits decided by the Munsiffs 3,945 were Ordinary and 3,264 Small Cause Suits. Of the 3,945 Ordinary Suits disposed of, 1,298 or 32·9 per cent were decreed on the merits, 1,587 exparte, 247 on admission, 511 on compromise, 1 by arbitration, and 301 struck off for default or otherwise disposed of. Of the 3,264 Small Cause Suits disposed of, 486 or 14·9 per cent were decided on the merits, 1,834 exparte, 286 on admission, 558 on compromise and 100 struck off for default or otherwise disposed of.

26. The following statement shows the number of decisions passed by each Munsiff in the year under report:—

NAME OF MUNSIFF.	Station.	Duration of tenure of office in 1065.	Number of suits decided.					
			Contested.			Non-contested.		
			Ordinary Suits.	Small Cause Suits.	Total.	Ordinary Suits.	Small Cause Suits.	Total.
B. Penn	Wadakanberry	Second half	148	56	204	218	686	
Mahadeva Iyer	Do.	First do.	71	43	114	216	525	
	Ernakulam	Second do.	166	38	204	240	848	
Venkata Row	Do.	First do.	133	59	192	261	799	
	Cochin	Second do.	115	27	142	152	571	
Mahalinga Iyer	Trichoor	First do.	108	58	166	437	876	
	Chittoor	Second do.	132	54	186	219	550	
Venkateswara Iyer	Do.	First do.	82	26	108	122	324	
	Trichoor	Second do.	173	63	236	463	956	
Sankara Menon	Irinjalakuda	1st 2 months	5	2	7	17	42	
Kannan Nair	Do.	Last 10 do.	163	60	223	433	1032	

27. Out of the 1,298 appealable decisions passed by the Munsiffs 467 or 35.9 per cent were appealed against. The lowest percentage of appeals preferred, viz: 30.59 was against the decisions passed by the Munsiff of Wadakanberry and the highest percentage viz: 47.34 against those passed by the Munsiff of Trichoor. The Cochin Munsiff Court has not been taken into consideration as it was re-established only in Kumbham 1065. The appeals preferred against the decisions of that Munsiff in the year 1065 number only 3.

28. Of the 245 Original Suits disposed of by the Zillah Courts, 148 or 60.4 per cent were decided on the merits, 56 exparte, 1 on admission, 25 on compromise and 15 struck off for default or otherwise disposed of. The Trichoor Judge disposed of 3 cases more than were filed during the year.

29. The total number of Contested Original Suits disposed of during the year was 1,932 as against 2,203 in the previous year.

30. The number and percentage of Contested Original Suits disposed of by each Court was as follows:

COURTS.	Ordinary Suits.		Small Cause Suits.		Total.	
	Number.	Percentage to total number decided.	Number.	Percentage to total number decided.	Number.	Percentage to total number decided.
<i>Zillah Courts.</i>						
Anjikaimal	72	55	"	"	72	55
Trichoor	76	67	"	"	76	67
Total..	148	60	1	"	149	60
<i>Munsiffs' Courts.</i>						
Ernakulam	299	29	97	16	396	24
Cochin	115	29	27	15	142	25
Irinjalakuda	168	30	62	12	230	21
Trichoor	283	35	121	12	404	22
Wadakanberry	219	32	99	19	318	26
Chittoor	214	47	80	19	294	34
Total..	1298	33	486	15	1784	25
Grand Total...	1446	84	486	15	1932	26

31. Of the 1,932 Contested Suits disposed of, 1,043 were decided wholly in favor of plaintiffs, 309 partly in favor of plaintiffs and 580 wholly in favor of defendants.

32. The average duration of the Original Contested cases disposed of by the Zillah Courts during the year under report, as compared with that of 1064, is shown below:—

	1064.		1065.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Anjikaimal Zillah Court	12	26	11	21
Trichoor " "	5	25	6	27

33. The average duration in the Munsiffs' Courts in 1065 as compared with that in 1064 was as follows:—

	Ordinary Suits.				Small Cause.			
	1064.		1065		1064		1065	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Ernakulam ...	7	3	7	10	1	19	1	13
Cochin ...	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	23
Irinjalacoda ...	2	4	2	26	0	20	0	16
Trichoor ...	2	24	3	6	0	18	0	24
Wadakancherry ...	3	10	4	11	0	19	0	23
Chittoor ...	1	5	2	0	0	16	0	25

34. *Execution of Decrees.*—The total number of decrees executed wholly and partly by the Zillah and Munsiffs' Courts during the year was 2,886, as against 2,640 in 1064. Of these, the number executed by the Zillah Judges was 380. The number of decrees pending execution in the several Courts at the end of the year was 1,909, as against 2,131 in the previous year. Of these, 276 were in the Zillah Courts and 1,633 in the Munsiffs' Courts.

35. *Appellate jurisdiction.*—Including Appeals pending at the beginning of the year and those re-admitted, the total number of appeals from decrees for disposal,

disposed of, and pending in 1065 in the Zillah Courts is shown in the following table which compares results with the previous year:—

	For disposal.		Disposed of.		Pend- ing.	
	1064	1065	1064	1065	1064	1065
Anjikaimal ...	407	284	306	234	101	50
Trichoor ...	228	301	211	281	17	20
Total...	635	585	517	515	118	70

36. It will be seen from the above that the total number of appeals for disposal in the Zillah Courts was 585. Of these, 515 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 70 for the current year.

37. It will also be observed that the number of appeals disposed of by the Trichoor Zillah Court was greater than that disposed of by the Anjikaimal Zillah Court. Of the 70 appeals pending at the close of the year, 50 were on the file of the Anjikaimal Zillah Court.

38. The particulars of the 515 Appeals disposed of are given below:—

In favor of Appellants.....	102
Do. Respondents.....	262
Modified.....	77
Remanded.....	39
Withdrawn, struck off or other- wise disposed of.....	35
Total...	515

39. The average duration of Appeals disposed of by the Zillah Courts in 1065 as compared with that of the previous year was as follows:—

	1064.		1065.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Anjikaimal ...	9	0	5	16
Trichoor ...	1	17	2	9

40. During a part of the year under review (2 months and 17 days) there was an Additional Judge in the Anjikaimal Zillah Court, and he disposed of 18 Original Suits and 64 Appeals. These cases are included in the number of Original Suits and Appeals disposed of by that Court.

41. *Appeal Court.*—The total number of Regular and Special Appeals for disposal and the number disposed of and pending are compared for the past two years in the following table:—

	For disposal.		Disposed of.		Pend- ing.	
	1064	1065	1064	1065	1064	1065
Regular Appeals ...	176	179	80	107	96	72
Special Appeals ...	141	161	101	113	40	48
Total ...	317	340	181	220	136	120

42. From the above it will be seen that the total number of Regular Appeals for disposal in 1065 was 179. Of these, 107 were disposed of, leaving 72 at the end of the year. The 107 Regular Appeals disposed of include 19 Appeals decided by a single Judge under Section 12 of Regulation I of 1057.

43. The 107 Regular Appeals were disposed of as shown below:—

In favor of Appellants.....	14
Do. Respondents.....	53
Modified.....	30
Remanded.....	4
Withdrawn or struck off.....	6
Total...	107

44. The number of Special Appeals for disposal was 161. Of these, 113 were disposed of leaving a balance of 48 at the end of the year. The 113 Special Appeals were disposed of as shown below:—

For Special Appellants	10
Do. Respondents	91
Modified.....	4
Withdrawn or struck off.....	8
Total...	113

45. It will be observed that the total disposal in the Appeal Court during the year was 220 as against 181, or 39 more than in the previous year. The balance at the end of the year was 120 as against 136 in 1064.

46. The Appeal Court disposed of 179 Civil petitions during the year as against 139 in the previous year. Of the 179 petitions disposed of, 10 were applications or review of judgments, 15 appeals from orders, 16 applications for revision and 138 miscellaneous petitions.

47. The average duration of Regular Appeals during the year was 7 months and 2 days as against 5 months and 15 days in 1064 and of Special Appeals 4 months and 4 days against 5 months and 9 days in 1064. In both taken together, it was 5 months and 17 days as against 7 months and 5 days in the preceding year.

48. In addition to the 220 cases decided by the Appeal Court, the Judges disposed of 2 Appeals referred to them by His Highness the Rajah and 3 Appeals which were instituted in the Rajah's Court of Appeal and took part in the disposal of 5 other cases in that Court.

49. *His Highness the Rajah's Court of Appeal.*—At the close of 1064 there were 10 Special Appeals pending before this Court; 10 were filed in 1065 and one was admitted for re-trial. Thus there were 21 for disposal. Of these, 10 were decided during the year, leaving a balance of 11. The Benches which disposed of the 10 Special Appeals were composed as follows:—

<i>Benches.</i>	<i>No. of cases disposed of.</i>
The Dewan and the 1st and 3rd Judges of the Appeal Court...	4
The Dewan and the 2nd and 3rd do. do.	1
The 1st and 3rd Judges of the Appeal Court	1
The 2nd and 3rd Judges do.	4
Total...	10

The decisions appealed against
 were confirmed in... 7 cases,
 reversed in..... 2 cases
 and modified in..... 1 case.

50. The Institution Fees &c. collected during the year amounted to Rs. 61,648-8-5 and the Stamp Penalties collected by the Courts to Rs. 11,429-2-11, making a total of Rs. 73,077-11-4 as against Rs. 70,301-4-5 in the previous year. The several Courts contributed as follows to these collections:—

Courts.	Institution Fees &c.		Stamp Penalties.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
His Highness the Rajah's Court of Appeal	1,179	6.11	...	...
The Appeal Court	5,831	1 5	...	...
The Zillah Courts	20,520	15 0	1,495	6 0
The Munsiff Courts	31,117	1 1	9,933	12 11
Total...	61,648	8 5	11,429	2 11

51. The total expenditure incurred on account of Law and Justice—Courts of Law—during the year was Rs. 71,613-12-4, to which if $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Land Revenue (General Establishment) charges be added, the total comes to Rs. 85,728-11-1.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

52. *Criminal Courts.*—The Courts which exercised Criminal jurisdiction during 1065 were:—

9 Third Class Magistrates' Courts,
 8 Second do. do. do.,
 4 First do. do. do.,
 2 Sessions Courts,
 and the Appeal Court.

53. During the year all the Taluq Samprathios were invested with Third Class Magisterial powers and two Registrar-Magistrates also with Third Class powers were appointed to Adoor and Kunnankulam. The Sub-Magistrate of Nemmarai was invested with Second Class powers. Hence the number of Third Class Magistrates' Courts increased from 1 in 1064 to 9 in 1065 and that of the Second Class Magistrates' Courts from 7 to 8.

54. The average number of working days in the Second and Third Class Magistrates' Courts was 152, varying from 293 in the Chittoor 2nd Class Magistrate's Court to 11 in the 3rd Class Magistrate's Court of Mukundapuram.

55. The average number of working days in the Special 1st Class Magistrates' Courts was 240, in the District Magistrates' Courts 289 and in the Sessions Courts 47.

56. *Business in the Courts.*—The total number of Original Cases filed in the several Courts in 1065 was 2,721, and the total number of Appeals was 212.

57. The various classes of Courts which contributed to the aggregate criminal work are given below:—

	<i>Original cases.</i>	<i>Appeals.</i>
Magistrates' Courts.....	2,690	170
Courts of Sessions	31	25
Appeal Court	0	17
Total...	2,721	212

58. *Magistrates' Courts.*—The number of cases filed in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Magistrates' Courts during the year is given below, compared with that of the previous year:—

	1064.	1065.
1st Class Magistrates' Courts...	372	460
2nd Class Magistrates' Courts ..	1,797	1,951
3rd Class Magistrates' Courts...	107	279
Total...	2,276	2,690

59. In 1065, the District Magistrate of Anjikaimal received 21 cases, and the District Magistrate of Trichoor, 6 cases. The Special 1st Class Magistrate of Anjikaimal received 186 cases, and the Special 1st Class Magistrate of Trichoor, 247 cases.

60. It will be observed that the file of cases in 1065 was heavier than that in 1064 by 414 cases.

61. Including 38 cases pending at the beginning of the year and cases received by transfer, and excluding

those transferred or in which the accused died or escaped, the number for disposal in the Magistrates' Courts was 2,530, of which 2,477 were disposed of, and 53 left pending at the close of the year.

62. The following table shows the work done by the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates' Courts in 1065, as compared with that done in 1064:—

	<i>Disposed of.</i>		<i>Pending.</i>	
	1064.	1065.	1064.	1065.
1st Class Magistrates' Courts...	358	398	0	3
2nd " " " ...	1,820	1,846	35	22
3rd " " " ...	113	242	3	28
Total...	2,291	2,486	38	53

63. In 1065, the District Magistrate of Anjikaimal disposed of 4 cases, and the District Magistrate of Trichoor, 5 cases. The Special 1st Class Magistrate of Anjikaimal disposed of 146 cases, and the Special 1st Class Magistrate of Trichoor, 243 cases.

64. The disposal in all the Magistrates' Courts in 1065 was 195 cases more than in 1064.

65. The total number of persons for trial and dealt with by the Magisterial Courts during the past two years, including the persons standing over for trial at the beginning of each year and excluding those who died or escaped and the number pending at the end of the year, were as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>For trial.</i>	<i>Dealt with.</i>	<i>Pending.</i>
1064.	5,430	5,311	119
1065.	5,700	5,583	126

66. Of the 5,583 persons dealt with, 125 were committed or referred to higher Courts. The results as

regards the remainder are exhibited below according to the powers of the Magistrates by whom they were tried:—

	Discharged or acquitted		Convicted		Otherwise disposed of	
	1064	1065	1064	1065	1064	1065
1st Class Magistrates' Courts	411	305	216	196	183	218
2nd Class Magistrates' Courts	2041	1,971	732	702	1,402	1,500
3rd Class Magistrates' Courts	163	187	27	80	69	233
Total...	2,615	2,523	975	978	1,654	1,957

67. It will be seen from the above that 2,523 persons were discharged or acquitted. This is in the ratio of 69.5 per cent. to the number of persons tried, exclusive of 1,957 otherwise disposed of.

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

	No. of persons.	
Imprisonment.....	{ Rigorous	183
	{ Simple	45
Fine.....	{ Alone	558
	{ With imprisonment.....	128
Whipping	{ Alone	50
	{ With other punishments.	13
Orders to give security to keep the peace.....		1
Total...		978

69. The figures below show the details of the terms of imprisonment awarded in 1065:—

	Rigorous.	Simple.
Not exceeding 15 days	43	49
" 6 months	236	20
" 1 year	21	"
Total...	300	69

70. The sentences of fine passed during the past two years are compared below in detail:—

	1064.	1065.
Not exceeding 10 Rs.	535	500
" " 50 "	196	158
" " 100 "	18	21
" " 500 "	5	10
Total...	754	689

71. The amounts of fine imposed and the amounts realized and paid in compensation were as follows:—

YEAR.	Imposed.	Realized.	Compensation to complainants.
1064	Rs. 10,134- 3-0	6,235- 0-8	223-0-0
1065	" 11,417-10-0	5,234-10-6	212-6-0

72. The average duration of cases decided by the several Magistrates is shown below:—

District Magistrates.		No. of days.
Anjikaimal		15
Trichoor		20
Special First Class Magistrates.		
Anjikaimal		6
Trichoor		9
Second Class Magistrates.		
Cochin.....		8
Kanayanore		8
Mukundapuram		12
Codungalore		11
Trichoor		14
Talapilly		24
Chittoor		21
Nemmarai		34

Third Class Magistrates.

	No. of days.
Cochin	11
Kanayanore	15
Mukundapuram	0
Adoor	11
Codungalore	2
Trichoor	32
Talapilly	27
Kunancolum	12
Chittoor	13

73. The number of witnesses examined and the number detained for more than 3 days in the several Magistrates' Courts were as follows:—

	Examined.		Detained beyond 3 days.	
	1064	1065	1064	1065
1st Class Magistrates' Courts.	747	708	5	0
2nd Class Magistrates' Courts.	3,631	3,587	3	4
3rd Class Magistrates' Courts.	175	391	0	0
Total...	4,553	4,686	8	4

74. The following table shows the number of appeals instituted, disposed of and pending in the District and Special 1st Class Magistrates' Courts for the past 2 years:—

	Pending.		Filed.		Transferred to other Courts.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1064	1065	1064	1065	1064	1065	1064	1065	1064	1065
District Magistrates' Courts.	5	3	75	81	22	23	45	59	3	0
Anjikaimal	0	1	77	60	0	0	76	61	1	0
Trichoor	0	0	29	25	0	4	29	21	0	0
Spl. 1st Class Magistrates' Courts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anjikaimal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichoor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total...	5	4	181	166	22	29	150	141	4	0

75. 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 was 141 which, together with 4 pending at the beginning of the year, amounted to 145 Appeals for disposal. Of these, 25 were transferred to other Courts and the remaining 120 were all disposed of during the year.

76. There were 25 Appeals admitted on the file of the Special 1st Class Magistrate of Anjikaimal. They were cases received by transfer. Of these, 4 Appeals were transferred to other Courts and the remaining 21 were all disposed of during the year.

77. The average duration of Appeals disposed of was 10 days in the Anjikaimal and 12 days in the Trichoor District Magistrate's Court and 7 days in the Special 1st Class Magistrate's Court of Anjikaimal.

78. The number of appellants concerned in cases received during the year was 293. Including persons who awaited trial at the beginning of the year and excluding those who died or escaped, there were 301 for trial, of whom 42 were transferred to other Courts and the remaining 259 were disposed of as follows:—

	Rejected	Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Quashed	New trial ordered
District Magistrates	...	109	23	95	...	...
Special 1st Class Magistrates	...	18	3	11	...	...
Total...	...	127	26	106	...	...

79. The number of revision cases received, disposed of and pending is shown below:—

	Received.	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
District Magistrates	62	63	61	2

80. The number of accused persons before the District Magistrates' Courts in Revision was 95, of whom 93 were dealt with and 2 awaited trial at the end of the year. The results were as shown below:—

	No. of persons.
Applications rejected in the case of	... 11
Sentence or order confirmed	... 35
Sentence reduced or order modified	... 1
New trial or further enquiry ordered	... 40
Referred	... 1
Otherwise disposed of	... 5
Total...	93

81. Courts of Session.—Thirty-one cases were committed for trial before the Sessions Courts in 1065, against 30 in 1064. Of these 31 cases, 14 were in the Anjikaimal and 17 in the Trichoor Sessions Court. All the cases were disposed of during the year.

82. The number of persons for trial, tried and pending before Sessions Courts during the past two years including the persons who awaited trial at the beginning of each year and excluding those who died or escaped is shown below:—

	1064.	1065.
For trial	38	117
Dealt with	38	117
Pending	0	0

83. Of the 117 persons disposed of, 3 on whom sentences of death or life imprisonment were passed, were referred to the Appeal Court under Section 275 of Regulation II of 1059. The results, as affecting the remaining 114, were as follows:—

	Discharged or Acquitted.	Convicted.
1064	16	17
1065	73	41

84. The punishments awarded were as follows:—

	No. of Persons.
Sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	20
Sentenced to imprisonment and fine...	21
Total...	41

85. The particulars of imprisonment were as follows:—

	Rigorous.	Simple.
Not exceeding 15 days	..	..
.. 6 months	9	2
.. 2 years	17	0
.. 7 years	12	0
Exceeding 7 years	1	0
Total...	39	2

86. The sentences of fine passed during the past two years are compared below in detail:—

		1064.	1065.
Not exceeding	10 Rs.	0	0
..	50	1	14
..	100	3	0
..	500	0	7
..	1,000	0	0
Exceeding	1,000	0	0
Total		4	21

87. The amount of fine imposed during the year was Rs. 2,075. No fine was realized in 1065.

88. The average duration of Sessions trials during the year was 8 days in the Anjikaimal and 6 days in the Trichoor Sessions Court, as against 3 days and 2 days in the previous year.

89. The number of Appeals instituted in the Sessions Courts in 1065 was 23 against 10 in 1064.

90. Including Appeals pending at the beginning of the year and excluding those which abated by death or escape of persons, the numbers disposed of and pending compare as follows:—

	<i>Disposed of.</i>		<i>Pending.</i>	
	1064.	1065.	1064.	1065.
Appeals ..	12	25	2	0

91. The average duration of Appeals during the year was 17 days in the Anjikaimal and 9 days in the Trichoor Sessions Court, against 15 days and 18 days respectively in the previous year.

92. The number of appellants was 31 and they were dealt with as shown below:—

	<i>No. of Persons.</i>
Appeals rejected in the case of.....	1
Sentence or order confirmed.....	13
Sentence reduced or order modified.....	3
Sentence or order reversed.....	13
New trial or further enquiry ordered.....	1
Total...	31

93. The number of revision cases for disposal, disposed of and pending in 1065 was 42, 41, and 1 respectively.

94. The number of persons concerned in revision cases was 99, of whom 98 were dealt with and 1 was awaiting disposal. The results thereof are given below:—

	<i>No. of Persons.</i>
Applications rejected in the case of.....	58
Interference declined.....	2
Order reversed.....	1
New trial or further enquiry ordered.....	32
Referred.....	5
Total...	98

95. *Appeal Court.*—The number of appeals filed in the Appeal Court was 17 against 9 in the previous year. Of these, 15 were disposed of, leaving 2 pending at the end of the year.

96. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the Appeal Court during the year was 11 days against 31 days in 1064.

97. The number of accused persons concerned in the appeals received was 39. Of these, 37 were dealt with as shown below:—

	<i>Number of Persons.</i>
Sentence confirmed in the case of ...	8
„ modified	6
„ reversed	23
Total...	37

98. As a Court of Reference, the Appeal Court disposed of 3 cases affecting 3 persons, of whom one was sentenced to death and the other two to life imprisonment.

99. As a Court of revision, the Appeal Court received, in 1065, 42 applications for revision, of which 40 were disposed of. In 21 cases, records were called for on the examination of calendars. Of these, 15 were disposed of. The Appeal Court also disposed of 9 references from the Sessions Courts and Magistrates.

100. The number of persons concerned in the cases for revision was 137. Of these, 103 were dealt with as shown below:—

	<i>No. of Persons.</i>
Interference declined in the case of	55
Sentence or order reversed.....	14
„ „ modified.....	31
New trial ordered.....	3
Total...	103

101. The number of Criminal Miscellaneous Petitions received by the Appeal Court in 1065 was 29, which, together with 1 pending at the beginning of the year gave a total of 30 for disposal. Of these, 27 were disposed of, leaving 3 pending for the current year.

102. The Appeal Court received 308 calendars during the year and they were all examined.

103. In 27 cases proceedings were issued to the lower Courts pointing out irregularities of law and procedure.

Police.

104. *Strength of the Police.*—There were at the commencement of the year, 1 Superintendent

1 Assistant Superintendent

8 Inspectors

2 Sub-Inspectors

56 Head Constables

1 Drill Instructor

337 Constables

3 Orderlies and

4 Recruits;

and at the end of the year, 1 Superintendent

1 Assistant Superintendent

9 Inspectors

2 Sub-Inspectors

58 Head Constables

1 Drill Instructor

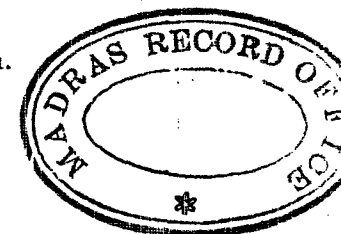
346 Constables

3 Orderlies and

2 Recruits.

105. *Classification of rank and pay.*—Classified according to rank and pay there were at the end of the year, besides the Superintendent, the Assistant Superintendent and the Drill Instructor.

	Pay	Allowance.
1 First Class Inspector	60	15
1 Detective Do.	60	15
2 Second Class Inspectors	50	15 (each.)
2 Third do. do.	40	15 („)
1 Fourth Class Inspector	35	15
1 Fifth do. do.	30	0
1 Reserve Inspector	35	0
1 Sub-Inspector	25	10
1 do.	25	0
3 Chief Head Constables	20	each.
12 First Grade Head „	15	do.
1 Detective Head Constable	15	
16 Second Grade Head Constables	12	each.
26 Third do. do.	10	do.
126 First Class Constables	7	do.
6 Detective do.	7	do.
214 Second Class do. „	6	do.
2 Orderlies (First Class)	7	do.
1 Orderly (Second do)	6	
2 Recruits	5	do.



and they stood distributed as follows:—

Divisions.	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Head Constables	Constables	Recruits.	Total.
A Division Kanayanoor	1	1	8	45	...	55
B „ Cochin	1	0	8	59	...	68
C „ Kodungaloor	1	0	2	15	...	18
D „ Mukundapuram	1	0	9	49	...	59
E „ Trichoor	1	0	8	50	...	59
F „ Talapilly	1	0	9	52	...	62
G „ Chittoor	1	1	7	46	...	55
Reserve	1	0	6	24	2	33
Detective Corps	1	0	1	6	...	8
Total...	9	2	58	342	2	417

106. Excluding such as were employed in the Reserve and as Orderlies and Treasury Guards, the strength engaged in actual executive duties was composed of 59 officers and 279 men.

107. *Ratio.*—The proportion of the Police to population was, therefore, as 1 to 1,775.9 and to area as 1 to 4.02 square miles.

108. *Division into castes:*—Divided into castes, the Force, including all grades, was composed of

Castes	Superintendent	Asst. Super. Intendant.	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Drill Instructor	Head Constables	Constables	Orderlies	Recruits	Total
East Indians	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
Urahmins	...	...	2	...	...	6	13	...	...	21
Rajputs	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Maharattas	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Elayathoos	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Nairs	...	...	4	1	...	40	245	1	...	293
Hindus of other castes ..	...	...	...	1	1	3	25	...	...	30
Native Christians	...	...	...	...	...	4	17	1	...	22
Mahomedans	...	...	...	...	...	4	44	1	...	49
Total	1	1	9	2	1	58	348	3	...	423

109. Of these 423 men, 346 or 81.79 per cent are natives of Cochin and of the remainder 10 are from Travancore and 67 from British India.

110. The sanctioned strength of the Reserve is—

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

Vacancies in the executive had however to be met from the Reserve and the result was that it was not maintained at its full strength throughout the year.

111. *Education.*—There is no officer in the Force who cannot read and write well. Among the men 26 or 7.8 per cent are unable to read and write. Of these one is a Nair peon of the old Police and the rest are Mahomedans.

112. *Departmental Examinations.*—Forty-two men attended the Police School at Head Quarters; and of these 30 passed the Constable's Test and 3 the Station House Officers'. There were the usual Examinations in Drill Exercise from time to time.

113. *Enlistment.*—The difficulty of recruiting is steadily increasing. Men fit for Police work do not offer themselves for enlistment. The Superintendent of Police observes that "every kind of service appears to be preferred to that in the Constabulary, and as for Head Constables, it will, in a short time be impossible to procure persons eligible to fill up vacancies in that grade. 35 men were, however, taken on during the year, although they hardly approached the required standard."

114. *Appointments.*—The post of Reserve Inspector having become vacant, Mr. A. H. Muller, Clerk in the Head Quarter Office was appointed to the vacancy.

115. The appointment of a Detective Inspector was sanctioned during the year. The post was conferred on Inspector N. R. Venkateswara Iyer of the F Division. Under him were placed a Head Constable and 6 Constables. The principal objects of the arrangement are to train men for detective work and to have on hand available at all times, a special, though small, agency for handling cases which present exceptional difficulties, and with which the General Police may find it hard to deal. The officers and men forming the corps were picked out of the Force for their proved honesty as well as for the

aptitude they had already shown for detective duties. There exists a doubt whether there is a sufficient amount of heinous crime in the country to give the *corps* enough of work. The scheme is tentative and time and experience alone can show whether the *corps* is an absolute necessity.

116. Casualties.—One Head Constable and 4 Constables died, 8 Constables resigned, 7 Constables and 1 Recruit deserted; 1 Constable was dismissed for neglect of duty and 1 for being convicted of breach of trust and the services of 5 were dispensed with for physical incapacity. The resignations, desertions and dismissals may be attributed either to the severity of discipline or the unpopularity of the Police Service.

117. Punishments.—The subjoined table compares the departmental punishments inflicted in the year under report with those of the preceding year:—

GRADE OF OFFICERS.	1964					1965				
	Fined.	Black-marked.	Suspended.	Degraded.	Dismissed.	Fined.	Black-marked.	Suspended.	Degraded.	Dismissed.
Inspectors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Inspectors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Head Constables	2	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	4	0
Constables	19	12	0	2	3	13	13	1	1	2
Total	21	12	0	6	4	14	13	2	5	2

118. Criminal Prosecutions.—Including the 3 cases which were pending trial at the commencement of the year, there were 42 prosecutions of which 2 were under departmental orders and 40 by private individuals.

21

119. Both the departmental prosecutions resulted in the conviction and punishment of the three Constables concerned. One who was convicted of criminal breach of trust, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, while the two others who were found guilty of negligently allowing a prisoner to escape were sentenced to fines.

120. Of the 40 private prosecutions, 4 were compromised, 31 ended in discharge and 3 in convictions, and 2 were under trial at the end of the year. The convictions were of three Constables, one for causing hurt and the remaining 2 for extortion. All three were sentenced to pay fines.

121. Looking at the results of the private prosecutions there is reason to infer that in the majority of the cases the complaints were frivolous and vexatious.

122. Promotions.—Thirty-five Recruits were made Second Class Constables, 18 2nd Class Constables were promoted to the First Class, 1 1st Class Constable was appointed as acting Third Grade Head Constable, 2 1st Class Constables as Third Grade Head Constables, 1 3rd Grade Head Constable as acting Second Grade and 3 2nd Grade Head Constables as First Grade Head Constables.

123. Rewards.—For creditable action during the year, 1 Head Constable and 19 Constables were awarded "Good Marks" as against 1 Head Constable and 11 Constables in the preceding year.

124. This mode of reward appears to be appreciated by the subordinate ranks in the Force. One Good Mark earned by a Police officer gives him a claim for fifteen days' leave with pay and 3 Good Marks secure him a promotion to a higher grade, while 6 Good Marks entitle him to be transferred to his own Taluq.

125. Money rewards were given to Police Officers as shown below :—

By His Highness' Government.

- To Constable No. 48, Rs. 10 in case No. 15 of 1065 of Kolinjanpara Station.
- To Constables Nos. 127, 369, and 381, Rs. 1 each in case No. 21 of 1065 of Thuruthikara Station.
- To Constable No. 118 Rs. 1-8-0 in case No. 16 of 1065 of Tathamangalam Station.

By Private Individuals.

- To Constables Nos. 125 and 336, Rs. 5 each in a case of theft at Mattancherry.
- To Head Constable No. 22 and Constables Nos. 324 and 228, Rs. 25, 6 and 4 respectively in a case of theft and house-breaking at Adoor.
- To Inspector D'Lemos, Chief Head Constable No. 268 and Head Constable No. 45, Rs. 25, 15 and 10 respectively in case No. 3 of 1065 of Mattancherry.
- To Inspector D'Lemos, Chief Head Constable No. 268 and Head Constable No. 45 Rs. 20 each in case No. 36 of 1065 of Mattancherry Station.
- To Inspector Achyuta Menon and Head Constables Nos. 5, 352, 45 and 63 Rs. 15, 4, 3 and 2 respectively and to Constables Nos. 32, 66, 69, 76, 78, 94, 143, 145, 153, 160, 172, 179, 212, 217, 248, 272, 317, 336, 343, 369 and 387 Rs. 1 each for the prompt and timely assistance rendered by them in preventing the spread of fire at Kalvethy in British Cochin.

126. The Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore was pleased to send for presentation to Inspector P. Achyutha Menon, a gold bangle in appreciation of the services he had rendered the Police of that State in the detection of a case of torch-light dacoity in Moovattupulay.

127. *Station Houses and Out-Posts.*—The necessary repairs to Station Houses were sanctioned and executed. The new Out-Post building at Kumblangy

the construction of which was sanctioned in 1062 was completed and taken charge of during the year under report.

128. *Ill Allowance.*—As the pay drawn by the Head Constable and Constables doing duty at the Nelliampathy Out-post was considered inadequate, a hill allowance of Rs. 4 to the Head Constable and of Rs. 3 to each of the Constables was sanctioned during the year.

129. *Processes.*—The subjoined table shows the number and nature of the processes executed by the Police in 1065 as compared with those in 1064 :—

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.
1064	1609	1911	69	72	46	46	10630	10680	1768	1768	14172	14177
1065	1657	1663	63	73	12	14	10052	10051	2099	2100	13885	13901

130. *Unnatural Deaths.*—The number of self-inflicted deaths in the year was 17 and that of deaths by accident 81.

131. Of the suicides 13 were by hanging, 2 by drowning and 2 by lethal weapons. The proportion of males was greater than that of females.

132. Five attempts at suicide were reported. One case, on investigation, was found to be false. In the remaining four, the persons involved were successfully prosecuted.

133. *Accidental Deaths.*—Of the accidental deaths, 59 were by drowning, 6 by snakebite, 10 by falls from trees and 6 from other causes.

134. Deaths from want or neglect.—There were only 6 deaths from want or neglect, the victims being destitute strangers. The number is small owing to more efficient arrangements that were made during the year for such persons being housed, fed and taken care of at Government cost.

135. Fires.—The number of fires reported was 35 being less than in the previous year by 1. Of these 1 occurred in Kanayanoor, 4 in Cochin, 2 in Kodungalore, 3 in Mukundapuram, 11 in Trichoor, 11 in Talapilly and 3 in Chittoor. In all, 35 houses were burned and property to the value of Rs. 4,697-8-0 is alleged to have been destroyed. No lives were lost in any of these fires.

136. Criminal Statistics.—The cases pending at the commencement of the year were 451. The number of cases reported direct to the Police during the year was 1,049 against 972 in the previous year showing an increase of 77 cases. The number of cases that were referred to the Police by the Magistracy was 260, which was less than in the preceding year by 48 cases. In all, there were 1,760 cases to be dealt with by the Police.

137. Of these 1,760 cases, 1,296 were disposed of during the year, 662 having been referred as false and 634 being charged as true. The remaining 464 cases were under Police investigation at the end of the year.

138. Of the cases referred as false, 419 were struck off under the orders of the Magistracy and 243 remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

139. Of the cases charged by the Police, 362 ended in conviction and 206 in acquittal.

140. Of the 66 cases pending trial, 1 was transferred to the Magistrate of Paravoor in Travancore,

after it was charged before the 2nd Class Magistrate of Kanayanoor. Thus there were 65 cases under trial at the end of 1065 against 52 at the end of 1064.

141. The total number of persons arrested in all the cases was 1,249. Of these, 1,198 persons were brought to trial; of whom 564 were convicted, 533 acquitted, 1 escaped from Police custody and 1 was, under the Magistrate's orders, sent to Paravoor in Travancore, while 99 were under trial. Of the persons convicted, 37 were old offenders and as such they were sentenced to enhanced punishment.

142. The average duration of cases charged by the Police was 27.81 days as against 28.15 days in the previous year.

143. Property valued at Rs. 14,439 was alleged to have been lost. The portion of property recovered is valued at Rs. 9,482, the percentage of recoveries being 65.66.

144. Of the 260 cases referred by the Magistracy to the Police during the year, 104 or 40 per cent were dismissed as false.

145. The number of occurrences as distinguished in the Police Registers from cases, referred by the Magistracy to the Police for mere report, was 351 in 1065 as against 293 in 1064.

146. Though these occurrences are not included in the statistics of the Administration Report they are investigated by the Police in the same manner as those referred to them for disposal.

147. Five cases referred as false in 1064 and 62 referred as such in the year under review were tried by

the Magistracy on their own motion. Of these, 57 were found on trial to be false while 10 terminated in conviction.

148. The graver kinds of crime will now be noticed.

149. *Murder*.—At the commencement of the year there was 1 case of murder pending investigation before the Magistracy and 2 before the Police.

150. During the year 7 cases were reported to the Police as against 9 in the previous year and 1 case, which was originally reported as culpable homicide not amounting to murder, was afterwards transferred to this head as shown below.

151. Of the 11 cases of murder, 2 were referred as false and 2 were pending investigation before the Police at the end of the year. The remaining 7 cases were committed to the Sessions Courts but 2 of these cases involving 2 persons appear not to have reached their destination before the year closed. In two cases the trial was postponed in as much as the prisoners, 2 in number, were found to be of unsound mind; and in 3 cases convictions were had and the prisoners, 3 in number, were sentenced to death. The percentage of convictions as regards cases and persons was 100.

152. *Culpable Homicide*.—There was one case of culpable homicide remaining undisposed of at the commencement of the year and 6 cases were reported during the year of which 1 was transferred from this head to Section 281 of the Indian Penal Code. There were therefore 6 cases implicating 11 persons to be handled by the Police. Of these, 1 was referred and struck off as false and 4 were under Police investigation at the end of the year. The remaining case was committed to the

Sessions and ended in the conviction of 5 out of the 6 persons charged. The percentage of convictions being 100 as regards cases and 83·3 as regards persons.

153. *Dacoity*.—Seventeen cases were returned as dacoities during the year against 19 in 1964. There were also 4 cases pending at the commencement of the year. There were thus 21 cases in all. Of these 9 were referred as false and 10 were under Police investigation at the end of the year. The remaining 2 cases involving 37 persons were charged and committed to the Sessions Courts. One of them ended in conviction; 12 out of 34 persons who were charged having been found guilty under Sections 312 and 375 of the Penal Code while the other in which 3 persons were concerned terminated in acquittal. Of the cases and persons charged the percentage of conviction was 50 and 32·43 respectively.

154. *Robbery*.—Seventy cases were reported during the year against 79 in the previous year which together with the balance of 1964 made a total of 79 in 1965. Of these, 50 were found on investigation to be false and 7 were pending Police investigation at the end of the year. The remaining 22 against 35 persons were charged and convictions obtained in 5 against 6 persons, while 26 persons concerned in 15 cases were acquitted, and 2 against 3 persons were under trial at the end of the year. The largest loss in any of the true cases amounted to only Rupees 12-4-0 and there the whole property lost was recovered and a conviction obtained. In one case only was the value of the property, alleged as lost, put down at Rupees 229-8-0, but this case was found on investigation to be false. Of the cases and persons charged, the percentage of conviction was 22·72 and 17·14 respectively. Of property reported as lost 41 per cent was recovered.

155. House-Breaking.—228 cases were reported during the year. Including the 4 cases that were pending trial and 204 pending Police investigation there were 436 cases for disposal against 355 in the previous year. Of these 436 cases, 130 were referred as false while 224 were under Police investigation and 6 against 8 persons were under trial at the end of the year. Of these 8 persons 1 escaped from Police custody. Of the remaining 76 cases involving 123 persons which were decided by the Magistracy, 47 against 66 persons ended in conviction and 29 against 57 persons in acquittal, the percentage of convictions as regards cases being 61·84 and as regards persons 53·65. Property worth Rs. 6,992 was alleged to be lost, of which property valued at Rs. 2,125 or 30·39 per cent was recovered.

156. Cattle Thefts.—At the commencement of the year there were 2 cases pending trial before the Magistracy and 17 under Police investigation. During the year 77 were registered and the total number of cases was thus 96. Of these, 47 were referred as false and 25 were under Police investigation. The remaining 24 cases involving 66 persons were charged during the year, the result being that 8 cases against 17 persons ended in conviction and 15 against 48 persons in acquittal, while 1 remained undisposed of by the Magistrate at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction in cases was 34·78 and in persons 26·15, and 25·55 per cent of the property lost was recovered.

157. Ordinary Thefts.—Five hundred and twenty cases were reported during the year, which together with the 19 that remained under trial before the Magistracy and 103 under investigation by the Police made a total of 642. Of these, 271 were referred as false and 100 were

under Police investigation at the end of the year. The remaining 271 cases involving 423 persons were charged. Of these, 157 against 221 persons terminated in conviction, 95 against 181 persons in acquittal; 1 against 1 person was, as already noticed, transferred to Paravoor in Travancore, while 18 against 20 persons remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of cases convicted was 62·30; of property recovered 54·64 and of persons convicted 54·97.

158. In the following Statement are shown the results of Police action in respect of both persons and property in each Taluq or division during the year under report:—

Divisions.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported (excluding referred cases, 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 or Kanayaneer...	122	60	49·18	238	137	57·56	944	515	54·55
B „ Cochin ...	146	114	78·08	251	150	59·76	3661	2474	67·57
C „ Kodungalore...	27	18	66·69	50	20	52·00	246	193	78·15
D „ Mukundapuram	87	42	48·27	159	51	32·07	3480	2319	66·40
E „ Trichoor	69	54	77·26	158	86	54·43	4265	2268	53·17
F „ Talapilly	65	42	64·61	163	67	41·61	1003	502	50·04
G „ Chittoor	52	32	61·53	80	47	58·75	840	611	72·73
Total...	568	362	63·73	1097	564	51·41	14439	9482	65·60

159. Except in the matter of recovery of property, B or Cochin Division has done the best. In the recovery of property D or Mukundapuram heads the list, but this could not be safely accepted as an infallible test of Police efficiency inasmuch as success depends very much on accidental or fortuitous circumstances.

160. The following figures compare the detective results of the two Districts :—

Districts.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Anjikaimal.	382	234	61.25	698	364	52.14	8381	6101	72.23
Tricheor.	186	123	66.81	399	200	50.12	6108	3381	55.35
Total.	568	357	62.78	1097	564	51.41	14489	9482	65.56

161. The percentages of the year under review are compared with those of the preceding year indicate general improvement as will be perceived from the sub-joined table :—

	1864.			1865.		
	Percentage of			Percentage of		
	Cases detected.	Persons convicted.	Property recovered.	Cases detected.	Persons convicted.	Property recovered.
Penal Code	59.58	47.40	28.68	62.44	47.52	50.46
Special & local laws	78.26	70.45	...	75.67	75.34	...
Total.	63.06	50.28	31.47	63.73	51.41	65.66

162. *Escape of Prisoners.*—Four prisoners under Police investigation and 1 under trial escaped from Police custody and of these 4 were re-captured. The remaining 1 was at large at the end of the year.

163. *Police Sheet.*—The Police Sheet which was commenced in 1859 (1883-84) was continued during the year.

164. *Superintendence.*—The Assistant Superintendent availed himself of three months' privilege leave during the year. He and the Superintendent made tours of Inspection visiting the different Stations on one or more occasions according to their importance.

Jails.

165. At the close of the year 1864 there were 176 Prisoners in the two Jails of the State. 440 were admitted during the year. 408 were judicially released by acquittal, expiry of sentence, &c.; 2 died, 5 were transferred to other Jails, and 8 were removed to Jail Hospitals as Lunatics. Thus, at the end of the year the strength of the Jails was 193. Out of this number, 4 were under trial, 11 were Civil debtors, and the remaining 178 (including 2 females) were convicts under sentence as shown below :—

	In Ernakulam Jail.	In Tricheor Jail.
Rigorous imprisonment for life	9	8
Do. do. for more than 7 years ...	10	22
Do. do. for more than 2 years ...	20	18
Do. do. for more than 6 months...	18	15
Do. do. below 6 months.....	40	4
Simple do. for more than 6 months..	1	0
Do. do. less than 6 months	12	1
Total...	110	68

166. The ages of the convicts were as follows:—

Above 16 and below 20		15
Do. 20 do. 20		38
Do. 20 do. 40		80
Do. 40 do. 60		88
Do. 60 do. 60		7
Total		178

167. Of this number, 134 were undergoing punishment; for the first time; 21, for the second time; and 19, for the third time; while 4 had undergone punishment for more than three times. 88 convicts knew to write; 24, to read and write; and 5 are reported to have been well educated. Dividing them according to religion, there were 104 Hindus, 50 Christians, 23 Mahomedans and 1 Black Jew.

168. The average daily number of convicts in the Jails was 159. Of these, an average of ten was sick and the remainder were engaged as follows:—

On work in Jail		9
Do. in Jail gardens		8
Do. outside Jail		137

These last were employed principally on roads and their labour can be valued at Rs. 36 per head a year. At this rate the value of the out-turn of the labour of all the 149 able-bodied convicts during 1065 comes to Rs. 5,364-0-0.

169. The charges incurred for the maintenance of the two Jails amounted to Rs. 13,355-9-2 as follows:—

Jailors and their establishment	Rs. 4,194-0-0
Dist. bedding and clothing	7,828-13-5
Tools, &c.	106-1-0
Miscellaneous	220-10-9
Medical attendance chargeable	1,000-0-0
Total	Rs. 13,355-9-2

170. From this total, the probable value of the out-turn of convict labor has to be deducted. Hence the nett cost of the Jails comes to Rs. 7,991-9-2; and as the average daily number of convicts was 159, the annual cost of each convict to the State was Rs. 50-4-2.

171. Jail Hospital, Ernakulam.—Senior Assistant Surgeon Gunther was in charge till Mithunom last, when Hospital Assistant Zachariah relieved him. Zachariah has been in charge since. There were 168 admissions and one death against 102 admissions and 2 deaths in 1064.

172. Jail Hospital, Trichoor.—Apothecary Gomez was in charge here till Mithunom last, when he was relieved by Hospital Assistant D'Padua. 237 patients were treated during the year, against 91 in 1064. There was but one death. The increase in admissions is attributed to the prevalence of Influenza during the year.

Medical.

173. Dr. J. W. Evans gave over charge of the Sirkar Medical Department on the 1st Kanni 1065 to the Senior Assistant Surgeon R. P. Gunther who remained in charge till the 1st Thulam when Dr. Elcum took charge of it.

174. A new Dispensary was opened at Mattancherry in the month of Medam in a private dwelling house in the Jews' Town.

175. Four Hospital Assistants and three Compounders were entertained during the year under review

and the entire staff of Medical officers employed by the State during the year consisted of

- 1 Medical Officer, Head of the Medical Department,
- 1 Senior Assistant Surgeon,
- 1 Junior Assistant Surgeon,
- 4 Apothecaries,
- 6 Hospital Assistants,
- and 2 Compounders.

176. There were at the end of 1963, 2 Hospitals and 5 Dispensaries in the State, their ratio to 1000 of population being 0.0116. All destitute sick brought in by the Police are now admitted into dispensaries as well as hospitals and fed at the Sirkar cost.

177. A supply of drugs was received from Messrs. Ferris & Co. of Bristol at a cost of £240-16-5 for the use of the department; and another supply was got from Messrs. Cripps & Bay of Madras for Rs. 258-5-4. A fresh supply of drugs, instruments &c. was sanctioned by the Sirkar and ordered from Messrs. Ferris & Co. in January last for the use of 3 new dispensaries that were proposed to be opened during the year. This supply which cost £136-5-1 was received in May last, but not used as only one dispensary (the one at Mattancherry) out of the 3, was opened during the year and that dispensary was supplied with drugs &c. from the Medical stores at Ernakulam. From the above it will be seen that the average cost of drugs &c. for each institution in the State was less than £40 for the year.

178. *Hospital Buildings.*—There are suitable buildings at Ernakulam, Trichoor, Chittoor and Tripooniturah. At Kunnamkulam, Irinjalekuda and Mattancherry private houses are rented for dispensaries. These are reported to be unsuitable and the necessary buildings will be constructed in due course as well as quarters for the Medical officers in charge.

179. Very little in the way of repairs was required for any of the existing buildings. At *Ernakulam* the hospital verandahs facing east and west were cemented and those facing north and south were asphalted. The eastern room of the central block of the building was fitted up with cots for lying-in-women and a few other minor repairs done by the Department of Public Works during the year. At *Chittoor*, the roof and floor of the dispensary and some of the out-houses required repair. The buildings at *Trichoor* and *Tripooniturah* required no repairs of any consequence.

180. The following scale of travelling and halting allowance was sanctioned during the year:—

Travelling by Road.—

- Assistant Surgeons and Apothecaries, 4 annas per mile.
- Hospital Assistants and Compounders, 2 annas per mile.
- Hospital Servants 1 anna per mile.

By Rail.—

- Assistant Surgeons and Apothecaries, double 2nd class fare.
- Hospital Assistants and Compounders, double 3rd class fare.
- Hospital Servants, single 3rd class fare.

Halting allowance.—

- Assistant Surgeons and Apothecaries, 4 As. for every 25 Rs. pay.
- Hospital Assistants and Compounders, 2 As. for every 12½ Rs. pay.
- Hospital Servants, half anna for every 6¼ Rs. pay.

181. Public health in the State was, the Medical Officer thinks, decidedly below par. He observes "The increase of cases of ague, anæmia, anasarca and other diseases of an asthenic type point to a state of low vitality resulting from want and bad sanitation. Cholera in a sporadic form existed in various parts of the State. Small-pox too was more or less in existence throughout the year. Influenza prevailed in a mild epidemic form in several places." He is also of opinion that typhoid fever was on the increase.

182. The caste and sex of the patients treated in the different hospitals and dispensaries were as follows :

HOSPITALS.	In-patients.							Out-patients.						
	Caste.					Sex.		Caste.					Sex.	
	Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Jews	East Indians and Europeans	Men.	Women.	Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Jews	East Indians and Europeans	Men.	Women.
Ernakulam	538	249	19	18	3	532	237	58	6967	4345	1815	1634	987	7251
Tripunithoor	175	141	12	...	1	375	79	6	4575	3585	339	6	170	5010
Tripanthoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1294	5134	177	...	...	4267
Tripanthoor	15	25	6	...	...	37	6	2	2851	1729	384	...	62	4418
Kannanur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2679	2045	224	...	1054	919
Chittoor	1	14	8	...	9	18	3	1	200	5629	379	...	43	3748
Mottanderry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2541	927	487	625	100	2491

183. The work done in the different Hospitals and Dispensaries is detailed below :—

184. *Ernakulam Hospital.*—This was in charge of Senior Assistant Surgeon Gunther assisted by Hospital Assistant Narayanaswamy, one Compounder, a Midwife and 9 Servants. Of the manner in which the duties of this hospital, which are said to be of an onerous and responsible nature, are carried out by the Assistant Surgeon and those under him, the Medical Officer speaks in the highest terms. Hospital Assistants Fernandez, Subbaraya Pillay and Zachariah also did duty at the Hospital for some months in the year.

185. The number of in and out patients admitted during the year as compared with admissions in 1064 were

YEAR.	In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	Admissions.	Daily average.	Admissions.	Daily average.
1065	827	27.29	35,800	96.16
1064	626	21.26	12,484	86.75

186. Of the 827 in-patients, 563 were dieted by the State at a cost of Rs. 665-6-3. Other contingent charges amounted to Rs. 191-1-10.

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

Year M. E.	In-patients.			Out-patients.		
	Major.	Minor.	Obstetric.	Major.	Minor.	Obstetric.
1065	104	69	18	88	523	36
1064	50	44	29	61	469	39

188. There were 7 deaths among the in-patients operated on. These were 1 case of dislocation of the hip reduced in a patient otherwise injured by a fall from a cocoanut tree.

1 case of Hepatic abscess tapped and 60 ounces of pus drawn.

1 case of syme's amputation of foot, patient dying from diarrhoea and exhaustion.

1 case of diffused abscess opened, patient dying from exhaustion.

1 case of laparotomy for intestinal obstruction.

2 midwifery cases—one a case of craniotomy in a putrid foetus and the other a retained adherent placenta removed 3 days after child-birth.

189. Of the out-patients operated on, 16 of the Major cases nearly all cases of Para centesis of the abdomen, and 6 of the Obstetric cases are known to have ended fatally.

190. The total number of deaths in hospital from all causes was 49; the largest number being, as

usual, due to dropsies and bowel complaints in old and broken down subjects. There is no accurate record of the total number of deaths among the out-patients.

191. The Medical Officer observes "the percentage of deaths among the midwifery patients in hospital, 11·1 per cent is exceedingly creditable considering the state in which patients are usually brought to hospital. This result is no doubt due to the careful antiseptic method adopted by Mr. Gunther."

192. Thirteen post-mortems in Police cases were made during the year.

193. *Trichoor Hospital*.—This institution was in charge of Apothecary F. D. Gomez throughout the past year. Hospital Assistant D'Padua and a Compounder joined the hospital in Mithunam last. The establishment at present consists of one Apothecary, one Hospital Assistant who is also in charge of the Jail Hospital, a Compounder and six Servants.

194. The numbers of in and out patients admitted during the year as compared with those in 1064 were

Year M. E.	In-patients		Out-patients.	
	Admissions	Daily average.	Admissions	Daily average.
1065.....	360	10·5	8,735	59·4
1064.....	223	8·1	7,989	42·0

195. Twelve out of the 360 persons admitted maintained themselves in hospital at their own cost, while the rest were dieted by the Sirkar at a cost of Rs. 289-1-8. The patients who dieted themselves were nearly all caste men whose religious opinions did not permit of their partaking the hospital diet. Other contingent charges for the year amounted to Rs. 137-14-0.

196. The operations done during the year as compared with the year preceding were as follows :—

Year M. E.	In-patients.			Out-patients.		
	Major.	Minor.	Obstetric	Major.	Minor.	Obstetric
1065	22	16	1	10	363	7
1064	19	11	2	6	246	5

197. Of the in-patients operated on, 8 cases were returned as relieved, one as otherwise and the rest as successful. Only one death was recorded among the out-patients operated on.

198. The total number of deaths from all causes in hospital was 28 due principally to ague, anasarca and dysentery. Only 8 deaths were recorded among out-patients.

199. *Chittoor Dispensary*.—This was in charge of Apothecary H. M. D'Mello for the first 10 months of the year when he was transferred to Irinjalakuda, and Apothecary K. Kunju Menon from Irinjalakuda was sent to Chittoor. The dispensary establishment for the year consisted of one Apothecary and 3 Servants and a Compounder was posted to it in Kumbham 1065.

200. The out-patients admitted during the year numbered 6,332 with a daily average attendance of 56·58 while in 1064, 7,730 patients were admitted and there was a daily average attendance of 48·08, so that although the admissions were less last year by 1,398 the daily attendance was better than in the previous year.

201. Nineteen deaths (including 16 deaths from cholera) were recorded among the out-patients. Seventeen

cases were treated as in-patients with 2 deaths due to Peritonitis resulting from wounds of the abdomen.

202. One major and 3 minor operations were performed among the in-patients; and among these there was one death. 15 major, 4 obstetric and 304 minor operations were done among the out-patients. Of these one died. This gives a total of operations at Chittoor of 16 major, 4 obstetric and 307 minor in 1065 against 10 major, 2 obstetric and 269 minor operations in 1064.

203. Ten out of the 17 in-patients were dieted by the Sirkar at a cost of Rs. 13-4-0. The total of other contingent charges amounted to Rs. 72-0-4.

204. *Irinjalakuda Dispensary*.—Apothecary Kunju Menon was in charge here from Chingam to Mithunam last, when he was relieved by Apothecary D'Mello. The dispensary establishment for the year consisted of one Apothecary and 2 Servants, and Hospital Assistant A. Muthuveera Pillay also did duty there since Mithunam last.

205. Seven thousand three hundred and sixty-six out-patients were admitted during the year and there was a daily average attendance of 44.40 against 4,475 admissions and a daily average attendance of 33.41 in the year preceding. 17 deaths were recorded among these. 45 cases were treated as in-patients with one death. 40 out of the 45 in-patients were dieted at a cost of Rs. 45-4-0 to the State. The other contingent charges amounted to Rs. 78-10-9.

206. Twelve major, 7 obstetric and 237 minor operations were performed during the year against 4 major, 6 obstetric and 182 minor in 1064. There were 2 deaths after operation.

207. *Kunnamkulam Dispensary*.—Apothecary Chandy has been in charge here since the dispensary was first opened. The establishment consisted of one Apothecary and 2 Servants.

208. The out-patients admitted during the year numbered 4,948 and there was an average daily attendance of 25.6 against 4,136 admissions and a daily average attendance of 23.75 in the year preceding. 22 deaths were recorded during the year. There were no in-patients treated at this dispensary. The contingent bill for the year amounted to Rs. 38-11-3.

209. Three major, 159 minor and 2 obstetric operations were done in the year, while in the preceding year there were 142 minor operations and 4 midwifery cases. One death was recorded following operation.

210. *Tripoonitural Dispensary*.—Junior Assistant Surgeon T. V. Subba Row has been in charge of this dispensary since its opening in August 1883. A Compounder and 2 Servants complete the establishment.

211. The numbers of patients in 1064 and 1065 were as follows:—

In 1065, Admissions 6,605 daily average 55.0

In 1064, do. 8,547 do. 53.3

showing a decrease of 1,942 admissions. With regard to this Subba Row says "the decrease in the number of admissions may be explained by the fact that there were during the year a fewer number of festivities connected with the palace and the temple." The Medical Officer however is of opinion that the decrease is in a great measure due to the fact that during the first year of its existence the novelty of the thing attracted a larger number to the dispensary than would otherwise have resorted to it. This is more or less the case with all new dispensaries in this country.

212. Only one death is recorded among those treated. The contingent bills show a total of Rs. 101-9-5.

213. Forty major, 411 minor and 15 obstetric operations were performed in 1065, while in 1064, there were 67 major, 528 minor and 11 obstetric operations. No deaths following operations are recorded.

214. *Mattancherry Dispensary*.—This was opened in Medam last, and Hospital Assistant Fernandez was put in charge of it assisted by 2 Servants.

215. The following were the admissions:—

In Medam, from 18th to 31st	749
„ Edavam.....	1,531
„ Mithunam.....	1,620
„ Karkatakam	1,028

Making a total of... 4,978

The average daily attendance for the 3½ months was 83.98. These figures cannot however be taken as a criterion to judge of the usefulness of the dispensary as all new institutions of the kind attract a large number at the beginning. In a few months more the dispensary will probably reach its normal standard.

216. One hundred and thirteen minor operations were performed since the opening of the dispensary and there was one midwifery case. No deaths are reported. The contingent bills of the dispensary show a total of Rs. 25-4-9 for the 3½ months of its existence.

217. *Vaccination*.—The numerical strength of the staff remains unchanged. The total amount of salary drawn for the year being Rs. 2,004-0-0 including the pay of the Deputy Inspector and his peon.

218. The returns for the year show a total of 18,286 operations of which 16,725 or 91.4 per cent are reported successful and 1,561 unsuccessful, while in the year preceding 11,317 successful and 1,225 unsuccessful operations were recorded.

219. Each successful case during the past year has cost the State Rs. 0-1-11.

Registration.

220. *Offices to area and population*.—The number of Registration Offices at work in 1065 was 9 as against 6 in 1064. The average area in square miles to each office was 151 and the average population 66,697.

221. *Registrations in Books I, II and IV*.—The aggregate number of registrations in 1065 was 22,325 or 20.5 per cent higher than in 1064. It gives an average of about 75 a working day. The fluctuation during the last three years under each head is shown in the following table:—

	1063	1064	1065	Percentage of increase or decrease in		
				1063	1064	1065
IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.						
Book I.—Compulsory...	13,280	13,653	16,287	+ 1.9	+ 2.8	+ 19.2
Optional.....	4,104	4,333	5,409	- 1.7	+ 5.5	+ 24.8
Total...	17,384	17,986	21,696	+ 1.01	+ 3.4	+ 20.6
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Book II.—Compulsory...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Optional.....	563	520	609	+ 8.6	- 7.6	+ 17.1
Total...	563	520	609	+ 8.6	- 7.6	+ 17.1
Book IV.—Wills	15	20	20	-21.05	+ 33.3	+ 33.3
Authorities to adopt.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	15	20	20	-21.05	+ 33.3	+ 33.3
Grand Total...	17,932	18,526	22,325	+ 1.2	+ 3.1	+ 20.5

222. From the above, it might be seen that every year has witnessed gradual progress in the number of compulsory registrations; and the advance made by optional registration in both the books taken together is more striking, the number being 6,018 in 1065 against 4,853 in 1064 and 4,667 in 1063.

223. Book IV does not seem to have made progress to any note-worthy extent as the number of Wills registered in 1064 was only 5 more than in the previous year and that registered in 1065 remained the same as in 1064. Of the 20 Wills registered in 1065 one was by a Sudra and the other 19 by Syrian Christians. Wills are very rare among a large majority of the population of this State who are followers of the Marumakkatayam law of inheritance.

224. The department has not, ever since its organization, had on record any authority to adopt. There were only two sealed covers deposited in the Huzoor Registry Office in 1065.

225. Registrations in each District for the last 3 years.—The following table shows the number of registrations in each district during the last three years :—

DISTRICTS.	1063	1064	1065
Cochin.....	2,879	2,831	3,096
Trichoor.....	3,437	3,587	4,706
Kanayanoor.....	3,259	3,503	3,378
Mukundapuram.....	3,372	3,602	3,908
Adoor.....	...	...	497
Talapilly.....	3,593	3,453	3,365
Kunnamkulam.....	...	...	1,532
Chittoor.....	1,422	1,767	1,574
Nemmara.....	...	...	219
Total ...	17,902	18,526	22,325

226. Though Cochin showed in 1064 a decline too insignificant to be accounted for, it made good progress in 1065, the excess of the number of documents in 1065 over that of 1064 being 262 or 9·2 per cent. In 1064 the Trichoor office had 150 documents more than in the previous year and in 1065, 1,119 more than in 1064 or an increase of 31·2 per cent. The increase was perceptible in all sorts of documents as shown below :—

	1064.	1065.	Increase.
Sales	1,133	1,411	278
Mortgages	1,493	1,721	228
Kanam	280	489	203
Leases.....	612	998	386
Book II	69	91	22
Book IV.....	3	5	2
	3,590	4,709	1,119

In Kanayanoor the increase in 1064 was 44 and that in 1065, 75. The Adoor office was working for 5 months in 1065 and one of the Proverthies from Kanayanoor was transferred to it. In spite of this transfer, Kanayanoor shows an increase which is matter for congratulation. The same is the case in Mukundapuram. The increase in 1064 was 230 and that in 1065, 306, though for 5 months in the latter year it lost 2 of its Proverthies by transfer to Adoor. The total number in Kanayanoor and Mukundapuram in 1064 was 6,905 while the total in those offices and in Adoor in 1065 was 7,783 an increase of 878 or 12·7 per cent. In Talapilly there was a decline of 160 in 1064 and 68 in 1065. The decline in the latter year is only nominal as 4½ out of the 10 Proverthies of the Talapilly Taluq were detached and formed into a new Registry Office at Kunnamkulam. This office had 1,532 documents during the 5 months of its

existence. So the total of the Talapilly Taluq was 4,947 as against 3,433 in 1064 an increase of 1,514 or, 44·1 per cent. In Chittoor there was an advance of 345 in 1064 and a decline of 193 in 1065. This decline also is nominal as Nemmara which was detached from Chittoor registered 219 documents which if added to the number in Chittoor gives a total of 1793 or an increase of 26 over that of 1064.

227. The total number of documents registered in all the offices taken together was, as was shown above, 17,962 in 1063; 18,526 in 1064 and 22,325 in 1065, *i. e.* an increase of 564 documents in 1064 and of 3,799 in 1065. It may be observed here that the total number of documents registered in the three newly opened offices amounted to 2,298 and that independently of this figure the total of 1065 comes to 20,027 an increase of 1,503 over the registrations in 1064.

228. *Nature of documents registered.*—The number of documents of the several classes registered during the last two years is shown below :—

NATURE OF DOCUMENTS.	1064.	1065.
BOOK I.		
Instruments of gift	10	6
Do. of sale of Rs. 100 and upwards	4,075	4,763
Do. of sale under Rs. 100	1,862	2,245
Do. of mortgages of Rs. 100 and upwards	4,952	5,552
Do. of do. under Rs. 100	1,981	2,674
Leases	4,232	5,169
Certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts	...	3
Other Instruments	874	1,284
BOOK II.		
Instruments of sale	93	93
Other Instruments	427	516

229. *Aggregate value of transactions registered.*—The aggregate value of transactions registered in Books I and II in 1065 amounted to Rs. 71,40,098-6-4½ against Rs. 67,13,281-14-8 in 1064 and Rs. 66,36,462-9-7½ in 1063. In Book I the value increased by about Rs. 4,22,170-8-7½ and in Book II by about Rs. 4,640-15-1.

230. *Aggregate value of each class of transactions registered.*—The annexed statement shows the value of each class of documents registered in Book I during the last two years :—

CLASSES OF DOCUMENTS.	1064		1065	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Gifts	4,394	13 9	25,085	9 4
Sales of Rs. 100 & upwards	25,39,882	3 6	26,10,127	13 3½
Do. of less than Rs. 100	87,928	2 4	1,07,427	9 3
Mortgages of more than Rs. 100	26,15,369	15 4	29,05,728	4 4
Do. of less than Rs. 100	1,99,043	11 8	1,29,622	14 10
Value of other leases	4,46,340	13 5	4,17,965	3 2
do. of decrees & orders of Courts	...	...	1,670	0 0
Value of other documents	4,73,421	10 3	5,90,924	8 8

231. *Value of deeds registered in each District.*—The total value of all sorts of documents registered amounted to Rs. 71,70,747-14-9½ distributed as follows :—

Districts.	Rs.	A. P.
Cochin	11,04,598	13 10
Kanayanoor	8,54,621	4 3
Mukundapuroam	13,26,894	14 6
Adoor	1,35,116	5 1
Trichoor	11,76,440	2 10
Talapilly	10,07,290	1 3
Kunnamkulam	3,44,440	12 0
Chittoor	10,17,155	2 8
Nemmara	2,04,190	6 4½

232. Out of 22,325 documents registered in 1065 1 was of the value of 1 anna; 49 not exceeding 4 annas; 210 not exceeding 8 annas; and 161 not exceeding 1 Rupee.

233. *Average value of each document.*—The average value of each document was Rs. 321-3-2 against Rs. 363-14-0 in 1064 and the largest value registered was in Mukundapuram.

234. *Number of documents classified according to value.*—The number of documents registered is classified as under according to value:—

There were	7,176	deeds not exceeding Rs.	50
Do.	3,888	Do.	100
Do.	3,234	Do.	500
Do.	1,722	Do.	1,000
Do.	1,190	Do.	5,000
Do.	75	Do.	10,000
Do.	22	Do.	20,000
Do.	5	Do.	30,000
Do.	2	Do.	50,000
There was	1	deed not exceeding Rs.	1,00,000
There were	10	deeds of undefined value.	

235. *Remarkable documents.*—A document was executed by a Namboory by which he bound himself to marry (probably to avoid payment of the dowry) within a specified time, a girl from the family to which one from his own was given in marriage and whose dowry was unpaid, and in default, to pay the dowry itself.

236. *Number of documents registered and the fees collected during the last 3 years.*—The number of docu-

ments registered and the fees, &c., collected during the last three years are hereunder given:—

Districts.	Number of documents in			Fees, &c., collected in					
				1063		1064		1065	
	1063	1064	1065	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Cochin ...	2,879	2,834	3,096	4,807	15 0	4,259	3 0	4,620	2 0
Kanayanoor ...	3,239	3,303	3,378	4,540	0 0	4,482	3 0	4,705	0 0
Mukundapuram ...	3,372	3,602	3,908	5,537	6 0	6,169	13 0	6,009	4 0
Adoor ...	...	...	437	...	0 0	...	0 0	634	11 0
Trichoor ...	3,437	3,587	4,706	4,316	14 0	4,545	1 0	5,768	10 6
Talapilly ...	3,593	3,433	3,365	4,649	12 0	4,539	3 0	4,404	4 0
Kunnamkulam ...	...	...	1,582	...	0 0	...	0 0	1,820	3 0
Chittoor ...	1,422	1,767	1,574	2,830	1 0	3,256	0 4	2,864	3 0
Nemmara ...	...	...	219	...	0 0	...	0 0	430	10 0
Total...	17,962	18,526	22,325	26,682	0 0	27,251	7 4	31,311	15 6

From the above table it may be seen that the fees as a matter of course gradually advanced or declined with the increase or decrease in the number of documents registered. The average registration fee was 1-6-0 against 1-7-6 in 1064 and 1-7-9 in 1063.

237. *Percentage of documents registered to stamped papers sold.*—The percentage of documents registered to stamped papers sold was 44 against 43 in 1064.

238. *Time taken for registration.*—Of the documents registered 13,879 or 62.2 per cent appear to have been registered on date of presentation; 4,517 or 20.2 per cent the next day; 1,017 or 4.6 per cent the third day; and 2,912 or 13 per cent after 3 days.

239. *Minor operations.*—172 copies of registered documents were forwarded to other District Registry Offices as against 104 in 1064. 101 general and 98 special powers of attorney were attested by the Registrars as against 96 general and 93 special in 1064; and 98 general and 82 special in 1063. Documents registered at

private residences numbered 210 or 5 more than in 1064, but 14 less than in 1063. No special reasons can be assigned for the slight fluctuations under this head.

240. Refusals to Register.—There were 41 refusals that is 30 less than in 1064. The ratio of refusals to total registration was 1 to 544. The following table shows the number of documents refused registration with the grounds thereof:—

REASONS.	No. of documents.
Denial of execution.....	10
Minority of the executing party.....	4
Non-appearance of the do.	21
Refusal to pay stamp penalty.....	3
Want of proof of the right of the person appearing as a representative so to appear.....	1
Non-payment of fees.....	2

241. Denial of execution is generally, though not always, resorted to by the executing parties to defeat the intention of the parties claiming under documents; so also is non-appearance of the executing parties. Refusal to pay the stamp penalty occurs generally when it is found that a fresh document to the same effect may be easily drawn up on a new stamp paper by spending a smaller sum than the amount of the penalty. Payment of fees is withheld in cases in which 5 Rs. is demanded for documents whose value cannot be determined. In such cases the parties re-write the documents on fresh stamp mentioning some nominal value for which a fee much less than Rs. 5 will be enough.

242. Registrations on payment of fine.—The ratio of late presentation and appearance to total registration was 1 to 476 as against 1 to 378 in 1064 and 1 to 169 in 1063. This gradual decline is very satisfactory as being a sufficient proof of the increasing familiarity of the people with the Registration Act and Rules.

243. Documents unclaimed.—Out of 22,325 documents registered 1,077 or 4·8 per cent remained unclaimed in 1065 against 1,061 or 5·7 per cent in 1064 and 1,015 or 5·6 per cent in 1063.

244. Applications for searches and copies.—There were 138 applications for searches and 693 for copies against 174 and 648 respectively in 1064.

245. Inspections.—The Deputy Registrar visited all, and the Huzoor Registrar some of the offices during the year.

246. Prosecutions.—There were no prosecutions under the Registration Act in 1065.

247. Appeals.—There were for disposal 10 appeals before the Huzoor Registrar and 11 before the Zillah Courts. Registration was ordered in no case by the Huzoor Registrar, but the Zillah Courts ordered it in 4 cases.

248. Arrears.—The number of documents which remained uncopied at the end of the year was 420 or 1 to every 53 documents registered. This arrears was all in the Kunnankulam Registry Office, one of the offices newly opened, in which the clerks employed experimentally at the beginning were found inadequate and had to be supplemented after the lapse of a few months. In all the other 8 offices there was not a single document in arrears.

249. Registrars exercising Magisterial powers.—The Registrars of the 3 newly opened offices at Adoor, Kunnankulam and Nemmara are invested with Third Class Magisterial powers and perform the work of a Magistrate in addition to that of Registrar. The system works well at Adoor and Nemmara where Registration work is not heavy. In Kunnankulam where Registration work is heavy it will have to be considered whether a full-timed Registrar need not be appointed.

250. Administrative changes.—In addition to the six offices which already existed, three more offices were opened in Meenam 1065; one at Nemmara, another at Kunnankulam and a third at Adoor. In Kumbham 1065 the Huzoor Deputy Registrar's post was abolished and the inspection duty which had till then been conducted by that officer has devolved upon the Huzoor Registrar.

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

YEARS.	Receipts.			Charges.			Surplus.	
1064 ...	27,251	7	4	12,340	15	6	14,910	7 10
1065 ...	31,324	8	0	13,810	9	3	17,513	14 9

The percentage of the charges to the receipts in 1065 was 44 and of the surplus 56 against 45 and 55 respectively in 1064.

Press.

252. The amount of work turned out in the Sirkar Press in the year under report is valued at Rs. 7,293-3-0 as against Rs. 6,887-6-0 in the previous year. The details are given below:—

NATURE OF THE WORK.	No. of copies.	Value.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
PRINTING, OFFICIAL.				
Administration Report for 1064	200	244	0	0
Malayalam Almanack for 1066 (large).....	1,100	825	0	0
Do. Do. (small)	200	76	0	0
Gazette, Supplement and Police Sheet	2,496	1,226	0	0
Forms for the Huzoor Cutchery	78,769	1,308	8	0
" " Judicial Department	88,194	675	4	0
" " Registration Department	73,679	829	3	0
" " Police Department	33,514	459	8	0
" " Educational Department	14,494	241	8	0
" " Medical Department	9,900	189	12	0
" " Department of Public Works..	22,200	343	4	0
" " Magisterial Department	37,115	454	12	0
" " Other Departments	9,832	257	8	0
Printing, Private	700	18	0	0
Book Binding	880	145	0	0
Total...		7,293	3	0

253. *Income.*—The income of the Press was Rs. 798—9—3 as shown below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription to the Gazette	77	14	0
Price of Regulations	5	13	10
Price of Malayalam Almanack ...	654	0	0
Value of private printing	18	0	0
Value of private advertisements.	42	13	5
Total...	798	9	3

254. The amount of printing required by the various branches of the administration has so considerably increased that private work on any large scale cannot be taken up.

255. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure for the year under report was as follows:—

Pay of the Establishment	Rs. 3,544-0-0
Cost of paper purchased for the Malayalam Calendar and the Administration Report	„ 243-6-6
Furniture	„ 199-2-11
Contingent charges	„ 174-7-4
Total...	Rs. 4,161-0-9

256. Two Iron hand presses and types, &c., were purchased at the close of 1065 but they were not paid for in that year.

Postal.

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

ON PUBLIC SERVICE.

	1064.	—	1065.
Letters.....	83,580	—	99,300
Books.....	282	—	336
Banghy parcels.....	1,418	—	832
Newspapers	1,666	—	1,493
Express.....	„	—	4
Total...	86,946	—	1,01,965

ON PRIVATE ACCOUNT.

	1064.	—	1065.
Letters.....	33,439	—	30,309
Books	23	—	434
Banghy parcels.....	98	—	157
Newspapers	8,228	—	13,666
Express.....	„	—	89
Total...	41,788	—	44,655

There was an increase of 15,019 or 17·2 per cent in official covers and of 2,867 or 6·8 per cent in private covers, the total increase being 17,886, an advance of 13·9 per cent on the number carried in 1064.

258. The total collections, including miscellaneous receipts, amounted to Rs. 1,445-15-7 against Rs. 1,018-3-1 in the previous year. Including postage chargeable on official covers the aggregate total earnings of the department may be set down at Rupees 7,935-12-2 against

Rs. 6,452-3-1 in the previous year. The expenditure, on the other hand, amounted to Rs. 5,304-7-1 or Rs. 3,858-7-6 in excess of the actual receipts from private covers, and this figure represents the cost of carrying over more than one lakh of official covers.

259. Towards re-organising the Department, a Superintendent was appointed during the latter part of the year under report. The appointment of two officers as Mail Overseers followed that of the Superintendent. An increase was given to the pay of the Mail runners and it was made equal to that of the runners in British India. Three offices were opened at Adoor, Chelakara and Kunnankulam, so that the number of Post Offices at the close of the year was 12. Two more stages were added in the Eastern Mail line and the distance between the different stages was uniformly made 5 miles.

260. The speed of the mail was 4 miles an hour including stoppages and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles excluding them. The mail time is so arranged that letters posted at Ernakulam at 7 P. M. reach Vadakancherry the Northernmost Taluq (a distance of 59 miles) at 10-45 A. M. the next day and Chittoor the Easternmost Taluq (a distance of 92 miles) at 5-15 P. M. the next day. Letters reaching Vadakancherry and intermediate Stations can be replied to the same day as the mail is timed to leave Vadakancherry only at 1-30 P. M.

Public Works.

261. The allotment for Public Works (*i. e.* money disbursed from the Huzoor Treasury for Public Works) in the year under report was Rs. 4,15,155-14-8 as against Rs. 3,56,570-5-3 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 2,45,737-9-11 was allotted for expenditure through the Engineer's Department and Rs. 1,69,418-4-9 through the Maramut Department. But these Departments spent Rs. 2,41,075-9-3 and Rs. 1,21,951-11-10 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. BUILDING :—									
(1) Pagodas ...	0	0	0	18,793	11	7	18,793	11	7
(2) Palaces ...	0	0	0	29,300	11	8	29,300	11	8
(3) Residencies ...	1,128	14	5	3,918	9	3	5,047	7	8
(4) Travellers' Bungalows ...	778	13	7	10	5	8	789	3	3
(5) Charitable Institutions ...	0	0	0	6,374	10	1	6,374	10	1
(6) Courts and Cutcherrica ...	22,106	0	7	8,607	9	0	30,713	9	7
(7) Police Buildings ...	6,051	2	4	745	9	5	6,796	11	9
(8) Hospitals ...	3,182	2	2	613	7	9	3,795	9	11
(9) Jails ...	21	12	10	15	0	0	36	12	10
(10) Schools ...	9,364	15	7	97	14	6	9,462	14	1
Other Buildings ...	2,984	15	1	6,459	4	10	9,444	3	11
II. COMMUNICATIONS :—									
(1) Roads ...	50,525	1	5	3,699	11	6	54,224	12	11
(2) Canals ...	1,296	14	7	264	7	2	1,561	5	9
(3) Bridges and Culverts ...	32,907	3	7	4,545	0	2	37,452	3	9
III. IRRIGATION WORKS ...	21,706	8	11	11,266	7	11	35,973	0	10
IV. MISCELLANEOUS WORKS ...	14,442	15	1	15,533	12	11	29,981	12	0
V. MAINTENANCE :—									
1. Roads ...	33,623	13	0	0	0	0	33,623	13	0
2. Canals ...	3,014	2	8	0	0	0	3,014	2	8
VI. SANITATION ...	4,256	12	3	10,901	5	10	15,158	2	1
VII. CONTINGENCIES ...	1,783	15	7	55	0	5	1,839	0	0
VIII STOCK ...	2,030	14	0	0	0	0	2,030	14	0
Total ...	2,14,207	1	8	1,21,207	11	10	3,35,414	13	6
Pay of Establishment ...	26,868	7	7	744	0	0	27,612	7	7
Grand Total ...	2,41,075	9	3	1,21,951	11	10	3,63,027	5	1

262. The cost of the Engineer's establishment was Rs. 26,868-7-7 against Rs. 26,163-8-0 in the previous year. The Maramut Department at Tripoonitorah cost Rs. 744-0-0. The Maramut works were carried on through the Taluq Tahsildars with no separate cost for supervision.

263. The following works were undertaken by the Engineer's Department during the year :—

264. (1) COMMUNICATIONS (Repairs) :—

Vaniempara Road.—This is the Trunk Road from Trichoor to Palghaut, Coimbatore and the Chittoor District via the Kutheran Ghaut and is one of the most important roads in the State. Since the construction of the new Kutheran Ghaut, the traffic has considerably increased and large quantities of grain, chillies, currysuffs, &c., are imported by this route. There is also a very large traffic in Timber, Bamboos, &c. The whole of the 15 miles of this road as far as the British Frontier at Vaniempara has now been thoroughly metalled to a depth of nine inches with granite cubes to meet the requirements of the increased traffic.

Road from Thiruvallayad Ambalam to Olipara Sramby, Chittoor District.—The repairs to this road have been almost completed including the Culverts and Embankments &c. on the new diversions.

265. COMMUNICATIONS (Original Works) :—

Tripayar Road from Cherpu village to Pazhoo Bridge and Road along the banks of the Canal to Chenancherry.—The additional Bridges and Culverts were completed with their approaches, and the earthwork in the embankments made good and raised to be above flood level. The road has been opened for

traffic and is found to be very useful for both passengers and cargo landing at Cherancherry. During the prevalence of the land wind, and when there is a scarcity of water in the Canal in the hot weather, boats have difficulty in getting up to Trichoor.

Extension of the Tripayar Road from Pazhoo Bridge to Tripayar Pagoda.—The earthwork in the embankments damaged during the floods was made good and four Culverts constructed. The road is nearly completed.

Wallenghy Ghaut Road.—A portion of this road from the 1st to the 7th Zigzag was opened for traffic in this year and a Supplemental Estimate was sanctioned for completing some of the Zigzags further on.

Iyenthole Road to connect the Trichoor Western Port Gate Road with the Kunnankulam Road.—The greater portion of the earthwork in the embankments on this road was completed; but the rains having set in and the land on either side brought under cultivation, the work had to be stopped. The masonry of the Bridges and Culverts was completed with the exception of the cover stones and timber platforms.

Bhimbu Road connecting the Bhimbu Pagoda with the Eddacoonny Road near the Toll Gate on the Patticaud or Vaniempara Road and giving direct access to the Kokally Canal in Trichoor at the head of the backwater.—This road was completed and opened for traffic.

New Diversion of part of the Tripoonitorah Road near the Puthenthode Bridge.—This diversion was completed and the road metalled and opened for traffic.

Shoranur Road diversion at the 14th mile near Mulloor-karay.—With the exception of two small portions of the embankment and part of No. 3 cutting (which has been delayed in consequence of not getting possession of the land) the rest of the earthwork has been completed. The masonry works have also been completed with the exception of the cover stones and one small Culvert. The metalling work has been taken in hand and it is hoped the road will be opened for traffic next year.

Road from Edayar Tank on Nadapoony Road to join the Athecode Road leading to Palghat.—All the works on this road were completed except a small portion of the metalling. The road has been opened for traffic and is very much appreciated.

Road from 4th mile, Nemary Road to Cattucandom foot of the new Wallenghy Ghaut Road.—Almost all the work on this road has been completed including the metalling. Old iron rails with granite cover stones have been used for two small bridges instead of timber platforms, which will save the constant renewal of the timber work.

Road from South landing of Puthiadath Ampalom to North landing or Paracadavu.—This work is under progress.

266. BRIDGES AND CULVERTS (Repairs).—Three small Bridges of 10 feet and two of 6 feet span on the Nemary Road were fitted with old iron rails and granite cover stones to replace the present Timber platforms which were decayed. The Iron rails and cover stones are found to answer very well for Bridges of small spans. This is the first road on which the experiment has been tried. The masonry work of one of the 10 feet Bridges was entirely renewed.

The timber platforms of two B and the other of 15½ feet span on the Valenthavalom Road in the Chittoor District were renewed with Teak timber.

The timber platforms of the following Bridges were also renewed:—

Three Bridges on the Erumaputty Road, Talapilly Taluq.

Two Bridges on the Road from Irinjalacooday to Shalacoedy Road.

Two Bridges on the Aripalom Road.

One Bridge on the 2nd mile Shoranur Road known as Patraykal Bridge.

The Ketcherry Bridge on the Trichoor to Kunnankulam Road.

One Bridge on the Tank Road, Ernakulam.

One Bridge on the Chittoor Road at Ernakulam.

One Bridge on the Vullum Road, Vellarpilly.

Carvanoor Bridge.—A few of the decayed Girders were renewed as also some of the Joists and planking.

Eravathode Bridge, Talapilly District.—This Bridge was re-built, the embankment widened and raised and three new Culverts constructed.

Puthenthode Bridge on the road from Ernakulam to Tripoonitorah.—The old timber platform of this Bridge was dismantled, the new Iron Girders with Steel flooring plates, fitted up and placed in position; the roadway metalled, and the Bridge opened for traffic.

Tripoonitorah Western Fort Gate Bridge.—An estimate was sanctioned for replacing the old Timber Bridge with Wrought Iron Girders on Iron screw piles and Steel flooring plates. The Ironwork has been ordered and will be fitted up on arrival.

267. BRIDGES AND CULVERTS, (Original) :—

Padivatam Thode Bridge.—This Bridge on timber piles has been completed and opened for traffic.

The Ironwork of the following Girder Bridges were tarred to preserve them from rust :—

Shoramur, Manaly, Shoriar, Wadancherry and Arratupoya.

268. CANALS, (Navigation) :—

Chellanum Canal 2nd Section.—About 370 yards of this portion of the canal was deepened.

Moonayam and Chennancherri Canals.—These canals were attended to and water communication maintained between Trichoor and Cochin. The Chennancherri canal is also used for irrigation purposes during the dry season.

269. BUILDINGS, (Repairs) :—

Trichoor Residency.—Some minor repairs were done to this Building including repairs to the Out-houses.

Bolghatty Residency (Repairs).—The upper floor of the back Verandah, has been strengthened and a new back Verandah Portico (which was very much wanted) has been commenced, the foundations were put in and some of the columns raised to about 4 feet in height when the Monsoon set in and the work had to be stopped. The preparation of the timber work for the upper floor and the roof was however continued under cover.

270. COURTS AND CATCHERIES, (Repairs) :—

Some minor repairs were executed to the Muttancherry and Chittoor Public Offices; the record rooms of the Trichoor Registrar's office were asphalted and the floors of the rooms paved with bricks. Additional

rooms were formed to the Tahsildar's office at Ernakulam and to the Anjikaimal Zillah Court House by enclosing parts of the Verandah. A new masonry Boundary wall enclosing the compound of the Anjikaimal Zillah Court House was constructed and a new Iron and Teak ornamental railing fitted up round the Trichoor Public Offices.

Northern Wing of the new (Huzoor) Government Public Offices, Ernakulam.—Accommodation had to be provided in the central portion of these offices (lately completed) for the Appeal Court as a temporary measure. The old Appeal Court had then to be pulled down to make room for the construction of the Northern Wing. By the time the building was dismantled and the ground cleared, it was too late to commence the concrete foundations as they could not have been completed before the Monsoon. This work had therefore to be postponed. Good progress was however made with the preparation of the timber work.

271. POLICE BUILDINGS (Repairs) :—

The floors of the Cadavaloor and Mundoor Police Stations were asphalted as well as the school room at the Police Superintendent's Office at Ernakulam. Some minor repairs were executed at the Adoor, Anthicaud, Nellaye, Nemary and Padagherry Police Stations.

POLICE BUILDINGS (Original) :—

Muttancherry Cusbah Station.—The masonry work including the plastering has been completed, the roof put up and covered with Basel Mission tiles. The fitting up of the doors and windows, ceiling, asphaltting the floors of the rooms and cementing

the floors of the Verandahs &c. remain to be done. The Building will be ready for occupation early next year.

Chennamungalam Police Station.—This Building has been completed with the exception of asphaltting the rooms and cementing the Verandah floors.

272. HOSPITALS, (Repairs):—

Repairs were executed to the Ernakulam Hospital and out-houses including asphaltting the floor of the enclosed Southern Verandah and cementing the remaining floors of the Verandahs &c. The Zinc sheets were removed from the Verandah roofs of the Trichoor Hospital and the roofs covered with Basel Mission tiles.

Chittoor Dispensary and Out-houses (Repairs.)—The old pan tiles of this Building were removed and Basel Mission tiles substituted, the floors were relaid with paving bricks, the Building cleaned and whitewashed and the Verandahs furnished with new tatties, the out-buildings were re-tiled and the shed attached to the Building enclosed with mud walls, doors, windows, &c., to serve as a special ward.

Irinjalacoday Dispensary (Original Works).—The masonry work of this building was completed and the roof will be fitted up after the Monsoon.

Nemary Dispensary (Original Works).—Bricks were manufactured and the foundations were put in and carried up to basement level when the Monsoon set in and the work had to be stopped.

Kunnamkulam Dispensary, (Original Works).—The masonry of this building was completed with the exception of the Verandah columns, the roof timbers are being prepared and will be fitted up after the Monsoon.

273. SCHOOLS:—

Kunnamkulam School (Repairs).—Some minor repairs were done to this Building and the roof of the Vernacular school re-constructed, and covered with Basel Mission tiles to replace the old one of bamboos and cadjans, the walls were also plastered and the building handed over for occupation.

Jubilee Hindu Girls' School, Trichoor, (Repairs).—Complaints having been made about the chunnam floors breaking up, it was decided to asphalt the floors, the work was taken in hand and completed.

SCHOOLS (Original):—

Trichoor Primary School (Anglo-Vernacular).—The masonry of this building was completed and the roof fitted up and covered with old Zinc sheets as a temporary measure, until Basel Mission tiles could be obtained.

Chittoor School.—This building was completed and was ready for occupation at the end of the year. The Chief Engineer observes “that this is the first roof built in this state with Louvres and glass sashes to admit of the building being lighted and ventilated from the roof and will be found particularly suitable to Chittoor, when the doors and windows have to be closed to keep out the east (or land) wind. The roof looks very nice and is thoroughly water-tight. The white ceiling (composed of lath and plaster) is also new to this part of the country, it reflects the light and gives the building a clean appearance. The building is a very large one and is the largest school-building in the State next to the High School at

Ernakulam * * * * and will compare favorably in every respect with the School recently built at Palghat."

274. TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS, (Repairs):—

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

Sheranur, Trichoor, Wadancherry, Patticaud, Carupadnah, Tattamungalom, and Carvanoor.

Wallenghy Travellers' Bungalow Repairs.—This bungalow is within 6 miles of the foot of the Ghaut leading to the Nelliampathy Coffee estates and is largely used by planters and others. As the building was leaking, the old pan tiles were removed and Basel Mission tiles substituted, the floors were laid with Portland Cement. New stone steps were fitted to the Eastern verandah to replace the broken ones of brick, and a new Maty's room constructed by enclosing portion of the back verandah. Another room was also added to the Cookroom, which was too small for the requirements. The Cookroom and Stables were re-tiled and minor repairs executed.

275. OTHER BUILDINGS, (Repairs):—

Mallipuroom Bungalow.—The roof of this Bungalow occupied by the Customs' Superintendent was strengthened and covered with Basel Mission tiles in place of Cadjans, some minor repairs were also executed.

Offices and dwelling house for the Customs' Superintendent at Naraket.—The site has been cleared, stones landed, and the Timber work is under pre-

276. IRRIGATION WORKS, (Reproductive works):—

Moolatoray and Nurnee Canals, Chittoor District.—

These Canals were maintained throughout the year and water distributed to the ryots. Portions of the embankment on the Moolatoray Canal were raised as well as the embankment on the Branch Channel to Mala Pudusherry. Mile and furlong stones were provided and fixed on the Moolatoray Canal. Its total length exclusive of the branches is 18 miles 3 furlongs.

The laterite masonry retaining wall &c., of the following Cherras were plastered with Portland Cement to preserve the laterite stone and prevent leakages &c:

Carampalli Cherra, Trichoor District.

Kanan Cherra, Mukundapuram District.

and the remaining portions of Akarapuram and Vellakal Cherras.

Extension of the West Revetment Wall of the Munootamkuli Chera, Talapilly District.—As soon as the cultivation was over, this work was taken in hand and completed before the Monsoon, the cement plastering of the walls has had to stand over till next season as there was not time for this to be undertaken.

Kettoo Cherra in Aripalam, Mukundapuram District.—

The old work was dismantled and the new masonry completed to within 18 inches of the estimated height before the Monsoon commenced, when the work had to be stopped, the adjoining embankment was also raised and widened and a new surplus Channel cut through the hard laterite.

Pullil Irrigation Canal.—The object of this canal is to

Trichoor Lake to be brought under paddy cultivation. The work was commenced and a portion of the embankments and the deepening of part of the canal was undertaken. As all the earth for the embankments has to be carried in boats from the high ground, the short working season of three months did not admit of much being done but the contractor has promised to engage Mr. Brunton's steam pumps next season for pumping out the water, when it is hoped that better progress will be made.

Moolatoray Irrigation Canal, Chittoor District.—(Original):—The widening on the first mile of this canal in the rock cutting was resumed as soon as the distribution of water was over and the work completed.

Opening a branch Irrigation Channel on the Moolatoray Canal from Valakanankode to the Nurnee surplus Channel.—This branch channel, one mile in length, was completed and water distributed.

Branch Irrigation Channel on the Moolatoray Canal from Kamandra Mosque to Tattamungalam Mosque.—This branch channel is about one mile in length. All the earthwork in the cuttings has been completed and most part of the embankments. About eight chains of this channel is built in masonry owing to the limited space between the Tattamungalam Gramam and the Perincolum tank.

Branch Irrigation Channel on the Moolatoray Canal from Keyody to Karupally, length about 2 miles, 1 furlong.—Most part of the earthwork on this channel has been completed and a sluice at the head of the channel constructed.

Branch Irrigation Channel on the Moolatoray Canal from Puttancherry on Keyody line to Kallingel Cherra, length 1 mile 2 furlongs.—The work on this channel is nearly finished.

Branch Irrigation Channel on the Moolatoray Canal from Modarapara to Pambampullam, length 1 mile 6 furlongs.—Nearly all the earthwork has been completed and the channel can shortly be opened for the distribution of water.

Cuipully Bund. To keep-out salt water from the reclamation for cultivating paddy.—The progress of this work is greatly retarded on account of the difficulty experienced in conveying materials to the site of the work.

The want of water in the Canal and the two narrow sluices put up by the Revenue authorities to keep-out salt water, necessitates the transhipment of the materials into smaller boats, thereby causing a delay of three to four days in the conveyance of stone to the site of work. About one quarter of the bund remains to be completed, the unprotected side of the more exposed portions of the inner slope of the completed work damaged last year has been made good.

A small masonry aqueduct was constructed over Thachat Thachoo Menon's Irrigation Canal to convey the water of the Moolatoray Canal across for Irrigation purposes.

Four new Irrigation Culverts were constructed on the Shoranur Road, one on the Erimaputty and one on the Nemary Roads.

All the works entered under the head "Irrigation Works" are re-productive.

277. MISCELLANEOUS, (Repairs):—

The large Perincolum Tank in Tattamangalom was cleaned out and the silt to a depth of about four feet removed, the Southern side and portions of the East and West sides were lined with masonry in 1063, the remaining portion was taken in hand this year and completed with new granite steps and dressed granite cap stones to the parapets. A sluice was constructed for irrigation purposes and to drain off the surplus water.

The New Retaining Wall (commenced last year) on the side of the Cannancolangaray Oottupurah Tank at Tripoonitorah was completed.

A new Teakwood Railing was fixed on the edge of the Nemary road to protect the Thaniappen Tank. Three small Jetties with old iron rails for piles were constructed at Bolghatty to re-place the old timber ones, the floors of the lower rooms of the Durbar Hall at Ernakulam were re-laid with Portland cement, a portion of the Chenancherry Retaining Wall on the side of the Caruvanoor River was re-constructed and several other minor repairs to different works executed.

278. MISCELLANEOUS (Original):—

New landing place at the Curuvanoor River by the side of the Curuvanoor Bridge.—This work was resumed during the dry season and completed with the exception of two of the granite steps, the screen wall and some earthwork for the backing.

Ernakulam Reclamation Works.—Plots Nos. 2 and 3 on the North of No. 3 Basin adjoining the Travellers'

Bungalow were filled in with earth from the backwater and the rough stone revetment with laterite backing completed.

Raising ground already reclaimed on the Ernakulam Reclamation Works.—The sunken portions of the Reclamation were raised on an average of one foot and about 478 cubic yards of sand taken from the backwater and used for this purpose.

Rough stone Revetment to Basin No. 1.—The remaining portion of this Revetment Wall was completed.

Stable and Coach House in the compound of the Anjikaimal Zillah Court, Ernakulam.—This Stable and Coach House was originally intended to have been built adjoining the Travellers' Bungalow, but owing to the great opposition by the surrounding house owners it was finally decided to erect it within the Court House premises at the suggestion of the Zillah Judge. The work was taken in hand and completed.

Road on the mud Bank at Narakel.—About 420 feet of roadway was made over the mud bank to enable goods to be landed and to tow the boats up to the southern Jetty, the sea however encroached and about 92 feet of the road was washed away, the remaining portion was widened and raised, which gave a firm footing. At the commencement of the season some goods were landed and shipped at Malipuruom but later on they had to revert to Narakel.

279. MAINTENANCE:—

Exclusive of the Trichoor Town Roads 330 miles of road were maintained throughout the year in fair order at an average cost of Rs. 101-14-3 per mile.

280. SANITARY WORKS:—

Muttancherry Bazaar Drains.—2,110 feet of new masonry drains with 270 feet of cross drains to the backwater and 3 culverts were completed during the year and the work had to be suspended at the commencement of the Monsoon.

Ernakulam Bazaar Drains.—About five hundred feet of new masonry drains were completed before the commencement of the Monsoon when the work had to be stopped.

Works in the Trichoor Cantonment.—The two wells in the Trichoor Cantonment were cleaned out and the outside of the Hospital well to a depth of six feet plastered and lined with Portland cement concrete to prevent percolation. The remaining portion of the Cantonment was supplied with new masonry drains and the roads between them reformed and put in order.

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

S No.	WORKS.	Expenditure of 1965 M. E.	
		Rs.	A. P.
1	For Tripoonituran West Fort Gate Iron Girder Bridge	20,000	0 0
2	For Northern Wing to the Huzoor Ernakulam	12,828	12 3
3	For Shoranur Road Diversion at Moolloorcaray	12,129	8 9
4	For metalling 1st, 2nd, 13th, 14th and 15th miles of Vaniempara Road	11,341	5 9
5	For Centre Block to Government offices Ernakulam	6,282	11 7
6	For constructing the remaining portions of Revetment Wall, parapet and steps to Perinkolam Tank, Tattamungalum	6,000	6 0

No.	WORKS.	Expenditure of 1965 M. E.	
		Rs.	A. P.
7	For Tripayar Road	6,043	9 6
8	For repairing Road from Thiruvallayad Ambalam to Olipara Sramby	5,874	15 11
9	For constructing a District School at Chittoor	5,718	14 3
10	For repairing Road from Nemary 4th mile to Catucundom to the foot of the new Ghaut Road	4,279	0 5
11	For Muttancherry Police Cusbah Station ..	4,126	8 1
12	For maintenance of the Vaniempara Road ..	3,690	3 10
13	For maintenance of Shoranur Road	3,577	8 4
14	For Deepening Pullil Irrigation Canal &c. ..	3,432	1 6
15	For maintenance of Carupadnah Road	3,336	11 6
16	For maintenance of Nadapoonny Road	3,218	13 9
17	For opening a Branch Irrigation channel from Kamandra Mosque to Tattamungalum Mosque	2,079	15 4
18	For Cuipully Bund	2,679	14 10
19	For re-constructing the Eravathode Bridge ..	2,582	0 10
20	For completing the Tripayar Road from Cherpu Bazaar to Pazhoor Bridge	2,475	8 11
21	For widening the 1st mile of Moolatoray Irrigation Canal	2,336	3 4
22	For completing the Iyenthole Road across the paddy fields to west of Aratoopozha Causeway	2,273	15 3
23	For extension of West Revetment Wall of Mannootankozhi Cherra	2,227	15 8
24	For completing the portion of the Tripayar Road from Pazhoor Bridge to Tripayar pagoda	2,118	2 4
25	For constructing a Primary School at Trichoor	1,795	9 5
26	For maintenance of Moongilmudda Road ..	1,756	0 1
27	For re-constructing Kettoo Cherra at Areepalum	1,745	8 7
28	For opening a Branch Irrigation channel from Valakananthode to Nurnee surplus channel	1,513	4 4
29	For maintenance of Moolatoray Irrigation Canal	1,499	5 5
30	For Drains on both sides of Muttancherry Bazaar	1,462	8 1

No.	WORKS.	Expenditure of 1065 M. E.	
		Rs.	A. P.
31	For constructing a landing to Curvaneor River with granite steps	1,399	3 11
32	For Wandi Thavalum Road maintenance.	1,374	5 9
33	For maintenance of the Ernakulam Town Roads	1,335	6 4
34	For opening a Branch Irrigation channel from Medarapara to Pambampallem	1,273	4 11
35	For maintenance of Wallengay Bridle Road	1,269	13 10
36	For opening a Branch Irrigation Channel from Kayody to Karupully	1,174	4 1
37	For maintenance of Kunnankulam Road...	1,164	13 6
38	For re-constructing Karimpilly Cherra ..	1,145	11 7
39	For renewing a portion of woodwork of Curvaneor Bridge	1,087	5 3
40	For maintenance of the Ferry to Tripoonitorah and Hill Bungalow Road.....	1,076	13 5
41	For renewing the woodwork of the Ketcherry Bridge on Kunnankulam Road 10th mile	1,051	4 4
42	For maintenance of Shalacoody Road	1,050	7 6
43	For repairing Road from Edayar Tank to Kaikolathoray	1,040	5 5
44	For deepening Chellanom Canal, 2nd Section	1,011	7 8
45	For re-constructing Combatha Cherra in Veyoor	1,009	12 5
	Total...	1,58,581	6 1
	Minor works..... under Rs. 1,000.	49,016	9 10
	Sanitation and Conservancy Do. Do. Do...	2,794	4 2
	Contingencies &c.....	1,783	15 7
	Stock.....	2,080	14 0
	Establishment charges	26,868	7 7
	Grand Total...	2,41,075	9 3

Sanitation and Conservancy.

282. The Sanitation and Conservancy of the towns in the State is under the Public Works or the Maramut Department. The experiment of placing them under Municipal Councils was tried in the year under review in the towns of Ernakulam and Trichoor. They were, during the last four months of the year, placed under local committees consisting of 5 members, in which the Tahsildar, the D. P. W. Officer, and the Apothecary were *ex officio* members, and the remaining two members were non-official respectable citizens selected by Government. A monthly allotment of Rs. 150 was made to Trichoor and of Rs. 100 to Ernakulam.

283. *Trichoor.*—The Trichoor committee divided the town into 5 wards, each of which was placed under one member, and it removed the sweepings of the town and kept it completely clean. It put up lamp posts at the corners and turnings of important roads and kept lights regularly burning and it spent Rs. 582-7-9 out of the Rs. 600 allotted to it. The Sanitation of the town during the first 8 months of the year was under the D. P. W. and Rs. 729-8-1 were spent by that Department for the purpose.

284. The health of the town was exceptionally good and no epidemic broke out.

285. *Ernakulam.*—The committee appointed for this town began work only a few days before the close of the year under report and spent 30 and odd Rupees for sweeping and cleaning the roads.

286. *Muttancherry.*—The Conservancy Department organized in 1063 by the merchants of this town, received

from the Sirkar a monthly grant of Rs. 40 from the month of Kanni of the year under report. The Sirkar also supplied the Department with 49 lamp-posts, 4 hand carts and 1 bandy for watering the roads.

287. The management was until the latter part of the year vested in a committee composed of 4 of the leading merchants with the Tahsildar as President, but towards its close, the committee was enlarged by the addition of 3 officials and 4 non-officials, of whom 2 were leading members of the local Jewish community. The committee undertook the conservancy of the Muttan-cherry bazaar road from the Palace gate to the borders of British Calvetti, had it daily swept and kept clean and watered during the hot season. The above mentioned road and a few of the adjoining roads were lighted throughout the year.

288. The subscriptions collected during the year amounted to Rs. 946-2-0 and the Sirkar grant to Rs. 440. The expenditure came to Rs. 1,388-12-3, thus leaving a deficit of Rs. 2-10-3 which was made up in the current year by the sale of empty casks, &c.

289. *Sanitary Works.*—Works under this head carried out by the D. P. W. have been detailed in para 280 supra. Several tanks and wells were cleaned and repaired by the Maramut Department.

Forests.

290. During the year, 1,460 Teak logs and taldoms measuring 3,081 candies and 205 Blackwood logs measuring 568 candies, were delivered at the Depôts of Ponany and Ernakulam, as compared with 1,193 Teak logs and taldoms measuring 2,051 candies and 131 Blackwood logs measuring 246½ candies delivered in 1064.

291. The amount received from the contractors of the Chittoor Forest for Teak removed by them was Rs. 18,456-13-5 against Rs. 48,491-5-5 showing a decrease of Rs. 30,034-8-0. This falling off is owing to the contractors having felled or removed a very small quantity of timber.

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

RECEIPTS.		Rs.	A. P.
Sale of Teak logs	644—	4—	0
Value of timber delivered to the D. P. W.	18,096—	5—	2
Received from Royalties.....	21,262—	1—	3
Sale of Cardamoms and other Forest produce....	3,267—	4—	4
Timber removed by contractors from the Chittoor Forest	18,456—	13—	5
Refunds	315—	1—	7
Miscellaneous	2,343—	9—	4
Total Rs...	64,385—	7—	1

EXPENDITURE.		Rs.	A. P.
Cost of Forest establishment (including Teak and Cardamoms Plantation establishments.)	19,160—	1—	1
Forest working charges.....	20,562—	7—	9
Teak Plantation charges.....	4,082—	4—	6
Cardamoms charges.....	3,342—	8—	4
Expense of catching wild Elephants.....	4,119—	9—	2
Miscellaneous	2,223—	9—	5
Total Rs...	53,490—	8—	3

293. Only a very small quantity of Teak and Blackwood logs was sold during the year owing to the unfavourable state of the market. There is a falling off under the head of seignorage which is due to a smaller number of bamboos having been felled on account of the dearth of bamboos in Paravattany. There are increases under fuel, miscellaneous including fines, &c. The receipts on account of elephants hired out has declined owing to the want of demand for elephants for the Irinjalakuda Ulsavam and other festivals.

294. The stamping system has proved a success and clandestine removal of timber has by this method received a proper check. Four Teak Depôts have at the suggestion of the Conservator been established at the following stations:—

- (1) Forest Office, Trichoor, (2) Ottupara,
- (3) Kooroomaly and (4) Kombanpara.

The collection of timber at these places by the Forest Officials will facilitate the supply of Teak for Maramut Works and will prevent clandestine removal of Teak trees from the forests.

295. This year the Keddah system of catching elephants was tried in the Palappilly District and proved a perfect success. The old Keddah which was abandoned about 12 years ago was repaired at a very small cost and a herd of 7 elephants was captured in it. Besides these, four were captured in pits—two in Palapilly and two in Kodacherry. Of the 11 new captures, 5 are tuskers and 6 cows. At the beginning of the year there were 35 elephants, of which 3 old ones died, 2 by accidentally falling in pits and one from old age, leaving a remainder of 32, thus making with the new captures a total of 43, of which 26 are tuskers and 17 females.

296. *Teak Plantations.*—Owing to the absence of the Assistant Conservator on leave for five months and other causes, no planting operations were carried on during the year under review. It appears, however, that 1,323 acres were weeded, 791 acres pruned, and 25 acres hood round. Five traces were drawn up in all necessary places and the bridle paths partly attended to. The total outlay on the Teak Plantations was Rs. 3,595-10-6, excluding salaries, against Rs. 5,600 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,004-5-6 which is attributable to the absence of planting work and to the weeds gradually diminishing in growth in the older plantations.

297. *Cardamoms.*—This department was organised in the year 1050 M. E. under the immediate supervision of a Superintendent specially appointed for the purpose and worked for a series of years without profit. It was then incorporated with the Forest department in 1062 M. E. and placed under the special charge of Mr. J. S. Sealy, Assistant Conservator, till 1064 when he left the department in the same unsatisfactory state. Mr. Bennett, the Superintendent of Teak Plantations was then appointed Acting Assistant Conservator in charge of both the Teak and Cardamom Plantations. To avoid the same unsatisfactory result in future, the Conservator suggested a less costly scheme for working the plantation and this was adopted in the latter part of the year under report and better success is expected in the future.

298. In 1065, the charges on account of the Department were Rs. 4,104-8-4 and the receipts by sale of Cardamoms Rs. 1,661-15-11.

Marine.

299. During the year under report, 114 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 85,243, entered and cleared at the Ports of Narakkal and Malipuram, as compared with 92 vessels and 57,250 tons respectively in 1064. Of this number, 52 Steam Ships called at Narakkal, while 2 Steam Ships and 60 other vessels resorted to the Malipuram Port.

300. The Port dues collected during the year amounted to Rs. 4,740 against Rs. 3,255-13-0 in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 1,446-6-5 was recovered on account of duty on spirits &c. as compared with Rs. 375-15-8 in the previous year. Under the head of godown rent a sum of Rs. 32-15-6 was realised.

301. A statement of arrivals and departures of vessels during the year under report, and statements showing the particulars of imports and exports during that period, will be found in the appendix.

302. The Port Officer, Cochin, exercising Marine supervision over the Port of Narakkal, reports that the Port was officially opened on the 15th May and the light exhibited from the flagstaff from that date to the 30th September on which day the light was discontinued and the lantern returned into store. He also states that the light showed this year with much more brilliancy owing to the reflector having been electroplated anew.

303. The anchoring buoy had to be removed further South owing to the mud-bank having shifted—vide para 278 of the Administration Report of 1064. This work was carried out on the 20th February 1890 under the Port Officer's personal supervision, with the aid of the S. S. Chindwara which was kindly placed at

his disposal by the B. I. S. N. Company. The buoy was placed half a mile to the Southward of its former position with the following bearings from seaward (Magnetic). Narakkal flagstaff N. 71° 30' E. Cruz Milagre Gap, S. 49° 30' E., Cochin Light House S. 35° 30' E. The buoy (painted red) was placed in 18 feet low water spring tide and about 2½ miles from the shore. The Port Officer reports that the best anchorage for the S. W. Monsoon is to the South and West of the buoy in from 4 to 4½ fathoms soft mud.

304. The Wreck Buoy which was removed in November 1889 was placed in position on the 11th May 1890 and removed on the 18th November 1890. With regard to this wreck, the Port Officer anticipates its total destruction by worms in a couple of years more.

305. The flagstaff was fitted with new wire Royal backstays and the whole rigging tarred and woodwork painted. The two large sets of flags were reduced and converted into handy workable sizes and they are in perfect order.

306. The S. W. Monsoon was ushered in very mildly in 1890 and the wind was well to the Westward. Some heavy squalls in June brought down the mud bank further south than it had ever reached, so as to enable boats to work on the beach even as far South as Mallipuram, but the smooth water on the beach was as erratic as the mud, which has a tendency to settle further Southward every year.

307. The Port Officer visited the port regularly once a week and oftener when necessary and the light was regularly lit and looked after.

Education.

ANGLO-VERNACULAR.

308. In the Schools under the control of the Director of Education, the year under review has been one of marked progress, mainly in consequence of the passing of the Grant-in-aid Code at the end of the year 1064. There was a large increase in the number of the aided Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools and a considerable number of pupils was brought under State inspection.

309. In 1064, besides the 6 State Public Schools, there were only 4 aided Schools which were drawing grants and the registers of these ten Schools taken together showed 1,845 pupils on the rolls. At the close of 1065, besides the 6 State Schools, there were 18 aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools and the aggregate number of pupils in these 24 Schools was 2,435.

310. Another step towards the promotion of primary education was the sanction of Grants to 16 purely Vernacular Schools containing over 700 pupils. These Schools were inspected and Grants made to them in 1065; but they as well as the Vernacular classes of the District Schools (containing 249 boys) were transferred to the charge of the Superintendent of Vernacular Instruction in the month of Mithunom or about 2 months before the close of the year under review.

311. *There were, in 1065, several important changes in the establishments and the working of the Public Schools. The transfer of the Vernacular classes from the High School and the 5 District Schools took away 17 teachers from the establishments of these Schools, two from the High School and three from each of the District Schools. No boys are now admissible to these schools unless they can read and write their Vernacular language.

The Ernakulam High School suffered a loss in the latter part of the year by the death of its Mathematical Master, Subramanya Iyer B. A., and His Highness the Rajah was pleased to bestow a substantial pension on his family for a period of 12 years, as a mark of appreciation of his valuable services. His successor was not appointed till the end of the year. In the same School, a first class trained gymnast, C. Subramanya Iyer, was appointed to the vacant post of gymnastic Instructor.

313. The staff of the Trichoor School was strengthened by the appointment of a B. A., an F. A., and a Matriculate, additions which were necessitated by the opening of a Fifth class, a Second Division of class III and a Second Division of class II. A Malayalam Munshi and a Writer were also added.

314. In Chittoor, T. S. Viswanatha Iyer's place was filled by the promotion of an Assistant from Irinjalakuda, and an additional teacher was appointed to an extra division of the Preparatory class. At Irinjalakuda T. Achyuta Menon B. A., transferred to Trichoor, was succeeded by a trained F. A., and N. R. Mahadeva Iyer, transferred to Chittoor, by P. N. Subramanya Iyer.

315. In the Trichoor School, a Fifth class was opened as the first step to raise it to the High School standard. In the other Schools the standards were the same as in last year.

• ERNAKULAM HIGH SCHOOL.

316. *Strength.*—There were at the end of the year under report 462 students made up as follows;—

On the rolls at beginning of 1065	532
New admissions in.....1065	97
Re-admissions in.....1065	71
Total...	700
Removals in the year.....	238
Remaining...	462

317. The 97 new admissions were composed of

Residents at Ernakulam.....	46
Contributed by District Schools.....	15
Do. by aided School Tripooniturah.....	9
Do. by Schools in British Cochin.....	4
Do. by Palghat, Trivandrum and other distant Schools.....	12
Private Students.....	11
Total...	97

318. The numerical strength of the various classes in the Ernakulam High School and College as compared with the preceding year will be seen from the following table:—

	1064	1065	Sanskrit students.	
			1064	1065
College Classes { VIII	25	18	4	0
{ VII	25	25	0	1
High School { VI	47	37	5	3
{ V A & B.....	38	43	10	2
Middle School { Upper IV A & B.	51	45	22	8
{ Lower IV A & B.	51	59	10	5
{ III A, B & C	83	65	0	65
Lower School { II A & B.....	54	56	0	0
{ I A & B.....	58	57	0	0
Preparatory A & B.....	58	57	0	0
Primary { Upper Vernacular.	25	0	0	0
{ Lower do.	17	0	0	0
Total...	532	462	51	84

319. When the study of Sanskrit was first introduced in 1063 into the Lower Fourth and higher classes, there were 84 students, but this number dwindled to 19. Many who eagerly began to study, found it so much more difficult than they had anticipated, that their

53

parents or guardians desired them to give it up. It is now arranged for the Sanskrit Pandit to take a lesson once a week in each division of Class III, so that it has been made compulsory for 65 boys to begin the study of the language. When these are promoted to Class IV, each boy will have his choice whether to continue Sanskrit instead of Malayalam, or to take Malayalam alone. It is hoped that this plan will induce more to study Sanskrit and that next year's report will show a greatly increased number of voluntary Sanskrit students in the Lower Fourth.

320. The average aggregate number of boys in the High School was 474 and the average daily attendance 437, giving a percentage of 92. The following table shows the castes of the students who were on the rolls at the end of the year:—

Castes or Religion.	1064.	1065.
Ambalavasces	6	10
Brahmins	126	112
Christians { English Church	27	19
{ Roman do.	95	74
{ Syrian do.	9	10
Eluvans	8	8
Elayathoos	...	...
Jews	...	2
Konkans	19	15
Konkan Sudras	5	2
Kshatriyas	4	2
Mahomedans	9	8
Nanjnadans	13	11
Nayadoos	1	2
Pandi Soodras.....	1	1
Sudras	191	172
Valans	1	...
Vannans	...	...
Vellalars	9	7
Vaisyas	8	7
Total...	532	462

321. The prizes for the year 1889 were distributed on the 21st July 1890 at the close of the year 1065. The Acting Resident, Mr. H. B. Grigg, presided on the occasion, and after giving away the prizes, he delivered a most interesting speech in which he urged strongly the duty of aiding the spread of female education and the great advantage of Physical training and drill among the boys as a most valuable adjunct to the mental training given in the School.

322. *Middle School Examination.*—The following statement shows the results of the Middle School Examination in the year under review as compared with those of the previous year:—

SCHOOLS.	1888.			1889.		
	Number.		Per-centage of passes	Number.		Per-centage of passes
	Sent up	Passed.		Sent up	Passed.	
Ernakulam High School	35	27	77	45	25	56
Trichoor District do.	18	15	83	25	21	84
Kunnamkulam do. do.	9	6	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	6	5	83
Chittoor do. do.	6	6	100	7	6	85
Total...	68	54	79	83	57	68

From this statement it will be seen that but for the comparatively low percentage of passes in the Ernakulam High School the results for the whole State would have been very satisfactory. The boys who passed in 1065 were classed as follows:—

	First class.	Second class.	Third class.
Ernakulam School...	4	—	5
Trichoor do. ...	1	—	3
Kunnamkulam do. ...	1	—	1
Chittoor do. ...	0	—	4

323. *Matriculation Examination.*—Twenty-nine pupils appeared for this examination. Of these, 17 passed in the second class, while 12 failed. The percentage of passes was 59. The examination was generally felt to be severe, the average of passes for the whole Presidency being only 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of those who went up, so that although the number of the successful candidates at Ernakulam was much below what it ought to have been, it was far above the average of most Schools. Of the 17 that passed, 11 joined the F. A. Class.

324. *First in Arts Examination.*—In this Examination, two passed in the First Class and three in the Second. The percentage of passes was 20, and the results are therefore very unsatisfactory, 20 having failed out of 25. The two best boys, however, secured a First Class each, and both these boys as well as the other three are now reading for their degree at the Christian College, Madras. It may be noted that the result of the F. A. Examination for the whole Presidency was very unfavorable, only 17·8 per cent of the candidates having succeeded in satisfying the Examiners.

325. Of the old pupils of the School, three have passed the language Branch of the B. A. Examination—

P. Itti Cheriyan
Kuriyan Eapen
V. S. Ranganatha Pillai.

These are studying in Madras to pass the optional Branch.

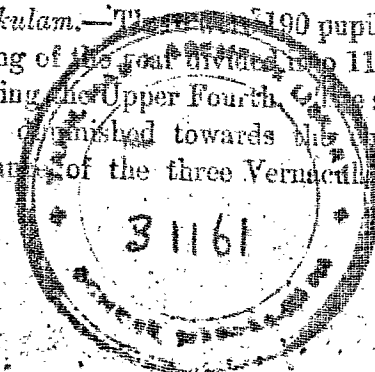
DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

326. *Trichoor*.—At the beginning of the year there were 362 boys upon the rolls divided into 11 classes, all of which the Director remarks were rather over-crowded. As the year advanced, the numbers increased and two divisions were found requisite in Classes I, II and III each, and in February 1890 the Preliminary step towards raising the School to the Standard of a High School was taken by the opening of the pre-matriculation class (Class V). So that at one time in the year, the number of classes or of divisions of classes was 15 under as many masters, but towards the close of 1890 the Vernacular classes were detached and this removed from the School three classes containing 62 boys with their teachers. Notwithstanding this reduction, the School had on the rolls at the end of the year 330 boys divided into 12 classes—an average of 28 per class. There were 45 Christians and 1 Mahomedan in this School, all the others being Hindus. The number of Sanskrit students rose from 33 to 37 and the Sanskrit prize given by the Elayah Rajah was gained by K. Ramaswamy Iyer who stood first at the Middle School Examination with Sanskrit as his second language. With a view to develop the physique of the boys, a set of parallel and horizontal bars was put up. A large supply of furniture and a valuable set of apparatus necessary for teaching elementary chemistry and physics was purchased during the year. A commodious temporary school room was erected to accommodate the increasing numbers, and a permanent addition is being made by the erection of a large additional school room on the Southern side of the main building. The results of the examinations were satisfactory. 25 boys were sent up for the Middle School Examination, of whom 21

passed—one in the 1st Class, 17 in the 2nd and 3 in the third. This is very encouraging being 84 per cent. The inspection results were also good. The success and good condition of the School are attributed to the steady and excellent management of the Head Master, A. P. Subramanya Iyer B. A., who is aided by an efficient staff.

327. *Chittoor*.—At the beginning of the year, there were 222 boys divided into 10 classes, the highest being the Upper Fourth. A division was added to the Lower Preparatory Class and towards the end of the year, the three Vernacular classes with their 3 teachers were detached. This took away 57 boys, and at the close of the year there were 147 boys divided into 8 classes—an average of 18 per class. The School is entirely filled by Hindu boys and it is a matter for regret that there are no Mahomedans. The absence of Christians is owing to there being no Christian population in the town. There were 11 boys studying Sanskrit. The Upper Fourth Class is small, but there is a slightly improved prospect for next year. For the second time boys were sent up to the Middle School Examination—7 appeared, of whom six passed. The result of the inspection examination was particularly good. The Government grant for prizes was increased from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40, with a special prize of Rs. 3 to the highest boy in the first class in the Middle School Examination. The discipline and general tone of the School were very good—Sreenivasa Row, the Head Master, being an efficient manager of the establishment.

328. *Kannankulam*.—There were 190 pupils on the rolls at the beginning of the year divided into 11 classes, the highest class being the Upper Fourth. The strength of the School was diminished towards the end of the year by the severance of the three Vernacular classes



which contained 41 boys. At the close of the year the strength of this School was 139 in 8 classes—an average of 17 per class. Of these, 113 are Christians and 26 Hindus. There are 32 boys reading Sanskrit which is a very large number. Six boys appeared for the Middle School Examination. Of these 1 passed in the First Class, 3 in the Second and 1 in the Third, while 1 failed. This gives 83 per cent as the result of success for this School. The inspection results were good. The allotment for prizes was increased in this School too as in Chittoor. The School is kept in good order by the Head Master George Tharyan.

329. Mattancherry.—The School had on its rolls 126 boys at the beginning of the year divided into 9 classes, the highest of which was Class III. The Vernacular classes took away 24 boys and 3 teachers, leaving 101 boys in 6 classes—an average of 17 per class. Of these, 20 are Christians, 7 Jews and 3 Mahomedans, the rest being Hindoos. A set of gymnastic apparatus consisting of horizontal and parallel bars was provided during the year. The result of the inspection examination was fair. The grant for prizes was increased from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25. The School is worked well and carefully superintended by the Head Master N. Neelakanda Patter.

330. Irinjalacoda.—There were 129 boys at the beginning of the year divided into 8 classes. The standard is about that of the Muttancherry School. 34 boys were sent away to the Vernacular branch. At the end of the year, there were 99 pupils in five classes giving an average of 20 per class. Out of these, 17 were Christians and 2 were Mahomedans. It is to be regretted that the Christian population is indifferent about the education of its children. The Director visited the School

at the beginning of the year and he found it improved, the examination returns being satisfactory. The School is under the management of S. Sivarama Pillai.

331. The following table shows the number of students for the last 2 years in all the State Schools:—

	1064.	1065.
In the High School, Ernakulam.....	532	462
„ „ District School, Trichoor	362	330
„ „ do. do. Chittoor	222	147
„ „ do. do. Kunnankulam..	190	139
„ „ do. do. Mattancherry ..	126	101
„ „ do. do. Irinjalakuda ...	129	99
Total...	1,561	1,278

The number of boys at the close of the year in the 6 State Schools was thus 1,278 against 1,561 at the end of the previous year. Up to 1064, every year showed an advance over its predecessor. The large decrease of 283 in 1065 was more apparent than real, as 249 pupils were transferred to the Vernacular Department.

332.* The Director thinks that the large increase and improvement in aided Schools which has taken place this year has afforded to many boys a sufficiently good primary education in their villages, and that many, who would in former years have entered the Sirkar Schools, have found it more convenient to study in the now aided local Schools. About the decrease in the numbers the Director observes “it has relieved many over-filled classes instead of being a disadvantage.” But the average number of students in the several classes of the State Schools does not seem to be high. It is 26 per class in the Ernakulam High School, 28 per class in the Trichoor School, 20 at Irinjalakuda, 18 at Chittoor and only 17 at Kunnankulam and Mattancherry.

333. Of the 1,278 boys that remained at the close of the year under review, 957 were Hindus, 298 Christians, 14 Mahomedans and 9 Jews. There was a decrease in the already small number of Mahomedan pupils, and the Director, as a remedial measure, suggests the establishment of a Scholarship in each School for the foremost Mahomedan boy of Class I to enable him to study for 2 years in Classes II and III. Whether Scholarships should be given, or whether Mahomedans should be admitted as free or half-free scholars, is under the consideration of the Sirkar.

334. *Teaching Staff.*—The teaching staff of the Department under the Director is composed of 70 Masters, of whom 10 are Graduates, 13 First-in-arts men, 33 Matriculates, 4 of Fourth and Fifth Grades, 5 specially qualified, and 5 ungraded.

335. The following statement shows in one view the receipts from, and expenditure on, the several Anglo-Vernacular Schools and their comparative cost to the Sirkar :—

SCHOOLS.	Receipts Fees, Fines &c.			Expenses Salaries, Contingencies &c.			Per- centage paid by the State to the Public.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Ernakulam High School.....	7,780	5	3	25,700	14	370	30
Trichoor District School.....	2,448	13	9	5,067	1	152	45
Chittoor do. do.	1,037	1	5	3,051	11	766	34
Kunnankulam do. do.	926	15	0	3,263	1	271	29
Mattancherry do. do.	430	9	0	2,253	15	981	19
Irinjalakuda do. do.	401	15	3	2,131	11	181	19
Total...	12,371	14	11	41,468	7	970	30
Add Inspection and Direction.	0	0	0	2,903	8	0	0
	12,371	14	11	44,371	15	972	30

336. From the above statement, it may be seen that 4 out of the 6 Anglo-Vernacular Schools paid 29 per cent or more of their expenses. Those at Mattancherry and Irinjalakuda paid only 19 per cent. This is no doubt better than the previous year when only 17 per cent of the expenses was realized, but the percentage is still very low. The average number of boys in each class of the Irinjalakuda School was only 20 and in the Mattancherry School only 17. It has to be considered whether this low average is the result of any restriction in the admission of boys or it is only a sign of the apathy of the inhabitants and of their unwillingness to send up their boys to be educated. It has also to be seen whether the masters of the Schools are paid too highly for the work they turn out. If after the appliance of remedial measures, the percentage of the cost paid by the public does not increase satisfactorily, the Sirkar will have to seriously consider the advisability of abolishing these two District Schools or at least of reducing their standard.

337. *Book Depôt.*—The operations of the English Book Depôt will appear from the annexed statement :—

STOCK IN DEPÔT.	1864		1865	
	Vols.	Value.	Vols.	Value.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
At beginning of year	12,546	4,449-15-9	10,813	3,789-1-0
Bought during the year	3,541	1,070-2-3	2,943	1,220-3-8
Total...	16,087	5,520-2-0	13,756	5,009-4-8
Deduct sales in the year	5,274	1,731-1-0	4,137	1,299-6-6
Stock remaining at the end of the year.	10,813	3,789-1-0	9,619	3,709-14-2

338. The sales have been considerably less this year, having fallen off from Rs. 1,700 to less than Rs. 1,300. This is due to the fact that now there is

hardly any demand for books from Chittoor or Trichoor where they have local depôts. Kunnankulam finds it easier to get books from Calicut or Trichoor than from Ernakulam. There are shops also in the local bazars where School books can now be bought and these shops frequently offer books at a lower price than the School Depôts can. The Director observes that the rule hitherto enforced that two annas in the Rupee should be added to the cost price of books in order to cover the Curator's commission makes it impossible to lower the prices to bazar rates, and suggests the Sirkar might bear all the cost of carriage and Curator's commission and allow the books to be sold to *bona fide* students at actual cost price. It is under contemplation whether the English and Vernacular Book Depôts cannot be amalgamated and English books too sold for cost price as is the case with Vernacular School books.

339. New scale of Fees.—The increased scale of fees came into effect during the year under report viz: in January 1890. The Director observes "there has been no difficulty in collecting the fees nor does the enhancement appear to have sensibly affected our numbers." A further increase at the beginning of 1891 had also been sanctioned, but His Highness the Rajah has been pleased to defer any further increments in the Upper and Lower Fourth Classes, and has allowed the increments to affect only the classes of the High School and College.

340. The Palace School.—In the Kaliketta or Palace School, maintained at Tripoonitorah for the education of the Princes of His Highness the Rajah's family, the establishment, in 1865, consisted of P. Shankara Narayana Chettiar, M. A., with 5 Assistants, one being a B. A. and another an F. A. Two other Assistants were borne upon this establishment and their services were lent to the S. S. Patasala (Junior Palace School) but this

arrangement was, at the close of the year, changed, and the two officers are now borne upon the separate establishment of the Patasala. The cost of the School for the year was Rs. 6,863-5-2.

341. The Senior Tutor reports that of the seven Princes under instruction, the Second Prince has in addition to various selections in English Prose and Poetry, been studying Fawcett's Political Economy and Jevon's Logic, also Freeman's work on the growth of the English constitution; that the Fifth Prince has been reading the books prescribed for the F. A. course, the Twelfth Prince those for the Matriculation of 1890, and the Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Princes the books which are generally read in a pre-matriculation class. The Tutor considers the progress made satisfactory, and the Director adds that the success of the Twelfth Prince in the Matriculation Examination testifies to the soundness of the teaching and the steady application of the student.

342. The Eighth Prince was studying privately at Ernakulam reading for the F. A. Examination and was, as a visitor at the College, attending some of the lectures in the F. A. course. His progress has been most satisfactory and he has successfully passed the F. A. Examination of December 1890.

343. This year too, scholarships were given to persons who were sent up to Madras for being trained as teachers. A sum of Rupees 315 was allotted for the expenses of A. R. Venkata Rama Iyen F. A., at the Teacher's College in Madras and a sum of Rs. 681 for the training of 4 students to serve as Gymnastic Instructors. These four have all successfully gained certificates of competence to teach and are now working in the various schools to which they have been appointed.

AIDED ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

344. The number of Aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools rose from 4 to 18 and the children under State inspection from 284 to 1,157. Subjoined is a list of these Schools arranged according to the Taluqs. The table also gives the number of pupils, the amount of grant sanctioned by Government, the sum that was actually drawn, and the total cost as reported by the Managers:—

Name and Nature of School.		Strength at end of 1905.	Total cost of School as reported by the Managers.			Amount of grant.			Number of months for which grant was drawn.	
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
COCHIN.										
Narakal	Mixed.	106	304	14	0	240	88	14	0	12
Tirumala Dewaswam.	do.	88	1005	0	0	275	223	14	10	11
Edacochy	Boys.	62	303	5	10	90	63	13	10	9
Vallarpadam	Mixed.	66	241	10	0	96	42	10	0	8
KANAYANCOOR.										
Tripeoniturah	Boys.	84	652	1	1	360	289	13	0	12
Mulanthuruthy	Mixed.	95	868	8	0	360	352	8	0	12
Ernakulam Caste	do.	79	147	7	9	50	41	7	9	2
MUKUNDAPURAM.										
Chalakudy	Boys.	26	266	12	0	216	106	2	2	12
Puthukut	do.	57	188	0	0	96	40	9	4	8
Irinjalakuda Dewaswam	Girls.	47	90	0	0	45	32	0	0	3
TRICHOOOR.										
Trichoor C. M. S.	Girls.	65	384	0	0	54	48	0	0	3
Do.	Boys.	43	672	0	0	39	39	0	0	3
TALAPILLY.										
Kunnankulam Syrian	Girls.	63	303	0	0	36	31	8	0	3
Do.	Parish.	34	57	8	0	21	13	8	0	3
CHITTOOR.										
Chittoor Jubilee	Girls.	35	306	0	0	222	177	0	0	12
Nemmara	Boys.	82	756	14	8	360	181	11	2	12
Nallepilly	do.	74	570	8	9	200	135	7	7	8
Athicode	do.	51	160	0	0	36	35	0	0	3
Total...		1157	7277	5	1	12802	1052	15	8	

345. The above statement shows that some of the schools received grants for only a part of the year under report and that the whole sum sanctioned was availed of only by 2 schools. The Director observes, "Managers are in some cases disappointed that they

59

cannot obtain the whole grant sanctioned when their teachers are ungraded, but as one of the chief objects of the State in offering its aid at all is to encourage the employment of trained and graded teachers in the place of unqualified men; it rests very much with the managers themselves to enable me to allot larger grants according to the rules of the code, by employing trained or graded men as teachers in all the classes." He also remarks that it is encouraging to note that with an outlay of less than 2,000 Rupees, 1,157 Children were brought under State inspection. The State aid has not been limited to the education of boys; for, of the 18 Schools, only 8 are purely Boys' Schools, 5 are mixed Boys' and Girls' Schools and 5 are purely Girls' Schools to which aid is allowed on more liberal terms in order to give a stimulus to female education.

346. The several Schools will now be noticed in turn.

347. COCHIN TALUQ:—(a) *Narrakel School*.—This School is in connection with the large Romo Syrian Church of the place, and is, under the management of Revd. Father GheWergese the Vicar. The School buildings are good. When the School was visited in the beginning of 1906, there were 122 children divided into five classes under 4 teachers, the highest class being of the standard of Class I, and the inspection results were fair.

348. (b) *Tirumala Dewasam School*.—This School is situated in the yard of the large Konginy Pagoda at Cherlai and is kept up by the managers of the Pagoda. It is nominally working up to the Lower Fourth standard, and Sirkar aid is, according to the rules, restricted to classes up to the third. There were at the close of

the year, 88 pupils (of which 6 were girls) in the aided classes under 4 masters, 3 of whom were ungraded. The standard of Class III was about that of Class II in the Sirkar School. The inspection results were fair.

349. (c) Edacochy School.—This institution is under the management of Revd. Father de Padua, the Vicar of the Church. It has 2 large School rooms holding 62 boys with 3 teachers. The standard of the School is only up to the Preparatory Class and the boys did well in the last inspection.

350. (d) Vallarpadom School.—This is a mixed Boys' and Girls' School under the management of the Vicar Révd. G. D'Rozario. There are three commodious rooms for the pupils who numbered 52 on the inspection day and were divided into 3 classes, the standard of the highest being that of a Preparatory Class.

351. KANAYANOR TALUQ:—(e) Tripoonitorah School.—This institution has been in existence for nearly five years and has done very good work. It is under the management of Elamanei Rama Menon. There were 84 boys on its rolls on the last day of the year, divided into 5 classes, the highest being Class III. It annually sends up boys to the High School and they acquit themselves well. Of the 5 teachers, 3 are graded and 2 ungraded. The School is held in a Sirkar building which is given rent-free for its use. The Sirkar help this School with a grant under the old rules which are more liberal than those of the present Grant-in-aid Code, and it fully deserves this support. It is kept up by the School fees and the grant.

352. (f) Mulanthuruthy School.—The School at this place has had aid for about 2 years under the old rules. It is attached to the Syrian Church and it

continues under the management of Chalil Kochu Korah, the Senior Trustee of the Church. The School building is roomy. When it was inspected, there were 99 pupils divided into 6 classes. Two of these are Vernacular classes in which there are several girls. The standard of the highest class is that of Class III. Of the 6 teachers, 3 are graded. The inspection results were good.

353. (g) Ernakulam Caste Girls' School.—This institution was opened only in the latter part of 1905 and it was aided for the last 2 months. Though it is called a Girls' School it is a mixed one. There were 79 scholars divided into 4 classes the highest working up to the grade of a Preparatory Class and 5 teachers of whom 2 were graded. The School is managed by Rajarama Row and it is kept up by subscriptions, school fees and the grant.

354. MUKUNDAPURAM TALUQ:—(h) Chalakudi School.—This is but a small school containing 26 boys divided into 3 classes. It is situated in a small Sirkar building which is granted rent-free and is, as in 1904, under the management of Kodesery Kunjuni Karthavu. There is only one teacher and this is not enough for the proper working of the School. The boys did fairly well at the inspection.

355. (i) Puthukat School.—This School was aided for 8 months and is mainly supported by Ollookaran Antony, a wealthy landlord of Puthukat who opened it in connection with the church in his village. The hall in which the School is held is good. There were three classes, (the highest about the standard of a Preparatory Class) and 57 scholars when the inspection took place. There was however only one teacher and a small grant was allotted out of the 12 Rupees sanctioned.

356. (j) *Irinjalakuda Devaswam Girls' School.*—The manager of the Devaswam started this Girls' School near the Pagoda a few months ago. It is held in a Sirkar building and when it was inspected, there were 44 girls in three classes, English being taught in the highest class.

357. TRICHOOR TALUK:—(k) *Trichoor C. M. S. Girls' School.*—This Girls' School is in connection with the Church Mission Society and is under the management of the Revd. F. Bower. It received Sirkar aid only for 3 months. It had, on the day of inspection, 74 girls on its rolls, and was divided into 5 classes under 4 teachers the standard being up to that of Class II. It is superintended by Mrs. Bower and the building and furniture are sufficient. The girls did very well at the inspection.

358. (l) *C. M. S. Boys' School.*—This Boys' School is under the same management and forms the lower division of the Mission High School. It is held in two large rooms and contained on the inspection day 3 classes having 38 boys under 3 Matriculate teachers. The standard is up to that of Class III. At the inspection the pupils did well.

359. TALAPILLY TALUK:—(m) *Kunnankulam Syrian Girls' School.*—This is in connection with the English Church Missionary Society and under the management of the Revd. F. Bower and is situated in the middle of the town. It was aided by the State only for the last 3 months of the year under review. It is located in a large room in the church compound. There were present, at the last inspection, 63 scholars divided into 5 classes under 5 teachers, the highest class working up to the standard of an Upper Preparatory Class of the State Schools. The inspection results were very satisfactory.

360. (n) *Kunnankulam Parish Girls' School.*—This parish school is also kept up by the Church Missionary Society. It is a small one in the same premises as that of the Boys' School which is aided by an old grant from Government. This girls' branch contained 36 scholars on the last day of the year and the highest class was about the standard of an Upper Preparatory. There is a staff of 3 teachers, and the inspection results were good.

361. CHITTOOR TALUK:—(o) *Chittoor Victoria Jubilee Girls' School.*—This School is in the Chittoor town. For the year under review it was under the management of Rama Row. When inspected, there were 36 scholars divided into 3 classes—none of these was much advanced. Of the 3 teachers, one was graded. The Sirkar help was a liberal one and the rest of the expenditure was made up by subscriptions and fees.

362. (p) *Nemmara School.*—The school at this place has been progressing well for more than a year and promises to be a most useful institution. It was started in 1964 by a committee of 4 gentlemen of the place one of whom is the local Magistrate. R. Govinda Menon is the manager. The Director visited the school after the close of 1965 and found it located in a new spacious building which the committee had erected at a cost of over Rs. 400. There were, on the day of inspection, 78 students on the rolls divided into 5 classes, in 4 of which English was taught. The standard of the highest class which was called the Third was not up to the standard of Class III in a District School. Of the 5 teachers, 2 had passed the Matriculation Examination, and 1 the Middle School Examination, and 2 were unpassed men. All the classes were examined at the inspection and they did fairly well.

363. (g) *Nallepilly School*.—The aided School at this place is another promising institution started in the year under review. The number of pupils was 47 when it was opened in Kanny 1065, but by the end of the year it rose to 74 of which 47 were Brahmins, 22 Sudras and 5 Ealuvans. The Director reports there were 77 pupils on the rolls when he visited the School a few days after the close of the year. These were divided into 4 classes, one being purely Vernacular. The highest class is equal to the standard of Class I of the District Schools. Of the 4 teachers, 3 are Matriculates and 1 unpassed. The inspection results were very satisfactory. The Second Master of the District School at Chittoor, C. V. Subramanya Iyer B. A. is the Manager of the School. A half building grant of Rs. 227-6-0 was given for a commodious building erected for the School.

364. (r) *Athicode School*.—This is a Village School under the management of Revd. F. Bachelard, a Roman Catholic Priest and it is located in a good building near the borders of the State. The grant was given only for the last 3 months of 1065, during which period the number rose from 48 to 51, of which 36 were Christians, 11 Hindus, and 4 Mahomedans. These are divided into 4 classes, the highest of which is about the standard of an Upper Preparatory Class. Of the 4 teachers, the Head Master alone is a graded man—a Matriculate. The Director visited the School just after the close of 1065 and then there were 50 scholars. The results of his examination were satisfactory.

OTHER ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

365. Besides the schools under the control of the Director of Education, there are 2 Sirkar Schools under independent management, and 3 institutions aided not according to any rule or code. They are:—

- I. Victoria Jubilee Girls' School, Trichoor, a Sirkar institution managed by a Committee of 5 members,
- II. The S. S. Pátasála or Junior Palace School, Tripoonitura, a Sirkar institution under the control of the Elaya Rajah,
- III. St. Teresa's Convent School, Ernakulam, which receives a monthly grant of 60 Rupees from the Sirkar,
- IV. The Wadakancherry School receiving a grant of 8 Rupees a month, and
- V. The Kunnankulam School receiving a monthly grant of 6 Rupees.

The working of these Schools will be noticed in their order:

366. *Victoria Jubilee Girls' School, Trichoor*.—This School has been in existence for over a year and a half, and has been making steady progress in numbers and in the character of instruction imparted, under the able management of the committee which has charge of it. There remained on the rolls 78 girls at the end of 1064. During the year under report there were 61 admissions and 50 withdrawals, so that at the end of the year there were 89 girls, being an increase of 11 over the previous year.

367. At the beginning of the year there were 4 classes designated III, IIB, IIA, and I. As the year advanced the last of these classes became so overcrowded

that it was found necessary to divide it, and a new class was formed with its backward girls. The strength of the classes at the end of 1065 was as follows:—

Class.	No. of Girls.
III	4
II	16
I	16
Prep: B.	19
Prep: A.	34
Total...	89

368. The castes to which the girls belonged are as shown below:—

Brahmins.....	11
Ambalavasis	22
Nairs.....	56
Total...	89

369. The percentage of attendance was 77 which is 5 more than that of 1064. The average age of the girls was 10. The results of the annual examination were satisfactory.

370. An assistant to the Music Mistress and a teacher for the lowest class, both Nair ladies, were appointed during the year under review.

371. The expenditure of the school in the year was as follows:—

Pay of the establishment Rs. 1,450—	2—2
Contingencies	37—12—6
Total Rs...	1,487—14—8

The whole cost was borne by the Sirkar, it having been decided in the beginning that instruction should be

given gratis until the public learn to appreciate female education. From the improved percentage of the attendance and the steady increase in the strength of the school, it is hoped by the committee in charge that it will ere long be in a position to levy fees on a small scale.

372. (2) *S. S. Patasala or Junior Palace School, Tripoonitorah.*—This institution is under the direct supervision of the Elaya Rajah and is intended to impart elementary instruction in English and Sanskrit to the Junior Princes and Princesses. The numerical strength of the school at the beginning of the year was 17 but towards its close it was reduced to 13—9 Princes and 4 Princesses. Two Princesses left school and 2 Princes were withdrawn to suit the convenience of the Elaya Rajah who personally teaches them Sanskrit. The standard of the classes remained the same as in the pervious year and the average attendance was 92 per cent. As usual, two half-yearly examinations were held and the results were satisfactory. The cost of the school was Rs. 833-0-0.

373. (3) *St. Teresa's Convent School, Ernakulam.*—The number of pupils on the rolls on the first day of the year was 74, and during the year there were 29 admissions and 30 withdrawals; thus leaving 73 on the rolls at the close of the year. Of these, 24 were orphans boarded and educated in the school; 7 were boarders, who paid for board and education, and 42 were day scholars. The average daily attendance of scholars was 60.

374. At the close of the year under review, 27 pupils were receiving instruction in English, 40 in Malayalam and 6 in both English and Malayalam. Religious instruction was communicated to all Roman

Catholic children daily, but no non-catholic child was required to attend that lesson. Needlework, plain and ornamental, was taught in all the classes, and Music was taught as an extra subject for which an extra fee had to be paid. Of the five school hours, three hours and a half were devoted to secular instruction, one hour to needle work, and half an hour to religious instruction. The school staff consisted, in the year 1065, of three Nuns of the Carmelite Order, (all of whom had passed the Higher Examination for women) two other female teachers, and one male teacher. The fees ranged from Rs. 2 in class V to 4 annas in class I: but owing both to the poverty of the majority of the people whose children attend the school, and to the fact that, as yet, female education is not greatly appreciated by the public, the fee collections were small and amounted to only Rupees 108 during the year.

375. The course of study pursued and the text books in use are almost identical with the course of study and the text books prescribed for girls' schools in the Madras Presidency. Two pupils appeared from this Institution for the Middle School Examination and both passed in the First Class; and two appeared for the Special Upper Primary Examination of whom one passed in the First Class.

376. (4) *Aided School, Wadakancherry*.—At the beginning of the year there were 40 boys and 21 were admitted during the year. Twenty-seven left school and at the close of the year under report there were 34 boys on the rolls. Of these 15 were Brahmmins, 13 Sudras, 4 Native Christians and 2 of other castes. The average daily attendance was 82 per cent. The school teaches up to Class II. The amount of school fees collected in 1065 was Rs. 122—10—0 which with the Sirkar grant

made a total of Rs. 218—10—0. Of this Rs. 211—8—8 were distributed in salaries, and Rs. 7—1—4 went to meet other expenses.

377. (5). *Kunnankulam School*.—This school maintained by the Kunnankulam Bishop was, as in previous years, given the usual grant of Rs. 72. It had an average of 90 pupils on its rolls in the year under review.

VERNACULAR.

378. *Introductory*.—An officer designated the Superintendent of Vernacular Instruction was appointed on the 20th Edavam or a little more than 2 months before the close of the year under report, and he was put in charge of the Vernacular Instruction Department.

379. *Sirkar Schools*.—As the first step towards the formation of Vernacular Schools, the Vernacular classes attached to the six Sirkar Anglo-Vernacular schools were detached from them and were made the nuclei of six Vernacular schools and the schools kept up by the Taluq Asans were amalgamated with them. At the same time six new schools were opened in places where there were no Sirkar schools of any kind before. The Vernacular schools are to be of two grades viz: the higher grade or Taluq schools and the lower grade or Proverthy schools. The instruction given in the latter will be of a very elementary character, while that given in the former will come up to a standard equal to that of the Middle School. Of the 12 schools opened during the year, five were Proverthy schools, six Taluq schools, and one, a Normal school.

380. Normal School.—The Normal School that was opened on the 4th Karkadagam 1065 (18th July 1890,) is located at Trichoor which owing to its central position in the State, is also made the Head Quarters of the Superintendent. The Head Master of the School P. Subramanya Iyer has passed the Language Branch of the B. A. Degree Examination in the First Class; and has received a First Class Normal Certificate from the Madras Teacher's College. He has also 7 years' experience as a teacher. He is assisted by an Under-Graduate and a Malayalam Pandit. The rules regulating admission to the Normal School, scholarships, &c. were not made in the year under report but for the admission of the first batch of students to the Normal class, an Entrance Examination was held in Malayalam Language, Literature and Composition to which were admitted only such candidates as had passed the Middle School or some higher examination, or had studied to the V Class standard in an English or Vernacular School. Of the 42 candidates who succeeded in passing this examination only 35 joined the Normal Class and as one left the school subsequently, the strength of the class at the end of the year under report was 34. Scholarships are awarded to 10 students who passed the Entrance Examination in the First Class. Of this, five get four, and the rest three rupees a month. The practising branch of the Normal School contained five classes at the end of the year, and is expected in course of time, to hold the full complement of classes required to teach up to about the Middle School standard.

381. Taluq and Proverthy Schools.—Including the Practising Branch of the Normal School there were, in 1065, 7 higher grade schools, or one for each taluq, and 5 lower grade schools. It is the intention of the

Sirkar to open about 40 schools of the latter sort or about one for each Proverthy. Though the Taluq Schools are intended to give instruction of a higher standard, still as all the Vernacular schools were opened at about the same time and only a few days before the close of the year, they were at the end of 1065 of about the same standard.

382. Strength of the Sirkar Vernacular Schools.—The total strength of all the schools including that of the Normal Class on the last day of the year under report was 818, of whom 249 students belonged to the Vernacular classes attached to the English schools at the time when they were handed over to this Department. The Normal school contained the largest, and the Taluq school at Wadakanchery, the smallest number of students, viz: 143 and 24 respectively.

383. Classification of students according to religion and caste.—The pupils under instruction are classified according to religion and caste or sect in the subjoined statement:—

Caste, Sect or Religion.	Strength.	
Brahmins	287	
Kshetryas	28	
Malayali Sudras	209	
Pandy Sudras	31	
Other Caste Hindus	47	
Low Caste Hindus.....	11	
Hindus		618
Roman Church	114	
Syrian do.	58	
Protestant do.	2	
Christians		174
Pattans	10	
Moplahs	9	
Mahomedans		19
Other religionists	12	12
Total...	818	818

384. The teaching staff.—The teaching staff consisted at the end of the year under report of 31 masters. Of these, 21 were already Vernacular teachers under Sirkar employ before this Department was formed and the rest were newly entertained. The great majority of the teachers know English, and are more or less qualified for their work, while a few were masters of indigenous pial schools.

385. Fees.—In 4 schools no fee was levied. In the others a fee of one Puthen (10 pies) was collected from the students. As the people seem to take considerable interest in the instruction of their children and as the demand for it is sure to increase in course of time, it is believed that an enhancement in the rate of fees is not likely to affect the strength of the Schools, while the sum thus realised may, with great advantage, be utilised in giving free instruction to the children of the backward classes. The total amount of fees realised during the year under report was only Rs. 46-11-0.

386. Aided Schools.—Grants had been sanctioned by the Sirkar before this Department was opened in aid of 15 private schools, and 5 new schools were added to the aided list since the opening of the Department. The total amount of annual grant sanctioned in aid of these 20 schools was Rs. 726, but as the schools were brought under inspection only during the last quarter of the year, a fourth of the sanctioned amount or Rs. 181-8-0 was paid in 1065. In the absence of properly kept registers in the aided schools, it was found impossible to get accurate statistics of their strength, daily attendance, and fee collections. But the total

number of pupils present in the several schools on the days on which they were inspected was 721, of whom 188 were girls, while the total strength was reported to have been 990, of whom 261 were girls. The 7 C. M. S. schools and two or three others are well managed and have more or less competent masters, while in the rest, some of which are Church schools, and some indigenous pial schools, the course of instruction and the method of teaching are far from being satisfactory. But it is hoped that by the exertion of a staff of Inspecting School Masters, these and similar schools to be hereafter aided will be placed on a satisfactory footing within a short period. The existing Grant-in-aid Code is not sufficiently liberal and definite, and a new Code is under preparation which, it is believed, will give a strong impetus to private enterprise in spreading elementary education among the masses.

387. Direction and Inspection.—The Superintendent is the chief Inspector as well as the Director of Vernacular Schools. In the work of Inspection he is to be assisted by Inspecting School Masters of whom only one was appointed during the year under report. As the number of schools, both Government and aided, increases, the Inspecting staff will be added to. As the Government schools were opened only at the close of the year, they were of course not inspected during the year under report, but all private schools were inspected jointly by the Superintendent and the Inspecting School Master before grants were recommended in aid of them.

388. Cost.—The following statement presents in one view the receipts and expenditure on account of the

Vernacular Education Department for the year under report:—

CHARGES.	AMOUNT.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	A.	P.	
Direction and Inspection ..	437	9	9	Cost for about 2 months.
Government schools	526	14	6	" " 1½ "
Scholarships to Normal Students	32			" " 1 month.
Aided schools	181	8		Grant for a quarter.
Contingencies	290	1	5	
Total	1468	1	8	
Deduct Fees...	46	11	0	
Actual Expenditure to Government	1421	6	8	

The total expenditure in the Department thus amounted to Rs. 1,468-1-8 against which there were receipts from fees amounting to Rs. 46-11-0 leaving Rs. 1,421-6-8, as the net expenditure on Vernacular Instruction.

389. When this Department was formed, it took charge of 249 students who were reading in the Vernacular classes of the 6 Anglo-Vernacular schools and of 15 Grant-in-aid schools which had on their rolls 758 students. At the end of the year the strength in Vernacular schools was as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1 Normal School	143	0	143
11 Other Government Schools...	675	0	675
20 Grant-in-aid Schools	729	261	990
Total...	1,547	261	1,808

This gives an increase of 801 students as the result of about 2 months' work.

390. *Vernacular Book Committee.*—A Vernacular Book Committee with the Superintendent as *ex-officio* Chairman and containing nine other members, was appointed to select the most suitable text books for the Vernacular Schools, from among those now used in Travancore and British Malabar, and to bring out such new books as they may deem necessary. As the Committee was formed only at the end of the year, no work has been done by it that can be included in this report.

391. *Book Depôt.*—A central book depôt was opened in the Superintendent's Office for the sale of books required by the students of the Vernacular schools and a sum of Rupees 250 was placed at his disposal to purchase a stock of such books. The books are sold to the students at cost price.

392. *Bálíka Pátasála, Trichoor.*—There is another Sirkar Vernacular School, the Trichoor Bálíka Pátasála, which was, during the year, under the management of the Dewan Poishkar. It opened on the 1st Chingam 1065 with an attendance of 47 girls. There were 24 admissions during the year and 28 withdrawals, so that at the close of the year there were 43 girls; 29 Brahmins and 14 Sudras. The average attendance per day was 35. The pupils were divided into 3 classes under 2 male teachers and a female teacher. The subjects taught in those classes were almost the same as in 1064. The cost of the school was Rs. 240.

393. *Hebrew School.*—The master employed in Cochin to teach the Hebrew language had under him an average of 33 students during the year under report and his pay continued the same as in 1064.

394. Sastric Schools.—The Sastric schools also continued to give instruction to several Princes and private students, their monthly cost being Rs. 114.

395. The number of scholars under instruction in schools conducted or aided by the Sirkar is as follows:—

No.	Schools.	Number of students.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	Kalikotta or Palace School ..	7	...	7
6	State Anglo-Vernacular schools ..	1,278	...	1,278
1	Jubilee Girls' school Trichoor ..	...	89	89
1	S. S. Pātasāla Tripooniturah ..	9	4	13
18	Anglo-Vernacular Grant-in-aid schools.	766	391	1,157
3	Other aided Anglo-Vernacular schools.	124	78	197
12	State Vernacular schools ..	818	...	818
1	Bālika Pātasāla Trichoor ..	...	43	43
20	Vernacular Grant-in-aid schools ..	729	261	990
1	Hebrew school ..	26	7	33
64	Total..	3,757	868	4,625

396. The statement in Para 235 of the Administration Report of 1064 gives a total of 2,133 boys and 256 girls, to which if the number of Princes under instruction in the Kalicotta school be added, the grand total comes to 2,140 boys and 256 girls. In 1065, the schools increased in numbers from 25 to 64, boys, from 2,140 to 3,757 and girls, from 256 to 868. The percentage of increase in boys is 75 and the number of girls

has more than trebled. The statement given above does not include children attending indigenous pial schools which are conducted in the orthodox fashion, or those attending schools not inspected or aided by the Sirkar.

397. Libraries.—A Library newly formed at Narrakal was added to the list of aided Libraries in the year under review. The grant for such institutions amounted to Rs. 1,292-1-6 as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Ernakulam Public Library	339	0	0
Trichoor do. do.	480	0	0
Chittoor Library	240	0	0
Malayalam Library, Trichoor....	84	0	0
Tripooniturah Library kept up by the Junior Princes	48	0	0
Muttanchery Library	14	0	0
Kunnankulam Reading Room...	35	9	0
Narrakal Library	11	8	6
Total...	1,292	1	6

398. Museum, Park and Exhibition.—The annual allowance for the upkeep of the Museum and Victoria Jubilee Park, Trichoor, which was 600 Rupees was increased to 1,600 Rupees. The annual Exhibition was held in the month of Thoolam 1065 and Rs. 152½ out of 200 Rupees sanctioned for Prizes was distributed by the First Prince who was present on the occasion.

Miscellaneous.

399. MILITARY.—At the beginning of 1065, there were 323 officers and men in the small Force of Infantry and Artillery maintained by the Sirkar. During the year there were 8 admissions making a total of 331. There were 3 deaths, and 3 retired, leaving at the end of the year 325 men.

400. The Body Guard of His Highness the Rajah consisted of one Jemadar, one Havildar, one Naik and thirteen Troopers.

401. POPULATION.—The figures of the Census taken on the 27th February 1891 cannot find a place in this report which is for the year 1065 M. E. (15th August 1889 to 15th August 1890). The population as returned at the Census of the 17th February 1881 consisted 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.

402. 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 :—

RECEIPTS.	1064		1065		Increase in 1065.		Decrease in 1065		DISBURSEMENTS.	1064		1065		Increase in 1065		Decrease in 1065	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1 Land Revenue	6,73,522	8 6	6,73,738	9 9	216	3	1,73,114	6	1 Land Revenue	70,420	12 8	63,154	4	7,266	8	1,266	11 11
2 Opium	32,219	11 8	27,610	6 0	4,609	5 8	4,609	5 8	2 Palace	2,53,100	...	2,53,100	...	...	...	...	...
3 Salt	3,62,105	10 7	3,86,877	8 10	24,772	9 3	...	...	3 Subsidy to British Government	2,00,000	...	2,00,000	...	...	...	...	...
4 Tobacco	10,490	...	11,196	...	706	...	...	...	4 Salt	71,139	12 1	73,947	13 5	2,808	1 4	...	...
5 Stamps	30,227	12 8	33,733	5 2	3,506	8 6	...	...	5 Stamps	690	...	952	8 3	262	8 5	...	...
6 Akbari	92,530	13 5	93,333	6 2	803	9 9	...	...	6 Customs	924	8 3	900	...	24	8 3	...	...
7 Customs	1,09,467	...	1,11,135	11 6	1,668	9 9	...	...	7 Forests	61,609	14 8	53,490	8 3	8,119	6 5	...	...
8 Forestry	1,18,295	6 5	64,385	7 1	1,728	10 9	53,819	15 4	8 Registration	12,340	15 2	13,810	9 9	1,469	9 9	...	...
9 Registration	27,251	7 4	31,317	10 6	4,066	3 2	...	...	9 Post Office	4,145	8 7	5,801	7 1	1,656	3 6	...	...
10 Tribute from Orangaroor	6,857	2 4	6,857	2 4	...	...	...	...	10 General Administration	45,404	14 9	42,551	8 8	2,853	6 1	...	...
11 Interest	1,38,115	13 10	1,38,859	13 6	744	8 8	...	...	11 Law and Justice	83,700	3 4	85,728	11 1	2,028	7 9	...	...
12 Post Office	1,018	3 1	1,445	13 7	427	12 6	...	...	12 Courts of Law	13,867	11 1	14,481	6 9	614	1 7	...	...
13 Law and Jus- tice-Courts	61,637	6 7	65,229	0 7	3,591	10 ...	...	...	13 Law and Justice-Jails	56,937	1 0	56,438	8 9	499	9 3	...	...
14 Police	2,703	5 1	2,716	10 10	13	5 9	...	...	14 Education	57,954	10 4	61,791	11 11	3,837	4 7	...	...
15 Marine	2,369	6 6	2,343	4 0	26	2 6	...	...	15 Marine	96,127	...	97,708	8 4	1,581	3 1	...	...
16 Education	13,195	12 4	14,371	13 2	1,176	15 10	...	...	16 Religious	55,204	8 2	55,998	0 4	794	8 2	...	...
17 Printing	814	1 11	798	9 8	16	8 3	...	...	17 Charities	20,665	5 5	23,823	13 4	3,158	7 8	...	...
18 Civil Works	23,880	10 2	21,660	11 4	2,220	9 8	...	...	18 Sanitation & conservancy	6,606	9 11	12,701	5 10	6,095	11 10	...	...
19 Miscellaneous	15,425	7 1	5,246	12 5	10,179	8 9	2,813	14 10	19 Pension & Gratuity	16,496	11 2	13,146	11 1	3,350	15 1	...	...
20 Refunds	19,254	2 9	32,308	8 6	13,054	5 9	10,178	10 8	20 Stationary & Printing	10,432	4 3	10,748	4 1	316	1 8	...	...
21 Deposits	50,352	7 7	3,096	2 10	47,256	4 9	47,256	4 9	21 Military	30,474	1 4	38,039	4 3	7,565	3 1	...	...
									22 Scientific and other	2,620	14 9	2,402	4 4	218	10 5	...	...
									23 Minor Departments	4,56,570	5 3	415,153	14 5	411,583	9 5	...	...
									24 Public works	1,12,528	1 9	54,638	14 6	57,890	8 3	...	...
									25 Miscellaneous	60,076	6 2	4,536	2 10	55,540	3 8	...	...
									26 Deposits & advances	17,06,823	...	17,06,937	11 5	104	10 0	...	...
Total	17,91,396	12 2	17,32,981	9 4	...	...	61,415	8 3	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance amount at the com- mencement of the year.	4,78,015	4 0	5,65,619	0 3	...	...	...	...	Balance to be carried to the credit of the suc- ceeding year	5,65,619	...	5,91,612	14 4	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	22,72,412	01	22,98,600	07	...	...	...	...	Grand Total	22,72,412	01	22,98,600	07	...	...	...	...

403. The fluctuations under the several heads are explained below:—

RECEIPTS.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	6,75,522	—8	—6
1065	6,73,798	—9	—9
	<u>—1,723</u>	<u>—14</u>	<u>—9</u>

404. (1) *Land Revenue*.—Although, as estimated, the water-tax in Chittoor and tax on newly assessed lands added nearly 8,000 Rs. remissions amounting to Rs. 2,500 and odd had to be given for failure of crops and the collection of about 2,000 Rs. had to be postponed to future years. There was a deficiency of Rs. 3,000 and odd in tax on Cole Lands and of Rs. 2,000 and odd in collection of arrears. The net result is a decrease of Rs. 1,700 and odd as shown in the margin.

405. The revenue yielded by the several Taluqs is shown below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Kanayanoor ..	76,928	—14	—2
Cochin ...	87,713	—4	—0
Mukundapuram ..	1,18,497	—9	—10
Trichoor ...	1,32,351	—15	—9
Talapilly ...	1,39,038	—10	—11
Chittoor ...	1,19,243	—3	—1
Total Rs.	6,73,798	—9	—9

406. *Coffee Estates*.—The quit rent derived from the 18 Coffee Estates on the Nellampathy Hills was Rs. 11,329-9-7 against Rs. 11,136-15-0 in the previous year. The excess this year is owing to the rate per acre in the quit rent of one of the Estates having been raised, according to the terms of the Lease, from 10 Annas and

4 pies to Rs. 1-8-0. The area under cultivations is 3,053½ acres while in the previous year there were 3,207½ acres cultivated, the difference of 154 acres having been abandoned. The out-turn of Coffee for the year 1889 was 207 lbs. per acre of mature plants, against 206 lbs. in the previous year, and the total cost of cultivation Rs. 62-5-8 per acre as against Rs. 59-5-0.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	32,219	—11	—8
1065	27,610	—6	—0
	<u>—4,609</u>	<u>—5</u>	<u>—8</u>

407. (2) *Opium*.—No arrears were collected. Hence the decrease which was anticipated in the Budget Estimate.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	3,62,195	—15	—7
1065	3,86,877	—8	—10
	<u>+ 24,681</u>	<u>—9</u>	<u>—3</u>

408. (3) *Salt*.—Sales in 1065 were 8000 and odd maunds more than in 1064. Hence the increase.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	10,490	—0	—0
1065	11,190	—0	—0
	<u>+ 700</u>	<u>—0</u>	<u>—0</u>

409. (4) *Tobacco*.—The receipts increased as more licenses were taken.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	39,227	—12	—8
1065	35,733	—5	—2
	<u>+ 5,505</u>	<u>—3</u>	<u>—6</u>

410. (5) *Stamps*.—Under this head are included 2 items, Stamp penalties and price of Stamps sold. The Stamp penalties collected in 1065 amounted to about Rs. 12,000 the same as in 1064. Hence the whole increase of Rs. 5,000 and odd is in the price of Stamps sold. The Stamp Vendor system was in force during the last 5 months of the year and accounts for Rs. 3,000, the remaining increase of 2,000 Rupees and odd being in Stamps sold up to Kumbham 1065.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	92,560	13	5
1065	93,338	6	2
	+777	8	9

411. (6) *Abkarry*.—The sale of the Abkarry farm realized in 1065 Rs. 6,000 and odd more than in 1064. But the whole amount was not collected and there was a deficiency of 2000 and odd Rs. in the collection of arrears. The net result is an increase of only Rs. 777.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	1,09,467	0	9
1065	1,11,195	11	6
	+1,728	10	9

412. (7) *Customs*.—The amount received from the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention was Rupees 1,09,443-7-10. The collections at the Sirkar Ports (including 345 Rupees, collection of last year credited only this year) were Rs. 1,750 and odd as against Rs. 30 in the previous year. Hence the increase.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	1,18,205	6	5
1065	64,385	7	1
	-53,819	15	4

413. *Forests*.—A decrease of Rs. 50,200 was expected under this head. In price of timber removed by the Chittoor contractor the actual decrease was Rs. 30,000 and in price of timber sold from Depôts, 20,000 and odd Rupees. Under "Refunds" which is a variable item, a decrease of more than 6,000 Rupees is to be found. There were minor increases under other heads. The net result is the decrease as per margin.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	27,251	7	4
1065	31,317	10	6
	+4,066	3	2

414. (9) *Registration*.—The opening of 3 Registry offices and an abnormal increase in the number of documents registered at Trichoor account for this increase. The percentage of increases in the number of documents was as much as 20.5; but the increment to the fees was only 14.9 per cent, as the average fee collected on each document was less than in 1064, having been Rs. 1-6-0 as against Rs. 1-7-6.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	6,857	2	4
1065	6,857	2	4

415. (10) *Tribute*.—This is a fixed item.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	1,38,115	13	10
1065	1,38,859	13	6
	+743	15	8

416. (11) *Interest*.—The slight increase calls for no remark.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	1,018	3	1
1065	1,445	15	7
	+427	12	6

417. (12) *Post Office*.—Three Post Offices were newly opened and the working of the Department rendered more regular and prompt. Hence the increase.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	61,637	6	7
1065	65,229	0	7
	+3,591	10	0

418. (13) *Law and Justice—Courts of Law*.—This consists of 2 items—Court fees Rs. 61,648-8-5 and Magisterial fines Rs. 3,580-8-2. When the Budget was prepared, a decrease of Rs. 5,000 was expected under this head as the Court fees for the first 5 months were found to

be 2,200 Rupees less than those of the previous year. But more special appeals were proferred to His Highness the Rajah's Court and the file in the Zillah and Munsiffs' Courts during the latter half of the year was heavier. The re-opening of the Cochin Munsiff Court too added to the increase, and Magisterial fines were about 700 Rupees more than in the previous year.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	2,705	5	1
1065	2,716	10	10
	+ 11	5	9

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	2,369	6	6
1065	5,543	4	0
	+ 3,173	13	6

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	13,195	13	4
1065	14,371	13	2
	+ 1,175	15	10

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	814	1	11
1065	798	9	3
	- 15	8	8

419. (14) Police.—The increase is very inconsiderable.

420. (15) Marine.—A sum of Rs. 1,500 and odd collected in the previous year was credited this year. The remainder about Rs. 4000 is almost equal to the collection of the previous year.

421. (16) Education.—In School fees there was an increase of Rs. 1,808, but in proceeds by sale of books there was a falling off of Rs. 600 and odd. The net result is an increase as per margin which was anticipated in the Budget.

422. (17) Printing.—This inconsiderable decrease calls for no remark.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	23,880	10	2
1065	21,060	11	4
	- 2,819	14	10

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	15,425	7	1
1065	5,246	12	5
	- 10,178	10	8

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	19,284	2	9
1065	32,308	3	6
	+ 13,024	5	9

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	50,952	7	7
1065	3,096	2	10
	- 47,856	4	9

423. (18) Civil works.—In "sale of old materials" which is an uncertain item, there is a deficiency of 4,000 and odd Rs. There were increases under other heads and the net result is the decrease shown in the margin.

424. (19) Miscellaneous.—In 1064 is to be found a sum of Rs. 2,600 and odd realized as "value of ornaments sent to England for the Exhibition of 1886 which were not returned." Moreover all the various uncertain items under this head yielded in the previous year more than what they did in 1065 and the result is a decrease of Rs. 10,000 and odd.

425. (20) Refunds.—This head consists of items which are uncertain and unascertainable. Hence the fluctuation cannot be explained.

426. (21) Deposits.—This item consists of money made over to the Sirkar on trust or as Security. In the year under report only Rs. 3,000 and odd was sent from His Highness the Rajah's Palace for investment on account of two charities as against nearly 51,000 Rs. received in the previous year. This item cannot be considered as a head of receipt and it was not entered in the Budget Estimate.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	17,43,444	5	0
1065	17,29,885	6	6
	<u>13,558</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>6</u>

437. *Total Receipts.*—The total receipts excluding Deposits are, as shown in the margin, Rs. 13,558-14-6 less than those of the previous year. In the Budget the receipts were estimated at Rupees 17,29,832-8-4 or 53 Rupees less than the actuals. No timber was sold to outsiders as proper prices were not offered. If at least a portion of the timber had been sold, the total receipts would not have fallen below those of the previous year.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	70,420	12	3
1065	69,154	0	4
	<u>1,266</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>

428. (1) *Land Revenue.*—As the assessment of Adoor Gramam was almost finished the establishment was reduced. This accounts for 600 and odd Rs. out of the decrease. The remainder was in furniture—a smaller quantity having been required in 1065.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	2,59,160	0	0
1065	2,59,160	0	0

429. (2) *Palace.*—No difference.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	2,00,000	0	0
1065	2,00,000	0	0

430. (3) *Tribute.*—A fixed item.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	71,139	12	1
1065	73,947	13	5
	<u>2,808</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>

431. (4) *Salt.*—The salt contractor is paid the contract rate minus full duty of Rs. 2½ a Maund on all wastage and a fine of Rs. 4½ per 100 Maunds for short delivery. In 1064 he delivered 1,24,185 Maunds at 45½ Rs. per 100 Maunds and paid full duty on 5,815 Maunds of wastage, and also a fine of Rs. 216-10-0 for short delivery. Thus the net amount paid to him was Rs. 41,750 as shown below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Contract price for 1,24,185 and odd Maunds at 45½ Rupees per 100 Maunds	56,504	2	0
Deduct			

	RS.	A.	P.
Full duty on 5,815 Maunds.....	14,537	8	0
Fine for short delivery.....	216	10	0
	<u>14,754</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>

Remainder. 41,750-0-0

In 1065 the quantity delivered was 1,27,832 Maunds and the wastage 2,168 Maunds. Short delivery being less, a fine of Rs. 97½ only was collected. The net amount paid to the contractor was Rs. 47,532-12-0 as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Contract price of 1,27,832 Maunds at 41 Rs. per 100 Maunds	53,050	4	0
Deduct			

	RS.	A.	P.
Full duty on 2,168 Maunds	5,420	0	0
Fine for short delivery	97	8	0
	<u>5,517</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>

Remainder... 47,532-12-0

Thus there was an increase of Rs. 5,782 in the amount paid to the contractor. To counterbalance this there was a decrease of about Rs. 2000 in cost of gunny bags, and minor decreases in other items. The result was an increase of Rs. 2,808.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	690	0	0
1065	952	8	5
	+ 262	8	5

432. (5) Stamps.—Increase owing to discount to Stamp Vendors. The result of the introduction of the Stamp Vendor system is an increase in sales of Rs. 3,000.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	924	8	3
1065	900	0	0
	— 24	8	3

433. (6) Customs.—Inconsiderable and calls for no explanation.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	61,609	14	3
1065	53,490	8	3
	— 8,119	6	5

434. (7) Forests.—In the cost of felling and collecting timber there was a decrease of 7,000 and odd Rs., and 2,000 Rupees was deficiency in expense on Teak Plantations. There were increases under some minor heads. The net result is a decrease of Rs. 8,119—6—5.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	12,340	15	6
1065	13,310	9	3
	+ 1,469	9	9

435. (8) Registration.—The three Registry offices newly opened cost (including furniture) Rupees 2,088—15—11 while the abolition of the post of Deputy Registrar and his clerk effected a saving of Rs. 569 and odd. The net result is as per margin.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	4,145	3	7
1065	5,304	7	1
	+ 1,159	3	6

436. (9) Post Office.—The reorganization of this Department by the appointment of a Superintendent with the requisite establishment and the opening of 3 new Post Offices account for the increase.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	45,404	14	9
1065	42,554	8	8
	— 2,850	6	1

437. (10) General Administration.—The decrease is principally owing to the pay of the present Dewan being 1,000 Rupees which is the starting pay of Cochin Dewans.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	83,700	3	4
1065	85,728	11	1
	+ 2,028	7	9

438. (11) LAW AND JUSTICE:—
(a) *Courts of Law.*—Magistrates' Courts were newly opened at Adoor and Kunnankulam in Meenam 1065; and the Cochin Munsiff Court was re-established in Kumbham. The pay of the Munsiffs was increased. The salaries of the First and Second Judges of the Appeal Court were drawn at 800 Rupees for the whole year as against 5½ months in 1064 and the Special 1st Class Magistrate was employed at Ernakulam during the whole of the year under review. There was also additional expenditure under furniture. Counterbalancing these increases, there were savings in the pay of the Zillah Judges. The net result is the increase shown in the margin.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	13,867	11	1
1065	14,481	6	8
	+ 613	11	7

439. LAW AND JUSTICE:—
(b) *Jails.*—The increase is owing to high prices of rice and provisions.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	56,937	1	6
1065	56,438	8	3
	—498	—9	—3

440. (12) Police.—Decrease was under the head of clothing, arms and accoutrements.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	1,665	0	8
1065	1,178	11	11
	—491	—4	—9

441. (13) Marine.—There were decreases under extra establishment and miscellaneous.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	57,954	10	4
1065	64,791	14	11
	+6,837	—4	—7

442. (14) Education.—The increases were principally under the following heads:—

	Rs.
Opening of additional classes in Anglo-Vernacular District Schools	1,050
Vernacular Instruction Department.....	1,500
Spent on Trichoor Jubilee Girls' School...	600
(The establishment was paid for the whole year as against 8 months in 1064.)	
Grants-in-aid	1,800
Subscriptions to Libraries, Scholarships and Prizes	1,750
	6,700

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	96,127	0	3
1065	97,798	3	4
	+1,671	—3	—1

443. (15) Religious.—The increase is attributable to high prices of provisions which prevailed during the year.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	55,204	8	2
1065	55,898	0	4
	+693	—8	—2

444. (16) Charities.—When the Budget was prepared, a decrease was expected under this head; but the actuals show an increase owing

i. to the high price of provisions,

ii. to a sum having been set apart to take care of destitute wanderers in places where there are no Oottupuraks, and

iii. to the influx of Brahmins in consequence of the demise of Her Highness the late Walliah Anniah Rajah or Senior Rance.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	20,665	5	8
1065	23,823	13	4
	+3,158	—7	—8

445. (17) Medical.—The increase is owing to the employment of additional hands and to the purchase of more medicines and furniture.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	6,600	9	11
1065	12,701	5	10
	+6,094	—1	—11

446. (18) Sanitation and Conservancy.—The allotment under this head was increased in the year under review.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	15,496	11	2
1065	19,146	11	8
	+3,650	—0	—6

447. (19) Pension and Gratuity.—The increase is principally owing to the monthly pension of Rs. 300 allotted to the late Dewan and it was estimated for.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	10,492	4	3
1065	10,748	4	0
	+255	—15	—9

448. (20) Stationery and Printing.—The cost of Stationery was Rupees 6,587—3—3 as against Rupees 6,155—14—10 in 1064. The expenses of the Press came to Rs. 4,161—0—9 about 175 Rupees less

than those of the previous year. Two hand-presses and types were purchased at the close of the year; but they were paid for only in 1066.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	30,474	1	4
1065	38,089	4	5
	+7,615	3	1

449. (21) Military.—A general increase was given to the pay of the Sepoys at the beginning of the year and Rupees 3,100 were paid as additional salary. 3,300 Rupees was price of uniform purchased and there were increases in the up-keep of troop horses and price of ammunition as well as under minor heads. The total is Rs. 7,615-3-1 which was anticipated when the Budget was prepared.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	2,620	14	9
1065	2,602	4	0
	—18	10	9

450. (22) Scientific and other Minor Departments.—Calls for no remark.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	3,56,570	5	3
1065	4,15,155	14	8
	+58,585	9	5

451. (23) Public Works.—It was proposed to allot 4 lacs of Rupees for Public Works, but the actual allotment was Rs. 15,000 and odd more, or almost 24 per cent on the total revenue of the year. The Engineer Department spent (including pay of Establishment) Rupees 2,41,075-9-3 or 98 per cent out of the allotment, while the Maramat Department spent Rs. 1,21,951-11-10 or 72 per cent out of the funds allotted, the total expenditure coming to Rs. 3,63,027-5-1 which is

20.98 per cent out of the total revenue. In the expenditure by the D. P. W. is included a sum of Rs. 26,868-7-7 on account of establishment. This is 12.54 per cent on the total outlay on works carried out by the Department; but it must be observed that it is the pay of the permanent establishment alone, the pay given to temporary hands employed for supervision of works in progress being shown under the several works.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	1,12,528	1	9
1065	84,538	14	6
	—27,989	3	4

452. (24) Miscellaneous.—The principal items which occur under this head in the year under report are the following:—

RS. A. P.

- (1) Tiruvantally. Funeral ceremony of Her Highness the late Valia Ammah Rajah..... 31,793- 9- 5
- (2) Expenses for the reception of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore 25,043-14-11
- (3) Price of 4 carriage horses purchased..... 2,875- 0- 0
- (4) Price of vessels purchased for Edavvypu.. 2,180- 0- 0

The expenses of the Tiruvantally ceremony would, it was thought, have amounted to only Rs. 25,000. But the ceremony had to be postponed for 6 days and this postponement entailed an additional expense of about Rs. 2,000 (as some provisions got damaged and the producers of refused articles had to be given compensation

&c.) Moreover there was a rise in the price of rice and provisions which added Rs. 3,100. It was owing to these unforeseen causes that the amount spent on this Tiruvantally was 5,000 and odd Rs. more than what was spent on the Tiruvantally of His Highness the late Rajah in 1063.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	60,076	6	2
1065	4,596	2	10
	<u>55,480</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>

453. (25) Deposits and advances.—In 1064 Government Securities were purchased for Rs. 50,500 which was trust money entrusted to the Sirkar. This year only Rs. 3,096 and odd were received for that purpose and Government Securities were purchased for Rs. 3,100. The remainder 1,500 Rupees consisted of loans advanced to private parties.

Year.	RS.	A.	P.
1064	16,55,355	10	6
1065	17,03,891	8	4
	<u>+ 48,535</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>

454. Total Disbursements.—The total disbursements excluding "Deposits" consisting of Trust money, are shown in the margin. It will be seen that the expenditure in 1065 exceeded that of 1064 by as much as Rs. 48,500 and odd. An excess of Rs. 25,400 and odd was estimated. But the increase under the allotment for Public Works and the unforeseen additional expenditure under "Miscellaneous" and other minor increases have augmented it by 23,000 Rupees more.

CASH BALANCE.

455. The opening balance was Rs. 5,65,619-0-2. The receipts of the year having exceeded the disbursements by Rs. 25,993-14-2, the year closes with a balance of Rs. 5,91,612-14-5.

456. The value of Government Securities standing in the name of the State at the end of the year was Rs. 32,34,600; i. e., 3,100 Rupees more than the previous year. The Trust Funds included in this sum have, it will be seen, been augmented by Rs. 3,100 in the year under review. Goods and Stock on hand on the last day of the year were of the estimated value of Rupees 2,30,004-3-1. So, the nominal balance to the credit of the State was Rupees 40,56,217-1-6.

HUZOOR CUTCHERRY.

ERNAKULAM IN COCHIN,

17th April 1891.

C. Tiruvankata Chari,

Sewan.

27

APPENDIX.

III

JUDICIAL STATEMENT, (CIVIL).

STATEMENT, (CIVIL).
 showing the value of suit disposed of in the Civil Courts of Cochin
 in the year 1065 M. E.

No. exceeding Rupees	No. of suits disposed of in different Courts.				Remarks.
	Munsiffs' Courts	Zillah Courts.	Appeal Court.	Total Suits.	
In Civil Courts.					
No. exceeding Rupees					
" "	497	"	"	497	
" "	2,481	"	"	2,481	
" "	2,902	"	"	2,902	
" "	824	"	"	824	
" "	555	"	"	555	
" "	"	233	"	233	
" "	"	6	"	6	
Exceeding Rupees	"	"	"	"	
" "	10,000	"	"	"	
" "	10,000	"	"	"	
Total...	7,209	245	"	7,454	

IX.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT (Civil).

STATEMENT showing the general result of the trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction of Cochin in the year 1065 M. E.

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of cases on file.	Cases in which decrees passed.		Contested and decided in Court.	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.	By confession.							
CIVIL COURTS.	Remaining from last year.			In whole.						
	Instituted.			In part.						
	Total.			In favor of Defendant.						
	Cases withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial.			Total.						
	Exparte.			Cases pending at the close of the year.						
MUNICIPAL COURTS.				Plaintiff.						
				Defendant.						
Small Cause Courts.										
Zillah Courts.										
Total	695	75168	111416	3477564	1094	15108	1043309	680	1932657	

2

2

XI.

1

XII.

Annual Return of Sick of In and Out Patients treated in the Cochin State in the year 1965 M. E.

DISEASES.	IN AND OUT PATIENTS.									
	Admitted last.	Admitted since.	Total treated.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining		
				Cured.	Relieved.	Otherwise.				
I.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
GENERAL DISEASES.										
(Small-pox	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric fever	0	22	22	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple continued fever	3	1017	1020	892	4	1	3	3	2	2
Febriola	12	1067	1079	1067	5	1	4	4	15	15
Ague	19	4672	4691	4601	30	27	6	6	6	6
Remittent fever	2	85	87	85	0	0	0	0	27	27
Cholera	0	113	117	89	5	0	0	0	1	1
Whooping cough	0	34	34	31	3	0	0	0	0	0
Mumps	0	45	45	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas simple	0	30	30	25	2	0	0	0	0	0
(All other Diseases of this Order	0	233	233	221	11	1	2	2	1	1
Acute Rheumatism	0	498	498	359	114	22	0	0	0	0
Gonorrheal do.	0	117	117	71	35	11	0	0	3	3
Muscular do.	0	316	316	262	50	4	0	0	0	0
Chronic do.	4	567	571	189	355	23	1	1	3	3
Primary syphilis	3	318	321	304	13	3	0	0	1	1
Secondary do.	19	1122	1141	646	462	25	1	1	7	7

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
II.										
Hereditary syphilis										
Cancer	2	225	227	106	89	27	0	5	5	5
Leprosy	4	113	117	38	56	22	0	1	1	1
Scrofula	1	209	210	0	129	89	1	0	0	0
Phthisis pulmonalis	2	141	143	16	114	10	0	0	0	0
Diabetes	3	209	212	1	180	23	4	4	4	4
Anaemia	1	68	69	6	57	5	0	0	0	0
General dropsy	32	3205	3237	2316	814	68	0	0	0	0
(All other Diseases of this Order	14	1147	1161	737	364	40	15	15	15	15
LOCAL DISEASES.	0	135	135	98	29	6	1	1	1	1
Paralysis	3	75	78	29	42	6	1	0	0	0
Tetanus	0	5	5	3	0	0	2	0	0	0
Hysteria	2	65	67	39	33	3	0	0	0	0
Neuralgia	3	479	483	373	104	5	0	0	0	0
Mania	0	9	9	0	6	3	0	0	0	0
(All other Diseases of this Order	0	161	161	102	42	13	1	1	1	1
Ophthalmia	3	2784	2787	2745	29	12	0	0	0	0
Iritis	0	22	22	16	6	0	0	0	0	0
Lachrymal abscess	0	26	26	25	0	1	0	0	0	0
(All other Diseases of this Order	1	233	234	137	63	4	0	0	0	0
Inflammation of external ear	0	401	403	399	5	5	0	0	0	0
Abscess	0	33	33	30	3	0	0	0	0	0
Accumulation of wax	0	81	81	81	0	0	0	0	0	0
(All other Diseases of this Order	0	208	208	177	24	6	0	0	0	0
Ozena	0	78	78	57	20	0	0	0	0	0
Epistaxis	0	11	11	7	3	1	0	0	0	0
Polypus nasi	0	101	101	95	3	3	0	0	0	0
(All other Diseases of this Order	6	12	12	11	0	1	0	0	0	0
Valvular disease	0	127	127	99	27	0	0	0	0	0
Palpitation	2	75	77	39	38	0	0	0	0	0
(All other Diseases of this Order	1	24	25	13	8	3	1	1	1	1

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Diseases of the Absorbent system.								
Inflammation of glands	0	60	60	55	5	0	0	0
Chronic enlargement of glands	0	44	44	10	26	6	0	0
All other Diseases of this Order	0	48	48	44	4	0	0	0
Diseases of the Respiratory system.								
Coryza	0	358	358	357	0	0	0	1
Bronchitis	9	2048	2057	1838	158	49	0	12
Asthma	1	631	632	183	428	15	0	4
Pneumonia	0	71	71	58	7	2	4	0
Pharyngitis	0	12	12	8	5	3	1	0
All other Diseases of this Order	0	54	54	43	10	2	0	0
Stomatitis	0	303	303	298	4	1	0	0
Carcinoma oris	0	13	13	0	12	0	0	0
Ranula	0	12	12	11	1	0	1	0
Teething	0	48	48	46	0	0	0	0
Caries of teeth	1	646	647	575	64	8	0	0
Gum-treath	0	73	73	69	2	1	0	1
Epulis	0	13	13	13	0	0	0	0
Sore-throat	0	21	21	19	2	0	0	0
Tonsillitis	0	113	113	109	4	0	0	0
Dyspepsia	23	4076	4104	3153	727	194	2	34
Dysentery	17	1361	1373	1247	80	25	10	16
Hernia	0	44	44	7	24	13	0	0
Ascari lumbricoides	3	4733	4736	4726	2	4	0	4
Diarrhoea	8	2166	2114	1983	82	29	6	14
Colic	0	414	414	374	32	7	0	1
Constipation	0	3854	3854	3848	8	0	0	1
Fistula in ano	0	29	29	25	3	0	0	3
Piles	1	99	99	33	63	1	0	1
Prolapsus ani	0	66	66	57	8	0	0	2
Condyloma of the anus	0	9	9	9	0	0	0	1
Inflammation of Liver	0	117	117	93	22	0	0	0
Jaundice	1	101	102	91	10	0	1	1

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Diseases of the Digestive system.								
Peritonitis	0	22	22	13	1	1	7	0
Ascites	1	143	144	24	95	6	18	1
All other Diseases of this Order	3	348	351	299	57	17	7	1
Diseases of Spleen								
Hypertrophy of spleen	0	48	48	18	29	0	0	0
All other Diseases of this Order	1	36	37	14	6	0	3	1
Diseases of the Urinary system.								
Bright's disease	0	86	86	67	15	3	1	0
Cystitis	0	75	75	61	12	2	0	0
All other Diseases of this Order	2	619	621	570	24	21	0	6
Gonorrhoea	0	84	84	83	1	0	0	0
Phimosis	0	46	46	45	0	1	0	0
Paraphimosis	1	75	76	76	0	0	0	0
Bubo	0	94	94	74	15	2	1	2
Stricture Urethra	0	31	31	8	18	5	0	0
Hydrocele	0	68	68	58	9	1	0	0
Orethritis acute	0	104	104	74	20	6	0	4
Amenorrhoea	0	139	139	109	29	0	0	1
Dysmenorrhoea	0	63	63	56	6	1	0	0
Menorrhagia	2	290	292	241	38	10	3	0
All other Diseases of this Order	0	24	24	24	0	0	0	0
Abortion	1	118	119	105	1	0	11	0
Parturition	0	18	18	17	0	0	1	0
Retention of the placenta	0	51	51	47	2	2	0	0
All other Diseases of this Order	0	16	16	16	0	0	1	0
Milk fever	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Inflammation of female breast	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Ulcerated nipple	0	13	13	13	0	0	0	0
All other Diseases of this Order	0	10	10	4	5	1	0	0
Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion								
Nodes	0	71	71	41	20	6	0	4
Caries	0	97	97	68	25	3	0	1
Synovitis	0	47	47	33	10	0	0	1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Diseases of the Cuticular tissue									
Abscess	...	2	940	942	919	5	13	2	3
Non-malignant tumors	...	1	104	105	104	0	0	0	1
All other Diseases of this Order	...	0	116	116	100	13	3	0	1
Eczema	...	1	277	282	192	32	6	0	0
Hypertrophia	...	0	24	24	215	34	5	0	3
Erythema simplex	...	0	113	113	22	2	0	0	0
Ulcer	...	13	3470	3483	87	20	6	0	1
Boil	...	1	324	325	324	78	62	0	19
Carbuncle	...	0	30	30	323	1	1	0	0
Orychia	...	0	97	97	23	3	0	0	2
Whitlow	...	0	74	74	67	2	2	0	1
Elephantiasis arabum	...	9	156	156	5	121	17	0	19
Fatty tumour	...	0	20	21	18	0	3	0	0
Warts	...	0	104	104	86	11	4	0	0
Ingrown nail	...	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0
Puritus	...	0	25	25	23	2	0	0	0
Tinea tonsurans	...	0	575	575	557	8	0	0	0
Scabies	...	3	1148	1151	1118	21	19	0	2
All other Diseases of this Order	...	3	320	323	255	30	35	0	3
Old age	...	0	72	72	0	58	16	2	1
Debility	...	3	432	435	342	100	19	1	3
All other Diseases of this Order	...	0	5	5	4	1	0	0	0
Bee bite	...	0	66	66	65	0	0	0	1
All other Diseases of this Order	...	0	18	18	65	2	2	0	0
Burns and scalds	...	0	76	76	75	0	0	0	1
Multiple injury	...	0	21	21	13	2	1	1	1
Asphyxia from drowning	...	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0
Privation	...	0	98	98	47	37	6	5	3
Scalp wound	...	0	60	60	55	1	0	0	4
Concussion of the brain	...	0	5	5	3	0	0	2	0
Injuries									

Contusions	...	0	376	367	347	12	6	0	2
Foreign bodies in the ear	...	0	85	86	84	0	2	0	0
do. in the nose	...	0	43	43	43	0	0	0	0
do. in the throat	...	0	38	38	35	1	1	1	0
do. in the rectum	...	0	4	4	4	0	0	0	0
do. embedded in limbs	...	0	65	65	64	0	1	0	0
Wounds	...	3	916	919	891	4	10	4	10
Sprains	...	0	171	171	170	1	0	0	0
Fractures	...	3	62	65	67	2	2	1	3
Dislocations	...	0	35	35	35	0	0	0	0
All other Diseases of this Order	...	0	49	49	44	5	0	0	0
Total	...	252	56013	56265	48301	6322	1197	174	871
OPERATIONS.									
Major	...	2	297	299	231	44	1	23	0
Obstetric	...	1	91	92	84	0	0	9	1
Minor	...	2	2199	2201	2175	20	0	3	3
Total	...	5	2587	2592	2483	64	1	35	4

XIII.

Return of Ships or Vessels arrived at and sailed from the Cochin Sirkar Ports of Malhipoorut and Narrakel during the year 1888 M. F. corresponding with the 15th August 1889 to the 15th August 1890.

Date of Arrival.	Date of Departure	Vessels Name.	Commander's Name	Colours.	Tons.	Amount of Port dues.	REMARKS.
1889. Aug. 13	1889. Aug. 13	<i>Narrakel.</i> S. S. Malda	John Nash	British.	1,258	118 15 6	
" 16	" 16	" Colaba	M. D. Blott	"	1,071	100 6 6	
" 19	" 20	" Chupra	J. Anderson	"	1,432	134 4 0	
" 20	" 22	" Simla	W. Major	"	1,039	0 0 0	0 Pd. on the 16th June 1889
" 22	" 23	" Chindwara	W. B. Smith	"	1,472	139 6 6	
" 28	" 28	" Asia	R. J. Rickford	"	1,139	0 0 0	0 do. on the 12th August 1889
" "	" 0	" Canara	T. M. Williams	"	1,229	0 0 0	0 do. on the 21st July 1889
" "	" 0	" Nurjahan	A. S. Young	"	1,936	181 8 0	
Sept. 13	Sept. 15	Patimar Bhawatee	Tindal Ragoo	"	78	9 12 0	
		<i>Malipoorut.</i>					
Nov. 5	Nov. 11	Patimar Mahagiri Bahiri	Sheik Ismael	"	55	0 0 0	
" 7	" 9	" Tricumprasad	" Rama	"	80	0 0 0	
" 9	" 11	" Machwa Luxmee	" Narayanen	"	33	0 0 0	
" 12	" 12	" Patimar Suryaban	" Sabaji	"	65	0 0 0	
" 13	" 16	" Yeswanti	" Krishna	"	63	0 0 0	
" 13	" 18	" Khadamdasgiri	" Deji Gopal	"	41	0 0 0	
" 14	" 19	" Phata Rahiman	" Narayanen Harji	"	78	0 0 0	

Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Patty Balliau Ganesh prasad Tdl.	Raghunath Maloo.	British.	59	0 0 0	
" 20	" 21	" Dataprasad	" Vittoo	"	61	0 0 0	
" 29	" 30	" Sateri	" Vishnoo Vittoo	"	74	0 0 0	
Dec. 2	" 3	" Balian Sawajee Daryamouse	" Baboo Luxman	"	85	0 0 0	
" 3	" 6	" Yeswanti	" Raghoob Bhusjee.	"	55	0 0 0	
" 11	" 12	" Hurryprasad	" Nagoo Yeate	"	88	0 0 0	
" 13	" 14	" Bhawanee	" Ragoo	"	78	0 0 0	
" 14	" 20	" Kalyanprasad	" Dhonda Papu	"	41	0 0 0	
" 16	" 26	" Bagla Mahamudoo	" Ahmed Haji Amd.	"	317	0 0 0	
" 17	" 21	" Patty Khageshwari	" Ganoo Vittoo	"	61	0 0 0	
" 18	" 23	" Narayanen Prasad	" Vittoha	"	61	0 0 0	
" 22	" 24	" Yeswanti	" Mahadoo	"	41	0 0 0	
" 23	" 24	" San Francisco	" Miguel Fernandez.	Portuguese	48	0 0 0	
" 28	" 4	" Futtay Luxmi	" Mahadoo	British	76	0 0 0	
Jan. 2	" 3	" Patimar Balian Waroo	" Babaji Raghoob	"	41	0 0 0	
" 6	" 8	" Tricumprasad	" Rama	"	80	0 0 0	
" 7	" 9	" Baliau Ramprasad	" Govind Janco	"	32	0 0 0	
" 7	" 9	" Ramprasad	" Krishnaje	"	32	0 0 0	
" 10	" 10	" Baliau Hariprasad	" Ladoo Narayanen.	"	31	0 0 0	
" 10	" 11	" Baliau Jalwanti	" Luxman	"	37	0 0 0	
" 11	" 11	" Jamoonasagar	" Khushal	"	67	0 0 0	
" 11	" 14	" Maha Luxmi	" Ayapa	"	34	0 0 0	
" 14	" 14	" Dattaprasad	" Vittoo	"	61	0 0 0	
" 15	" 16	" Saray Salamuttea	" Rama	"	98	0 0 0	
" 15	" 16	" Mahagiri Bahiri	" Sheik Ismael	"	55	0 0 0	
" 18	" 20	" Balian Sawajee Daryamouse	" Baboo Luxman	"	85	0 0 0	
" 24	" 27	" Balian Ganesh Prasad	" Ragoonath Maloo.	"	59	0 0 0	
" 24	" 27	" Cotta Gbellanee	" Shedha Hooka	"	63	0 0 0	
" 27	" 28	" Patimar Dhunay Tangayee	" Aloo Kassam	"	131	0 0 0	
" 27	" 28	" Patimar Narani	" Rama	"	41	5 2 0	

August		S.	S.	Secundra	British,	1891	0	0	Traid on the 19th July 1890 do. on the 4th June 1 90
"	1	S.	S.	J. Black	...	1691	0	0	
"	2	S.	S.	J. Stewart	...	1469	0	0	
"	3	S.	S.	H. J. Rickford	...	754	70	11	0
"	4	S.	S.	H. B. Smith	...	1956	133	6	0
"	5	S.	S.	T. P. Nailor	...	2207	207	0	0
"	6	S.	S.	Burleigh	...	2041	191	5	6
"	7	S.	S.	W. Mason	...	2041	0	0	0
"	8	S.	S.	Shepherd	...	937	87	13	6
"	9	S.	S.	A. Houghton	...	1071	100	6	6
"	10	S.	S.	A. S. Houston	...	986	0	0	0
"	11	S.	S.	J. Wilson	...	1189	0	0	0
"	12	S.	S.		...				
"	13	S.	S.		...				
"	14	S.	S.		...				
"	15	S.	S.		...				
Total...						85,248	4740	0	0

XIV.

Statement of Imports into the ports of Narrakel and
Malipuram in Cochin in the year 1065.

No.	Names of Articles.	Weight or quantity.	Value.
1	APPAREL INCLUDING HABERDASHERY, MILLINERY, &c.		
	Haberdashery ...	0 0	1,375 0 0
	Watch guards cwt. 8	0 0	200 0 0
	Wearing apparel ... 6 cases		1,785 0 0
2	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.		
	Loaded Cartridges ... No. 600		31 8 0
	Saltpetre cwt. 42	2 0	665 0 0
	Sulphur " 600	0 0	3,000 0 0
3	BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER.		
	Books ... 3 cases		510 8 0
4	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS.		
	Chalk cwt. 7	2 0	45 0 0
5	CANDLES, WAX, COMPOSITION AND OTHER KINDS.		
	Candles Paraffine lbs. 90		24 14 0
6	CAOUTCHOUC RAW.		
	India rubber lbs. 37		111 0 0
7	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS.		
	Acids lbs. 364		50 7 0
	Soda water doz: 6		12 0 0
8	CLOCKS, WATCHES AND OTHER TIMEKEEPERS.		
	Clocks doz: 1		120 0 0
9	COFFEE.		
	Coffee Plantation lbs. 7		2 0 0
	Do. Tryage cwt. 25	0 0	1,000 0 0
10	COIR MANUFACTURE.		
	Yarn Bales 2		125 0 0
	Do. 2 cases samples ... No Value.		
11	CORDAGE AND ROPE.		
	Rope cwt. 4	0 0	150 0 0

No.	Names of Articles.	Weight or quantity.	Value.
12	COTTON AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON.		
	Cotton Bales	4	500 0 0
	Drill Yards	352 $\frac{1}{2}$	220 0 0
	Piece Goods Pieces	54,350	2,10,952 8 0
	Thread lbs.	80	60 0 0
	Twist " 1,15,650		41,997 8 0
13	Cutlery Cases	3	700 0 0
14	DRUGS AND MEDICINES.		
	Assafetida (Ifing) cwt.	1 1 0	250 0 0
	Camphor " 6 1 14		930 0 0
	Chiretta " 17 2 0		122 8 0
	Debdar-wood " 67 2 0		1,460 0 0
	Goaccum " 2 2 0		15 0 0
	Native medicines " 418 3 4		4,821 0 0
	Patent Do. lbs.	698	561 0 0
15	FIREWORKS.		
	China crackers cwt.	16 3 9	351 8 0
16	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES DRIED AND PRESERVED.		
	Garakapully cwt.	84 0 0	516 0 0
	Raisins " 6 0 0		45 0 0
17	GLASS AND GLASS-WARE.		
	Glass Vials-empty Gross	86	132 0 0
	Glass ware Cases	8	111 0 0
	Glass for windows No.	1,000	80 0 0
18	GRAINS.		
	Bagree cwt.	3 1 0	15 0 0
	Black gram " 4,477 0 0		20,997 0 0
	Dhall " 652 0 0		2,915 0 0
	Green gram " 2,532 2 0		11,434 0 0
	Paddy Ind: maunds	53,442	1,06,781 8 0
	Rice " 68,792		2,21,373 8 0
	Wheat cwt.	1,164 2 0	5,884 12 0
19	GRAIN AND PULSE.		
	Barley " 118 2 0		553 0 0
20	GUMS AND RESIN.		
	Incense cwt.	3 0 0	25 0 0
21	HIDES AND SKINS.		
	Goat's skins Corges	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	126 0 0

96

No.	Names of Articles.	Weight or quantity.	Value.
22	IRON.		
	Bolts and Hinges cwt.	6 1 0	350 0 0
	Cast iron disc " 2 0 0		16 0 0
	Enamalled ware Package 1		40 0 0
	Hardware " 651 2 0		
	Hoop iron cwt.	1,001 0 0	7,427 12 0
	IRON.		
	Iron cwt.	47 2 0	555 0 0
	Iron bars " 7 0 0		51 0 0
	Iron blocks " 1 2 0		25 0 0
	Iron safes cases	8	1,100 0 0
	Iron sheets cwt.	3 0 0	30 0 0
	Kettles doz:	3	108 0 0
	Rice Bowles " 100		500 0 0
	Steel cwt.	10 0 0	80 0 0
23	INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS.		
	Apparatus cwt.	1 3 0	300 0 0
	Files " 2 0 0		125 0 0
	Machinery Packages 7		1,182 0 0
	Sprays " 26 0 0		
24	JUTE MANUFACTURE.		
	Gunny bags No.	1,400	224 0 0
25	LIQUORS (DUTY PAID AT BOMBAY).		
	Beer doz:	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	153 2 0
	Brandy " 96		744 0 0
	Champagne " 9		505 0 0
	Claret gals:	12	66 0 0
	Gin doz:	9	146 0 0
	Whiskey " 136		1,774 8 0
	Wine " 108		873 8 0
26	METALS.		
	Brass bars lbs.	14	7 0 0
	Brass sheets cwt.	18 0 0	685 0 0
	Copper cuttings " 39 0 0		1,335 0 0
	Copper pots " 2 2 0		100 0 0
	Copper sheets " 452 3 0		18,003 8 0
	Copper slabs " 35 2 0		1,565 0 0
	Galvanized pipes " 114 3 0		1,399 0 0
	Lead ore " 1 0 0		12 0 0
	Lead slabs " 5 0 0		56 0 0
	Old brass " 16 2 0		472 8 0
	Printi ng materials " 2 1 0		322 15 4

No.	Names of Articles	Weight or quantity.	Value.
	METALS cont.		
	Soldering lead cwt.	2 0 0	140 0 0
	Spelter "	56 0 0	916 0 0
	Tin slabs "	45 2 0	1,025 0 0
	Yellow metal sheets "	6 0 0	222 0 0
	Zinc sheets "	1 0 0	16 0 0
27	OILS.		
	Castor oil cwt.	30 0 0	300 0 0
	Fish oil "	90 0 0	720 0 0
28	Opium lbs.	1,120	24,640 0 0
29	PAINTS AND COLORS.		
	Paint cwt.	1 2 0	20 0 0
	Persian blue lbs.	336	168 0 0
30	PERFUMERY.		
	Scents Vials doz:	2	24 0 0
31	PITCH TAR AND DAMMER.		
	Dammer cwt.	13 0 0	243 0 9
	Tar "	3 0 0	9 0 0
32	PLANTS LIVING.		
	Plants case	1 0 0	10 0 0
33	PROVISIONS AND OILMANSTORES.		
	Cheese lbs.	100	56 4 0
	Flour cwt.	312 2 0	2,943 8 0
	Oilmanstores ...		4,367 12 0
	Potatoes cwt.	1 0 0	9 0 0
	Sago "	15 1 0	113 0 0
	Vinegar gals:	62½	67 8 0
34	SEEDS.		
	Azali seed cwt.	30 0 0	500 0 0
	Azma seed "	6 2 0	32 8 0
	Cummin seed "	367 0 0	6,986 0 0
	Ground nuts "	20 0 0	90 0 0
	Methee seed (ulva) "	958 2 0	4,618 4 0
	Mustard seed "	354 0 0	2,020 0 0
	Omum seed "	75 0 0	555 0 0
	Rape seed "	150 0 0	700 0 0
35	SILK.		
	Silk jury case	1	400 0 0
36	SOAP.		
	Bar soap lbs.	1,096	416 0 0
	Scented soaps cases	6	300 0 0

No.	Names of Articles.	Weight or quantity.	Value.
37	SPICES.		
	Chillies cwt.	20 0 0	200 0 0
	Cloves "	1 1 0	35 0 0
	Nutmeg "	3 0 0	380 0 0
	Pepper "	6 0 0	800 0 0
38	STATIONERY.		
	Envelopes No.	2,750	11 9 4
	Paper Reams	1,496	2,947 11 4
	Pencils and Penholders Gross	34	55 12 0
	Printing Ink lbs.	88	60 0 0
	Slates doz:	60	60 0 0
	Steel Pens "	10	8 5 4
	Stationery, other sorts Cases	18	2,737 8 8
	Writing Ink doz:	9½	95 4 0
39	SUGAR.		
	Sugar cwt.	1,278 2 0	16,323 8 0
	Sugar candy "	101 0 0	1,700 0 0
40	SUNDRIES.		
	Marine stores Packages	12	135 0 0
	Medical Do. cases	14	750 0 0
	Merchandize "	8	750 0 0
	Shoe Brushes doz:	2	8 0 0
41	Tea lbs.	360	252 0 0
42	Tobacco cwt.	101 0 0	5,500 0 0
	Do. in tins lbs.	30	30 0 0
43	Umbrellas doz:	243	2,336 0 0
44	WOOD MANUFACTURES.		
	Empty casks No.	527	2,918 0 0
	Wooden models cwt.	1 0 0	30 0 0
	Wooden stands for safes ...	1 2 0	15 0 0
45	WOOLEN GOODS.		
	Cow-Tail Hair cwt.	80 0 0	4,000 0 0
	Total...	...	7,78,908 7 0

XV.

STATEMENT of Exports from the Ports of Narrakel and Malipuram in Cochin in the year 1065.

No.	Names of Articles.	Weight or quantity.	Value.
1	ARMS AND AMMUNITION.		
	Empty Cartridges. cwt.	4 2 16	83 12 3
	H. M. Rifle (unserviceable) do.	0 1 4	10 0 0
2	COIR CORDAGE AND ROPE.		
	Coir, Fibre do.	900 0 0	5,555 0 0
	Coir, Matting do.	1 2 0	35 0 0
	Coir, Rope do.	3,458 1 2	23,847 3 10
	Coir, Yarn do.	16,914 1 17	1,54,281 10 2
3	COFFEE.		
	Coffee do.	80 1 0	3,912 8 0
4	COTTON.		
	Cotton do.	63 2 0	528 0 0
5	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.		
	Cocoanuts. No.	89,850	2,430 4 0
	Coprah. cwt.	419 0 0	5,190 0 0
6	MATTING.		
	Bamboo Matting Corges.	99	397 0 0
	Bed mats do.	2	115 0 0
7	METAL.		
	Lead cwt.	0 1 16	5 10 0
8	OIL.		
	Cocoanut oil do.	13,574 1 25	1,90,735 7 11
9	PROVISIONS.		
	Arrowroot do.	22 3 0	256 0 0
	Fish, salted and dried do.	33 0 18	426 8 0
	Ghee do.	21 1 11	1,162 0 0
	Mango Preserves do.	1 0 0	20 0 0
	Prawns (dried) do.	2,285 3 0	43,539 4 0
10	SEEDS.		
	Mimosa abstergens do.	12 0 0	80 0 0
11	SPICES.		
	Arceanuts do.	57 0 0	394 0 0
	Cardamoms do.	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0
	Ginger do.	296 0 0	3,572 0 0
	Pepper do.	47 3 0	1,325 0 0
12	SENDRIES.		
	Curiosities No.	2,53,000	2,905 0 0
	Hooka shells cwt.	16 0 15	165 0 0
	Horns do.	2 0 0	18 0 0
	Samples do.	55 0 0	3,020 0 0
	Shark fins do.		
13	TEA.		
	Tea do.	109 2 14	5,748 0 0
14	TURMERIC.		
	Turmeric do.	74 3 0	592 8 0
15	VEHICLES.		
	Tricycle wheel do.	2 0 0	100 0 0
16	WOOD MANUFACTURES.		
	Empty Boxes do.	20 0 0	75 0 0
	Models do.	2 0 0	100 0 0
	Pipe shooks No.	225 0 0	5,625 0 0
	Total...		4,58,189 12 2

XVI.

Net Institutions in the Cochin State under the Director of Education.

Institutions	No. of students	No. of students on attendance Roll at the end of 1965	Number	Average daily attendance	Average age	Length and Vernacular	Instruction in	Nationally or Religion	Teachers	Hindus	Income &c.			Credit by Fees and Fines
											Salaries paid by the Government.	Other Expenses and Contingent bills.	Rs.	
Col & College	532	462	437	15	1462	84	103	349	2	813	2,580	3,265	14-11	Rs. 7,12
... ..	362	340	329	12	1239	37	45	234	1	15	23,655	5	5	Rs. 2,44
... ..	190	139	187	12	147	11	147	26	6	3	4,598	1	7	Rs. 1,08
... ..	126	101	155	13	107	32	113	26	6	3	2,970	1	2	Rs. 92
... ..	129	99	108	13	101	17	80	26	3	4	3,170	1	3	Rs. 43
... ..	96	106	68	8	17	79	106	88	7	1	2,173	1	3	Rs. 40
... ..	95	88	72	8	42	46	88	88	7	1	88	1	3	Rs. 16
... ..	47	63	29	9	27	35	58	4	2	2	223	1	2	Rs. 40
... ..	61	66	55	8	22	44	62	4	2	2	781	1	2	Rs. 4
... ..	90	84	77	9	64	18	19	64	1	3	192	0	0	Rs. 19
... ..	120	95	83	10	34	61	89	6	3	3	362	3	3	Rs. 33
... ..	27	79	54	7	31	48	79	4	2	2	516	0	0	Rs. 161
... ..	23	26	22	10	21	5	25	1	1	1	106	2	2	Rs. 4
... ..	57	47	49	10	45	20	47	4	4	4	40	0	0	Rs. 71
... ..	100	65	49	10	45	20	47	4	4	4	33	0	0	Rs. 3
... ..	62	63	32	10	43	30	33	5	3	2	48	0	0	Rs. 3
... ..	58	43	30	8	24	39	33	5	3	2	39	0	0	Rs. 6
... ..	57	34	22	8	26	28	32	2	2	2	31	0	0	Rs. 10
... ..	35	35	27	8	75	35	35	3	3	3	13	0	0	Rs. 6
... ..	78	82	74	9	33	41	74	3	3	3	177	0	0	Rs. 3
... ..	57	74	62	10	33	41	74	3	3	3	181	1	2	Rs. 35
... ..	48	51	43	9	13	38	36	11	4	2	138	7	7	Rs. 44

