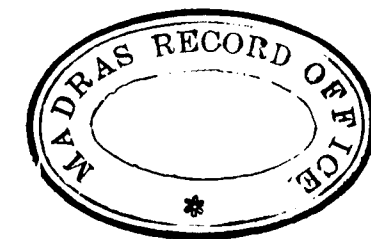


ADMINISTRATION REPORT
AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES
OF THE
COCHIN STATE

FOR THE
MALAYALAM YEARS, 1076 AND 1078 RESPECTIVELY.



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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
CHAPTER I.	
GENERAL AND POLITICAL	1
CHAPTER II.	
ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND	2
Land revenue	"
CHAPTER III.	
PROTECTION	7
Legislation	"
Police	8
Arms, ammunition &c.	11
Criminal justice	12
Jails	15
Civil justice	17
Registration	20
Military	21
Marine	"
CHAPTER IV.	
PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION	22
Season and rainfall	"
Coffee	"
Forest	"
Trade	27
Public works	"
Railway	28
Anchal	29
CHAPTER V.	
REVENUE AND FINANCE	30
Salt	"
Stamps	32
Tobacco	"
Abkari	"
Opium	33
Customs	"
Financial	"
The actuals of 1076 M. E.	"
The revised estimate of 1077 and the budget estimate of 1078	36
CHAPTER VI.	
VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES	39
Vital statistics	"
Vaccination	"
Sanitation and conservancy	"
Medical relief	40
CHAPTER VII.	
INSTRUCTION	42
Education	"
CHAPTER VIII.	
MISCELLANEOUS	45
Press	"
Stationery	"
Population	"
Cranganur	"
Conclusion	46

APPENDIX.

CHAPTER I.	STATEMENTS.	PAGE.
General	1	ii
His Excellency the Viceroy's visit	2	iii
CHAPTER II.		
Survey	3	viii
Administration of the land	4	xvii
CHAPTER III.		
Police	5 to 9	xx
Arms, ammunition &c.	10	xxvi
Judicial statements (<i>criminal</i>)	11 to 16	xxvii
Jails	17 to 19	xxxv
Judicial statements (<i>civil</i>)	20 to 25	xxxvi
Registration	26 to 28	xl
Marine	29	xlii
CHAPTER IV.		
Forest	30 to 33	xliv
Trade	34 and 35	xlvi
CHAPTER V.		
Financial	36 to 38	xlviii
CHAPTER VI.		
Vital statistics	39 and 40	lxx
Medical relief	41 to 43	lxxi
CHAPTER VII.		
Instruction	44 to 60	lxxvi

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN

FOR THE YEAR 1076 M. E.

(16th AUGUST, 1900, TO 15th AUGUST, 1901.)

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

His Excellency the Viceroy's visit.—His Excellency the Right Honorable George Nathaniel Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, visited the State during the year. His Excellency and Lady Curzon arrived at Bolghatty on the evening of Sunday, the 18th November 1900, and were received there by His Highness the Raja, accompanied by the Elaya Raja and attended by the Diwan and the Chief Judge of the Chief Court. At 8 A. M. on the next day, Their Excellencies, accompanied by His Highness the Raja and the Elaya Raja, visited the Jewish Synagogue at Mattancheri, and subsequently His Excellency, accompanied by His Highness the Raja and the Elaya Raja, crossed over to Ernakulam and visited the Ernakulam College. At 1-30 P. M. His Excellency received a visit from His Highness the Raja at the Bolghatty Residency. At about 2 P. M. a State banquet was given in honour of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, at which His Highness the Raja presided. At 4-30 P. M. His Excellency the Viceroy returned His Highness the Raja's visit in the Darbar Hall at Ernakulam. His Excellency crossed over to Bolghatty at the end of the interview. At 5-30 P. M. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon left Bolghatty, where His Highness the Raja, accompanied by the Elaya Raja and attended by the Diwan and the Chief Judge of the Chief Court, was present to take leave of Their Excellencies. A full account of the visit is given in the Appendix.

2. *Death of Her Highness the late Senior Rani.*—I regret very much to record the demise of Her Highness the late Senior Rani, His Highness the Raja's mother, who died at Tripunithura on the 14th Makaram 1076 (26th January 1901).

3. *The Diwanship.*—During the first five weeks of the year, the Diwan Mr. Rajagopala Chari was on leave, and I acted for him. The Diwan took leave again for six months from the last day of the year, and I was once more appointed to act for him.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Land Revenue.

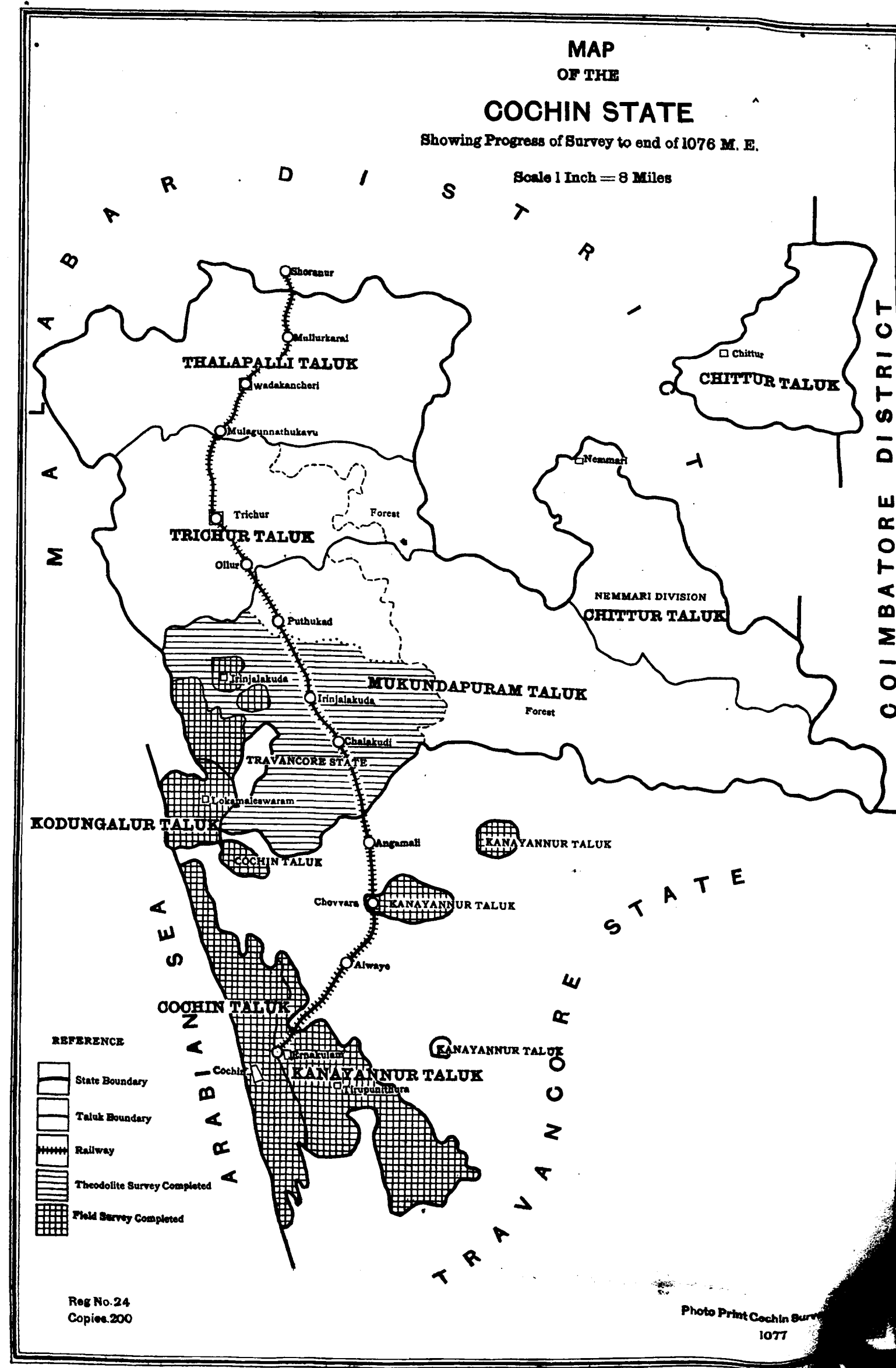
4. *Cultivation.*—The area under wet cultivation during the year was 16,54,825 paras, equivalent to 1,32,386 acres, as against 16,34,050 paras, equivalent to 1,30,724 acres, during the previous year. There was thus an increase in wet cultivation of 1662 acres, due partly to the operations of the subordinate revenue staff in bringing to account lands occupied but not assessed and partly to the increased area under kole cultivation. As stated in the reports of previous years, no information is available regarding the area of parambas (gardens and dry lands).

5. *The Revenue Survey.*—The general Revenue Survey continued to make progress during the year under report. A detailed account of the operations of the department submitted by Mr. Thompson is given in the Appendix. The outlay incurred on account of the department during the year was Rs. 61,674, as against Rs. 49,728 in the previous year. Out of the total expenditure, a sum of Rs. 9,798 was spent in the purchase of stores and instruments and in conducting certain special surveys. The net expenditure debitable to theodolite and field survey was Rs. 51,876. For this, 102 square miles were completed in theodolite survey and 112 square miles in field survey. The rates per square mile for theodolite and field survey were Rs. 76-3-8 and Rs. 393-12-0 respectively, as against Rs. 76-1-2 and Rs. 500-5-4 respectively during 1075. There was thus a slight increase in the average cost per square mile for theodolite survey and a marked decrease for field survey.

6. *Accretion lands.*—The sale certificates of the unoccupied accretion lands sold in the previous year were issued during the year, and possession was given to the purchasers of the lands. In regard to the occupied accretion lands, the Darbar considered it best to register them in the names of the occupants on Sirkar *verumpattam* tenure in the usual way with back assessment for three previous years of occupation. Arrangements were made accordingly to effect the registry.

7. *Total land revenue.*—The various items of revenue derived from land are given below and compared with those of the previous year :—

Major and minor heads.		1075	1076
		Rs.	Rs.
LAND REVENUE PROPER. (Current).	State	6,21,644	6,28,861
	Devaswam	57,940	56,596
	Total	6,79,584	6,85,457
LAND REVENUE PROPER. (Arrears).	State	21,885	15,862
	Devaswam	2,322	2,666
	Total	24,207	18,528
LAND REVENUE.	(a) Renewal fees	13,669	13,414
	(b) Rent of fisheries	303	2,192
	(c) Irrigation cess	13,844	14,449
MISCELLANEOUS (State).	(d) House tax	19,154	19,680
	(e) Interest on arrears	4,489	4,939
	(f) Survey receipts	84	21
	(g) Other items	3,465	16,782
	Total	54,958	71,477
LAND REVENUE MISCELLANEOUS (Devaswam).		13,441	13,065
Grand Total		7,72,190	7,88,527



There was a marked decrease under arrears, and an increase under other items. The increase under other items was mainly due to the recovery of the amount spent on account of the survey of the kole lands in the Trichur Taluk, which was credited to this head as the amount spent prior to the beginning of the general survey operations was debited to the service head and not to Survey advances. Renewal work continued to be conducted in four of the Taluks, and 603 holdings were renewed during the year..

8. *D. C. B.*—The subjoined statement exhibits the demand, collection and balance of land revenue:—

			STATE Rs.	DEVASWAM Rs.	TOTAL Rs.
DEMAND	Arrears	...	89,395	2,737	42,132
	Current	...	7,02,624	69,671	7,72,295
	Total	...	7,42,019	72,408	8,14,427
COLLECTION	Arrears	...	15,862	2,666	18,528
	Current	...	7,00,388	69,661	7,69,999
	Total	...	7,16,200	72,327	7,88,527
Arrears written off			9,683	71	9,704
BALANCE	Arrears	...	13,900	.....	13,900
	Current	...	2,286	10	2,296
	Total	...	16,186	10	16,196

9. *The old arrears.*—The pending old arrears amounted to Rs. 13,900, ranging from 997 to 1075. A large portion of the arrears in the Cochin Taluk has, since the close of the year, been written off.

The old arrears, distributed according to years, stand as follows:—

997 to 1000	...	Rs. 446	1041 to 1050	...	Rs. 1,238
1001 to 1010	...	" 1,090	1051 to 1060	...	" 1,999
1011 to 1020	...	" 1,156	1061 to 1070	...	" 3,071
1021 to 1030	...	" 1,200	1071 to 1075	...	" 2,478
1031 to 1040	...	" 1,222			

10. *The current demand.*—The current demand for the year was Rs. 7,72,295, including miscellaneous items of revenue, as against Rs. 7,50,187, in the previous year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 22,108. The current collections amounted to Rs. 7,69,999 or 99.7 per cent, as against 99.6 per cent in the preceding year.

11. *Balance at the end of the year.*—Taking both the arrear and current balances together, the arrears brought forward to 1077 were in all the Taluks smaller than those with which the year began. The Taluks are arranged according to the arrears at the end of the year in the following statement:—

Taluks.	Arrear demand at the beginning of 1076.	Arrear demand at the beginning of 1077.
Trichur	Rs. 2,473	Rs.
Talapilli	" 3,439	" 253
Chittur	" 2,417	" 487
Mukundapuram	" 8,328	" 473
Kanayanur	" 10,957	" 4,898
Cochin	" 14,528	" 10,185
Total	" 42,132	" 16,196

The subjoined statement of the pending balance at the end of each of the last five years will show that the Darbar has been making progress in the direction of clearing its arrears :—

1072	...	...	...	Rs. 1,21,415
1073	...	...	...	" 58,789
1074	...	...	...	" 56,469
1075	...	...	...	" 42,132
1076	...	...	...	" 16,196

12. *Discrepancy between the arrears at the end of the year 1075, and the arrear demand at the beginning of 1076.*—According to the last report, the arrear demand brought forward to 1076 was Rs. 22,236, but in the statement given above this arrear demand is given as Rs. 42,132. The explanation for the difference, given in the previous reports, is given below for easy reference.

There have been many old standing revenue cases (in dispute) in which the landholders concerned had set up claims to complete or partial exemption from taxation, &c. Pending the disposal of such cases, the arrears due from such landholders were long ago taken out of the village D. C. B. account and entered in another register. As these old cases are disposed of one by one, the arrears have to be brought into the D. C. B. statement of the year in which they are disposed of, and collected or written off according as the claims of the landholders are rejected or allowed; (2) When occupied waste lands are for the first time assessed and registered, the practice has been to give retrospective effect to the assessment in regard to the back years of occupation, the period for which such back assessment has been imposed depending on the merits of each case. The result has been that, in the demand register of the year in which the registry takes place, the dues on account of the previous years are for the first time shown as arrears, though such arrears have never found a place in the register of any previous year as a demand. (The Darbar has however now directed that arrears shall not ordinarily be charged for more than three back years).

13. *Coercive measures.*—The following statement gives particulars of the coercive measures adopted during the past three years :—

YEARS.	Demand notices.				Distraint and sale of movable properties.								Nadupattam.				Permanent transfer of tenancy.				Sale of defaulters' rights in land.			
	Number of cases in which demand notices were issued.	Amount of revenue involved.	Distraint.				Sale.				Number of cases.	Amount involved.	Number of cases.	Amount involved.	Number of cases.	Amount involved.	Number of cases.	Amount involved.						
			Number of cases.	Amount involved.	Number of cases.	Amount involved.																		
Re.	A.	P.	Re.	A.	P.	Re.	A.	P.	Re.	A.	P.	Re.	A.	P.	Re.	A.	P.							
1074	4,496	43,981	13	2	376	3,263	13	3	11	63	12	4	40	797	7	3	19	394	3	5	.....	.....		
1075	7,388	79,515	..	2	407	7,658	13	..	26	404	13	..	66	1,707	5	4	8	74	12	3	1	1	1	7
1076	5,865	1,03,014	10	..	254	2,108	14	4	6	46	15	11	24	1,519	2	7	14	47	6	8	.....	.....		

Notices to pay up arrears were issued in 5,865 cases, and movable property was distrained in 254 cases, as against 7,388 and 407 cases respectively in the previous year. Actual sales of movables took place only in 6 cases, involving an arrear of Rs. 46-15-11. The number of cases in which Nadupattam was resorted to was much less than in the previous year, but that of permanent transfer of tenancy increased. There was no case of sale of defaulters' rights in land.

14. *Revenue cases.*—The following statement gives the details of the revenue cases received and disposed of by the two Peishkars during the year :—

Division	NATURE OF THE CASES	1075						1076					
		Pending at the beginning of	Filed in	Total	Disposed of during	Pending at the end of	Percentage of disposal	Pending at the beginning of	Filed in	Total	Disposed of during	Pending at the end of	Percentage of disposal
Southern	Registry of waste lands ..	66	424	490	447	43	91	43	443	486	447	89	92
	Transfer of registry ..	9	20	29	18	5	78	5	28	33	30	8	91
	Miscellaneous ..	54	1,295	1,349	1,327	22	98	22	1,008	1,030	1,006	24	97
	Total ..	129	1,739	1,862	1,792	70	96	70	1,479	1,549	1,483	66	96
Northern	Registry of waste lands ..	172	514	686	522	164	76	164	600	764	636	128	83
	Transfer of registry ..	15	38	53	30	23	57	23	38	56	52	4	93
	Miscellaneous ..	177	766	943	826	117	88	117	744	861	791	70	92
	Total ..	364	1,318	1,682	1,378	304	82	304	1,377	1,681	1,479	202	88

There was a slight increase in the number of cases of registry of waste lands filed in both the Divisions and a slight increase in the percentage of disposal by both the Peishkars. The arrears fell in both the Divisions.

15. *Puthuval assessments.*—The special staff appointed for the assessment of Puthuval lands, i. e. Sirkar lands occupied but not assessed, conducted their operations throughout the year in the Taluks of Talapilli and Chittur, and brought to assessment 672 acres of wet land and 110 gardens, bringing in a revenue of Rs. 1,964. The outturn of work by this staff during the year was not satisfactory. Besides this, the normal revenue staff brought to assessment 141 acres of wet land and 220 gardens, and the assessment brought to account was Rs. 716. Thus, on the whole, 813 acres of wet land and 330 gardens were brought to account, yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 2,680.

16. *Inspection work of the Peishkars.*—The Peishkars of the Northern and Southern Divisions were 167 days and 188 days respectively on circuit during the year as against 169 and 173 days in 1075. Both the Peishkars inspected all the Taluk offices, Magistrates' courts, and Sub-jails. The Peishkar of the Southern Division visited all the Proverthy cutcherries in his Division several times, while the Peishkar of the Northern Division visited only some in his Division. They also inspected many of the Police Stations and Registry offices.

17. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure under the head of "Land Revenue" is compared below with that of the previous year :—

	1075	1076	Increase or decrease.
A. LAND REVENUE	Rs. 94,680	Rs. 96,755	+ 2,075
B. SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT	49,728	61,674	+ 11,946
Total	1,44,408	1,58,429	+ 14,021
Deduct one-fifth of the items debitable to "Law and Justice"	15,039	15,280	+ 241
Net total expenditure	1,29,369	1,43,149	+ 13,780

The increase of expenditure was due mainly to the increased expenditure under survey.

18. *Estates under Sirkar management.*—The estates of Punnathur and Kavalapara, both in the Northern Division, continued to be under Sirkar management.

Punnathur.—The landed properties of this estate in Cochin Territory lie in five Proverthies of the Trichur and six Proverthies of the Talapilli Taluks and their total area is about 2,600 acres. The total revenue under various items was Rs. 14,244 and the actual expenditure was Rs. 5,190, excluding an amount of Rs. 13,899 spent in the liquidation of a portion of the debts due by the estate. The gross expenditure was therefore Rs. 19,089. This was met partly from the balance to the credit of the estate at the end of the previous year.

Kavalapara.—The estate properties are situated in two Proverthies of the Talapilli Taluk and comprise 191 acres of wet cultivation and 199 gardens and 9 tanks. The receipts amounted to Rs. 8,776 and 15,648 paras of paddy and the expenditure to Rs. 2,423 and 15,595 paras of paddy. The estate owes no debt and it has invested Rs. 14,000 in the Madras Bank, besides a sum of Rs. 6,353 kept in the Sirkar treasuries as deposit. The survey of the estate lands was stopped during the year as the general survey of the Talapilli Taluk is expected to be taken up at no distant date.

19. *General remarks.*—The salient features in the administration of land revenue during the year were—

- (a) the progress of the general revenue survey,
- (b) a reduction in the recoverable arrears from Rs. 42,132 to Rs. 16,196,
- (c) a slight increase in the collection of the current demand,
- (d) an improvement in the inspection work of the Southern Division Peishkar,
- (e) a reduction in the coercive processes adopted for the recovery of the Government dues,
- (f) a decrease in the number of revenue cases, and
- (g) an increase in the percentage of disposal.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

20. The following Regulations were passed during the year:—

Regulation I of 1076.—This was passed to provide for the taking of Census.

Regulation II of 1076.—This was passed to reconstitute the Appeal Court for the better administration of justice in Cochin.

Regulation III of 1076.—This was passed to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Civil Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Regulation IV of 1076.—This was passed to provide for the protection of officers acting judicially.

Regulation V of 1076.—This was passed to consolidate and amend the law relating to the prevention of theft of coffee.

Regulation VI of 1076.—This was passed to regulate the management of prisons in the State.

Regulation VII of 1076.—This was passed to authorize the Magistrates of the State to take cognizance of offences under the British Post Offices Act, committed in Cochin.

Regulation VIII of 1076.—This was passed to re-enact the law relating to opium.

The Civil Procedure Bill.—This was pending at the close of the year as certain new provisions had to be made in the Bill. (Submitted to the Resident since the close of the year).

The Limitation Bill.—This is lying over to be passed into law along with the Civil Procedure Bill.

The Tobacco Bill.—The Darbar having been satisfied that there is no urgent necessity felt for re-enacting the present law relating to tobacco, this Bill is allowed to lie over for some time more.

21. The following Bills were under the consideration of the Darbar at the close of the year:—

1. The Abkari Bill (Sent to the Resident since the close of the year).
2. The General Clauses Bill. do. do.
3. The Arms Bill
4. The Petroleum Bill.
5. The Salt Bill.
6. The Forest Bill.
7. The Court Fees Bill.
8. The Revenue Recovery Bill.
9. The Companies Bill.
10. The Court of Wards Bill.
11. The Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill.
12. The Towns Improvement Bill.

22. There was some progress in the compilation of Regulations, Proclamations, and the Rules and Notifications having the force of law. All such from 1050 to 1059 were re-printed during the year.

Police.

23. Mr. R. J. D'Lemos, the senior Inspector of Police, acted as Superintendent for the first nine months of the year, when he was relieved by Mr. A. Subba Rao, the present Superintendent, whose services were lent to the State by the British Government for a period of seven years.

24. *Strength.*—During the year an increase of 1 first class and 2 second class constables to the permanent establishment was sanctioned owing to the establishment of an outpost in Vadavakode Desam in the Kanayanur Taluk. The temporary force entertained in connection with the guarding of the Maehad frontier and the Railway line was disbanded, as the incursions of timber thieves on the frontier had ceased and the Railway officers had made their own arrangements to guard the Railway line. The actual strength of the Police on the last day of the year was 68 officers and 416 men, while the sanctioned strength on that day was 70 officers and 424 men.

25. *Force engaged in discharging purely police functions.*—66 officers and 311 men were engaged in discharging purely police functions, as against 74 and 387 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the abolition of the temporary force above referred to.

26. *Ratio of police to population and area.*—The proportion of the total actual strength of the force to population (812,025 according to the last Census) and area was 1 to 1,678 persons and 1 to 2.8 square miles respectively, as against 1 to 1,307 persons and 1 to 2.5 square miles respectively in the previous year. The proportion of effective police to population and area was 1 to 2,154 persons and 1 to 3.6 square miles respectively, as against 1 to 1,568 persons and 1 to 2.9 square miles respectively in the previous year. The decrease in the ratio of police to population and area was due partly to the abolition of the temporary force and partly to the calculation of the proportion on the increased population returned at the last Census.

27. *Educational qualifications.*—There were only 15 illiterate constables in the force, as against 17 in the previous year. Illiterate men have now no admission into the force and preference is given to recruits coming from fairly respectable families. Shortly after the new Superintendent took charge of the department, an instruction class was organised with the object of training men for the Station House officers' posts.

28. *Departmental punishments.*—Subjoined is a statement showing the number and nature of the departmental punishments inflicted during the past three years.

Nature of punishment.	1074	1075	1076
Fine	18	51	86
Suspension	2	6	25
Black mark	72	90	141
Degradation	5	4	18
Dismissal	5	5	15
Total	102	156	285

The number of punishments rose considerably during the year as the result of closer supervision. The fifteen dismissals were for neglect of duty, breach of discipline, concocting false cases, receiving illegal gratification, etc.

29. *Policemen criminally prosecuted.*—There were 34 cases of policemen criminally prosecuted, of which two were departmental, as against 41 and 1 respectively in the previous year. Of the two departmental cases, one ended in conviction and the other in acquittal. As the Superintendent thought that the acquittal in the latter case was due to the accused gaining over some of the prosecution witnesses, the persons involved in the case were dismissed from the force. Of the remaining 32 cases, only one ended in conviction. The Magistracy did not take any effective steps to prevent the vexatious prosecution of the police. Compensation was ordered to be given to the accused only in one case, while not in a single case was the complainant prosecuted for preferring a false charge.

30. *Inspection work.*—The Superintendent made 32 tours of inspection occupying 162 days, as against 30 tours and 144 days in the previous year.

31. *Escapes and recaptures.*—During the year six prisoners escaped from custody, all of whom were recaptured and charged, and five of them were convicted of the offence. Only one escaped from police custody during the previous year.

32. *Processes.*—The number of processes served by the police during the year was 20,617, as against 21,054 in the previous year. There is still considerable room for reduction in the number of processes, but the matter does not seem to have received adequate attention from the District Magistrates notwithstanding the repeated remarks of the Resident and the Diwan on the subject.

33. *Violent and unnatural deaths.*—The number of persons who met with their deaths by violent and unnatural causes was 142, or 35 more than in the previous year:—

Murder	...	9
Culpable homicide	...	5
Suicide	...	22
Accidental	...	106
Total	...	142

34. *Registration of crimes.*—The total number of cases (under special and local laws as well as under the Penal Code) registered during the year was 1,299, as against 1,342 in the previous year. Including the 111 cases pending investigation at the beginning of the year, there were 1,410 cases for disposal, of which 432 were referred as false, 65 were struck off as undetectable and 857 were charged, leaving 56 in arrears. Of the cases charged (921 including 60 cases charged by the police in the previous year and pending trial and 4 cases declared to be true by Magistrates out of the 432 cases referred as false during the year), 178 ended in acquittal, 672 in conviction, 16 were struck off owing to the death of the accused and 55 were pending trial at the close of the year. Of the cases pending investigation with the Police, 17 were pending for less than one month, 16 for less than two months, 9 for less than six months, 8 for less than a year and 6 for more than a year.

35. The following statement gives the details of grave crimes reported and disposed of during the year :—

GRAVE CRIMES.	Number pending investigation at the beginning of the year.	Number reported or taken up during the year.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Number not investigated under section 133 (b) C. P. C.	Number referred as false.	Number ordered by the Magistracy to be struck off as false.	Number in which Magistrates' orders are due.	Number of referred cases declared to be true by Magistrates.	Physically undetectable cases i. e. cases in which the accused have died etc.	Number of cases which have in the opinion of the Magistrates no chance of detection.	Pending cases of previous years struck off under Diwan's orders.	Balance of detectable cases col 4 - (5 + 10 + 12) Pending before the Court at the beginning of the year.	Under trial during the year.	Charged during the year.	Total.	Acquitted, discharged etc.	Died, escaped etc.	Finally convicted.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.	Pending before the Police at the end of the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Murder ...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	7	8	6	1	1	...	2	* This includes an occurrence of 75, which was found to be an offence under this head.
O culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	...	2	7	9	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	7	1	5	6	2	...	2	1	...	
Dacoity ...	...	9	12	...	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	† This includes a case which was referred in 1075, but ordered in 1076 to be further investigated.
Robbery with hurt ...	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	
Robbery ...	...	24	28	1	19	14	6	...	...	...	...	14	...	8	8	...	...	7	1	...	‡ This includes a case transferred from heading 8 of the non-cognisable statement and an occurrence of 75 converted into a case under this head.
House-breaking with theft ...	...	49	188	217	...	68	64	4	...	...	1	33	120	2	87	89	17	1	66	6	
Ordinary theft ...	...	133	553	592	3	218	206	12	2	1	...	23	365	21	331	355	58	5	275	17	§ This includes a case transferred from heading 8 of the non-cognisable statement and an occurrence of 75 converted into a case under this head.
Cattle theft ...	...	2	37	33	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	2	22	3	22	25	7	2	15	1	
Total ...	83	820	909	4	331	308	24	3	1	1	68	542	24	467	495	93	9	307	26	50	

It will be seen from the above statement that, out of 909 cases of alleged grave crimes, the Police referred as false 331 cases, of which 308 were ordered by the Magistracy to be struck off as false. Of the remaining 601 cases, 59 were struck off as being undetectable, leaving a balance of 542 cases for disposal by the police. Of these 542 cases, 464 were charged by the police, and 3 referred by the police as false were declared to be true by the Magistrates and taken up for trial, leaving 75 cases pending with the police at the end of the year, which include the 24 cases in which orders were due from the Magistrates and 1 case, which has yet to be struck off the Registers as there is no reasonable chance of detection. The above figures show that the Police did not unnecessarily refer cases as false and that the detection of cases was satisfactory. As stated in the last year's report, the new Superintendent of Police was asked to prescribe rules for the preparation of police statistics such as would make the latter a reasonable test of the work done by the police. In accordance with the rules which were prescribed accordingly, the old objectionable practice of deducting a case from the police registers the moment it was referred as false was stopped, and cases in which there was no reasonable chance of detection were struck off the Registers as undetectable instead of being referred as false. Stringent orders have been issued to refer only false cases. According to the present rules, all cases reported to or taken up by the police will be shown as pending against them until disposed of either by being struck off the Register as false under the order of the Magistracy, or written off as undetectable under the Diwan's orders, or charged before a Court,

Of the 467 cases charged during the year (including the 3 referred as false but declared to be true by the Magistrates), 367, or 78.6 per cent ended in conviction.

Out of Rs. 13,921 worth of property lost during the year (concerned in cases reported to the police), the police recovered Rs. 7,506 worth of property, the percentage of recovery being 54, as against 42 in the previous year.

36. *Duration of investigation.*—The average duration of cases charged during the year was 16.8 days and that of cases referred as false was 24.9 days, against 15 and 28 respectively in the previous year. The average duration in days of the detention of accused persons in police custody was .8 in charged cases, .7 in referred cases and 2.4 in other cases, as against .6, .5 and 1 respectively in the previous year.

37. *Known depredators.*—Including previous registrations the number of K. D's on the register at the end of the year was 575. The new Superintendent is making arrangements for the opening of a new K. D. Register with rules regarding the periods for which K. D's. should be retained in the books, &c.

38. *Cost.*—The total cost of the Police was Rs. 65,242, or Rs. 2,014 less than in the previous year, and the average cost of a policeman rose from Rs. 122 to Rs. 135, the cost per head of population being 1 anna 3.4 pies, as against 1 anna 5.8 pies in the previous year. The decrease in the expenditure was due to the abolition of the temporary force, while the increase in the average cost per policeman was due to the discharge of a large number of low paid men of the temporary force, viz 70 men on Rs. 6 each.

39. *General remarks.*—The work of the police during the year, though not quite satisfactory, showed some improvement on that of the previous year. There was a decrease in crime on the whole, and a satisfactory improvement in detection, conviction and recovery of property. It is expected that the new Superintendent will gradually be able to bring about a marked improvement in the discipline and efficiency of the force.

Arms, Ammunition, &c.

40. *Import permits.*—During the year 32 licenses and permits were issued for the import of guns, sulphur, percussion caps, shots, etc. A statement showing the particulars of the several consignments imported, and the authorities by whom permits were issued, is given in the Appendix.

41. *Licenses for dealing in arms, ammunition, &c.*—Under Regulation I of 1061, 72 licenses for dealing in arms and ammunition and for the manufacture and sale of fire-works were issued during the year. Of these, 10 were for dealing in English powder, caps, shots, etc, 14 for dealing in sulphur and saltpetre, and 48 for the manufacture and sale of fire-works etc.

Criminal Justice.

42. *Criminal Courts.*—There was no change worth mentioning in the number of Courts which exercised criminal jurisdiction. The average number of working days in the Sessions Courts and in First, Second and Third Class Magistrates' Courts during the year was 55, 265, 244 and 87 respectively, against 61, 270, 269, and 51 days respectively in the previous year.

ORIGINAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

43. *File and disposal.*—The following statement shows the number of cases instituted and the number disposed of and pending in the Courts exercising original criminal jurisdiction:—

Courts.	Pending at the beginning of the year	Filed in the year.	Disposed of in the year	Pending at the end of the year
Magistrates' Courts	26	3,964	3,956	34
Sessions Courts	...	48	48	...
Total	26	4,012	4,004	34

Both classes of Courts kept pace with the current work.

44. *The number of persons under trial and how they were dealt with.*—The Magistrates dealt with 7,654 persons, of whom 99 were committed or referred to higher Courts, 1,436 were convicted, 5,920 acquitted or discharged, 139 were otherwise disposed of and 60 were pending trial at the end of the year. As observed by the Chief Court, "these figures are very serious, for whether these 5,920 were innocent persons unrighteously persecuted or guilty persons vainly prosecuted, or a compound in some proportion of both, the result is equally to be regretted." Complainants were ordered to pay compensation to 76 persons for preferring false and vexatious complaints.*

The Sessions Courts dealt with 92 persons, of whom 39 were convicted and 53 acquitted.

45. *Nature of the offences dealt with by the Magistrates.*—Of the 3,956 cases disposed of by the Magistrates, 3,027, or 76.5 per cent, related to offences under the Penal Code, and the remaining 929, or 23.5 per cent, to offences under local and special laws.

46. *Sentences.*—The sentences passed by the Magistracy during the year are classified in the subjoined statement and compared with those of the previous year:—

Nature of sentence passed	Number of persons sentenced	
	in 1975	in 1976
Rigorous imprisonment	567	572
Simple do	116	106
Fine alone	624	566
Fine with imprisonment	103	122
Whipping alone	92	65
Do with imprisonment	5	5
Total	1,507	1,436

Of the 39 persons convicted by the Sessions Courts, one was sentenced to death, 34 to rigorous imprisonment alone and the remaining 4 to imprisonment with fine.

* It was remarked in the last year's report that "in not a single case which ended in discharge or acquittal during the year was the complainant ordered to pay compensation to the accused for preferring a false and vexatious complaint". In justice to the Magistrates, it must be said that they did order compensation to be paid to the accused in 15 cases; but by inadvertence this information was omitted in the departmental report on criminal justice received from the Chief Court.

47. *Fine.*—The following is a statement of the fines imposed and realized in the Courts of Magistrates and in the Sessions Courts:—

Courts	Pending realization at the beginning of the year.	Imposed during the year.	Realized during the year.			Amount awarded as compensation under sec. 411 of the C. P. C.	Fines under special Regulations.	Net magisterial fine.	Amount written off	Amount cancelled in appeal.	Pending realization at the end of the year.
			Out of the fines of previous years	Out of the fines of current year.	Total						
Magistrates' Courts	18,299	7,317	601	5,263	5,864	230	1,210	4,424	5,873	422	13,457
Sessions Courts	2,761	755	70	4	74	...	...	74	...	200	3,242

There is a difference of Rs. 557 between the closing balance of 1975 and the opening balance of 1976 under fines imposed by the Magistrates, which is due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 565 realised in previous years was not deducted from and a sum of Rs. 8 was by mistake added to the previous year's statement. A sum of Rs. 79 was also credited into the Treasury on an adjustment of old accounts. Nearly 72 per cent of the fines imposed by the Magistrates during the year was realised in the same year, as against 71 per cent in the previous year.

48. *Quality of the work.*—Applying the appeal test to the work done by the Subordinate Magistrates, I find that 39 per cent of the appealable orders of such Magistrates were appealed against, as against 28 per cent in the previous year, and that the District Magistrates confirmed 58 per cent of the sentences appealed against, as against 59 per cent in the previous year. Applying a similar test to the work done by the District Magistrates, I find that the proportion of appeals to appealable sentences rose from 37 per cent to 73 per cent, and that the percentage of confirmation of sentences appealed against fell from 91 to 68. These figures show that the quality of the work done by the District Magistrates deteriorated considerably.

49. *Duration of trials.*—The average duration of the cases disposed of by the several classes of Courts exercising original criminal jurisdiction was as follows:—

	Average duration in days	
	1975	1976
1st Class Magistrates	7	8
2nd Class Magistrates	6	8
3rd Class Magistrates	13	4
Sessions Courts	7	4

50. *Detention of witnesses.*—During the year, 5,961 witnesses were examined by the Magistrates, as against 6,247 in the previous year. Four witnesses were detained for more than 3 days. The Sessions Courts examined 366 witnesses, of whom 73 were detained for more than 3 days.

APPELLATE AND REVISIONAL JURISDICTION.

51. *Appellate work of the District Magistrates.*—275 appeals were preferred during the year, of which all but two were disposed of during the year, the disposal for the previous year being 213.

The average duration of appeals disposed of by the Anjikaimal District Magistrate was 8 days, and by the Trichur District Magistrate 10 days, as against 9 and 12 respectively in the previous year.

The number of appellants concerned in the cases disposed of during the year was 550, and they were dealt with as shown below:—

Appeals rejected in the case of	13	persons
Sentences confirmed do	317	do
Do. modified do	70	do
Do. reversed do	149	do
New trial ordered do	1	person

52. *Appellate work of the Sessions Courts.*—12 appeals were received and disposed of during the year, as against 5 in the previous year. The number of appellants concerned was 19. The sentences passed upon 13 of them were confirmed, and 3 were reversed, while, in the case of the remaining 3, new trial or further enquiry was ordered.

The average duration of appeals disposed of in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court rose from 21 to 27 days. This increase was more nominal than real, as two appeals were filed just before the vacation, and had therefore 71 days added to the normal. In the Trichur Sessions Court the average duration fell from 35 to 6 days.

53. *Appellate work of the Chief Court.*—20 appeals were received and disposed of during the year. The number of appellants concerned in the appeals disposed of was 45 and they were dealt with as follows:—

Appeals rejected in the case of	9	persons
Sentences confirmed do.	30	do.
do. modified do.	3	do.
do. reversed do.	1	person
New trial ordered do.	2	persons

There was one appeal against acquittal. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the Chief Court was 10 days, as against 13 in the previous year.

54. *Revisional work.*—137 revision petitions were registered during the year including those taken up otherwise than on application, and all except one were disposed of by the District Magistrates during the year. The Sessions Courts received and disposed of 11 such petitions. The Chief Court had for disposal 104 Revision petitions inclusive of the 10 petitions pending at the beginning of the year, of which all but 15 were disposed of during the year.

55. *References to the Chief Court.*—One case involving one person was referred to the Chief Court for confirmation of sentence under Section 275 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The prisoner was found guilty of rape, robbery and murder by the Sessions Court, but the Chief Court found him guilty of theft only.

There were 6 references under Section 330 of the Code from the Sessions and the District Magistrates' Courts, as against 10 in the previous year. They were all disposed of during the year.

56. *Inspection of the Courts.*—During the year, the District Magistrates inspected all the subordinate Magistrates' Courts.

57. *Miscellaneous petitions.*—The number of miscellaneous petitions received and disposed of in the year, namely, 52, was double that of last year.

58. *Calendars.*—The Chief Court examined 326 calendars, against 273 in the previous year.

59. *Financial.*—The receipts amounted to Rs. 4,876 or Rs. 1,168 more than in the previous year. The expenditure rose from Rs. 35,379 to Rs. 35,724.

60. *General remarks.*—There was an appreciable decrease in the number of original cases received and disposed of, and of the persons dealt with, by the Magistrates. As in the previous year, the administration of Criminal Justice was prompt, but the Magistrates continued to be somewhat slack in using the power vested in them by the law to compensate persons accused falsely and vexatiously.

Jails.

61. *Number of prisons.*—The number of prisons was the same as in the previous year, viz, the Central Jail at Ernakulam, and seven Subsidiary Jails.

62. *The Central Jail.*—There were no important changes in the staff. One warder was dismissed during the year for negligently allowing a prisoner to escape. The number of convict maistries remained the same as in the previous year, viz, 12. Two convicts escaped from the Jail during the year, of whom only one was recaptured. 6 convicts were punished departmentally, as against 13 in the previous year.

Detailed figures are given in the Appendix regarding the number of prisoners of all classes confined in the Jail during the year. 626 convicts passed through the Central Jail or remained in it during the year, the average daily number of convicts being 223, as against 186 in 1075.

Of the 626 convicts, 133 were undergoing sentences of imprisonment exceeding two years, 333 were undergoing imprisonment exceeding 3 months and not exceeding two years, and the remaining 160 were undergoing sentences of less than three months.

There were 124 re-convicted prisoners in the Jail during the year, as against 112 in the previous year. Of the 124 re-convicted prisoners, 74 were undergoing imprisonment for the second time, 24 for the third time, and 26 for the fourth time and upwards.

The distribution of convicts according to their caste or creed, and their ratio to the total population (according to the last Census) of their respective communities, are shown in the adjoining statement.

	No. of convicts.	Ratio to the total population of their respective communities.
Hindus	315	1 to 1,760
Christians	207	1 to 958
Mahomedans	104	1 to 524

As in the previous year, the Mahomedan community contributed the largest proportion of the convicts.

The convicts were supplied, as in the previous year, with clothing made of drill of Jail manufacture. The diet of the convicts consisted, as usual, of 1½ Cochin measures of rice and condiments to the value of 3 pies per head, per diem.

The number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital was 212, as against 385 in the previous year. 97 prisoners were vaccinated during the year, as against 105 in the previous year. Six prisoners, who were admitted to the Jail in indifferent health, died during the year, the number of deaths in the previous year being 2. As usual, the weight of every convict was recorded on admission,

and subsequently every month. The average weight of the convicts during the year was 107·5 lbs., as against 104 lbs. in the previous year. Of the 355 convicts released during the year, 98 had gained weight and 146 had lost, while 111 had neither gained nor lost. Of the 264 convicts remaining at the end of the year, 76 had gained and 121 had lost weight, while 67 had neither gained nor lost.

The daily average number of convicts told off for work during the year was 214, out of an average of 223 in confinement. The chief industries carried on in the Jail were the manufacture of coir yarns, coir-matting and rugs, basket-making, cloth-weaving etc. The average daily number of convicts told off for extramural work was 30, against 40 in the previous year. The sale proceeds of Jail manufactures fell from Rs. 4,107 to Rs. 3,924. The vegetable garden, kept up to provide work for infirm prisoners, yielded Rs. 50.

The subjoined statement compares the expenditure of the year with that of the previous year :—

	1075.	1076.	Increase or decrease.
Expenditure	Rs. 12,415	Rs. 14,493	+ 2,078
Daily average strength of convicts and under-trial prisoners	187	225	+ 38
Average expenditure per head	66	64	— 2

The following statement shows the earnings of the convicts :—

	1075. Rs.	1076. Rs.
The sale proceeds of manufactures	4,107	3,924
Actual payments for extramural labour	35	...
Do. of convict labour (intramural)	...	192
Miscellaneous	61	2
Total	4,203	4,118
Daily average strength of convicts	186	217
Average earning per head	23	19

The gross expenditure per head of convict was Rs. 64, as against Rs. 66 in the previous year, while the average earning of each convict amounted to Rs. 19 as against Rs. 23 in the previous year. The net expenditure per head of convict during the year was therefore Rs. 45, as against Rs. 43 in the previous year. The decrease in the earnings of the convicts is attributed by the Jail Superintendent to the fact that a large quantity of manufactured articles remained unsold at the end of the year.

63 *The Subsidiary Jails.*—As in the previous year, there were seven Subsidiary Jails, one in each Taluk, under the supervision of the Taluk Magistrates. Details of the number of prisoners confined in these Jails are given in the Appendix. The total cost of these Jails was Rs. 3,150, and the cost of dieting a prisoner was 1½ annas per diem, as in the previous year.

64. *General remarks.*—The draft Prison Regulation submitted to the Resident in the beginning of the year met with the approval of the Madras Government, and it was passed into law during the year. Rules are being framed under it with a view to render imprisonment more deterrent than it is now.

Civil Justice.

65. For the better administration of justice two Regulations were passed during the year, namely, the Chief Court Regulation and the Civil Courts Regulation. By the former the designation of the Appeal Court was changed to "The Chief Court," and His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal was abolished, the classes of cases hitherto triable by that Court being now triable by a Full Bench called a Division Court of three Judges. By the latter the Zilla Courts were designated "District Courts," and the jurisdiction of the Munsiffs was raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 in the matter of regular suits and from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 in small causes. On account of the increased powers given to the Munsiffs, the District Judges have obtained some relief in their original work.

66. *Number of Courts.*—The number of Civil Courts of original and appellate jurisdiction remained the same as in the previous year.

67. *The staff.*—The First Judge of the Chief Court, who was acting as Diwan at the commencement of the year, reverted to the Chief Court in September 1900. The District Judges were mutually transferred during the last quarter of the year, and one of the Munsiffs resigned his appointment in order to join the Bar.

68. *The total civil litigation.*—The subjoined statement gives the total civil litigation, original as well as appellate, which was received and dealt with by the several classes of Civil Courts.—

Courts	Number of suits pending at the beginning of the year	Number of suits instituted during the year	Number of suits disposed of during the year	Arrears at the end of the year	Number of suits disposed of in 1075
Munsiffs' Courts	235	10,026	10,011	250	10,480
District Courts	355	1,037	1,077	315	325
The Chief Court	50	228	246	32	194
His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal	28	7	17	18	13
Total	668	11,298	11,351	615	11,612

The disposal was greater than the file of the year in the Chief Court and in the District Courts, and was also greater than the disposal of the previous year. But in the Munsiffs' Courts, the disposal fell short of the file of the year and the previous year's disposal.

ORIGINAL CIVIL LITIGATION.

69. *File and disposal.*—The Munsiffs began the year with 235 cases, received 10,026, disposed of 10,011 and ended with a pending balance of 250 cases. Of the 250 cases pending, 38 were over six months and less than a year old and the remainder were all less than six months old. It is satisfactory to note that at the close of the year there were no cases of more than one year's standing in any of the Munsiffs' Courts.

The District Judges, in the exercise of their original civil jurisdiction, began the year with 181 cases, received 386, disposed of 425, or 21 less than in the previous year, and ended with a balance of 142. Of the 142 pending cases, 3 were over two years old, 5 were over a year and less than two years old, 56 were over six months and less than a year old and the remaining 78 were less than six months old. One of the 5 cases between one and two years old was on the file of the

Anjikaimal Court; all the other old cases were on the file of the Trichur Court. One case was withdrawn to it by the Chief Court from the District Court for trial and it was pending at the close of the year. As observed by the Chief Court, the original work of the District Courts during the year cannot on the whole be considered satisfactory.

70. *Contested suits*.—The number of contested suits disposed of by the Munsiffs decreased from 2,257 to 2,173, and that of suits disposed of by the District Judges fell from 221 to 193. The average duration of ordinary contested suits in the Munsiffs' Courts rose from 70 to 75 days and that of small cause contested suits rose from 17 to 19 days. The average duration of contested suits in the District Courts fell from 269 to 233 days.

71. *Quality of original civil work*.—Judged by the result of appeals, the quality of the original civil work both of the Munsiffs and of the District Judges showed some deterioration. 40 per cent of the appealable decrees of the Munsiffs were appealed against, and in 53 per cent of such appeals the original decrees were confirmed. The percentages of appeals and confirmations in the previous year were 29 and 56 respectively. In regard to the District Courts, 53 per cent of their decrees were appealed against, and 50 per cent of such appeals ended in such decrees being upheld, as against 47 per cent and 51 per cent respectively in the previous year.

72. *Execution petitions*.—The Munsiffs' Courts had 16,511 execution petitions for disposal and the District Courts 1,124, of which 14,727 and 971 respectively were disposed of during the year, as against 13,473 and 1,053 respectively in the previous year. Satisfaction was obtained in full or in part in 4,076 cases in the Munsiffs' Courts and in 561 in the District Courts, while the remaining applications were not prosecuted. These figures show that in the majority of cases in the Munsiffs' Courts the parties succeeded in obtaining satisfaction by private arrangement and that it was quite the reverse in regard to the decrees of the District Courts.

APPELLATE CIVIL LITIGATION.

73. *The District Courts*.—The District Judges, in the exercise of their appellate civil jurisdiction, began the year with 174 cases, received 651, disposed of 652 and ended with a balance of 173, of which none was one year old. The average duration of the appeal suits disposed of by the District Courts was not satisfactory, for it rose from 63 to 103 days in the Anjikaimal Court and from 135 to 145 days in the Trichur Court.

74. *The Chief Court*.—Taking both regular and special appeals together, the Chief Court began the year with 50 cases, received 227 cases during the year, disposed of 246 and ended with a balance of 31. The average duration of appeals rose from 79 to 127 days, the increase being due to the disposals including some old standing Single Bench cases, which had been reserved, at the request of the parties, to be heard and decided under the Chief Court Regulation. Of the 31 cases pending, 6 were between six months and one year old and the remaining 25 were less than six months old.

75. *His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal*.—This Court began the year with 28 cases, received 7 during the year, disposed of 17 and ended with a balance of 18 cases, of which 2 were more than 3 years old, 3 were over two years old, 7 were over one year old and 6 were over six months old. It is anticipated that all the pending cases will be disposed of in the course of the current year.

76. *Miscellaneous appeals*.—Inclusive of the arrears of the previous year, the District Courts had for disposal 134 cases, of which 118 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 16, as against 21 in the previous year. The Chief Court had 9 miscellaneous appeals pending at the beginning of the year, received 41 during the year, disposed of 38 and ended with 12 appeals pending.

77. *References under the Land Acquisition Regulation*.—The District Courts had 531 references for disposal—368 in the Anjikaimal Court and 163 in the Trichur Court. The former disposed of 197 and the latter 150, leaving 171 and 13 respectively as arrears at the close of the year. The disposals under this head may in some measure account for the decrease in the number of original suits disposed of by the District Judges. The Chief Court had 65 Land Acquisition appeals for disposal, of which 28 were disposed of during the year. The pending ones were not mature for hearing, having been filed only towards the close of the year.

78. *Petitions under the Registration Regulation*.—Under the Registration Regulation, 18 petitions were received by the District Judges, which, with the 6 petitions pending at the beginning of the year, made a total of 24, of which 21 were disposed of. In 12 of the 21 cases disposed of, registration was ordered.

79. *References under the Stamp Regulation*.—Including one reference pending at the beginning of the year, the Chief court had for disposal 2 references under the Stamp Regulation, both of which were disposed of during the year.

80. *Receipts and expenditure on account of Civil Justice*.—The receipts for which credit is due to the Civil Judicial department were as follow:—

Sale proceeds of Court Fee stamps and labels	Rs 1,62,084
Deduct half the expenditure of the Stamp Department	Rs 5,628
Net balance on account of Court Fee stamps and labels	Rs 1,56,456
Add receipts under the head of law and justice—Civil	Rs 5,145
Total	Rs 1,61,601

Against the above revenue, the Darbar incurred an expenditure of Rs. 89,069, the profit to the Darbar on account of the administration of Civil Justice being Rs. 72,532.

81. *General remarks*.—The administration of Civil Justice during the year showed improvement in several respects, as compared with that of last year. Its most unsatisfactory feature was the increase in the average duration of contested suits in the Munsiffs' Courts, and of appeals in the District Courts.

The total expenditure debitable to "Law and Justice" is Rs. 1,24,793. Of this amount, the items chargeable to "Civil Justice" and "Criminal Justice" are separately exhibited below:—

(a) Civil Justice		(b) Criminal Justice	
1. The Chief Court	Rs 32,121	1. Magistrates and their establishment	Rs 2,726
2. District Courts	17,981	2. Law Officers	4,312
3. Munsiffs' Courts	24,387	3. Refunds	1,786
4. Process Establishment	22,865	4. Add one-fifth of the expenditure under Civil Justice (1) and (2)	10,020
5. Refunds	85	5. Add also one-fifth of 'Land Revenue' debitable to 'Law and Justice'	15,280
6. Miscellaneous	1650		
	Total 99,089		Total 35,724
Deduct one-fifth of (1) and (2) debitable to "Criminal Justice"	10,020		
Balance	89,069		

Registration.

82. *Organization.*—The number of Registry offices remained the same as in the previous year, viz, 15. There was no change in the organization of the department worth noting.

83. *Aggregate number of registrations.*—The aggregate number of registrations was 33,478, as against 32,030 in the previous year. The number of documents registered, distributed in Books, was as follows :—

Books,	1075	1076	Increase or decrease
Book I.—Documents relating to immovable property ...	28,500	29,619	+ 1,119
Book II.—Documents relating to movable property ...	3,488	3,816	+ 328
Book IV— { Wills	41	42	+ 1
	Authorities to adopt	1	1
Total ...	32,030	33,478	+ 1,448

Of the 29,619 documents registered in Book I, 8,482 were optional. The registrations in Book II were all optional. The total number of optional registrations rose by 370. Of the 43 documents registered in Book IV, 3 were by Brahmans, 4 by Sudras, 16 by other Hindus, 19 by Native Christians and 1 by Mahomedans.

The average value of a document registered was Rs. 341, as against Rs. 348 in the previous year.

84. *Time taken to register.*—Of the 33,478 documents registered during the year, 33,345 or 99.6 per cent were registered on the day of presentation, 132 within a week and one after a week after presentation.

85. *Minor operations.*—The number of documents refused registration fell from 137 to 78. The number of applications for searches rose from 919 to 1,151. The number of documents remaining unclaimed at the end of the year was 64, or 261 less than that at the end of the previous year.

86. *Appeals to the Huzur Registrar and to the District Courts.*—There were 16 appeals to the Huzur Registrar, in two of which registration was ordered and the remaining 14 cases were dismissed. Of the 24 appeals to the District Courts, registration was ordered in 12 cases, 9 cases were dismissed and 3 were pending orders.

87. *Inspection.*—The inspection work of the Huzur Registrar was not so satisfactory as in the previous year. He inspected 2 of his sub-offices 4 times each, 7 three times each and 4 twice each during the year, as against 11, 1 and 3 respectively in the previous year. Two of the registry offices were not even once inspected.

88. *Financial.*—The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 48,102 and the expenditure to Rs. 23,746. The excess of receipts over expenditure was Rs. 24,356, as against Rs. 22,381 in the previous year.

The average registration fee for a document was Rs. 1-4-2, as against Rs. 1-3-10 in the previous year.

89. *General remarks.*—The department on the whole worked satisfactorily. The number of registrations increased by nearly 1,500; over 99½ per cent of the documents were registered on the day of presentation; and the surplus yielded by the department rose by about two thousand rupees. The Huzur Registrar's inspection work was not so adequate as it used to be.

Military.

90. *Infantry and Artillery.*—At the beginning of the year, there were 304 officers and men in the force of Infantry maintained by the Sirkar, including the 22 (2 officers and 20 men) constituting the Artillery. During the year under report, there were 20 admissions, 6 deaths, 21 discharges with pension or gratuity, one resignation and 14 dismissals. The actual strength at the end of the year was 282.

His Highness the Raja's Body Guard.—His Highness the Raja's Body Guard consisted of a Jemadar, a Havildar, a Naique and 13 troopers, as in the previous year.

The expenditure under the head "Military" during the year was Rs. 37,735 or Rs. 249 more than in the previous year.

Marine.

91. The total number of vessels of all descriptions that entered and cleared at the Sirkar Port of Malipuram during the year was 102, as against 96 in the previous year. Of these, 37 were steam ships of the British India and Asiatic Steam Navigation Companies, two of a German line, and one a Barque. The rest were native crafts. The aggregate tonnage of the vessels was 86,263. The amount of Port dues collected during the year was Rs. 6,000, as against Rs. 5,937 in the previous year.

The South west monsoon set in on the 4th June, 3 days earlier than in the previous year. The smoothest water with bottom of soft mud was in 5½ fathoms L. W. as in the previous year.

The Light at Narakal was maintained as usual during the monsoon months from the 15th May to 30th September.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Season and Rainfall.

92. The season was not unfavourable to agriculture. Prices were lower than in the previous year.

The rain-gauge stations which continued to be maintained at Ernakulam, Trichur and Tattamangalam showed that the largest quantity of rainfall was registered at Trichur and the lowest at Tattamangalam. The following statement compares the quantity of rainfall at the three stations for the past four years :

	1073	1074	1075	1076
Ernakulam	... 120.16	101.94	89.50	97.06
Trichur	... 176.59	107.54	118.07	115.02
Tattamangalam	... 61.9	66.25	68.94	66.58

The number of rainy days was 147 at Trichur, 142 at Ernakulam, and 109 at Tattamangalam.

Coffee.

93. There were 18 coffee estates, comprising an area of 7,683 acres. Of the cultivated area, 3,232½ acres were under mature and 394 under immature plants, as against 3,699 and 417 in the previous year. The total yield of coffee during the year was 12,72,880 lbs or an average of 394 lbs per acre of mature plants, as against 132 lbs in the previous year. The number of persons permanently employed in the estates throughout the year was 307 and the average number of temporary hands was 1,582. The amount of quit rent due from the estates was Rs. 15,251-14-0, which, with an arrear of Rs. 450, made a total of Rs. 15,701-14-0, the whole of which was collected.

Forest.

94. *The staff.*—Mr. Alwar Chetty continued to be Conservator of Forests throughout the year, and spent 144 days in camp, as against 183 days in the previous year. Mr. E. Narayana Menon, the senior Divisional Forest Officer, was appointed Assistant Conservator of Forests, *vice* Mr. P. R. Bennett retired. In connection with the working of the Nelliampathy Forests, proposals were received from the Conservator of Forests for temporarily reorganising his office and the field establishments. These were sanctioned by the Darbar since the close of the year. Two State stipendiary students were deputed to the Dehra Dun Imperial Forest School for training.

95. *The accounts.*—The examination and winding up of the old accounts of the Forest Department was completed during the year, and steps are being taken for the adjustment of the outstanding items as per the audited accounts.

96. *Forest crimes.*—The Conservator remarks that there was a marked decrease in the theft of forest produce owing to the special establishments sanctioned by the Darbar.

61 forest cases were reported during the year and 19 were pending disposal at the beginning of the year. Of these 80 cases, 72 were disposed of by the Magistracy, 44 ending in conviction and 28 in acquittal; 2 cases were withdrawn and 6 were pending at the end of the year.

Referring to the thefts of timber in the Machad and Vaniampara boundary forests, Mr. Alwar Chetty says:—"The Machad forest from which teak timber used to be stolen systematically before 1075 M. E. is now practically free from thefts. The Vaniampara boundary forest, another place frequented by timber thieves in former years, is also now well protected." A special preventive staff was sanctioned by the Darbar to put down illicit dealing in stolen timber carried on by certain timber merchants in Ollur. The Conservator remarks that the Sirkar monopoly trees outside forest areas are now well protected throughout the State.

97. *The working of the department with reference to the wants of the people.*—The privileges enjoyed by the people of removing, free of all charges, timber for agricultural implements, manure leaves, thorns and split bamboos for fencing and materials required for *kole* cultivation were continued during the year. The order prohibiting the breaking up of forest lands continues to be in force.

98. *Constitution and management of State forests.*—The forests of the State are divided into 11 blocks and comprise an area of about 605 square miles. The forests are still unsurveyed. The preliminary demarcation of the Machad forest was commenced and 7 miles demarcated in the course of the year. The clearing of the boundary line between British and Cochin territory in the Trichur Division was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 279, the total length cleared being 12 miles. In the Kodasseri Division, 16 miles of preliminary and 2 miles of permanent demarcation were carried out at a total cost of Rs. 90.

99. *Working schemes.*—I extract below the Conservator's account of working schemes :—

"The most important step taken was the abolition of "Kuttikanam" (seigniorage) system of fellings. The Palapilli (south), Kodasseri and Adarapilli forests have been completely closed to felling. In the Palapilli (north), two coupes with an aggregate area of 1,700 acres were marked out and the standing timber in the first coupe (700 acres), except of Irul (*Xylia dolabriformis*) pongu (*Hopea parviflora*), teak and rosewood, was sold to a contractor at very good rates varying from twice to six times the seigniorage rates. The method of treatment adopted is the "selection method" with the limitation that no trees under 6 feet girth at breast height shall be felled. *Hopea parviflora*, *Hopea Malabarica* and *Mesua ferrea* and teak trees were felled on "selection method" in the Paravattani and Machad forests.

"An area of 128 square miles (35 square miles deciduous and 93 square miles sholai forest) out of the virgin forest of Nelliampathies has been constituted into a Working Circle (called the Orukomban Working Circle). It is divided into four series.

"Valuation surveys were made in A. and B. series of the Orukomban Working Circle. In each of A. and B. series, a coupe was demarcated. In coupe A/1, all the exploitable trees (of and above 6 feet girth at breast height) were marked and stamped. For the present, felling is confined only to the marketable species. Except for *Bombax Malabaricum* and *Tetrameles nudiflora*, there is no demand for the soft timbers. The question of extracting the soft timbers with a view to convert them into paper-pulp is under consideration."

100. *Railway requirements and contracts with the British Government Departments.*—During the year 35,764 teak sleepers, and 41,524 junglewood sleepers, besides scantlings and bridge and crossing timbers, were supplied to the Cochin State Railway. Teak and other sleepers, a quantity of Engine fuel and a large number of teak keys were supplied to the Madras Railway Company as per contracts entered into with them. Teak keys were also supplied to the South Indian Railway Company. 7,281 cubic feet of rosewood were supplied to the gun carriage factory at Madras. An agreement was made with the Commanding Royal Engineer, Cordite Factory District, Coonoor, for supplying almost the whole timber required for the factory construction works.

101. *Communications and buildings.*—All the inspection paths were cleared and the existing cart tracks maintained. The Ambalur-Palapilli road taken over from the Public Works Department was repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,056. The Illikara-Ottupura cart-track, 7 miles long, was also repaired at a cost of Rs. 311.

The most important work done under communications was the survey alignment of a Tramway and two timber slides in the Orukompani Working Circle. The Forest Tramway, the construction of which was commenced since the close of the year, connects the Parambikulam basin with that of the Kurumali. The total length of the Tramway is 17 miles and the length of the slides, 2.68 miles. The expenditure incurred on the survey alignment was Rs. 23,807, including the pay and allowance of the Special Forest Engineer Mr. Haffield. His detailed report on the subject is given in the Appendix.

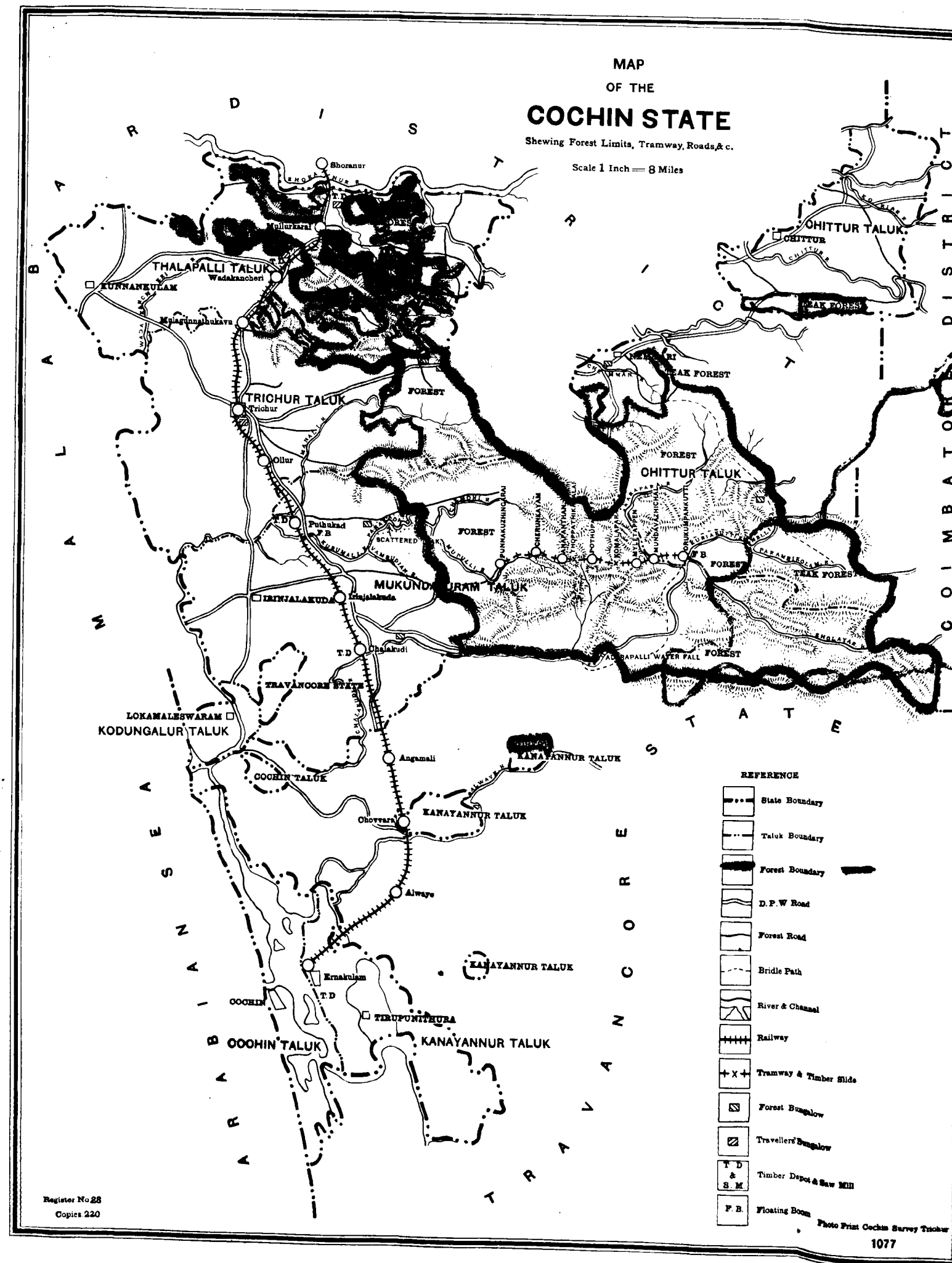
Three temporary Tannah sheds and a store shed were constructed, and repairs were executed to most of the buildings. The Tavalam at Ottupara and the old Police Station at Nemmara were taken over from the Public Works Department and utilised as Divisional Forest offices.

102. *Protection from fire.*—As in last year, the only block specially protected from fire was the Palapilli Teak Plantation, which was successfully fire-protected at a cost of Rs. 176. The timber collected at various places was fire-traced.

103. *Natural reproduction.*—On this subject the Conservator writes as follows:—

"*Teak and rosewood.*—In the Paravattani forest, natural reproduction of these two valuable species is not satisfactory. In Panjal, Medugal, and Kondazhi, which are pure teak forests, there is excellent reproduction by seed and stool. The seedlings and saplings are very healthy-looking. Luxuriant and healthy coppice shoots are springing up from the teak stumps in Melur, Elengeri, &c. The natural reproduction of teak in the valuable Parambikulam forest is so very poor that, in the working scheme for this forest, I have prescribed clean fellings and artificial re-stocking of the area. The reproduction of teak and rosewood in the other forests of the State may be described as fair.

"*Miscellaneous species.*—In the moist evergreen forest between Thoppa-thukamala and Orukombankutty, *Hopea parviflora*, White cedar, *C. Wightianum*, *Venteak*, &c. are found to reproduce themselves abundantly. In the deciduous forest where the principal species is *Irul* (*Xylia dolabriformis*), reproduction from root suckers is very noticeable. The coppice regrowth in the coupes of the Machad forest worked for railway fuel supply is very promising. In this forcing climate, with an unfailing monsoon of 125 inches of rain annually, with grazing of cattle confined to the very outskirts of forests, natural reproduction is a subject which causes little anxiety to the forest officer, but it affords an interesting field for study."



104. *Artificial reproduction.*—The thinning of the Palapilli Teak Plantation, which was commenced in the previous year, was continued during the year under report. The operations cost Rs. 5,057 during the year, and the saplings thinned out fetched Rs. 10,726. The experimental plot in the Viyyur Park was maintained during the year and failures were filled up at a cost of Rs. 17. The Conservator says that the teak seedlings are about 2 feet high, but that Xylia and Bignonia seedlings have a somewhat straggling appearance.

105. *Working the forests.*—The following extract from the report of the Conservator shows the method adopted by him in working the State forests:—

“Exploitation of major forest produce.—Irul (Xylia dolabriformis), Pongu (Hopea parviflora), Kal Pongu (Hopea Malabarica) and Mesua ferrea were felled and the timbers converted into sleepers both for the Cochin-Shoranur and Calicut-Azhikal extension Railways. For the same purpose, scattered teak trees from the cultivated lands were largely felled. Felling in the forest was limited to trees of and above 6 feet girth, but no minimum girth was prescribed for teak felled from cultivated lands. About 4,000 candies of teak topplings and remnants of trees felled in former years were collected from the Machad forest and brought to Kadavusekharams, but this quantity has been taken delivery of from the collecting contractors only after the close of the year under report. Standing rosewood trees were felled from the Chemala forest alone. But rosewood topplings and wind fallen trees were collected both from the Machad and Paravattani forests.

“2,26,754 teak keys for the Madras Railway and 3,08,682 keys for the South Indian Railway were prepared during the year from topplings, slabs, and crooked and badly grown timber obtained from cultivated lands. The rate realised from the Madras Railway Company was Rs. 60 per 1,000 and from the South Indian Railway Rs. 62 per 1,000.

“The exclusive right of felling and removing 20,000 candies of Elavu (Bombax Malabaricum) for 3 years ending with Medam 1079 was sold at 12 as. per candy.

“Improvement fellings and coppice with standard fellings.—The system of ‘improvement fellings’ instituted in the Kodungai forest in the previous year was continued, and the result of fellings was converted into Railway sleepers and keys. Only dead, dying, unsound, hide-bound, stunted and otherwise badly grown teak trees were felled. Under the system of “coppice with standards” from selected coupes in the Machad forest, 2,330 tons of railway fuel were extracted from Medugal and Ayyenkode forests and supplied to the Madras Railway at Rs. 4 per ton. The felling was done by a contractor, who was paid at Rs. 2—11—0 per ton from the Ayyenkode and Rs. 2—10—0 per ton from the Medugal forest.

“Unregulated fellings.—Felling on the permit system was completely stopped with effect from 27th Medam 1076.

“Extraction and transport of forest produce by land and water.—The extensive operations carried out during the year involved very heavy transport work. The unfloatable timbers were either transported by “Chalpani” (towing of rafts by elephants) in shallow streams or brought in dugouts of Elavu and Cheeni in rivers with sufficient water.

“In dry months of the year carting was resorted to. After felling the trees and logging the timber into suitable lengths, the timber was dragged by elephants either to a cart track or a river bank, and thence transported. Sleepers sawn in the forests were dragged chiefly by buffaloes up to the nearest transport line.

“As the construction of the floating boom at Kurumali was not completed till the close of the year, no uncontrolled floating was done. Rules to regulate the

"floating of timber in rivers, etc., were passed at the end of the year mainly with the object of protecting Railway bridges and floating booms. No improvements were effected to any of the waterways, but the subject has received considerable attention and it is hoped that, before another year elapses, the necessary improvements to train the Parambikulam and the Kurumali rivers to the floating of timber will be effected. The steps taken for opening out the Orukomban Working Circle by a forest tramway and timber-slides have already been noted under "Communications."

106. *Firewood*.—Permits for the removal of firewood were issued during the year, and the revenue realized therefrom was Rs. 1,761. 2,330 tons of railway fuel were supplied during the year, as against 6,949 tons in the previous year. The Conservator says that he had to restrict the railway fuel operations owing to heavy work in connection with railway sleeper works.

107. *Miscellaneous produce*.—The right of collecting minor forest produce (including cardamoms) was sold during the year for Rs. 2,738, as against Rs. 1,930 in 1075. A sum of Rs. 213 was realized as royalty on games and another of Rs. 218 as fees for the registration of property marks of timber merchants.

108. *Sirkar elephants*.—There were 22 elephants in the charge of the Forest Department at the beginning of the year and five were captured during the year. Of these, 3 were sold and 5 died during the year, leaving a balance of 19 elephants at the end of the year. The expenditure incurred in catching the 5 elephants amounted to Rs. 2,070. The whole of the first course of treatment and part of the second and third courses of treatment of the elephants were carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,221, as against Rs. 1,421 in 1075 for all the three courses. Against this, a sum of Rs. 4,025 was collected as hire of elephants, as against Rs. 4,680 in the previous year. The Conservator attributes the decrease to the small demand for elephants during the latter part of the year, due to the stoppage of "Kuttikkanam" system about the middle of the year.

109. *Gross yield and out-turn of forest produce*.—Detailed particulars of the total yield of forest produce during the year, as compared with that of the previous year, are given in the Appendix. For timber, the following table shows the total yield extracted by Sirkar agency and by consumers:—

Kind of timber.	1075 Candies	1076 Candies	Increase or decrease of 1076 over 1075 Candies.
Teak	9,704	9,780	+ 76
Blackwood logs and topplings ..	1,870	1,849	+ 179
Ebony	..	54	+ 54
Junglewood { by consumers ..	19,315	10,829	— 8,986
{ by Sirkar ..	..	8,115	+ 8,115

Out of the total yield of teak, only 1,870 candies were cut and collected from the forest, the balance having been obtained from scattered trees in assigned and jenm lands.

Blackwood was felled during the year from the Chemala forest alone; the timber is still on the way to the depot and the whole quantity shown in the table was that felled in previous years. Dead and dying blackwood trees and topplings of trees felled in previous years were also collected.

The large increase in junglewood removed by Sirkar agency was due to the departmental supply of sleepers for the Cochin State and other Railways. It will

however be observed that, as against an increase of 8,115 candies in junglewood under "Sirkar agency", there was a decrease of 8,986 candies in that removed by consumers, so that the total quantity of junglewood removed from the forests during the year was 871 candies less than in the previous year. Though the quantity of timber removed by purchasers and consumers was 8,986 candies less than in the previous year, the revenue rose from Rs. 38,444 to Rs. 44,355, due solely to better rates realized for Venteak, White cedar, Maillelu, Pullumaruthu and Elavu.

It is gratifying to note that, while the quantity of valuable timber extracted from the forests during the year was less than in 1075, in which year again much less was removed than in the previous year, the net revenue derived from the forests has more than quadrupled during the past three years.

110. *Financial*.—The following table shows the gross revenue, expenditure and net revenue of the year under report as compared with those of the previous year:—

Year	Gross receipts Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	Net revenue Rs.
1075	8,11,882	1,77,959	1,33,423
1076	5,08,112	8,55,896	1,52,278

The gross receipts of the year show an increase of Rs. 1,96,730 and the net receipts an increase of Rs. 18,853 over those of the previous year. The net result of the year was a surplus of over 1½ lakhs of rupees, being 30 per cent of the total collections after providing Rs. 22,807 for the tramway survey alignment work. The increase in receipts was due mostly to the large supply of teak and junglewood sleepers for the Cochin State Railway and junglewood sleepers to the Calicut-Azhikal extension, and to the fact that a sum of Rs. 24,620, being the balance value of sleepers supplied in the previous year for the Tunga-bhadra bridge works, was realized during the year. The increase in expenditure was large under "Conservancy and Works" and under 'Roads', the former being explained by the sequence of the increase under the corresponding head of receipts and the latter by the outlay on the tramway survey alignment.

111. *General remarks*.—The department continued to be managed with energy and efficiency. The scheme for providing an outlet for the interior forests by constructing a tramway and two timber slides was matured during the year, and the work was started in the course of the current year. With the completion of this work, a considerable increase is expected to the already large revenue derived from the forests of the State.

Trade.

112. The total value of the imports at Malipuram was Rs. 2,700 and that of the exports Rs. 95.

Public Works.

113. *The staff*.—The department continued to be in charge of Mr. G. E. Browning, the Chief Engineer, except during his absence on leave for six weeks, when the Assistant Engineer acted for him. Mr. A. M. Gunther, the Supervisor of the Western Division, was retired about the end of the year under report. The Assistant Engineer, who was in charge of the Eastern Division, was relieved of his Divisional duties during the latter part of the year, and was deputed to assist the Chief Engineer in works throughout the State, a graduate of the Madras Engineering College being appointed Supervisor and placed in charge of the Eastern Division.

114. *Treasury drawings.*—The expenditure on Public Works during the year under report was Rs. 4,70,824, as against Rs. 4,06,814 in the previous year and against Rs. 3,25,000 provided for in the budget. As the winding up of the old accounts, referred to in para 110 of the last year's report, continued during the year, and as several urgent works had to be executed on account of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit, the drawings exceeded the estimate by Rs. 1,45,824. The adjustment of old accounts continued during the year but on a much smaller scale than in previous years, as the arrears of old accounts had been cleared to a large extent.

The subjoined statement gives particulars of the expenditure under the different heads :—

<i>Budget Heads.</i>		<i>Annual expenditure incurred.</i>	
A. works :—			
Communications, original	...	...	49,715
Do., repairs	...	...	82,341
Buildings, original	...	...	1,29,250
Do., repairs	...	...	78,168
Irrigation, original	...	...	13,090
Do., repairs	...	...	9,428
Miscellaneous, original	...	...	50,647
Do., repairs	...	...	9,467
Purchase and repair of tools, plant and stock	...	...	4,929
Total		...	<u>4,27,035</u>
B :—			
Establishment and other charges	...	...	43,789
Grand total		...	<u>4,70,824</u>

115. *Roads.*—During the year 448 miles of road were maintained as in the previous year. The roads continued to be in good order, and some of them were repaired outright.

116. *The accounts of the department.*—The examination by a special staff of the accounts of the Chief Engineer's office from the year 1051 M. E., which was started by the Special Account officer, made considerable progress during the year. This work will be completed in the course of the current Malayalam year.

Railway.

117. A revised estimate of the cost of construction of the Cochin State Railway was received during the current year, which showed that the Railway would cost Rs. 58,23,382, as against Rs. 50,59,511 according to the original estimate. The excess over the original estimate is mainly due to the rise in the price of materials ordered from England.

During the year under report, the construction of the Railway made considerable progress and it is expected that the line can be opened for traffic in the course of the current year.

A total expenditure of Rs. 26,68,820 was incurred during the year on the Railway: against this, a sum of Rs. 8,258 was realised by the sale of buildings, etc. on the lands acquired.

An officer of the State was on special duty throughout the year, watching the interests of the Darbar in the acquisition of lands required for the Railway in Travancore territory. The relations between the officers of the Madras Railway Company and those of the Darbar continued to be most cordial.

Anchal.

118. *Organisation and staff.*—4 Anchal offices were opened during the year, viz: at Malayattur, Chennamangalam, Pattikad and Puthukad, bringing up the total number of Anchal offices to 32. On account of the branch lines necessitated by the opening of new offices, the length of the Anchal line rose from 228 to 245 miles. The staff of the department was strengthened by the appointment of 4 Anchal Masters, and 9 peons, while the same was reduced by 3 clerks, 1 overseer and 5 runners.

119. *The number of articles carried.*—The following statement shows the work done by the department, as compared with that done in the previous year :—

Description of articles.	Number given out for delivery.		Percentage of	
	1075	1076	Increase or decrease.	Increase or decrease.
Official communications	2,73,490	3,26,673	+ 53,183	+ 19
Private communications	2,75,781	3,33,628	+ 57,847	+ 21
Communications received from British Post Offices	127	6	- 121	- 95
Total	5,49,398	6,60,307	+ 1,10,909	+ 20

The total number of articles carried rose by 20 per cent. The increase under private covers was due to the opening of new Anchal offices and letter-boxes, while the rise in the number of official communications was due to the greater number of Sirkar officers authorised to frank covers on Sirkar service. The large fall in the number of communications received from British Post offices was due to the opening of new British Post Offices in the State with the permission of the Darbar. The total number of articles delivered by each peon rose by 1.42 per cent. During the year under report all the Anchal offices in the State were inspected, 148 days having been spent in camp by the inspecting officers.

120. *Receipts, expenditure and net cost.*—The revenue of the department amounted to Rs. 7,946, or Rs. 293 less than that of the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,771, or Rs. 137 more than that of the previous year. The increased expenditure was due to the opening of the new Anchal offices. The net cost under this head to the Darbar was Rs. 7,825, as against Rs. 7,395 in the previous year. Distributing the expenditure over the Sirkar covers carried by the Anchal, it is found that the expenditure to the Sirkar per official cover carried fell from 5 to 4.6 pies. As the new Anchal offices get into proper working order, there will, it is hoped, be an increase in the receipts of the department and a proportionate decrease in the net cost of it.

121. *The Dead Letter Office.*—During the year, 1,877 articles of various descriptions were received and disposed of in this office, as against 5,583 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the fact that the Anchal masters were allowed during the year to dispose of refused articles bearing the names of senders.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Salt.

122. *The staff.*—Mr. H. W. M. Brown was in charge of the department throughout the year. The old staff of five clerks in his office having been found unable to cope with the work which increased considerably when the Abkari, Customs, Opium and Tobacco revenues were also placed under his control, it was strengthened by the entertainment of three more clerks during the year. There was no change in the *personnel* of the Storing Depot at Malipuram except that a temporary staff of five coolies was employed as a night fire guard at the depot for a period of six months during the dry weather.

123. *Depots.*—A new bankshall was opened at Vadavakode early in the year. It had however to be temporarily closed in Medam on account of a dispute raised by the Travancore Government as to the right of Cochin to sell salt in the Desam, but it was re-opened in Mithunam on the matter having been finally disposed of by the Madras Government. Towards the close of the year, the opening of a small sub-depot at Pathinettarayalam was also sanctioned by the Darbar.

124. *Supply and consumption of salt.*—When the year opened, there was a balance in hand of 69,102 maunds of salt, and during the year 1,70,000 maunds were contracted for. The contractor, however, having delivered only 1,65,658 maunds, the total quantity of salt at the disposal of the Sirkar during the year was 2,34,760 maunds, against 2,30,132 in the previous year. Of this, 1,72,064 maunds were sold during the year, 383 maunds were written off as wastage, and the value of 741 maunds was recovered during the year from two bankshall keepers. The total expenditure during the year thus amounted to 1,73,188 maunds, leaving a balance of 61,572 maunds at the end of the year. The quantity of salt sold during the previous year was 1,59,622 maunds, or 12,442 maunds less than in the year under report. Mr. Brown attributes the increase in sale principally to the increased attention paid to the suppression of salt crime and to the good quality of the salt purchased during the year, which has largely protected the State against smuggling from foreign territory. The average consumption per head of population was 17.4 lbs, as against 18.16 lbs in the previous year, the decrease being due to the incidence in 1075 having been calculated on the census figures of 1891. Referring to the subject, Mr. Brown writes as follows:—“Although there was an increase in consumption during the year of 12,442 maunds and the incidence is higher than what it is in many districts of the Madras Presidency, I consider there is still scope for improvement, especially with Travancore using 20.9 lbs per head, which is the figure given in the Administration Report for 1075. There is still much illicit manufacture of salt in Mukundapuram and the low-lying parts of the other Taluks of the Southern Division, and as this is suppressed, and a larger demand created for licit salt, the consumption must go up.”

125. *Financial.*—The receipts, expenditure and net revenue of the year are compared in the subjoined statement with those of the previous year:—

	1075	1076	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	... 4,67,967	5,08,886	+ 40,919
Expenditure	... 1,00,665	98,912	— 1,753
Net revenue	... 3,67,302	4,09,974	+ 42,672

The increase in receipts was mainly due to the larger quantity of salt sold during the year, while the decrease in expenditure was chiefly due to the contract price of salt being lower than in the previous year and to the abolition of several bankshalls.

126. *Salt crime.*—A careful inspection of the low-lying Taluks of the State, where there are extensive saline tracts, having satisfied Mr. Brown that the existing preventive force was too small to properly guard the frontier, and also to prevent the manufacture of illicit salt, a temporary staff of 1 Inspector, 4 Aminadars and 30 Peons was entertained as an experimental measure for a period of 6 months. 168 cases, including 4 cases pending at the beginning of the year, were tried during the year, as against 192 in 1075. Of the 168 disposals, 147, or 87.5 per cent, ended in conviction and 21 in acquittal. The number of cases pending disposal at the end of the year was 2. The percentage of convictions was good, but Mr. Brown expects still further improvement in this direction when the Salt Regulation, which is still under the consideration of the Darbar, is passed, and the men themselves have had more experience in prosecuting cases. The total quantity of salt seized during the year came to about two maunds.

127. *Inspection work.*—All the depots were inspected by the Superintendent during the year, and several of them more than once. The Superintendent spent 185 days in camp, as against 116 days in the previous year.

128. *General remarks.*—The Salt Department and the Superintendent's office were reorganised, and the Sea Customs and Depot Superintendents' offices were amalgamated during the year. The salaries of several subordinate officers were improved, and improvements were effected in the depot and bankshall accounts, in the marking of bags and in weighing salt. The more important bankshalls were provided with iron safes, and rules were laid down for the better working of the department generally, and also for regulating wastages etc., no orders or instructions having previously existed. The men of the Force were put into uniform, and several of the old hands, who were of poor physique and unfit to patrol or do much out-door work, were dispensed with, strong and active young men being entertained in their place. The whole force is being carefully trained in preventive work, so that there may be no difficulty in putting the new Salt and Abkari Regulations into operation, as soon as they are passed. The Department was worked with energy and judgment by the Superintendent.

Stamps.

129. *Manufacture of stamp papers.*—Stamp papers and court fee labels were as usual manufactured on papers with special water mark. Process fee labels were introduced from the beginning of the year under report. Anchal stamps, envelopes and cards continued to be manufactured by the Stamp department; their sale proceeds are however credited to Anchal revenue.

130. *Financial.*—The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 2,68,816, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,256, as against Rs. 2,13,008, and Rs. 17,647 respectively in the previous year. The increase in the receipts was mainly due to the introduction of process fee labels.

131. *Ex-officio and licensed vendors.*—The number of ex-officio vendors, including the Superintendent of Stamps, was 8, as in the previous year. The year opened with 93 licensed vendors and closed with 94.

132. *Applications for adjudication and references to the Chief Court.*—There were 18 applications for adjudication to the Peishkars under section 30 of the Stamp Regulation, as against 10 in the previous year, of which 17 were disposed of. Including the one pending from 1075, there were two cases of reference to the Chief Court under section 45 of the Regulation, both of which were disposed of during the year.

Tobacco.

133. *Licenses for the sale of tobacco.*—During the year, 915 licenses were issued for the sale of tobacco, as against 924 in the previous year, and the total receipts amounted to Rs. 21,540, as against Rs. 14,177 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 7,363 was chiefly due to many applicants having paid into the Treasury before the close of the year, fees for licenses relating to the current year. The miscellaneous receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 385.

134. *Crimes against the Tobacco Regulation.*—During the year, tobacco crime was carefully watched and many persons who had been in the habit of conducting illicit sales were prosecuted and convicted. 98 cases involving 107 persons were detected and charged by the Preventive Force, of which 35 cases against 39 persons ended in conviction and 20 cases against 20 persons in acquittal, while the remaining 43 cases against 48 persons were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Abkari.

135. *The current demand and collection.*—As in the previous year, the whole of the current demand, viz. Rs. 1,15,500, was collected during the year. A sum of Rs. 158 was also collected as interest on arrears. The present triennial lease expires with the current Malabar year.

136. *Old arrears.*—A sum of Rs. 2,790 was collected under this head from different defaulting contractors. A further sum of over Rs. 30,000 is still due on account of arrears, the decrees obtained against the contractors still pending execution. Some of the claims, however, are very old, and there is hardly any chance of their recovery.

137. *Licenses for the sale of foreign liquors.*—21 licenses were granted and fees amounting to Rs. 650 were realized during the year, as against 19 licenses and Rs. 600 in the previous year.

138. *Total abkari receipts.*—The total abkari revenue amounted to Rs. 1,19,773, as against Rs. 1,17,350 in the previous year, the increase being due to the collection of a portion of the old arrears.

Opium.

139. The opium and bhang farm of the State was leased during the year for a rental of Rs. 24,505, the whole of which was collected. A sum of Rs. 108 was also realized as interest on kist paid in arrears. The total revenue from opium during the year amounted to Rs. 24,630, as against Rs. 24,384 in the previous year.

Customs.

140. A sum of Rs. 1,146 was collected during the year on account of customs for the goods imported prior to the agreement entered into between the Darbar and the British Government under which vessels anchoring in the Sirkar waters are allowed to deal directly with the British Customs House in Cochin. The amount due from the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention for the previous year as well as for the year under report was received and credited during the year.

Financial.

The actuals of 1076.

141. *Receipts and expenditure.*—The receipts and charges of the year are given in detail in the Appendix. The following statements exhibit the receipts and disbursements of the year under groups of major heads, together with the corresponding actuals of the previous year, with explanatory remarks for the variations between the figures of the two years:—

RECEIPTS.

	Groups of major heads.	Actuals of 1075	Actuals of 1076.	Difference between the actuals of the two years.
1	2	3	4	5
I	LAND ..	6,98,488	7,16,200	+ 17,712
II	FOREST ..	3,11,382	5,08,112	+ 1,96,730
III	SALT ..	4,67,967	5,08,886	+ 40,919
IV	EXCISE.—Abkari, Opium and Tobacco ..	1,55,912	1,66,328	+ 10,416
V	CUSTOMS AND MARINE ..	6,100	2,28,267	+ 2,22,167
VI	JUDICIAL.—Stamps, Registration and Law & Justice ..	3,12,284	3,26,939	+ 14,655
VII	TRIBUTE AND INTEREST ..	1,42,741	70,364	— 72,377
VIII	TEMPLES AND OOTTUPURAS ..	83,926	92,445	+ 8,519
IX	EDUCATION ..	31,729	29,686	— 2,043
X	MISCELLANEOUS.—Post Office, Jails, Police, Medical, Stationery and Printing, Public Works and Miscellaneous ..	85,729	1,14,077	+ 28,348
	Total of Service Heads ..	22,96,258	27,61,304	+ 4,65,046
	Debt heads ..	80,94,999	88,15,976	+ 7,21,077
	Sale proceeds of Government securities ..	11,62,591	12,86,410	+ 1,23,819
	Capital ..	89,198	8,775	— 80,423
	Loans ..	1,80,000	12,72,275	+ 11,42,275
	GRAND TOTAL ..	67,22,874	94,46,740	+ 27,23,866

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Groups of major heads	Actuals of 1075	Actuals of 1076	Difference between the actuals of the two years
1	2	3	4	5
1	Land ..	1,29,368	1,48,149	+ 18,781
2	Forest ..	1,77,959	3,55,836	+ 1,77,877
3	Salt ..	1,00,665	98,912	— 1,753
4	Customs and Marine ..	2,428	2,790	+ 362
5	Stamps, Registration and Law & Justice ..	1,64,882	1,69,794	+ 4,912
6	Subsidy ..	2,00,069	2,00,069	—
7	Interest ..	8	8,942	+ 8,934
8	Temples and Oottupuras ..	1,92,441	1,98,607	+ 6,166
9	Education ..	97,569	99,381	+ 1,812
10	Post Office, Jails and Police ..	97,802	98,656	+ 854
11	Medical, Vaccination, Sanitation and Conservancy ..	82,821	95,649	+ 12,828
12	Pension and Gratuity ..	50,104	44,889	— 5,215
13	Military ..	87,486	87,735	+ 249
14	Public Works ..	4,08,814	4,70,824	+ 62,010
15	General administration ..	76,015	72,850	— 3,165
16	Palace ..	8,00,166	3,14,091	— 4,86,075
17	Stationery, Printing, scientific & other minor departments and Miscellaneous ..	90,858	1,21,892	+ 31,034
	Total of service heads ..	22,06,925	26,14,026	+ 4,07,101
	Debt heads ..	83,16,513	87,98,479	+ 4,81,966
	Railway ..	20,74,298	26,68,820	+ 5,94,522
	Loans repaid ..	30,000	8,75,000	+ 8,45,000
	GRAND TOTAL ..	76,27,736	98,56,325	+ 22,28,589

RECEIPTS.

Explanations for the variations.
6
II. Increase due to the large supply of sleepers and other timber to the Cochin State Railway and the Calicut-Azhikal extension and to the realization during the year of the balance value of sleepers supplied during the previous year.
III. Increase due to the larger quantity of salt sold during the year.
IV. Increase due to the collection of arrears of Abkari revenue and the payment in 1076 of the fees for tobacco licenses relating to the current year.
V. Increase due to the realization during the year of the amounts due for the two years 1075 and 1076 under the Interportal Trade Convention.
VII. Decrease due to the sale of Government of India Pro-Notes and the investment of the proceeds on the Railway.
VIII. Increase due to the larger amount received as offerings and gifts to temples.
IX. Decrease due to the smaller amount of fees realized from the District Schools.
X. Increase due to the refunds made on the adjustment of old Public Works accounts.
[No explanation is given for any variation not exceeding 5 per cent.]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Explanations for the variations.
6
1. Increase due to the increased expenditure on Revenue Survey operations.
2. Increase due to the larger Forest working charges and the outlay on the tramway survey alignment.
7. Increase due to the temporary loans taken during the year.
11. Increase due chiefly to the purchase of patent latrines for Ernakulam and the acquisition of lands for locating them and for providing a burial ground for christians.
12. Decrease due to the death of certain pensioners who were drawing large pensions.
14. Increase due to the several urgent works and repairs executed in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy.
17. Increase mainly due to the entertainment of His Excellency the Viceroy, the purchase of new carriage horses and the repair of some of the Sirkar carriages.
[No explanation is given for any variation not exceeding 5 per cent.]

The receipts and expenditure under service heads exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 4,65,046 and Rs. 3,07,101 respectively, the revenue of the year under report exceeding the expenditure by Rs. 2,47,278, or in other words the transactions of the year showed a surplus of nearly two and a half lakhs of rupees. The large increase in the receipts was chiefly due to the increased revenue from the Forest department and to the realisation in 1076 of the amount due under the Interportal Trade Convention for the years 1075 and 1076. The Forest and Public Works departments mainly contributed to the increase of expenditure in the year under report.

142. *Debt heads.*—As in the previous year, the remittances that had to be made to the Bank on account of the Railway caused a large increase in the transactions under debt heads on both sides. The increase in the transactions of the Forest and the Public Works departments also tended to swell the transactions under the corresponding adjusting heads.

The subjoined statement shows in detail the balance outstanding to the credit of the head "Suspense account":—

Name of office.	Opening balance on 1st Chingam 1076	Credited to suspense in 1076	Debited to suspense in 1076	Balance pending adjustment.
Kanayanur Taluk ...	10,227 2 2	...	1,505 11 11	8,721 6 8
Mukundapuram Taluk ...	1,210 18 6	...	...	1,210 13 6
Forest ...	25,207 10 11	1,200 15 6	482 4 4	25,926 8 1
Public Works ...	25,184 12 7	27,752 8 2	49,204 14 1	8,682 1 8
Total ...	61,780 7 2	28,958 2 8	51,192 14 4	89,540 11 6

The figures relating to the adjustment of the suspense accounts of the Kanayanur Taluk and of the Forest department were not ready when the accounts of the year were closed. Steps are being taken for the adjustment, before the end of 1077, of these two suspense accounts and also those of the Public Works department, the audit of the old accounts of which is approaching completion.

143. *Capital account.*—A sum of Rs. 8,258 was realized by the sale of buildings &c. on lands acquired for the Railway, and a sum of Rs. 517 on account of Devaswam and Land Revenue capital accounts. On the disbursement side the only head of expenditure debited to Capital is the Railway.

144. *The opening and closing balances.*—Excluding the Government of India Pro-Notes held by the Darbar for Rs. 25,41,800, the year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 2,18,401 in the Sirkar Treasuries. To provide funds for the Railway, Government of India Pro-Notes for Rs. 16,66,000 were sold during the year for Rs. 15,88,410, and a Railway debenture loan of Rs. 10,00,000 was raised with the sanction of the Madras Government. In addition to this, a temporary loan of Rs. 2,75,000 was raised, and this as well as the loan of Rs. 1,00,000, which was outstanding at the close of 1075, was repaid during the year. The year ended with a cash balance of Rs. 3,08,816 in the Sirkar Treasuries and Rs. 8,75,800 in Government of India Pro-Notes.

The revised estimate of 1077 and the budget estimate of 1078.

145. Detailed statements showing the receipts and disbursements according to the revised estimate of 1077 and the budget estimate of 1078 are given in the

Appendix, together with a memorandum explaining the variations. In the subjoined statement, the receipts and disbursements are classified under service heads, debt heads, &c :—

	Actuals of 1076	Budget estimate of 1077.	Revised estimate of 1077.	Budget estimate of 1078.
Receipts under service heads ...	27,61,304	21,50,667	25,90,227	23,75,477
Do. debt heads ...	38,15,976	17,00,000	23,00,000	18,00,000
Do. Capital account ...	8,775	5,200	11,000	10,000
Do. on account of the sale of the Government of India Pro-Notes ...	15,88,410	...	8,36,700	...
Loans received ...	12,72,275	...	3,00,000	3,00,000
Opening balance ...	2,18,401	9,55,667	3,08,816	42,014
Total ...	96,65,141	48,11,534	63,46,743	45,27,491
Expenditure under service heads ...	25,14,026	22,70,914	26,54,729	26,89,259
Do. debt heads ...	37,98,479	16,72,000	23,00,000	18,00,000
Do. Capital account (Railway) ...	26,68,820	6,50,000	13,50,000	...
Loans repaid ...	3,75,000	...	...	...
Closing balance ...	3,08,816	2,18,620	42,014	38,232
Total ...	96,65,141	48,11,534	63,46,743	45,27,491

146. *Service heads.*—The increase of over four lakhs in the receipts under service heads in the revised estimate, as compared with the budget estimate of 1077, is due mainly to the large increase (of over 3½ lakhs) in the revenue of the Forest department and partly to the increases under Land Revenue, Salt and Abkari. A corresponding increase in the Forest working charges, with an additional allotment for the Forest Tramway and for Public Works, the commencement of the Revenue Settlement and the partial reorganization of the Salt and Excise departments, chiefly account for the large increase in the expenditure under service heads in the revised estimate. The decrease in the receipts under service heads in the budget estimate of 1078, as compared with the revised estimate of 1077, is due to the receipts, especially under Forest revenue, being estimated as low as possible to be on the safe side. In the budget estimate of expenditure in 1078, an allotment of two lakhs of rupees each is made for the Forest Tramway and His Highness the Raja's trip to Delhi for the Coronation. Provision is also made for carrying on the general Revenue Settlement, for the improvement of the staff of the Salt and Excise departments and for a further reorganization of the staff of the Forest department.

147. *Railway.*—As already stated in para 117 *supra*, the revised estimate amounting to Rs. 58,23,382 for the construction of the Railway was received during the current year. Of this sum, the Darbar has to provide Rs. 57,73,448. A net expenditure of Rs. 47,25,596 was incurred up to the end of 1076, so that the amount required for the current year according to the revised estimate is Rs. 10,47,852. But the expenditure already incurred has considerably exceeded this amount; an allotment of 13½ lakhs of rupees is therefore made in the revised estimate of the current year for completing the work.

148. *Loans.*—The current year opened with a liability of ten lakhs of rupees on account of the Railway debenture loan, all the temporary loans taken during the previous year having been repaid in the same year. To provide the additional funds required for the Railway and the Forest Tramway, a loan of one lakh of rupees has already been taken, and two lakhs more will have to be borrowed before the close of the year. A further loan of three lakhs will, it is anticipated,

have to be raised in 1078, and credit is therefore taken for this amount in the budget of that year. This aggregate loan of six lakhs is rendered necessary by the additional expenditure of three lakhs required for the Railway and the outlay of four lakhs on the Tramway up to the close of 1078. The latter outlay should properly be debited to "Capital," but for convenience sake, it has been deemed advisable to debit it to "service heads".

149. *Government of India Pro-Notes.*—As already stated in para 144 *supra*, the Darbar held at the beginning of 1076 Government of India Pro-Notes for Rs. 25,41,800, of which Notes for Rs. 16,66,000, were sold during the year, realising Rs. 15,88,410, and the remaining notes for Rs. 8,75,800 were sold during the current year for Rs. 8,36,723.

150. *General remarks.*—In the last year's report, it was anticipated that the current year would close with a surplus of about Rs. 2,18,000, but for the reasons already given, it is likely to end with a deficit of about Rs. 2,70,000. A further deficit of nearly three lakhs is likely to occur during the next year. In the present transitional stage of the finances of the State, when the entire capital at the disposal of the Darbar is being invested in reproduction works, such deficits are inevitable and need cause no anxiety. Though temporary inconvenience may be caused by this transfer of investment of the Darbar's capital, the Darbar is materially better off now than it was six years ago and will be much more so when the Railway and the Forest Tramway begin to make adequate returns. The following statement compares the present financial position of the State with that of 1071:—

	<i>Last day of 1071</i>	<i>Last day of 1077</i>
Capital invested in Government of India pro-notes ...	32,62,100	...
Capital invested in the Railway ...	.....	60,75,596
Deposits in the Bank ...	5,55,600	...
Cash in the Sirkar Treasuries ...	3,12,661	42,014
Total ...	41,30,361	61,17,610
Deduct loan ...	.....	18,00,000
Net total ...	41,30,361	48,17,610

Thus the Darbar will be better off to the extent of nearly seven lakhs of rupees at the end of the current year than it was at the end of 1071.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Vital statistics.

151. *Registration.*—As in the previous year, the registration of births and deaths was carried out by the Proverthy officers, and for the reasons stated in the previous reports the work was not done satisfactorily. Particulars of the births and deaths as obtained by this imperfect registration are given in the Appendix.

152. *The public health.*—The public health was fairly good during the year. The number of cases of cholera received into the Sirkar hospitals and dispensaries was 353, and the total number of deaths from cholera was 824, as against 103 and 129 respectively in the previous year. The mortality from fever was 1,936, and that from dysentery and diarrhoea 961, as against 2,275 and 1,187 respectively in the previous year.

Vaccination.

153. *The vaccine depot.*—82 calves were inoculated during the year, of which 2 failed. From the remaining 80 calves, paste was prepared to an aggregate quantity of 15,528 grains. Of this, 12,573 grains of paste were distributed amongst the vaccinators, 2,000 grains were preserved as stock paste, and 755 grains were sold to the Municipality of British Cochin. The cost of manufacture amounted to Rs. 262. A sum of Rs. 103 was realised by the sale of lymph.

154. *Operations.*—The number of vaccinations performed during the year, as compared with that of the previous year, is given below:—

		1075	1076
Number of operations ...	...	22,851	25,662
Successful ...	...	20,224	23,121
Percentage of success ...	...	89	90

The subjoined statement gives the age of the subjects operated upon:—

		1075	1076
Under one year ...	...	732	1,332
Above one year and under 6 years ...	...	9,002	10,252
Above 6 years ...	...	13,117	14,078
Total ...	...	22,851	25,662

155. *Cost.*—The cost of the department was Rs. 4,230, as against Rs. 4,037 in the previous year.

Sanitation and Conserbancy.

156. *Organization.*—There were no changes in the constitution of the several Boards. A new Board was formed on the Nelliampathy Hills during the latter part of the year. 50 meetings were held by the Boards during the year, as against 49 in the previous year.

157. *Private scavenging.*—The private scavenging system introduced in 1073 in Ernakulam continued to work satisfactorily. The number of private houses served during the year ranged from 109 to 117 per month. The fees collected amounted to Rs. 369—12—0, the monthly collections averaging Rs. 30—13—0, as against Rs. 28—6—8 in the previous year.

158. *Lighting.*—As in the previous year, the streets of Ernakulam, Mattancheri, Tripunithura and Trichur were regularly lighted. No street lamps were maintained in any of the other towns.

159. *Precautionary measures against plague.*—The examination of passengers from plague-infected areas was strictly enforced during the year, and the vessels from infected ports lying in the Malipuram and Native Cochin roads were inspected. 751 passengers and 201 vessels were inspected during the year. The charges on account of the precautionary measures amounted to Rs. 1,493, against Rs. 4,173 in the previous year.

160. *Latrines.*—During the year, 12 Harbury's patent latrines were purchased for the town of Ernakulam, six of which were erected in three sites enclosed by compound walls. Most of the latrines along the backwater were removed. Six more sites for the remaining six latrines were acquired in suitable places.

161. *Burial grounds.*—In order to put a stop to the practice of burying in the burial grounds attached to the three Roman Catholic churches at Ernakulam, a suitable place near the Kallur church was acquired by the Darbar at a cost of Rs. 3,371 and handed over to the Board at the close of the year.

162. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on sanitation and conservancy amounted to Rs. 28,394, as against Rs. 18,854 in the previous year. The increase was due to the purchase of patent latrines, the acquisition of lands for the location of these latrines and for the burial ground of the Christian community at Ernakulam, and the purchase of lamp posts and lamps and the increased attention to conservancy in connection with the visit of H. E. the Viceroy.

Medical Relief.

163. *Hospitals and dispensaries.*—Nine hospitals and four dispensaries worked during the year, as in the previous year. Besides these, there were two temporary Railway dispensaries which worked throughout the year and a temporary dispensary which worked at Kanjirapilli and Choverah for 3½ months during His Highness the Raja's stay at these stations. The total number of beds available rose from 208 to 238.

164. *Work done.*—

	1075.	1076.
Number of in-patients treated	3,268	3,986
Number of out-patients treated	194,589	178,709
Daily average attendance of—		
in-patients	146	172
out-patients	1,029	974
Percentage of mortality among in-patients	10	9
Number of surgical operations	7,258	7,905
Number of postmortem examinations for—		
pathological purposes	8	11
medico-legal do.	55	66

Of the 3,986 indoor patients, 2,847 were returned as recovered fully under treatment, 545 as relieved and 92 as discharged otherwise. The total mortality registered during the year was 352, or 9 per cent of the total treated, as against 10 per cent in the previous year.

As in the previous year, the largest number of admissions was for diseases of the digestive system; malarial fevers, worms and diseases of the skin came next in order of frequency. Under small-pox and cholera, the admissions were 158 and 353, as against 16 and 103 respectively in the previous year.

165. *Women and children.*—Mrs. Williams, the Lady Doctor, was in charge of the Mattancheri hospital, and Miss. D'Araujo, the Lady Apothecary, continued to work on the female side of the civil hospital at Trichur. Both the ladies, and especially Mrs. Williams, did excellent work during the year. The following statement shows the work done by them:—

Year.	Total number treated.		Daily average attendance		Operations	Midwifery cases.	
	Women	Children	Women	Children		Natural	Otherwise
1075	18,408	16,539	119	74	845	88	17
1076	18,783	18,790	146	66	1,004	48	24

The number of midwives was 9, or one more than in the previous year. The number of cases of labour attended by them rose from 281 to 358.

166. *The Lunatic asylum.*—This institution continued to be under the control of the Medical Officer. The year opened with 6 lunatics, (4 males and 2 females); 6 lunatics, (4 males and 2 females), were admitted during the year, and there was one re-admission of a female lunatic. Of these 13 lunatics, one was discharged as 'cured', one as 'improved', and two died, leaving 9, (6 males and 3 females), in the asylum at the close of the year. The expenditure on account of the asylum was Rs. 984, as against Rs. 1,053 in the previous year.

167. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on the Medical department for the year was Rs. 63,025, as against Rs. 59,930 in the previous year. The increase was mainly under "medicines" and was due to the opening of the two temporary Railway dispensaries.

168. *General remarks.*—The Medical Officer inspected all the hospitals and dispensaries, except the one on the Nelliampathy Hills, during the year. Dr. Coombes was in charge of the department throughout the year, and his management of it was, as usual, satisfactory.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

Education.

169. *Total number of schools.*—The total number of schools that worked during the year was 1,289, as against 1,239 in the previous year, the number of pupils under instruction rising from 36,893 to 39,600. The total number of Sirkar and aided schools increased from 168 to 181, the total number of pupils under instruction in them being 17,152, as against 15,438 in the previous year.

170. *Agencies managing education.*—Out of the 39,600 pupils under instruction 22,448 were in unaided schools, 10,321 in aided schools and the remaining 6,831 in Sirkar schools. Thus 57 per cent of the educational work in the State was being done unaided by the Darbar, 26 per cent by agencies aided by the Darbar, and 17 per cent directly by the educational department, as against 60 per cent, 25 per cent, and 15 per cent, respectively in the previous year.

171. *Boys and girls.*—Of the 39,600 pupils under instruction, 27,837 were boys and 11,763 were girls: or, in other words, out of every 100 pupils under instruction, 70 were boys and 30 girls. The percentage of boys under instruction to the male population of school-going age was 46, and that of girls to the corresponding female population was 19.

172. *Education among the different sections of the community.*—According to the Census of 1901, the population of the State was about 8 lakhs, of which about 5½ lakhs were Hindus, about 2 lakhs Christians, and about half a lakh Mahomedans. Of these communities, the Christians have devoted most attention to education: during the year under report, 66 per cent of the Christian boys and 36 per cent of the Christian girls of school going age were under instruction, the corresponding percentages for the Hindus being 40 for boys and 14 for girls. Out of the 24 Sirkar girls' schools which were maintained by the Darbar during the year, 17 were reserved exclusively for caste girls: whereas of the 13 aided girls' schools, 9 were maintained by Christians, one was a Mahomedan girls' school, and only 3 were worked by Hindus.

173. *Protection from small-pox.*—Of the 17,152 pupils in Sirkar and aided schools, 16,239 had either been vaccinated or had had small-pox, and only 913 or 5 per cent were unprotected, being the same as the percentage of the previous year.

174. *Collegiate education.*—Collegiate instruction was given in the Sirkar Second Grade College at Ernakulam. 57 pupils studied in the College department of this institution during the year, as against 55 in 1075. 17 pupils appeared for the First in Arts examination of the Madras University, of whom 11 passed. The receipts of the College department amounted to Rs. 2,636, and the expenditure to Rs. 9,504: the Darbar thus incurred a net expenditure of Rs. 6,868 on collegiate instruction, or an average of about Rs. 120½ per pupil instructed, against Rs. 108 per pupil in the previous year.

175. *High school education.*—High school or upper secondary instruction was imparted in 9 schools during the year, of which 3 were Sirkar schools (including the Ernakulam College), 4 were aided schools, and 2 were unaided schools. The total number of pupils that were given upper secondary education was 804, of

whom 410 received instruction in the Sirkar schools, 150 in the aided schools, and 244 in the unaided schools. 133 pupils appeared in all for the Matriculation examination of the Madras University, of whom 41, or 31 per cent, passed, the average percentage of passes for the presidency being 19.5. The Darbar derived from its high school departments a fee income of Rs. 11,648, and spent on them a sum of Rs. 16,416: the net expenditure incurred was therefore Rs. 4,768, or an average of Rs. 11-10-1 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 9½ in 1075. The grants-in-aid given by the Darbar to the high school departments of the aided schools amounted to Rs. 1,190, giving an average expenditure to the Sirkar of Rs. 7-14-11 per pupil instructed in those schools, or Rs. 1-7-11 more than in the previous year.

176. *Lower secondary education.*—Lower secondary instruction was imparted in 27 schools during the year, of which 10 were Sirkar schools including the lower secondary departments of the college and high schools, 14 were aided schools (including the lower secondary departments of the high schools) and 3 were unaided schools. The number of pupils that received lower secondary instruction during the year was 1,696, of whom 787 were in the Sirkar schools, 718 in the aided schools and 191 in the unaided schools. The Darbar realised a fee income of Rs. 8,793 from the lower secondary departments of its schools and spent on them a sum of Rs. 18,110: the net cost to the Darbar on account of the lower secondary instruction directly imparted by it was thus Rs. 9,317, or an average of Rs. 11-13-5 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 12-4-0 per pupil in the previous year. The grants-in-aid given to the lower secondary departments of aided schools amounted to Rs. 2,478, giving an average expenditure to the Darbar of Rs. 3-7-3 per pupil instructed in those schools, or 12½ annas less than in 1075.

177. *Primary education.*—Primary instruction was imparted in 902 schools during the year, of which 55 were Sirkar schools (including the primary departments of the college, high and lower secondary schools), 118 were aided schools (including the primary departments of the high and lower secondary schools), and 729 were unaided schools. The number of pupils that received primary instruction during the year was 29,139, of whom 5,527 were in the Sirkar schools, 9,277 in the aided schools and 14,335 in the unaided schools. The Darbar realised a fee income of Rs. 6,602 from the primary departments of its schools, and spent on them Rs. 28,835. The net cost to the Darbar on account of the primary instruction directly imparted by it was Rs. 22,233, or an average of Rs. 4-0-4 per pupil instructed, or 3½ annas less than in the previous year. The grants-in-aid given to the primary departments of the aided schools amounted to Rs. 8,604, giving an average expenditure to the Darbar of Rs. 0-14-10 per pupil instructed in those schools, as against Re. 1 in 1075.

178. *Special education.*—Special instruction was imparted in 386 schools, of which 2 were Sirkar schools, 6 aided and 378 unaided. The number of pupils that received special instruction was 7,904, of whom 50 were in the Sirkar schools, 176 in the aided schools, and 7,678 in the unaided schools. The Darbar spent a sum of Rs. 2,077 on its special schools, giving an average of Rs. 41-8-8 per pupil instructed. The grants-in-aid given to the aided special schools amounted to Rs. 910, giving an average expenditure to the Darbar of Rs. 5-2-9 per pupil instructed. Of the 386 special schools, one was the Sirkar Normal school at Trichur, 107 were Sanskrit schools, 65 were Arabic schools, 4 were Hebrew schools, 83 were music schools, 118 were Bible schools, 4 were Industrial schools, one was a Guzeratti school, and 3 were Hindustani schools.

179. *Inspections.*—The Inspecting officers during the year were Mr. Davies, the Superintendent of Education, the Deputy Superintendent and the two Inspecting School Masters. The total number of schools inspected during the year was 558, as against 717 in the previous year.

180. *Receipts and expenditure.*—The following statement gives the receipts and expenditure of the department during the year under report :—

Heads	Receipts Rs.	Expendi- ture Rs.	Net expenditure Rs.
Direction and inspection	...	8,973	8,973
Sirkar schools	29,679	74,942	45,263
Aided schools	...	13,182	13,182
Miscellaneous	7	2,234	2,227
Total	29,686	99,331	69,645

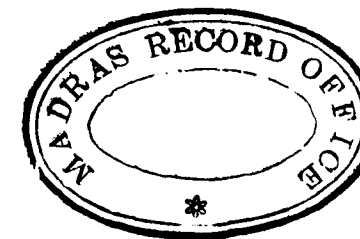
12·9 per cent of the net expenditure on education was on the directing and inspecting agency, 65 per cent on Sirkar schools and 18·9 per cent on aided schools. Again, classifying the expenditure according to the branches of instruction, the following figures are arrived at :—

Heads.	Net expenditure Rs.
Direction and inspection	8,973
Collegiate education	6,868
Secondary education	17,753
Primary education	30,837
Miscellaneous	5,214
Total	69,645

9·9 per cent of the net outlay on education was spent on collegiate instruction, 25·5 per cent on secondary education, and 44·3 per cent on primary education, besides the 12·9 per cent on the directing and inspecting agency.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.



Press.

181. The amount of work done in the Sirkar Press during the year under report is valued at Rs. 29,804, as against Rs. 28,275 in the previous year. The expenditure on account of the Press was Rs. 10,672, or Rs. 1,475 more than in 1075.

Stationery.

182. The different kinds of paper with the Cochin Government water mark were supplied by Messrs John Dickinson & Co. of London. Articles of stationery other than paper were purchased partly from Bombay and partly from Cochin. The total expenditure for the year on account of stationery amounted to Rs. 20,751, as against Rs. 19,425 in the previous year.

Population.

183. The total population of the State according to the Census of 1901 was 8,12,025, of whom 4,05,200 were males and 4,06,825 were females.

Cranganur.

184. The subjoined statement exhibits the financial condition of Cranganur at the beginning and at the end of the year under report :—

		Rs.			Rs.
Opening balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury	14,859	Disbursements under service heads	62,490	
	Investments in the Cochin Bank	65,000		Do. debt heads	48,026
	Other investments	75,175		Total	1,10,516
	Total	1,55,084			
Receipts under service heads			Closing balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury	28,164
	Do. debt heads	20,141		Investments in the Cochin Bank	51,000
	Total	2,58,879		Other investments	69,199
				Total	1,48,363
				Grand Total	2,58,879

A sum of Rs. 14,000 was withdrawn from the Cochin Bank during the year, and the amount of other investments withdrawn was Rs. 5,976. The large expenditure under debt heads included a sum of Rs. 43,811 paid as advance on account of Public Works.

Conclusion.

185. *Salient features of the administration for 1076.*—The Revenue Survey made good progress under Mr. Thompson's efficient and zealous supervision. The survey of the Cochin Taluk was completed and that of the Mukundapuram Taluk made fair progress during the year; the collection of the land revenue continued to be satisfactory, 99·7 per cent of the current demand having been realised within the year, though the number of coercive processes adopted was considerably smaller than that of the previous year; considerable progress was made in clearing the old arrears, the pending balance having fallen from Rs. 42,132 to Rs. 16,196. Eight Regulations were passed during the year. The loan of the services of a trained British officer was obtained for a period of seven years to be in charge of the Police department; the work of the police during the year, though not quite satisfactory, showed improvement in several directions, as compared with that of the previous year. The Criminal Courts kept pace with their work. The condition of the Jail administration was not satisfactory; there was an increase of expenditure on the department, the net expenditure per convict in the Central Jail rising from Rs. 43 to Rs. 45. The Prisons Regulation was passed during the year. The administration of Civil Justice showed improvement in several respects, as compared with that of last year; its chief drawback was the increase in the average duration of contested suits in the Munsiffs' Courts and of appeals in the District Courts. The work of the Registration department continued to be satisfactory; over 99½ per cent of the documents were registered on the day of presentation. The scheme for providing an outlet for the interior forests by constructing a tramway and two timber slides was matured during the year and the work was started in the course of the current year. Though the total forest produce removed during the year was less than that of previous years, the net revenue derived from the forests more than quadrupled during the past three years. Good progress was made during the year in the audit and adjustment of the old accounts of the Public Works Department. The construction of the Cochin State Railway made considerable progress, and a capital expenditure of over 26½ lakhs was incurred during the year for the construction. The administration of the Salt department showed improvement in several respects, the net revenue derived from it rose by nearly Rs. 43,000. The administration of the Abkari and Opium revenue remained stationary; the Opium Regulation was however passed during the year and the Abkari Bill sent up to the Resident after the close of the year. 1076 was financially a prosperous year, the receipts and expenditure under service heads having exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 4,65,000 and Rs. 3,07,000, respectively, and the transactions of the year showing a surplus of nearly 2½ lakhs of rupees. The management of the Medical department continued to be satisfactory. The Educational department showed slightly better results than in the previous year.

186. *General Remarks.*—This report is the record of the last year of Mr. Rajagopala Chari's administration. He went on leave at the close of the year under report, and the period of five years for which his services were lent to the Darbar came to a close while he was still on leave. The period of nearly five years during which he was at the head of the administration was marked by several important administrative measures inaugurated by him. The first subject that engaged his attention was the revision of the State accounts and bringing them into system and order. When he took charge, he found the accounts in arrears and the system faulty, and with the assistance of the Special Account Officer, Mr. S. Swaminatha Iyer, whose services were lent by the Madras Government for nearly three years, he had all the old accounts audited and

adjusted, a new system of accounts introduced on British lines and clear and detailed instructions laid down in this behalf for the guidance of the officers of the Darbar and embodied in that useful publication, the Cochin Financial Code. As the work done in this connection is described in detail in the previous Reports, I would content myself with remarking, in the words of Mr. Nicholson, that "the work was of the first importance and has been "done in first class manner". The question of constructing a line of Railway from Shoranur to Ernakulam was another important matter that engaged his attention from the beginning. This question had been under consideration in one form or another for over thirty years, but the various projects that were put forth at different times proved abortive, till the question was taken up by Mr. Rajagopala Chari with his characteristic vigour and earnestness. He studied the question in all its bearings, and prepared a scheme for the construction of the line out of funds to be provided by the Darbar. The scheme received the sanction of the Government of India in 1899 and work was commenced in August of that year, and has now advanced so far that the line will be open for traffic within the next few weeks. The diversion of the reserve funds of the State for the construction of the Railway marks a departure in the financial policy of the State inaugurated by Mr. Rajagopala Chari. It was the practice of the Darbar to increase the balance to its credit year by year, and to invest a part of it in Government securities and lock the remainder up in its treasuries. Mr. Rajagopala Chari utilized this reserve in carrying out important re-productive works such as the Railway and the Forest Tramway, which are calculated not only to open up the State and augment its resources, but also to pay the Darbar eventually more than the interest it was getting on its Government of India Pro-Notes. The Madras Government expressed their approval of this policy in these terms—"The State has now entered upon a spirited "financial policy, and for this it is to be highly commended."* Mr. Rajagopala Chari gave his early attention to the administration of the Forest department, and after a lengthened correspondence with the Resident, the Madras Government lent the services of one of its Forest officers on the application of the Darbar, and the good work done by that officer under Mr. Rajagopala Chari's guidance and supervision is detailed elsewhere in this and the preceding reports. The Madras Government called the attention of the Darbar on several occasions to the necessity of a revenue survey of the State, but the matter was taken up only after Mr. Rajagopala Chari assumed charge of the administration. He obtained the loan of the services of a zealous and capable officer of the Madras Survey department, under whose supervision the survey of nearly a third of the State has already been completed. The work of field inspection preliminary to the general Revenue Settlement was started recently on the lines laid down in a scheme prepared by Mr. Rajagopala Chari when he was on leave. Pending the completion of the Survey and Settlement, Mr. Rajagopala Chari placed the existing system of land administration on a more efficient footing. During the last four years, almost the whole of the current demand was collected, the pending old arrears were brought down in five years from Rs. 1,21,415 to Rs. 16,196, and the current demand increased from Rs. 6,99,775 to Rs. 7,72,295. The Excise and Police departments also engaged Mr. Rajagopala Chari's attention. Though he was not able to effect any important reforms in them, he appointed trained British officers to the charge of these departments, before he left the State, and they, no doubt, will place these branches of the administration on a satisfactory footing. The finances of the State always received careful attention at his hands, as will be seen from the subjoined statement in which are shown the

* G. O. No. 648, Political, dated 26th September 1900.

receipts and expenditure of the State under groups of major heads, as they stood at the end of 1071 and 1076 :—

RECEIPTS.				
Groups of Major heads.			1071	1076
Land Revenue (including Devaswam)	..	..	6,89,604	8,08,645
Forest	..	..	81,352	5,09,112
Salt and excise	..	..	7,01,970	9,08,481
Judicial—Stamps, Police, Jail, Registration, Law and Justice..	..	..	1,99,816	3,32,504
Tribute and interest	..	..	86,571	70,864
Other heads	..	..	62,743	1,38,198
Total			18,21,561	27,61,304

EXPENDITURE.				
Land	..	..	68,049	1,43,149
Palace	..	..	2,71,727	3,14,091
Forest	..	..	54,185	3,55,836
Salt and excise	..	..	97,001	1,01,692
Judicial—Stamps, Police, Jail, Registration, Law and Justice..	..	..	1,78,689	2,42,679
Subsidy	..	..	2,00,089	2,00,089
Temples and Oottupuras	..	..	1,54,229	1,88,607
Education	..	..	91,548	99,331
Medical, Vaccination, Sanitation and Conservancy	..	..	59,476	95,649
Pension and Gratuity	..	..	22,980	44,889
Military	..	..	40,972	37,735
Public works..	..	..	4,33,838	4,70,824
General administration	..	..	50,862	72,850
Other heads	..	..	1,24,961	1,46,605
Total			18,48,056	25,14,026

Notwithstanding the heavy increase in the expenditure during the past five years consequent on the revision of establishments in several departments, the Revenue Survey operations, and the construction of the Forest Tramway, and the loss of over three lakhs sustained in selling Government of India Pro-Notes, the Darbar, as already pointed out in para 150 *supra*, is now better off to the extent of several lakhs than it was when Mr. Rajagopala Chari assumed charge of the administration. In this brief summary of Mr. Rajagopala Chari's work in Cochin, I have confined myself to its most prominent features. He has however effected changes for the better in almost every detail of the administration.

Ernakulam,

4th April, 1902.

S. Locke,

Acting Diwan of Cochin.

APPENDIX.

CHAPTER I.--General.

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(2) Statement showing the divisions, area and population.

District.	TALUK.	Area in square miles.	Number of proprietors.	Number of desoms.	Number of occupied houses.	Distribution of population by religions.											
						Total population (Census of 1901).			Hindus.			Jains.			Muslimans.		
						Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Northern or Trichur.	Cochin	62 1/2	5	61	22,196	120,456	62,971	58,385	59,657	30,792	28,865	13,145	5	4	7,003	3,650	3,383
	Kanayannur	80 1/2	5	83	20,498	114,628	58,945	55,683	71,398	36,722	34,571	...	...	...	5,668	2,971	2,687
	Oranganur	18 1/2	1	7	5,566	29,140	14,710	14,430	20,418	10,392	10,126	...	...	...	7,200	3,639	3,561
	Mukundapuram	418 1/2	10	139	29,115	161,833	80,336	81,498	107,616	53,987	54,629	...	...	...	7,900	4,089	3,881
Southern or Angikamal.	Total	590 1/2	21	290	77,359	426,057	216,061	209,996	358,984	190,793	198,191	5	4	1	27,821	14,266	13,522
	Trichur	225	9	174	24,837	145,104	71,647	78,457	103,969	50,747	59,518	...	...	...	4,935	2,537	2,368
	Talapilli	271	10	163	26,294	151,315	78,886	77,429	118,070	55,216	59,854	...	...	...	14,545	7,390	7,255
	Chittur	286	4	25	17,375	89,549	43,606	45,943	75,939	36,791	39,148	...	...	...	7,201	3,680	3,621
Animistic.	Total	781	23	362	68,456	385,968	189,189	186,839	296,971	148,754	151,517	...	...	...	26,671	13,427	13,244
	Grand Total	1,361 1/2	44	652	145,885	812,025	406,300	406,825	654,255	274,547	279,708	5	4	1	54,492	27,726	26,766
Jews.	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christians.	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animistic.	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(2) An Account of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Cochin.

Sunday, 18th November, 1900.—Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon arrived by the R. I. M. S. Clive on the evening of Sunday, the 18th November, 1900, accompanied by the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India and His Excellency's personal staff. The arrival of Their Excellencies was private. His Highness the Raja, accompanied by the Elaya Raja and attended by the Diwan and the Chief Judge of the Appeal Court, received their Excellencies at the Bolghatty Jetty as they alighted from the boat. The foreshores of the lagoon were illuminated at sunset. The salute of 31 guns announcing the arrival of His Excellency was fired at 6 a. m. on Monday morning.

2 Monday, 19th November, 1900.—Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon arrived at the Mattancheri Palace jetty at 3 a. m. Their Excellencies were received by His Highness the Raja, who was accompanied by the Elaya Raja and attended by the Diwan and the Chief Judge of the Appeal Court. After His Highness welcomed Their Excellencies to the Cochin State, Their Excellencies, accompanied by His Highness the Raja and the Elaya Raja, visited the Mattancheri Jewish Synagogue; and subsequently His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by His Highness the Raja and the Elaya Raja, crossed over to Ernakulam and visited the Ernakulam College at 9 a. m. His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness the Raja and the Elaya Raja were received by the Principal of the College and his staff, and conducted to the College Hall, where a student read the following address:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

"We, the students of the Ernakulam College, beg leave to offer to Your Excellency a respectful and cordial welcome to our Institution. No words can adequately express our joy on this occasion. The visit of a statesman, who holds one of the most exalted appointments in the service of the Crown, is a high and rare honour, and we regard this as a red-letter day in the annals of the College.

"Our Institution sprang from a small English school established by the Darbar in 1818. This school was placed under the charge of a European Head Master in 1865, after which its numbers increased and its standard was raised. In 1868 pupils were first presented for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, and the Institution was raised to the status of a Second Grade College in 1874 and affiliated to the Madras University. The Institution is open to all boys without distinction of caste or creed, and has now on its rolls 680 students. It affords us great gratification to acquaint Your Excellency with the fact that our College can hold its own with any of the other Second Grade Colleges of the Presidency, and that the percentage of our passes at the public examinations has been uniformly high. His Highness the Raja has always taken a keen personal interest in the welfare and progress of this Institution, and spares no effort to ensure its prosperity and success.

"The warm interest which Your Excellency, in the midst of other and more pressing work, takes in the progress of education is shown by the fact that Your Excellency has found time, during such a short stay in Cochin, to visit our College, and we beg to thank Your Excellency most heartily for having paid our College this honour, and we pray that Your Excellency and Lady Curzon may be blessed with long life and prosperity."

3. To the above address, His Excellency the Viceroy replied as follows:—

"YOUR HIGHNESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—I am glad that, during my short stay in Cochin, time has been found for me to visit this College. I had no idea till I came here that I should see so fine a hall or meet so large an audience, or that I should hear an Address so admirably read in English as the Address was read just now by the boy who is standing at my right hand. Education, both State-aided and voluntary, is in so forward a condition in this State, that it would have been a pity had I been unable to inspect any of its Educational Institutions. In the few words which you have addressed to me you summarised the history and the character of this College. I learn with pleasure that your successes in the First in Arts Examinations at Madras have been remarkable, in fact that last year your figures were the best in the entire Presidency, and I think I shall not be far wrong in attributing these gratifying results in a large measure to the influence and teaching of your Principal, Mr. Cruickshank, for whom, I understand, the Darbar went all the way to Aberdeen. There is not much exterior resemblance between this land of perpetual summer, of the feathery palm and the land-locked lagoon, and the granite city of the Scottish coast, but character and grit appear to be as capable of producing good results in the one as in the other. You have pointed out to me that the Ernakulam

College is open to all, without distinction of caste or creed, a remark that led me to enquire how far this catholicity of aim is taken advantage of by the people. The Roman Catholic Christians have, I understand, an excellent school of their own, and the majority of the pupils in this College are, therefore, naturally, Hindus, but I learned upon enquiry that there are here only 10 Mahomedans and 7 Jews, figures which lead me to think that among these communities the advantages of an English education have not yet secured the full appreciation to which they are entitled. Gentlemen, it is the recognised prerogative of those who are invited to assist and speak at functions such as this to offer a few words of advice, advice which is not always acted upon; but that is, perhaps, no reason why it should not be given. You must, therefore, pardon me if I take the customary advantage of my position. One of my questions with regard to this College was as to the professional occupations for which it trains its students. Here, as elsewhere in India, I learn that the prevailing ambition of the young man who goes through its courses is to be converted at as early a date as possible, either into the occupant of a Government post or into a Pleader in the local Courts. Both of these are very honorable employments, but I think that it argues some poverty of imagination to suppose that they are either the only or necessarily the best openings for the youth of Cochin. This is a State which, under an enlightened administration such as it enjoys, should open wide and varied fields of labour and of distinction to its citizens. Botany, Forestry (in which so much is already being done and so much more remains to be done) and Agricultural Chemistry are all of them waiting to be taken up. They are waiting for the young man of initiative and ability, who will find therein an almost unexplored field for his own ambition, while his services are likely to have the further value that they will greatly add to the produce and the revenues of the Cochin State. Trade, too, should possess its fascinations for an enterprising mind. Every day boats laden with cargoes from the interior pass in front of this College on their way to the wharves of the sea-port. They are a reminder to you of the main source of the wealth of Cochin and an indication of a possible source of emolument to yourselves but none of the students of the Ernakulam College, I am informed, will turn a thought to trade. The contrary tendency has been too firmly rooted, and a steady and as I think too rigid tradition urges them on to the humble destiny of a Government clerk or of an Advocate at the Cochin Bar. In following this tradition with so little variety you do not appear to me, young men and boys, to be doing the best thing either for yourselves or for the State. I think you would do well to strike out more novel and independent lines, and to realise that life is full of opportunities for usefulness, and that the most useful thing that a man can do in the world is not merely to provide himself with a means of subsistence, but so to direct his energies as to employ them to the best advantage of the community to which he belongs. These are the solitary words of advice that I would venture to offer to the pupils of the College on this occasion, and I conclude by wishing to it in the future a success even greater than that which it has already attained." (Loud and prolonged applause.)

4. His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by His Highness the Raja and the Elaya Raja, then left the College, and His Highness the Raja and the Elaya Raja took leave of His Excellency at the jetty.

His Highness the Raja's visit to His Excellency the Viceroy.

5. At 1-30 A. M. His Excellency the Viceroy received a visit from His Highness the Raja at the Bolghatty Residency. His Highness was accompanied by the Elaya Raja, and attended by the Diwan, the Judges of the Appeal Court, the Conservator of Forests, the two Peishkars, the Zilla Judge of Trichur and the Sarvadhikariakar. On arrival at the Residency, His Highness the Raja was received at the porch by the Assistant Resident, and at the foot of the stairs by the Resident. The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India received His Highness at the top of the stairs and conducted him to the Reception Room. The Viceroy received His Highness half way between the dias and the threshold of the Reception Room, and conducted him to a seat on his right hand. On the right of His Highness were seated the Resident, the Elaya Raja, the Diwan and other officers of the Darbar in attendance on His Highness according to their rank, the Sarvadhikariakar standing behind His Highness' chair. The Assistant Resident sat behind the Resident. On the left of His Excellency sat the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India and His Excellency's personal staff. After taking his seat, His Highness the Raja rose and presented a nazzar of 101 gold mohurs, which was touched and remitted. After a short conversation, the Elaya Raja, the Diwan and the other officers of the Darbar in attendance on His Highness the Raja were introduced by the Resident, and offered nazzars of one gold mohur each, which were touched and remitted. At the close of the interview, His Excellency the Viceroy garlanded His Highness the Raja and conducted His Highness half way between the dias and the threshold of the Reception Room, the Foreign Secretary

to the top of the stairs, and the Resident to the foot of the stairs. A guard of honour furnished by the Nayar Brigade was drawn up in front of the Residency and presented arms on the arrival and departure of His Highness the Raja. A salute of 17 guns was fired on the arrival and departure of His Highness the Raja.

The State Banquet.

6. At 10 minutes to 2 P. M. the Assistant Resident conducted His Highness the Raja to the foot of the stairs, the Resident upstairs, and the Foreign Secretary received His Highness at the door of the drawing room and presented him to Their Excellencies. His Highness conducted His Excellency to table and placed His Excellency at his right hand. The Elaya Raja conducted Lady Curzon to table and placed Her Excellency on his right hand at the opposite end of the table. After the Banquet, His Highness proposed the health of Her Majesty the Queen as follows:—

"YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

"I rise to do myself the great honour of proposing the health of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

After a short interval, His Highness proposed the health of Their Excellencies as follows:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is now my pleasing duty to ask you to drink to the health of my distinguished and honoured guests, Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon. For the first time in history a British Viceroy has honoured Cochin with a visit. I have no doubt that elsewhere Their Excellencies have seen a splendour of pomp and pageantry which the resources of my State do not permit me to display. But I claim for Cochin and my House, that, in attachment to the British Throne and in loyalty to the Paramount Power, we yield the palm to no other State or Ruling House in India. Cochin has been in friendly relations with European Powers for a longer period than any other Native State. Four centuries have rolled by since Vasco De Gama established his factory at what now is British Cochin, and whether with the Portuguese, or with the Dutch, or with the British Power, the Rajas of Cochin have ever maintained the most cordial and friendly relations. Ladies and gentlemen, I call upon you to drink to the health of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon."

7. His Excellency responded as follows:—

"YOUR HIGHNESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

"His Highness the Raja, in proposing the health of Lady Curzon and myself, a health which we are grateful to you for having so kindly received, has contrived in a very few words to say a number of most important things. No doubt this is the secret of dinner-table oratory, or rather luncheon-table oratory, but it is a secret which I may be pardoned for saying that very few attain. Permit me to assure His Highness that he need not use the language of deprecation in speaking of the welcome that he has extended to us. Like everything else that His Highness superintends, and I am glad to know that he superintends most things in the Cochin State, it has been excellently well done, and I should like to take this opportunity, on behalf of Lady Curzon as well as myself, to thank His Highness for the entertainment that we have received at his hands, and to express our gratitude for all the steps that have been taken to make our stay enjoyable. His Highness has remarked that I am the first Viceroy of India to come to his State. Though my visit, apart from its pleasure to myself, has certainly been intended as a compliment to the State, yet, in effect it may, in a way, be regarded as a tribute to the long tranquillity which the State has enjoyed, and the loyalty which for more than a hundred years its Rulers have shown to the British Crown. It has not apparently been found necessary to cast an eye upon a State which can so well afford to look after itself. Ladies and gentlemen, during the time that I have been in India, I have kept a careful watch upon the circumstances and the development of the Native States of India, and nowhere have I observed a more intelligent and progressive administration than in this Cochin State. His Highness, during the five years he has been upon the gaddi, has shown that he is a hardworker and a conscientious Ruler, who is devoted to the interests and welfare of his people. Already, assisted by the capable hand of officers by whom he has surrounded himself, some of whom are here today in our midst, he has effected most gratifying improvement in administration, and

there still remains sufficient field—it is unnecessary for me to mention what they are—to occupy his energies and still more to endear him to his people for many more years to come. I wish His Highness long life and strength and health to carry out his magnificent task in the interests of his subjects over whom he has been permitted to govern, and I ask you all, Ladies and Gentlemen, to join me this afternoon in drinking a toast to our Princely host, His Highness the Raja of Cochin.”

His Highness the Raja and the Elaya Raja then took leave of Their Excellencies, and were conducted by the Resident and the Assistant Resident to their boats.

His Excellency the Viceroy's return visit to His Highness the Raja.

8. His Excellency the Viceroy returned His Highness the Raja's visit at 4-30 p. m. His Excellency was attended by the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India and His Excellency's personal staff. A deputation consisting of the Elaya Raja, the Diwan, the Chief Judge of the Appeal Court, and the Peishkar of the Southern Division waited at the jetty to receive and conduct His Excellency to the Darbar Hall. His Highness the Raja, accompanied by the Resident, received the Viceroy as His Excellency alighted from the carriage, and conducted him to the Reception Room and to a seat at his right hand. All officers of the Sirkar entitled to seats in Darbar (other than those who were in waiting at the jetty) were in attendance on His Highness the Raja when His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at the Darbar Hall. On the right of His Excellency sat the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India and His Excellency's personal staff. On the left of His Highness sat the Resident, the Elaya Raja, the Princes of Cochin, the Diwan and all Sirkar officers entitled to seats in Darbar according to their rank. The Assistant Resident sat behind the Resident and the Sarvadhikariakar stood behind His Highness' chair. After a short conversation, the Elaya Raja, the Princes of Cochin, the Diwan and the other Sirkar officers were presented by the Resident, and offered nazzars of one gold mohur each, which were touched and remitted. At the close of the interview, His Highness the Raja garlanded His Excellency the Viceroy, the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, and the Resident. The Elaya Raja garlanded the Assistant Resident and the officers of the Viceroy's suite. His Excellency the Viceroy was then conducted by His Highness the Raja to his carriage, and the deputation consisting of the Elaya Raja, the Diwan, the Chief Judge of the Appeal Court and the Peishkar of the Southern Division accompanied His Excellency the Viceroy to the jetty where they took leave of His Excellency. The Nayar Brigade lined both sides of the route from the jetty to the Darbar Hall, and a guard of honour furnished by the Nayar Brigade was drawn up in front of the Darbar Hall and presented arms on his Excellency's arrival and departure. A salute of 31 guns was fired on the arrival and departure of His Excellency the Viceroy.

Departure.

9. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon left Bolghatty at 5-30 p. m. The departure of their Excellencies was private. His Highness the Raja, accompanied by the Elaya Raja, and attended by the Diwan and the Chief Judge of the Appeal Court, was present at the jetty to take leave of their Excellencies. A salute of 31 guns was fired as His Excellency the Viceroy left Bolghatty.

CHAPTER II.—Administration of the Land.

(3) Report on the operations of the Survey department, Cochin State, during the Malayalam year 1076 :—

1. *Officer.*—I was in charge of the department during the year except from 16th Meenam to 1st Edavam when I was on privilege leave. Mr. M. Raghava Iyengar, the Assistant, acted during that period.

2. *Survey operations.*—The operations of the department during the year fall as in the preceding years under the two major heads :—

- (a) Initial cadastral survey.
(General survey of the State.)
(b) Special survey.

(Modification of the original demarcation and survey of the Cochin-Travancore boundary as laid down by arbitrators to suit cadastral survey.)

3. *Initial cadastral survey*—The following statement shows details of area estimated for completion during the year and actual outturn realised :—

Name of Taluk	Estimated area for 1076 in sq. miles				Actual outturn during 1076 in sq. miles				Remarks
	Theodolite survey	Field survey	Finishing maps	Publication	Theodolite Survey	Field survey	Finishing maps	Publication	
Kanayanur ...	100½	50½	58	87	..	..	57½	69	*No. 24 Vadavakode Village awaiting delimitation by representatives of both States. \$Includes the Cochin back water 14 sq. miles.
Cochin ...	..	..	..	..	..	50½	..	..	
Cranganur ...	..	..	18	18	..	..	18	..	
Mukundapuram ...	100	50	..	..	102	62	..	..	
Total ...	100½	100½	76	105	102	112	75½	69	

In addition to the above the following items of work have also been completed :—

(a) General survey.

Survey Nos.

1. Preparation of duplicate copies of field measurement books of villages in Kanayanur Taluk	..	9,828
2. Do. Do. of survey and settlement registers in Do.	..	5,919
3. Do. triplicate copies of field measurement books in Do.	..	13,722
4. Do. Do. of survey and settlement registers Do.	..	6,029
5. Do. of duplicate copies of field measurement books of villages in Cochin Taluk	..	4,356
6. Do. Do. of survey and settlement registers in Do.	..	6,144
7. Do. of triplicate copies of field measurement books in Do.	..	712
8. Do. Do. of survey and settlement registers in Do.	..	6,144
Total	..	52,849

(b) Cranganur survey.

Survey Nos.

1. Preparation of duplicate copies of field measurement books	..	4,572
2. Do. Do. of survey and settlement registers	..	4,572
3. Do. triplicate copies of field measurement books	..	5,272
4. Do. Do. of survey and settlement registers	..	4,572
Total	..	19,288

On comparing the forecast with the actual outturn realized, it will be observed that in theodolite survey the estimated outturn has been realized and the field survey is better by 12 square miles than the estimate.

The outturn in finishing maps is short by ½ sq. miles, the area of No. 24. Vadavakode village, the survey and mapping of which could not be completed as anticipated, owing to delay in the joint delimitation of the village boundary by the two States.

In publication the actual outturn is 36 sq. miles short of the estimate of 105 sq. miles.

This is due to the following reasons :—

(1) The delay in commencing publication. The necessary plans arrived in the month of Vrischikam 1076 but work was not started before the month of Kumbham of the same year for want of experienced workmen whose services were only secured in the month of Makaram. By this delay the maps of the Cranganur Taluk, 18 sq. miles, could not be published as provided in forecast.

(2) Publication of 3 villages of the Kanayanur Taluk aggregating 10 sq. miles and portions of the lands of which had been acquired for the Cochin-Shoranur Railway had to be postponed for want of complete information from the Revenue authorities to enable revision of already finished survey and mapping. This information has recently been supplied and funds permitting the revision, mapping and publication of the 3 villages will be completed during 1077.

(3) Publication of 7 sq. miles of the Kanayanur Taluk had to be held over owing to revision of demarcation, survey and mapping on orders on complaints of wrong demarcation. This area will very shortly be published.

The area of No. 24 Vadavakode Desam estimated for publication could not of course be realized for reasons already given in paragraph 3 relating to finishing of maps.

In addition to the above, the Miscellaneous work detailed in statement (b) of para 5 was also completed by the publication branch.

4. *Special surveys.*—Modification of the original demarcation and survey of the Cochin-Travancore boundary as laid down by arbitrators in 1881—85 to suit cadastral survey.

Three Theodolite surveyors have been employed in different periods of the year and on different portions of this work. The outturn realised is as follows :—

- (1) Modification of the whole of the boundary adjoining the Kanayanur Taluk (123 Linear miles.)
(2) Do. of the Cranganur Taluk (19 Linear miles.)
(3) Do. of the Northern portion of the Cochin Taluk (22 Linear miles.)

The outturn on the whole was satisfactory. There still remains the Southern portion of the Cochin Taluk (10 Linear miles) and the whole portion of the Mukundapuram Taluk about 48 Linear miles to complete. This work is in progress and will be completed during 1077.

5. *Details of survey work done (Cadastral survey).*—(a) The following statement gives the different items of survey work finished during the year.—

Name of Taluk	Traversed						Traverse plotted				Fields surveyed										Remarks	
	A			B			C		D		E			F			G	H	I	J		
	Stations marked			Traverse surveyed			Traverse computed		Traverse plotted		Fields demarcated			Fields surveyed			Mapped	Finished	Publication			
	No. of villages	Sq. miles	No. of stations	No. of villages	Sq. miles	No. of villages	Sq. miles	No. of villages	Sq. miles	No. of villages	Sq. miles	No. of villages	Sq. miles	Stones	No. of villages	Sq. miles	No. of villages	Sq. miles	No. of villages	Sq. miles		No. of villages	Sq. miles
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Initial cadastral survey.																						
1. Kanayanur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217½	14	57½	19	69	..	
2. Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	96	55,702	13	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Mukundapuram	..	25	102	5,357	25	102	24	92½	..	10	31	52,338	10	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Area completed in incomplete villages in do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	..	25	102	5,357	25	102	24	92½	..	23	98	2,01,906	23	112	217½	14	57½	19	69	..	..	
4. Cranganur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	18	..	..	..	..	..	518	518	..	..	..	..	..	
Grand Total	..	25	102	5,357	25	102	24	92½	5	18	23	98	2,01,906	23	112	735½	19	75½	19	69	..	

(b) Subjoined is a detailed statement of work completed by the Photoinco or Publication Branch and the cost of publication of village maps per sq. mile:—

Maps published		Scale inches to a Mile	Copies	Area Square miles	Cost	Rate per square Mile	Remarks
Name of Taluk	No. of Villages						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Kanayanur ..	19	16	1,380	69	Rs. 739	A. P. 10 11 4	Ziaco
<i>Miscellaneous</i>							
2 Field measurement book forms ..	...	...	3,805	...	152	...	Litho
3 Administration Report showing progress of survey ..	...	8	210	...	25	...	
4 Tripunithur town map ..	...	40	42	...	18	...	Photo print
5 Specimen map for Cochin Census Report ..	...	810	6	...	5	...	
Total ..	19	...	4,898	69	939	...	

6. Area remaining for survey.—The statement below shows the area surveyed and remaining to be surveyed in the several Taluks of the Cochin State.

No.	Name of Taluk.	Area in square miles.			Remarks.
		Total.	Surveyed.	Remaining to be surveyed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kanayanur ..	87	86½	† ½	† No. 24 Vadevako
2	Cochin ..	63	* 63	...	* Includes area of back water 14 sq. miles
3	Cranganur ..	18	18	..	
4	Mukundapuram ...	437	62	375	
5	Trichur ...	225	..	225	
6	Talapilli ..	271	..	271	
7	Chittur ..	285	..	285	
	Total ...	1386	229½	\$ 1156½	\$ Of this about 600 square miles are forest not to be cadastrally surveyed

7. Estimate for the year 1077.—The subjoined statement details the work estimated for completion during the year 1077.

No.	Name of Taluk	Area in sq. miles				Remarks
		Theodolite survey	Field survey	Finishing Maps	Publication	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Kanayanur ..	...	½	½	½	18	
2 Cochin ..	...	...	...	49	49	
3 Cranganur ..	...	...	...	...	18	
4 Mukundapuram ..	...	70	70	...	...	
Total ..	...	70½	70½	49½	85	

8. Budget and expenditure:—(a) General survey.—The budget grant for the year under report was Rs. 65,000. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 61,673—14—2.

Out of the above expenditure only Rs. 51,875—9—5 was chargeable to survey proper to arrive at the rate per sq. mile as the following items do not count towards the same:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Cost of survey instruments etc.	2,901	3	5
2. Preparation of duplicate and triplicate copies of field measurement books and survey registers	3,619	4	6
3. Purchase and repair of furniture	273	4	11
4. Preparation of copies of Ponani-Cochin boundary maps	25	0	0
5. Pay of the establishment employed on the modification of the Cochin-Travancore boundary	1,908	11	3
6. Pay of establishment employed on enquiry into land complaints	1,070	12	8
Total ..	Rs. 9,798	4	9

Deducting the above charges viz. Rs. 9,798—4—9 from the total expenditure of Rs. 61,673—14—2, the net amount chargeable to outturn was Rs. 51,875—9—5.

Out of this, Rs. 7,775—9—5 is debitable to theodolite survey and Rs. 44,100 to field survey.

The area completed under theodolite survey in Mukundapuram Taluk being 102 sq. miles and the expenditure therefor Rs. 7,775—9—5, the rate per sq. mile was Rs. 76—3—8, against Rs. 76—1—2 per sq. mile during the previous year.

The area completed under field survey in the Taluks of Mukundapuram and Cochin being 112 sq. miles and the expenditure therefor Rs. 44,100, the rate per sq. mile of field survey was in round numbers Rs. 400 or annas 10 per acre against Rs. 500—5—4 per sq. mile or annas 12 and pies 6 per acre during the previous year.

The cost per sq. mile and acre should however more correctly be put down at Rs. 450 and 11 annas and 3 pies respectively, since the completed area returned under field survey includes 14 sq. miles of back water which entailed no actual labour for demarcation and survey and must therefore be excluded from the area chargeable to expenditure.

(b) Cranganur.—The budget grant for the year under report for the mapping of the Taluk was first fixed at Rs. 1,183, but subsequently, being found inadequate, was raised to Rs. 1,598.

The expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,194—15—9 and this sum was expended as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Field survey	163	2	2
2. Mapping	395	13	6
3. Preparation of duplicate and triplicate copies of field measurement books and survey registers	636	0	1
Total ..	1,194	15	9

(c) General.—The rate per sq. mile under theodolite survey is about the same as in 1075 but a much lower rate may be expected in 1077 owing to a reduction in cost of the supervising agency.

The rate per sq. mile under field survey calculated on the actual completed area, 98 sq. miles of cultivation, is the rate anticipated in my report of 1075 M. E. and which may be taken, a little more or less, as the standard rate of Rs. 450 a sq. mile at which future field surveys, as required under the rules of the Cochin survey, can be completed.

9. Field inspection by officers.—The subjoined statement shows the number of days spent in camp by the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent during the year:—

Name	Rank	No. of months on duty	No. of days absent from Headquarters		No. of days on Field Inspection		No. of miles travelled	Remarks
			Total	Average monthly	Total	Average monthly		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mr. J. Thompson	Supdt.	10½	95	12	37	4	612	Columns 4 to 8 excluding 4½ months spent on leave & recess:
" M. Baghaya Iyengar	Asst. Supdt.	12	167	18	96	11	1966	Do. 3 months spent for recess:

10. *Cost of survey work to Government.*—The total expenditure of the department up to the end of the year under report for general survey and the Cranganur survey was Rs. 1,47,571—1—10 and 6,039—1—2 respectively. These sums were spent as follows:—

Items of charge	Outturn	Cost			Remarks
1	2	3			4
I General survey.	Square miles	Rs.	As.	P.	
(a) <i>Initial cadastral survey</i> (Theodolite survey) ..	813	26,194	4	10	
..	211½	93,054	8	2	
Total ..		1,19,248	13	..	
(b) <i>Special surveys</i>					
1 Survey and mapping of accretion lands ..	1½	1,407	13	8	
2 Kule surveys ..	10	258	9	4	
3 Survey of islets in the Chalakudi river on the Cochin Travancore boundary ..		166	9	6	
4 Modification of the Cochin Travancore boundary ..		8,275	..	8	
Total ..		5,108	1	2	
(c) <i>Outlay which cannot be expressed in areas</i>					
1 Cost and carriage of stores, stationery and other articles ..		13,206	11	9	
2 Printing materials ..		592	14	..	
3 Preparation of duplicate and triplicate copies of field measurement books and survey registers ..		7,413	1	3	
4 Survey school charges ..		815	4	..	
5 Removal of head office ..		25	..	..	
6 Medicines ..		15	8	..	
7 Preparation of copies of maps of the Ponnani-Cochin boundary ..		75	..	..	
8 Inquiry into land complaints ..		1,070	12	8	
Total ..		23,214	3	8	
Grand Total ..		1,47,571	1	10	
II Cranganur survey					
(a) <i>Initial cadastral survey</i> (Theodolite survey) ..	18	490	4	7	
..	18	4,206	8	2	
Total ..		4,696	12	9	
(b) <i>Mapping</i> ..	18	395	13	6	
(c) <i>Outlay which cannot be expressed in areas</i>					
1 Preparation of duplicate and triplicate copies of field measurement books and survey registers ..		861	4	7	
2 Cost of stationery articles ..		85	2	4	
Total ..		946	6	11	
Grand Total ..		6,039	1	2	

11. *Cost of survey work to ryots.*—Under section 9 of the Cochin Survey Regulation II of 1074, the cost of demarcation and survey is, as explained in previous reports, incurred first by the Sirkar and eventually recovered from the land holders.

From the land holders' bills forwarded to the Special Revenue Officer for the 13 villages of the Cochin Taluk, it is found that the average cost per acre debitable to the land holders on account of survey work is Rs. 1—5—11.

Similarly the average cost per acre to ryots in Mukundapuram Taluk for the area completed in 1076 amounts to Rs. 1—1—2½.

The increase per acre in the Cochin Taluk is due to the higher cost of 8,358 stones supplied by P. W. D. i. e., Rs. 2—8—0 per I and 0—8—0 per III class stone.

12. *Survey advances:—(a) Permanent advance.*—This advance for the year under report was Rs. 1,000 as in the previous year,

(b) *Temporary advance.*—The advance sanctioned for the year under report including the amount unexpended in 1075 was Rs. 50,000 on account of survey charges in the Taluks of Cochin and Mukundapuram.

The following statement gives Talukwar details of the amounts drawn, landholders' bills sent and the balance to be accounted for on 31st Karkadagom 1076:—

General No.	Name of Taluk	Opening balance on 1st Chingom 1076			Amount of bills drawn from the treasury during 1076			Total			Amount of landholders' bills sent to the Special Revenue officer during 1076			Balance to be accounted for on 31st Karkadagom 1076			Remarks
1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	
1	Kanayanur	11,184	6	4	37	2	7	11,171	8	11	11,171	8	11	...	...	...	
2	Cochin	11,601	14	6	15,615	13	8	27,217	11	2	9,546	2	6	17,671	9	8	
3	Mukundapuram	1,038	8	9	84,094	13	4	35,133	1	1	15,906	10	6	19,226	11	7	
	Total	23,774	13	7	49,747	18	7	73,522	11	2	36,624	5	11	36,898	5	3	
4	Cranganur	9,193	12	...	760	11	10	9,954	7	10	9,954	7	10	...	...	...	
	Grand Total	32,968	9	7	50,508	9	5	83,477	3	0	46,578	13	9	36,898	5	3	

13. *Stones.*—The subjoined statement gives information as to the number of different kinds of stones passed and planted up to the end of the year 1076 and the balance in stone depots and villages in progress:—

TALUK	Number of stones,																	
	Passed up to the end of Karkadagom 1076						Planted.						Balance not planted.					
	Up to the end of Karkadagom 1075						During 1076						Total.					
	Class I.	Class II.	Class III & IV.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III & IV.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III & IV.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III & IV.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III & IV.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III & IV.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Cochin	1,228	180	82,033	1,228	180	82,654	1,695	160	27,133	133	20	55,702	1,228	180	82,835	..	..	98
Mukundapuram	104	2,912	1,57,984	84	2,308	1,24,354	43	834	1,722	31	1,933	1,49,690	74	2,764	1,51,412	30	148	6,572
Total	1,332	3,092	2,40,917	1,312	2,478	2,07,038	1,188	991	28,855	164	1,953	2,35,392	1,302	2,944	2,34,247	30	148	6,670

N. B.—As the accounts of the Taluks of Kanayanur and Cranganur were closed in 1075 and no further transactions occurred, these two Taluks have been omitted in the above statement.

The statement below shows the average No. of field stones planted per acre talukwar calculated on the number utilized in completed villages:—

General No.	Name of taluk.	No. of villages completed in 1076	Average No. of stones per Acre.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cochin	13	2½	
2	Mukundapuram	10	3	

* Of this balance bills to the amount of Rs. 17,617—6—3 have since been submitted for recoupment, leaving a balance of Rs. 19,390—15—9 to be accounted for.

14 *Disposal of land complaints.*—The statement given below details the No. of land complaints received, enquired into and disposed of during the year:—

General No.	Name of Taluk.	No. of land complaints.										Remarks.
		Outstanding on 1-1-76.	Received during 1076	Total of columns 2 and 3	Rejected as time-barred &c.	Balance	Enquired into	Sent to the Sp. Rev. Officer	Disposed of by the Sp. Rev. Officer	Balance outstanding on 31-12-76	No. of cases in which demarcation and survey had to be altered	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Kanayanur	166*	6	172*	2	170*	105	105	169	1	40	* Includes 65 enquired into but not disposed of
2	Cranganur	32†	3	35†	2	33†	31	31	31	2†	1	† Includes 1 Do.
3	Cochin	53	335	388	2	386	277	277	234	152§	42	§ Includes 43 Do.
4	Mukundapuram	...	145	145	...	145	1	1	1	144	...	§ Includes 45 Do.
	Total	251	489	740	6	734	414	414	435	299§	83	§ Includes 45 Do.

15. *Comparison of revenue with survey areas.*—As the survey of the three Taluks, Kanayanur, Cochin and Cranganur, has been completed, a comparison of the revenue with the survey areas under the principal heads nilam (wet), paramba (garden and dry), and Inam Karozhivu is found possible and the subjoined statement furnishes this information:—

Particulars.	Area in acres.				Remarks.		
	By Revenue accounts.	By Survey.	Increase or decrease by survey.				
			Increase.	Decrease.			
1	2	3	4	5	6		
I. KANAYANUR TALUK.—							
Pandaravaka	{ Nilam ...	3,122	5,050	1,928	...		
	{ Paramba ..	5,345	6,149	804	...		
Puravaka	{ Nilam ...	9,535	14,863	5,328	...		
	{ Paramba...	29,206	20,683	...	8,523		
Do.	{ Nilam ...	11	22	11	...		
Karozhivu	{ Paramba ...	38	43	5	...		
Total	...	47,257	46,810	8,076	8,523		
II. CRANGANUR TALUK.—							
Pandaravaka	{ Nilam ...	1,523	1,818	295	...		The areas of one village, Eriyad, are not included as the village was under final examination on field.
	{ Paramba ...	2,996	3,996	1,000	...		
Puravaka	{ Nilam ...	409	439	30	...		
	{ Paramba ...	708	884	176	...		
Do.	{ Nilam ...	13	15	2	...		
Karozhivu	{ Paramba ...	13	14	1	...		
Total	...	5,662	7,166	1,504	...		
III. COCHIN TALUK.—							
Pandaravaka	{ Nilam ...	3,419	4,286	867	...	The areas of one village, Kumbalang, have been omitted as the Registers are still under examination.	
	{ Paramba ...	4,643	5,513	870	...		
Puravaka	{ Nilam ...	4,946	4,367	...	579		
	{ Paramba ...	4,097	4,446	349	...		
Do.	{ Nilam ...	53	406	353	...		
Karozhivu	{ Paramba ...	8	1,610	1,602	...		
Total	...	17,166	20,628	4,041	579		

So far as the Kanayanur Taluk is concerned the areas, except in the villages (3) affected by the Cochin Shoranur Railway and for which records cannot be quite closed, are final, and may be accepted as liable to little change hereafter.

The marked increase in the survey area of nilams, about 60 percent, is explained by the fact that nearly all wet lands in the State have never been measured, but areas were approximately assigned according to the quantity of seed required for each field, a very rough and inaccurate method of arriving at its area.

The large decrease by survey in the areas of parambas is more apparent than real, as the decrease is found in waste parambas, private jenmam, and from which the State derives no revenue. In these waste parambas imaginary areas have been entered in the old ozhuku or revenue accounts and the following extracts from the records of 3 villages and in which these waste parambas are principally found will bear out my remarks:—

No.	Name of Village	Survey Number	Area by				Remarks.	
			Revenue accounts		Survey			
18	Molanthuruthu.	107	120	...	0	26	The Survey areas of 9, 10, 7, and less acres represent patches of cultivation within waste blocks. To obtain the correct excess of revenue over Survey area, the Survey area of all uncultivated waste blocks bearing the same ozhuku or Revenue No. as the Survey Nos. now entered, should be added. This area is roughly 500 acres. Adding this the revenue exceeds the Survey area by 1,682 acres or 1,700 acres in round numbers.	
		692	57	85	0	15		
		861	24	...	1	17		
		1200	14	98	0	48		
		1213	60	...	0	21		
		1322	720	...	65	28		
		1326	150	...	0	61		
		1409	150	...	10	8		
		1537	30	...	0	6		
		1583	200	...	9	33		
		1649	550	...	37	72		
		1682	238	...	7	32		
		Total ...		2,314	83	132		67
		20	Edakattuvayil.	591	1,760	...		118	86	Adding 790 acres, the Survey area of uncultivated waste blocks, (vide remarks above), the excess of revenue over Survey area is 4,229 acres or in round numbers 4,200 acres.
593	150			...	14	78		
615	945			76	152	65		
622	240			19	48	36		
624	220			...	0	10		
648	100			...	1	55		
674	322			...	32	38		
712	638			36	134	16		
721	215			20	72	44		
732	266			79	21	18		
745	258			...	55	50		
773	102			...	13	56		
842	280			...	26	43		
853	259			33	46	84		
Total ...		5,757	63	738	74			
21	Kaippattur.	63	100	...	4	76	Adding 100 acres, the Survey area of uncultivated waste blocks, (vide remarks above), the excess of revenue over Survey area is 1,478 acres or in round numbers 1,500 acres.	
		164	47	4	0	97		
		149	105	...	1	93		
		209	631	58	81	94		
		263	316	76	92	26		
		346	587	68	157	96		
		416	180	40	50	55		
Total ...		1,968	46	390	37			

Deducting the excess revenue area of puravaka waste parambas, 7,400 acres, as shown above, from the total revenue area of puravaka paramba lands, 20,206 shown under para 15, the difference, 21,806, represents the actual assessable area under puravaka parambas, or a decrease of, in round numbers, 1,100 acres in the survey area. This decrease is due to the rough measurements made during the old ozhuku survey of M. E. 1032 (1856-57) and which rough measurements generally tend to slightly increase or decrease, more often increase the true area of holdings. No great increase, I have observed as a rule, has been made, so far as the southern taluks already completed in survey are concerned, in the ozhuku or revenue areas of parambas; in many cases, a decrease for the

COCHIN TALUK.

The areas under all heads in this taluk are but approximately given, as the finishing of records and mapping are now in progress, and during which final areas will be assigned.

The figures however are fairly correct and may be accepted as representing proportionately what may be expected from the final areas. The decrease under head Nilam in puravaka lands is exceptional and was not anticipated; but noting the small increase under the same class in pandaravaka lands as compared with Kanayanur taluk, one can only conclude that greater care and judgment were bestowed on the preparation of the revenue accounts of this Taluk.

CRANGANUR TALUK.

In this Taluk no great increase by survey was expected in the revenue areas, because in addition to the old surveys of 996 M. E. of wet, and 1032 M. E. of paramba lands, a second survey of all nilams and parambas was, I believe, very recently conducted and in which all lands were regularly measured and registered. The increase on the whole however, is 25 per cent and is especially marked in the case of Pandaravaka paramba lands.

In the Southern Taluks referred to above and of which the survey has been completed, the old surveys of Nilams and Parambas had, I understand, been more carefully conducted than in those of the Northern; and the results of the survey now tabulated more or less confirm this conclusion.

Except in the Nilams of the Kanayanur Taluk in which a large excess in area is found by survey, no very large increase is observed under the remaining items, although the increase on the whole, about 15 per cent in Kanayanur Taluk, 20 per cent in Cochin Taluk, and 27 per cent in the Cranganur Taluk, is fairly satisfactory.

In the Northern Taluks on the contrary, including Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur, the area by survey, according to the information gathered from the village officers, will likely result in a very appreciable excess, as the old surveys are said not to have been so carefully made. It is hoped in the next annual report to include a comparative statement of revenue and survey areas for the villages completed in survey in the Mukundapuram Taluk, and when the excess expected to accrue from survey can then be better appreciated.

16. *General Remarks.*—The budget grant of the year 1077 is Rs. 50,000 supplemented by the savings effected in 1076, Rs. 3,000, or Rs. 53,000, a reduction of 12,000 on that of 1076, owing to financial exigencies; and this reduction has entailed a necessary curtailment in the strength of the Field and office establishments. The estimated outturn for 1077 both in field and office has had therefore to be considerably reduced; and the office section, I am afraid, will have large arrears of work at the close of the year, which it may be difficult to overtake in 1078. A fixed yearly budget is essential in the interests of the department, as the services of trained and experienced men once dispensed with cannot again be very easily secured, and the work of the department in all its branches is seriously affected by uncertain budgets.

I would beg to suggest for the favourable consideration of the Darbar that the yearly budget be fixed at Rs. 65,000. Within this figure it will be possible to retain the services of a qualified establishment in field and office till the close of the Survey and the completion of the general survey can then with more certainty be assured.

SURVEY OFFICE,
Trichur.
7th November 1901,
22nd Thulam 1077.

(Sd.) JOHN THOMPSON,

Superintendent,
Cochin Survey.

(4) Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land revenue for 1076.

NAME OF TALUK.	DEMAND.										COLLECTION.									
	Arrears.					Current.					Arrears.					Current.				
	State.		Devaswam.		Total of columns.	State.		Devaswam.		Total of columns.	State.		Devaswam.		Total of cols.	State.		Devaswam.		Total of cols.
	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	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Kanayanur	10,948	15 2	714	10	88,025	15 10	6,947	3	89,973	1	1,485	12 8	1,485	12 8	1,485	12 8	1,485	12 8	1,485	12 8
Cochin	14,508	5 1	13 5	3	1,12,980	13 7	1,979	3	1,14,910	7	4,767	11 3	6	9	1,965	13 8	1,965	13 8	1,965	13 8
Mukundapuram	6,781	6 8	1,541	12 4	1,17,668	10 8	11,640	5 5	1,24,450	1 4	4,295	7	1,534	1 9	1,17,472	8 10	11,640	5 5	1,21,767	10 10
TOTAL FOR THE SOUTHERN DIVISION	32,239	10 11	1,563	5	2,88,167	3 10	20,545	4 7	3,20,406	14 9	10,548	14 11	1,540	2 6	2,86,179	12 3	20,544	2	2,96,719	11 2
Trichur	1,976	1 9	496	10 2	1,48,713	11 10	11,640	15 1	1,50,689	13 7	1,236	13 10	459	9 3	1,48,713	11 10	11,640	15 1	1,49,950	9 8
Talapilli	3,103	6	335	13 9	1,24,242	13 10	21,269	13 5	1,27,345	13 4	2,566	8	329	7 2	1,24,049	15 9	21,269	13 9	1,26,616	5
Chittur	2,076	4 11	340	11 11	1,41,500	11 1	3,149	11 3	1,43,577	7 2	1,509	13 11	336	12 5	1,41,403	13 8	3,149	11 3	1,43,913	11 7
TOTAL FOR THE NORTHERN DIVISION	7,155	7 2	1,173	8 10	4,14,457	3 9	36,060	7 9	4,21,612	10 11	5,312	12 5	1,125	12 10	4,14,167	9 3	36,051	8 1	4,19,480	5 8
Land Revenue Miscellaneous (Devaswam)																				
GRAND TOTAL	39,895	2 1	2,736	4 3	7,02,624	7 7	69,671	6	7,42,019	9 8	15,861	11 4	2,665	15 4	7,00,888	5 6	69,661	3 9	7,19,200	10

(4) Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land revenue for 1976.—(Continued.)

COLLECTION—(Continued). ARREARS WRITTEN OFF.										TOTAL OF COLUMNS.								BALANCE.										
NAME OF TALUK.	Total of columns—Cont.										Arrears.				Current.				Total of columns.									
	10 and 12.		13 and 14.		State.		Deva-swam.		13 and 16.		14 and 17.		18 and 19.		State.		Deva-swam.		21 and 23.		22 and 24.		25 and 26.					
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.				
Kanayaur ...	6,937	14 10	79,436	2 3	5,631	4 6	71,410			78,129	7 11	6,945	13 8	85,075	5 7	3,831	14 ..			1,064	9 11	1 2 7	4,896	7 11	1 2 7	4,897	10 6	
Cochin ...	1,971	14 6	1,04,425	11 5	34,112	6 7	4 6	1,02,795	9 5	1,979	3 ...	1,04,774	12 5	9,899	13 4	735	6 10			735	6 10		10,135	4 2		10,135	4 2	
Mukundapuram	13,174	7 2	1,34,942	2 ...	2,208	12 13	710	7	1,23,976	7 9	13,182	1 9	1,37,158	9 6	277	2 9			196	6 10		473	9 7		473	9 7		
TOTAL FOR THE SOUTHERN DIVISION	22,084	4 6	3,18,808	15 8	8,181	13 11	22,131			3,04,901	9 1	22,107	2 5	3,27,008	11 6	13,508	14 1			1,996	7 7	1 2	7,15,505	5 8	1 2	7,15,506	8 3	
Trichur ...	12,100	8 4	1,62,051	2 ...	739	3 11	37 ...	11	1,50,689	13 7	12,137	9 3	1,62,827	6 10														
Talapalli ...	21,530	4 11	1,43,206	5 4	486	1 9	6 6	7	1,27,102	2 2	21,596	11 6	1,48,698	13 8	50	14 1			192	13 1	8 15	8	243	11 2	8 15	8	252	10 10
Chittur ...	3,496	7 8	1,46,400	3 3	226	1 7	3 15	6	1,43,139	13 2	3,490	7 2	1,46,630	4 4	340	5 5			96	13 5		437	2 10		437	2 10		
TOTAL FOR THE NORTHERN DIVISION	37,177	4 11	4,56,657	10 7	1,451	7 3	47 7		4,20,931	12 11	37,224	11 11	4,58,156	8 10	391	3 6			289	10 6	8 15	8	690	14 ...	8 15	8	689	13 8
Land Revenue Miscellaneous (Devaswam) ...	13,065	9 8	13,065	9 8																								
GRAND TOTAL ...	72,327	3 1	7,88,527	3 11	9,633	5 2	70	4 11	7,25,863	6 ...	72,337	8 ...	7,98,230	14 ...	13,900	1 7			2,986	2 1	10 2	3	16,186	3 8	10 2	3	16,190	5 11

CHAPTER III.—Protection.

A. -- POLICE

(3) *Return showing the equipment and general internal management of the Police force during the year 1976 M. E.*

DISTRICTS.										PUNISHMENTS.										REWARDS.		EDUCATION.				NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.																																																																																																																																																																																													
Serial Number										Total strength on the 31st Karkadagou 1976.										Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the force.				Dismissed		Fined		Degraded		Suspended		Under Police Regulation		Under Sections 310, 311, and 328 C. P. C.		Under Sections 147 to 157 C. P. C.		Other Offences		By money		By promotion		That can read and write		That cannot read and write		under instruction during the year		That have passed the prescribed tests		Number enlisted during the year		Of one year's service and under 5 years		On pension		On gratinty		By resignation without pension or gratinty		By dismissal		By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns		By desertion		By death																																																																																																																																																	
1										2										3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100	
1										2										3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100	
1										2										3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100	
1										2										3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27		2																																																																																																																																																	

A. -- POLICE.

(6) *Return of cognizable crimes for the year 1076 M. E.*

[illegible]

(6) *Return of cognizable crimes for the year 1976 M. E.—(Continued.)*

cases shown as pending trial in 1975 were found to be offences under Section 133 and referred to hearing 4. † This includes a case referred in 1975 but ordered to be further investigated in 1976. ‡ Though properly speaking, unacceptable, this case is counted here as acceptable. § Includes 1 non-cognizable crime and an offence converted into a case under this head. ¶ These include the 3 cases under column 14. ¶ This includes an occurrence of 75 converted into a case under this head. § These include the 3 cases under column 14. U This is an occurrence converted into a case under this head.

(7) *Return of non-cognizable crimes for the year 1076 M. E.*

* One case was transferred to heading 23 (a) of the statement of cognizable crimes and 2 occurrences of 75 were converted into cases under this head, + 4 Occurrences were converted into crimes under this head.

A.-POLICE.

(8) Comparative statement of cases handled by the Police during the years 1075 and 1076 M. E.

District.	Taluka.	Cases.						Persons.						Property.					
		1075.			1076.			1075.			1076.			1075.			1076.		
		Charged.	Detected.	Percentage.	Charged.	Detected.	Percentage.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Anjlikaimal.	Kanayanur	86	63	73.26	84	52	61.90	123	70	56.91	129	64	49.61	2700	1952	72.29	1973	751	38.06
	Cochin	123	83	67.48	128	100	78.13	209	119	56.94	289	219	75.78	3212	1913	59.56	3559	2693	75.67
	Cranganur	45	33	73.33	58	45	77.59	100	54	54	91	60	65.93	222	164	73.87	730	655	89.73
	Mukundapuram	100	69	69	85	72	84.71	206	123	59.71	152	112	73.68	761	560	73.59	720	562	78.06
	Total ...	354	248	70.06	355	269	75.77	638	366	57.37	661	455	68.84	6895	4589	66.56	6982	4661	66.76
Trichur.	Trichur	84	52	61.90	111	78	70.29	191	86	45.03	167	99	59.28	1194	551	46.15	4853	1430	29.47
	Talapilli	77	59	76.62	70	57	81.43	143	116	81.12	129	98	75.97	8946	1754	19.61	1513	1078	71.25
	Chittur	93	71	76.34	73	54	73.97	163	113	69.33	142	104	73.24	736	622	84.51	1927	658	34.15
	Total ...	254	182	71.65	254	189	74.41	497	315	63.98	438	301	68.72	10876	2927	26.91	8293	3166	38.18
Grand Total...		608	430	70.72	609	458	75.21	1135	681	60	1099	756	68.79	17771	7516	42.29	15275	7827	51.24

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A.-POLICE.

(9) Comparative statement of processes served by the police during the years 1075 and 1076 M. E.

Year.	Arrest warrants.		Search warrants.		Distress warrants.		Summonses.		Other processes.		Total.		Average.	
	Persons & houses.	Processes.	Persons & houses.	Processes.	Persons & houses.	Processes.	Persons & houses.	Processes.	Persons & houses.	Processes.	Persons & houses.	Processes.	Of processes executed by each police man. and houses. (effective)	Of persons police man. and houses.
1075.	1,267	1,267	1,536	1,536	52	52	14,905	14,905	3,294	3,294	21,054	21,054	46	46
1076.	1,040	1,040	1,457	1,457	39	39	14,045	14,045	4,036	4,036	20,617	20,617	55	55

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(10) Statement of arms and warlike stores imported under licenses issued during the year 1976 M. E.

[illegible]

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, (Criminal.)

(11) *Statement showing the number and general result of inquiries and trials in the Courts of the Magistrates exercising original jurisdiction during the year 1976 M. E.*

Names of the Court	Number of cases.										Number of persons.																			
	For inquiry or trial.										For inquiry or trial.																			
	Disposed of.										Net remainder brought for inquiry or trial.																			
	Pending from the end of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer during the year.	Total.	Received by commitment or on reference.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Remainder.	In which the accused died or escaped.	Net remainder.	On regular trial.	Committed or referred.	Otherwise.	Total.	Pending at the end of the year.	Pending from the end of last year.	Received during the year.	Received by transfer or on reference during the year.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Remainder.	Who died or escaped.	Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	On reference.	Total.		
Actual number of working days in all departments during the year.	Actual number of working days in the Criminal department during the year.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
1	268	273	20	16	2	20	2	22	1	21		21			21			50	4	54	1	53		34	4	14		1	58	
District Magis- trates' Courts. { Anjikaimal { Trichur { Kanayapur {	273	271	420	421	8	421	421	18	2	417	16	417	213	10	186	411	6	3	844	4	847	15	832	160	14	9	5	4		83
Mukundapuram	266	266	1	682	6	686	686	4	682	4	682	318	5	357	850	2	44	1444		1488	6	1482	1	1481	707	80	698	1		577
Adoor	273	273	317	8	325	325	325	3	318	318	152	3	162	317	1	317		570	16	586	9	577	77	9	465	26			554	
Cranganur	198	198	245	6	251	251	251	5	246	246	149	2	94	945	1	945		591	31	561	22	584	78	13	455	8			541	
Trichur	251	246	5	313	5	323	323	5	318	1	317	134	4	179	317		12	544	8	561	22	584	77	48	898	28			1040	
Talapilli	273	271	12	543	1	556	556	5	551	531	498	7	40	545	6	40	1014		1055	15	1055	13	1040	220	157	660	2	1	1040	
Kannankulam	251	251	1	286	1	287	287	287	287	287	260	5	14	279	3	492		495	68	108	318	1	495	68	108	318	1		385	
Chittur	321	316	1	180	1	182	182	182	182	182	168	1	10	179	3	182		182	28	7	342	5	342	28	110	800	28		319	
Nemunara	269	269	2	352		354	354	354	354	354	344	5	349	5	349		6	615	9	621		621	183	110	800	28			319	
3rd Class Magistrate's Court Mukundapuram	294	294	161	161		161	160	161	160	160	160				160			320	320	320	1	319	34	24	252	9			58	
Do. Do. Kunnankulam	38	30	40	14		54		54	15	39		39	20		19	39		77	19	96	38	58	15	2	36	5			58	
	144	144	408			408		408	5	403	3	400	389	1		400		691	19	672	3	672	23	16	624	6			689	

C.-JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. (Criminal)

(11) Statement showing the number and general result of inquiries and trials in the Courts of Magistrates exercising original jurisdiction during the year 1976 N. E.—(Continued)

Name of the Court.	Number of persons—(Continued)						Whose cases were disposed of during the year.		Aggregate number of days during which the case lasted.		Average number of days during which each case lasted.		Number of days during which the oldest case disposed of was pending.		Number of witnesses dis- charged after examination.					Number of witnesses dis- charged without examination.					Amount paid to witnesses as expenses.		Cases in which the accused have not appeared.		How dis- posed of		Complainants were or- dered to pay compensa- tion under Section 220 of the Criminal Proce- dure Code		Remarks.	
	Discharged or acquitted.	Appealable sen- tences passed.	Non-appealable sentences passed.	Total.	Committed or referred.	Otherwise.	Grand total.	Pending trial at the end of the year.					On the 1st day.	On the 2nd day.	On the 3rd day.	After the 3rd day.	Total.	On the 1st day.	On the 2nd day.	On the 3rd day.	After the 3rd day.	Total.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Transferred to column 5.	Dismissed under Sections 174, 217, 218, Criminal Procedure Code.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of days since the oldest pending case was registered.	In cases	To persons			
District Magis- trates' Courts.	32	83	34	35	36	37	88	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	Rs. A. P.	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	
Kannayannur	13	11	5	16	16	16	53	195	8	6	45	98	47	47	47	98	1	1	1	1	1	15-14-0	1	31	32	1	31	221	9	79	4	4	4	
Cochin	640	162	317	147	8	1478	32472	32472	8	8	188	779	270	19	41072	517	517	517	517	517	517	22-10-810	4	564	564	362	197	5	26	3	3	4	4	
Makundapuram	424	47	116	116	2	20	553	1154	6	6	96	347	7	7	354	514	60	60	60	60	60	9-5-0	3	49	51	4	406	410	248	13384	189	3	3	3
Adoor	435	89	100	100	8	607	144908	12	12	12	158	481	4	4	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	
Trichur	754	176	176	176	176	176	821080	102165	8	8	257	460	1	1	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	
Kannankulam	363	78	39	10	373	607	144908	12	12	12	158	481	4	4	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	
Chittur	498	100	61	100	8	607	144908	12	12	12	158	481	4	4	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	
Neemara	258	61	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	
Second Class Magis- trates' Courts.	36	22	22	22	22	22	58	154	154	154	21	39	2	2	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	
Do. De. Kunnankulam	578	87	87	87	87	87	660	1559	1559	1559	4	141	432	2	2	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	

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C.-JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. (Criminal)

(12) Statement showing the details of the pendency of cases and persons for inquiry or trial on the last day of the year 1976 N. E.

CAUSE OF PENDENCY.		Number of cases pending inquiry or trial.								Number of persons pending inquiry or trial.												Remarks.		
		Number of days during which the oldest of these cases has been pending								Distributed according to length of time.				Distributed according to custody.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	15 days and under	Over 15 days	Over 1 month	Over 2 months	Over 3 months	Over 6 months	Total	Number of days during which the oldest of these cases has been pending	15 days and under	Over 15 days	Over 1 month	Over 2 months	Over 3 months	Over 6 months	Total	Lunatics	Others	Total	On bail	On recognizance	Otherwise	Total	Grand Total	
1. Pending return of Summonses or Warrants to Witnesses	12	6	10	...	3	...	31	136151220	9	56	9	933	12	2	47	56								
2. Pending local inquiry	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	62	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	
3. Do. final disposal	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	
4. Do. judgment or order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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C-JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. (Criminal.)

(13) *Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the several Courts exercising original criminal jurisdiction during the year 1976 M. E.*

Name of the Court.		No. of persons sentenced to																				No. of persons.			No. of persons imprisoned in default of recognizance or security to keep the peace or security for good behaviour.						
		Imprisonment.										Forfeiture of property.		Fine.		Whipping.															
		For life.		For a term.		Rigorous.		In lieu of other punishment.		Recognizance or security to keep the peace																					
		Death.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Total.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Total.	In addition to other punishment.	Without other punishment.	Total.	In addition to punishment.	Without punishment.	Total.	Security for good behaviour.		Total.														
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Sessions Courts		Arakkal	1	..	..	2	11	13	..	13	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
District Magistrate's Courts.		Trichur	..	..	..	19	21	11	15	21	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	
		Arakkal	..	..	..	10	14	11	11	11	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	
		Trichur	..	..	..	169	169	19	188	..	..	..	..	26	83	109	..	7	13	20	20	317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	817	
		Cochin	..	..	..	56	56	12	68	..	..	..	..	4	79	88	1	2	8	3	3	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	
		Kannayur	..	..	..	40	40	26	66	..	..	..	..	..	78	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	
		Mukundapuram	..	..	..	45	45	11	56	..	..	..	..	17	30	47	1	3	6	9	10	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	
		Adoor	..	..	..	22	22	7	29	..	..	..	..	20	40	60	1	3	6	9	10	176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	
		Canganur	..	..	..	66	66	6	72	..	..	..	..	4	90	94	8	..	7	7	1	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176	
		Trichur	..	..	..	52	52	1	53	..	..	..	..	8	16	24	..	1	..	1	1	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	
		Talapilli	..	..	..	15	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	23	18	41	..	..	..	2	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176	
		Kannankulam	..	..	..	51	51	8	59	..	..	..	..	5	42	47	..	..	..	2	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	
		Chittur	..	..	..	9	9	3	12	..	..	..	..	7	61	68	..	..	..	2	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	
		Nemmara	..	..	..	10	10	5	13	..	..	..	..	2	5	7	..	..	..	2	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	
3rd Class Magistrate's Courts		Mukundapuram	..	..	..	19	19	6	19	..	..	..	..	7	61	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	
Do. Do. Kannankulam		..	..	..	..	13	13	6	19	..	..	..	..	7	61	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	
		..	..	..	..	13	13	6	19	..	..	..	..	7	61	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	

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C-JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. (Criminal.)

(13) *Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the several Courts exercising original criminal jurisdiction during the year 1976 M. E.—(Continued).*

Name of the Court.		Details of ordinary punishments.															Amount of fine realized except in tobacco cases.		Amount paid by way of compensation under Section 411 C. P. C.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
		Fines.					No. of persons sentenced.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
		Rs. 10 and under.		Rs. 50 and under.		Rs. 100 and under.		Rs. 500 and under.		Rs. 1,000 and under.		Above Rs. 1,000.		Total.		To imprisonment.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		No. of persons.		Amount of fine.		No. of persons.		Amount of fine.		No. of persons.		Amount of fine.		No. of persons.		Amount of fine.		No. of persons.		Amount of fine.		15 days and under.		6 months and under.		2 years and under.		7 years and under.		Above 7 years.		Total.		15 days and under.		6 months and under.		2 years and under.		7 years and under.		Above 7 years.		Total.		Grand total.		Out of those imposed during the year.		Out of those imposed in previous year.		Total.		Amount paid by way of compensation under Section 411 C. P. C.		Remarks																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A	

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(114) *Statement showing the business of the Courts of Appeal and Revision during the year 1916 A. E.*

[illegible]

(15) Statement showing the details of the pendency of appeals, applications for revision, &c., and of persons concerned in such appeals, applications, &c.

[illegible]

Below 16 years	..	9
From 16 to 20	..	44
Do. 20 to 30	..	230
Do. 30 to 40	..	157
Do. 40 to 50	..	74
Do. 50 to 60	..	39
Above 60	..	23
Total	..	626

[illegible]

DESCRIPTION OF CLAIMS.	Number of cases in the different Courts.												Remarks
	Munsiffs' Courts							District Courts				Grand Total	
	Ernakulam.	Cochin	Trinjakuda	Trichur	Wadakkancheri	Chittur	Total	Anjikkaimal	Trichur	Total	Chief Court		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
On written promise for certain sum	880	507	967	1606	1440	569	5,969	98	67	160	...	6129	
On unwritten promise	201	82	47	168	209	286	993	5	...	5	...	998	
On account stated	141	81	60	57	...	86	425	14	11	25	...	450	
Money paid or received	46	12	136	...	...	...	194	...	...	...	...	194	
For goods sold and delivered	18	34	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	52	
For breaches of contract not including above	126	209	360	47	...	...	742	11	4	15	...	757	
Rent	254	187	94	154	289	44	942	13	24	37	...	979	
Recovery of personal property or value thereof	18	16	9	8	2	3	56	3	1	4	...	60	
For injuries to person	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For injuries to property	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	6	7	...	8	
For defamation	1	...	...	...	...	6	7	1	1	2	...	9	
Suits relating to ejectment	38	198	...	53	50	17	354	46	18	64	...	418	
Suits to redeem immovable property	...	...	123	...	...	...	123	3	5	8	...	136	
Suits for foreclosure or sale of mortgaged property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Declaration of right to property	...	...	1	9	14	9	33	12	13	25	1	59	
For division of property	1	1	...	...	...	2	4	8	6	14	...	18	
For maintenance	2	...	...	4	...	32	38	1	1	2	...	40	
Suits not included in the above.	14	26	35	5	...	8	88	7	11	18	...	176	
Total	1740	1323	1837	2109	1954	1063	10026	218	168	386	1	10413	

Class of Courts.		Cases on the file			Appeals with-drawn, transferred or struck off without trial.	Decided on trial.				Total.	Cases pending at the end of the year.	Average duration of appeals disposed of.	REMARKS.
		Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Total.		In favour of appellant.		In favour of respondent.	Remanded for further investigation.				
						In whole	In part						
Chief Court	District Courts. ...	174	651	825	67	114	72	348	51	652	173	4 months and 6 days	
	{ Regular appeals ...	38	102	140	10	24	12	58	12	116	24	6 months and 3 days	
	{ Special appeals ...	12	125	137	2	15	7	93	12	130	7	2 months and 11 days	

COURTS		No. of decrees passed during the year	No. of applications for execution			No. of decrees completely executed	No. of decrees partly executed	No. of decrees in which there was no execution	Pending at the end of the year	No. of cases in which specific performance was enforced	No. of coercive processes in execution					Remarks
1	2	3	Pending from last year	Filed	Total	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Munsiffs' courts	Ernakulam ..	1,753	577	3,255	3,832	936	649	1,956	291	..	309	256	..	49	1,162	
	Cochin ..	1,368	321	2,306	2,627	268	97	2,027	235	..	294	320	..	84	839	
	Trinjalakuda ..	1,851	844	2,679	3,023	345	254	2,043	381	..	199	273	..	30	983	
	Trichur ..	2,069	382	2,999	3,381	294	197	2,999	497	..	197	184	..	57	1,024	
	Wadakkancheri ..	1,950	214	2,353	2,567	178	649	1,499	241	..	267	106	..	119	1,095	
Chittur ..	1,020	83	998	1,081	151	58	733	139	..	54	10	..	32	381		
	Total ..	10,011	1,921	14,500	16,511	2,172	1,904	10,651	1,784	..	1,320	1,149	..	371	5,464	
District courts	Anjikaimal ..	228	105	528	633	85	442	72	84	..	112	83	..	2	52	
	Trichur ..	197	77	414	491	66	18	338	69	..	65	144	..	6	119	
	Total ..	425	182	942	1,124	101	460	410	153	..	177	227	..	8	171	
	Grand total ..	10,436	2,103	15,532	17,635	2,273	2,364	11,061	1,937	..	1,497	1,376	..	379	5,655	

Courts		Suits not exceeding in value								Exceeding Rs 10,000	Total	Remarks
		Rs 5	Rs 20	Rs 100	Rs 200	Rs 500	Rs 1,000	Rs 5,000	Rs 10,000			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Munsiffs' Courts	Ernakulam	85	379	849	216	189	35	...	...	...	1,753	
	Cochin	7	186	598	288	218	71	...	...	...	1,368	
	Irinjalakuda	41	394	879	267	218	62	...	...	...	1,851	
	Trichur	86	627	931	228	148	49	...	...	...	2,069	
	Wadakancheri	74	527	944	345	35	25	...	...	...	1,950	
	Chittur	31	303	461	125	80	20	...	...	...	1,020	
	Total	324	2,416	4,662	1,469	888	252	...	...	...	10,011	
District Courts	Anjikaimal	1	1	8	6	6	...	193	7	6	228	
	Trichur	...	6	18	13	12	...	138	8	2	197	
	Total	1	7	26	19	18	...	331	15	8	425	
The Chief Court		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand total		325	2,423	4,688	1,488	906	252	331	15	8	10,436	

(25) *Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing on the last day of the year 1976 M. E.*

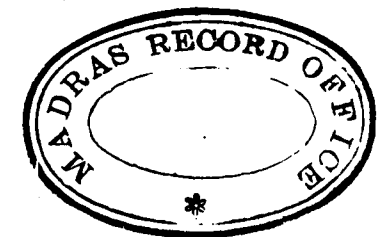
CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	No. of judicial divisions	Average area of each division in square miles	Average population of each division	Number of Tribunals	Constitution of Tribunals, stating the number of Judges in each	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate	Qualification of Judges previous to appointment	Total No. of Judges				Average annual salary of each paid Judge		Average annual cost of establishment of each Tribunal	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work	Average number of Advocates attached to each court	Number of cases decided during the year			
								Europeans		Native		European	Native					Criminal	Civil (original)	Civil (appellate)	
								Govenanted	Commissioned Military officer	Unacovenanted	European										Native
Munsifs' Courts, exercising only civil powers				6	1	Civil suits up to Rs. 1000	.....	.....	.....	6	Rs. 2,000	Rs. 1,995	.....	.....	294	19	.....	10,011	.....	.....	
District Courts, exercising civil and criminal powers				2	1	Civil—unlimited Criminal—unlimited, sentences of life imprisonment and death being however subject to confirmation by the Chief Court	.....	.....	.....	2	Rs. 4,800	Rs. 3,770	.....	.....	208	83	Sessions cases 48 Criminal Appeals } 13 Revision cases 11	425	Appeals 652 Registration 21 Appeals on order 18 L. A. References 347		
Chief Court, exercising civil and criminal powers				1	8	Civil—unlimited Criminal—Unlimited, sentences of death and life imprisonment being however subject to confirmation by His Highness the Raja	.....	1	.....	2	Senior Puisne Judge Rs. 7,200 Junior Puisne Judge Rs. 6,000	Rs. 7,750	.....	.....	321	19	Criminal Appeals 20 Revision cases 89 Miscellaneous petitions 52 Referred Trials 1	.....	Regular appeals 118 Special do 180 Appeals from orders 88 Stamp references 2 Appeals under the Land acquisition Regulation 28 Revision petitions } 108		

G.—MARINE.

(29) Return of ships or vessels which arrived at and sailed from the Cochin Sirkar Port of Malipuram during the year 1076 M. E.

Date of arrival.	Date of departure.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Commanders.	Colours.	Tons.
1900, Augt: 16	1900, Augt: 18	S. S. Wittenberg	R. Hempbel	German	2368
" 24	" 24	" Kohinur	W. S. Corran	British	1985
November 9	November 12	Balao Savoy Daria Mons	Luxuman	do	98
" 12	" 14	Balian Jaiwanty	Keshwa Ragho	do	40
" 15	" 16	Patir Dariadowlat	Narayan	do	85
" 17	" 18	" Narayanpresad	Kanu	do	59
" 20	" 21	Batela Ruparel	Jevan Lala	do	52
" 20	" 20	Gunja Kallanpresad	Hussen	do	143
" 20	" 16	Batela Ramban	Mitha Bula	do	53
" 20	" 24	" Rampresad	Devu	do	55
" 17	" 26	Machwa Dastagiri	Hari Narayan	do	58
" 17	" 24	Patir Luxmi Narayanpresad	Ganu Hari	do	85
" 20	" 24	Padan Bhaktawar	Ravajee Dulabh	do	46
" 20	" 30	Balias Jaiwanty	Moti Bhiwa	do	41
" 20	" 28	Patir Giridhar	Pandu Kamali	do	62
" 26	December 3	Balao Sindu Durg	Ragoonath	do	36
" 27	" 5	Boat Luxmi	Ittoo	do	58
" 27	" 3	Batela Ruparel	Pachu Gopal	do	54
" 27	" 6	Balao Maroli	Narayan	do	57
" 27	" 5	Batela Jamnapresad	Boodhia	do	59
" 27	" 4	Machwa Machimar	Mukund	do	28
" 27	" 1	Suwala Chandraban	Narayan Ragojee	do	54
" 27	" 10	Patir Jai Luxumee	Vishnu Vittu	do	64
" 27	" 7	Machwa Yerwanty	Benjanni Antone	do	42
" 27	" 6	Gulbat Narayanpresad	Pandoo Ramajee	do	38
" 30	" 11	Patir Rampresad	Luxuman	do	83
December 3	" 12	" Daria dowlat	Ghoonsoo	do	66
" 4	" 13	Cotia Cullianpresad	T. Hajee Joosub	do	91
" 7	" 15	" Peerpresad	Kara Ramjee	do	61
" 10	" 22	Patir Narayani	Keshava Gungaran	do	44
" 10	" 21	Batela Mahuluxumipresad	Govan Bulla	do	57
" 10	" 21	Patir Suryaban	Sabajee	do	51
" 10	" 20	Mahagiri Bhahiri	Sadu Murari	do	55
" 10	" 17	Patir Sateri	Hira Mahadoo	do	72
" 10	" 20	Gunja Alimadat	Paba	do	87
" 10	" 19	Patir Darya Bahadoor	Sakharam	do	59
" 10	" 15	" Dariadowlat	Krishna Pandoo	do	62
" 11	" 14	Batela Dhanpresad	Macan Lala	do	59
" 11	" 22	Padaw Ruparel	Soma Lala	do	50
" 11	" 31	Batela Hirapresad	Paohen Budhia	do	45
" 11	" 31	Gunja Kallanpresad	Hussim	do	143
1901, January 4	1901, Janry: 4	Patir-Narayanpresad	Kanu	do	58
" 8	" 9	Cotia Cullianpresad	Hajee Joosub	do	91
" 18	" 23	BatelaNarantavoy	Nuran Bhica	do	99
" 18	" 23	Balao Savoy Salamaty	Mukund	do	55
" 30	February 6	Patir Fathey Bahimany	Fakir Sahab	do	179
February 4	" 9	" Rampresad	Sakaram Dadoo	do	61
" 7	" 18	" Savat Gulabi	Saik Isob	do	82
" 11	" 18	" Sateri	Hira Mahadoo	do	72
" 11	" 18	" Rampresad	Luxuman	do	58
" 11	" 21	Batela Jamnapresad	Dulab Dedia	do	52
" 11	" 15	Gunja Cullianpresad	Hussen	do	143
" 11	" 23	Batela Narantavoi	Murar Raghava	do	59
" 12	" 26	Balao Savoy Daria mons	Luxuman	do	98
" 12	" 27	Batela Kallanpresad	Mitha Bhica	do	61
" 12	" 28	Cotia Cullianpresad	Hajee Joosub	do	91
" 12	" 28	Patir Dariadowlat	Narayan	do	85
" 12	" 14	" Suryaban	Sabajee	do	51
" 12	" 11	" Narayanpresad	Kanu	do	58
March 9	" 13	Batela Haripresad	Ravala Mangia	do	46
" 11	" 13	Padaw Dariadowlat	Budia Kamla	do	76
April 3	" 4	Cotia Cullianpresad	Hajee Joosub	do	91
" 15	" 9	Patir Sateri	Hira Mahadoo	do	72
" 15	" 15	" Triumpresad	Narayan	do	71
June 4	" 5	S. S. Offenbach	A. Schutt	German	2433
" 6	" 8	" Rajput	J. W. Crebbin	British	2615
" 6	" 8	" Kerbella	G. A. Shepherd	do	1458
" 7	" 19	" Urlana	W. Allen	do	8594
" 8	" 11	" Chilka	W. Tucker	do	1477
" 10	" 25	" Kangra	C. W. Good	do	1475
" 10	" 25	" Newshera	O. Willis	do	1961
" 12	" 27	" Byculla	A. G. Abott	do	1096
" 12	" 14	" Nadir	P. G. Morgan	do	2041
" 12	" 6	" Colaba	R. Macgregor	do	1108
" 17	" 18	" Nizam	H. Elliot	do	2041
" 17	" 19	" Secundra	J. B. Groom	do	1675
" 18	" 21	" Rajpootana	C. B. Kendall	do	1812
" 20	" 21	" Bhundara	T. F. Babb	do	2315
" 23	" 8	" Simdia	F. Alton	do	2050
" 23	" 25	" Umbella	H. Sharpe	do	2426
" 25	" 27	" Hensudu	F. Gun Cunningham	do	1841
" 26	" 30	" Nairung	W. H. Edge	do	2602
" 26	" 29	" Obra	Geo. Brown	do	2436
July 2	" 6	" Sira	R. R. Hartley	do	1675
" 5	" 8	" Nadir	P. J. Morgan	do	2041
" 10	" 13	" Chupra	A. J. Cole	do	1436
" 13	" 15	" Rajpootana	C. B. Kendall	do	1812
" 13	" 15	" Simdia	F. Alton	do	2051
" 17	" 17	" Megna	M. G. Williams	do	779
" 17	" 19	" Nairang	W. H. Edge	do	2602
" 17	" 19	" Chanda	C. E. Hodgson	do	1805
" 19	" 20	" Ehora	W. Lunarchand	do	1294
" 26	" 27	" Kohinur	W. S. Corran	do	1985
" 27	" 1	" Yuda	W. H. Watkeys	do	2410
" 29	" 26	Barge Ensenada	B. W. Morris	do	999
" 30	" 3	S. S. Kerbella	G. A. Shepherd	do	1459
August 3	" 4	" Hensada	F. Gun Cunningham	do	1841
" 8	" 4	" Rajput	J. W. Bulloch	do	2615
" 12	" 18	" Itanra	H. G. Craft	do	2041
" 13	" 18	" Nizam	H. Elliot	do	2041
" 13	" 18	" Kangra	H. Sharpe	do	1475
" 15	" 15	" Sira	S. E. Hartley	do	1975
Total					86,268

CHAPTER IV.—Production and Distribution.



A-FOREST.

(30) *Statement showing the names and areas of the forests in the Cochin State.*

Names of forests.	Area in square miles.
1. Machad	95
2. Paravattani	47
3. Palapilli (North)	44
4. Palapilli (South)	40
5. Kodasheeri	120
6. Trippapalli	
7. Muttipadam	
8. Adarapilli	
9. Malayatur	100
10. Nelliampathies (including Parambikulam)	2
11. Pothundies	121
	36
Total	605

A-FOREST.

(31) *Statement showing the gross yield and outturn of forest produce during the years 1075 and 1076 M. E.*

Kind of produce	1075 Candies	1076 Candies	Increase or decrease Candies
<i>By Sirkar agency</i>			
Teak	9,704	9,780	+ 76
Black wood logs	1,670	1,728	+ 58
Do. topplings	....	121	+ 121
Ebony	....	54	+ 54
Firewood	6,949 tons	2,380 tons	- 4,619 tons
Junglewood	....	8,115	+ 8,115
<i>By purchasers</i>			
Junglewood	19,315	10,329	- 8,986
Ebony	....	45	+ 45
Boats	No. 88	No. 79	- 9
Bamboos	No. 1,68,935	No. 1,74,006	+ 5,071
Firewood and charcoal	Rs. 8,913	Rs. 6,174	+ Rs. 2,738
Minor produce including cardamoms	Rs. 1,930	Rs. 2,738	+ Rs. 808
<i>Confiscation</i>			
Junglewood	Rs. 1,880	Rs. 2,201	+ Rs. 321

A-FOREST.

(32) *Statement showing the disposal of forest produce in 1075 and 1076 M. E.*

Kind of produce.	1075		1076	
	No. or quantity.	Amount.	No. or quantity.	Amount.
<i>By Sirkar agency</i>				
Teak	7,419 } Candies		9,987 } Candies	
Black wood	1,346 } Candies		682 } Candies	
Ebony	....		54 } Candies	
Junglewood	....		7,700 } Candies	
Firewood	6,949 tons		2,380 tons	
<i>By purchasers</i>				
Junglewood	19,315 Candies		10,329 } Candies	
Ebony	....		45 } Candies	
Boats	No. 88		No. 79	
Bamboos	No. 1,68,935		No. 1,74,006	
Firewood	....	Rs. 8,913	....	Rs. 6,174
Minor produce	....	Rs. 1,930	....	Rs. 2,738
<i>Confiscation</i>				
Junglewood	....	Rs. 1,880	....	Rs. 2,201

(33) *Mr. Haffield's report on the "Forest Outlet scheme".*

I joined the service of the State on the evening of the 20th August 1900 and proceeded on the inspection of the Chalakudy river on the 28th of that month. Following the course of the river through the portion where obstructions existed, I made a careful examination of these, with a view to their removal or the possibility of conveying timber past them. Having completed the inspection of the Chalakudy river, I returned to Trichur on September the 5th, and remained there till the completion of the Onam holidays. Leaving Trichur again on the 12th of September, I proceeded on the inspection of the proposed Tramway route. Travelling via Muppulli and Karikadavu, I made a thorough inspection of the line of the forest

between Punnakuzhingara on the Kurumali river and Orukombankutti on the Parambikulam river. I also made an inspection of an alternative route from Myladappan to Vellikooty at the junction of the Karipara and Parambikulam rivers. The inspection of this was a very tedious job, as it was an entirely unfrequented part of the forest, and the reeds and undergrowth were so thick that a path had to be cut practically the whole distance.

Returning again to Trichur in October, I prepared and submitted a report on the results of my inspection. As copies of this have been already printed, there is no need to touch upon it further here; suffice it to say that I advised the construction of a Tramway line from Punnakuzhingara on the Kurumali river to the foot of Thoppathukamala hill; a timber slide from the foot of this hill to its summit. And again a section of the Tramway line from this to the foot of Kumalpara; another timber slide to the top of this hill; and a third section of Tramway line to Orukombankutti on the Parambikulam river. The proposal being to float the teak timber from Parambikulam forest to Orukombankutti and from there to convey it by Tramway line and timber slide to Punnakuzhingara, and thence to float it to Kurumali on the Cochin-Shoranur Railway.

Although teak only is mentioned, of course, all other useful timbers (of which there is a large supply along the route) would be conveyed in the same way. Having stated in my report that, though the construction of the line would be difficult in some places I still considered its construction quite feasible. But that before the matters could be definitely decided, a regular line would require to be laid out over the entire route and levels taken along it. Sanction was accorded for the carrying out of this, and I began work on the 12th of November. At the outset almost I was confronted with difficulty; I was informed that according to the *mamool* of this part of the country, the unhealthy season in the forests was fast approaching; and that, if I remained in the forest beyond the 15th of December, I would probably die there of fever. However, as the healthy season was during the monsoon, and there were only about two months, in which survey work could be carried out, I saw that in difficult country like this it would take at least two seasons to complete the necessary survey. Being myself anxious, and knowing that the Darbar were far more so, that the feasibility or otherwise of the line should be decided as soon as possible, I decided to endeavour to carry out the survey even in spite of fever. I had some trouble in getting coolies at first, but managed to get and retain a sufficient number of both country coolies and Malayars for the carrying out of my work. These latter I found most useful not only for the erecting of camps but also for the survey work, at which they seem far more intelligent than coolies from the plains. I remained in the forest till the 17th January 1901, and had then completed the alignment to the 11th mile. But as fever was very prevalent, it was found impossible to get labour to remain in the forest, and the work had to be postponed for a month. This time was occupied in obtaining sufficient labour; but on the 1st March 1901, I was again able to re-start the alignment. The country I was then working in was very difficult indeed; and it seemed doubtful whether a workable line could be obtained; I had to personally inspect the country for miles around to obtain the best route, as I would take nothing for granted or on the statements of the forest men. However I obtained a workable line, and pushed on with the work to the 14th mile where I again had great difficulty in getting a feasible line; and I was very anxious but I should have to disappoint the Darbar. But by persevering and carefully going over every yard of the forest for a mile or two on either side of the route, I at last obtained a feasible line, and completed the alignment on the 15th May 1901. With regard to the alignment, it must be remembered that it had to be carried through a very rough country and through dense undergrowth, the clearing of which caused great delay. The very difficult portions had also to have a trial line run before the final pegging was carried out; this involved practically double work. Altogether the alignment proved to be most arduous and involved steady working from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. every day except Sundays. Sickness also militated against the progress of the work, as I was several times laid up with fever. I carried out all the aligning myself, the levelling being done by a native Surveyor.

The establishment in addition to myself was as follows:—

- 1 Surveyor.
- 1 Forester.
- 1 Depot Store-keeper in plains.
- 1 Camp Store-keeper.
- 2 Forest Watchers.

I was myself Medical Officer to the Survey and I am glad to be able to state that, though we were working in the forest for 5 months of the most unhealthy season of the year and had on an average about 40 persons in our camp, we had not a single death, though we had many cases of fever, snake bites and wounds of one kind and another. I returned to Trichur on the 21st May 1901, and the preparation of the plans, section and estimate was begun. In my report, I estimated the total length of line to be 20 miles and of this 15 miles to be Tramway line. These distances were mainly judged by the time taken to travel from place to place; on the completion of the survey the total distance proved to be 18 miles 1 furlong, and of this, 15·44 miles was to be Tramway line; the 2 timber slides aggregating 2·68 miles. I wish it to be clearly understood that, though the line was regularly pegged out so that it could be used for the centre line of the Tramway, it was intended that alteration should be made in it where improvements were possible. After the levels were taken, many such possible improvements were apparent, but I did not consider it advisable to spend time on carrying them out until the question of the feasibility of the whole line had been decided. In this connection I may state that of the first section of the Tramway line 4½ miles long, the construction of which has been taken in hand, I have altered the alignment of 3½ miles, making improvements in curves and grades, and reducing the earthwork. As soon as the plans and sections were prepared, they were taken to Madras and placed before Mr. Thomson, the Engineer-in-Chief for construction, Madras Railway, who very kindly gave his opinion on the scheme, and also some very valuable suggestions as to improvement, and the carrying out of the work. His opinion on the scheme in his own words is as follows.

"I have read the original report submitted by Mr. Haffield on this scheme and have examined his survey plan and section for the several lengths of Tramway and timber slides. Although I have not made a personal inspection of the route, the plan and section together with further information supplied to me by Mr. Haffield in person suffice to show that his general scheme is practicable and likely to prove of great service in opening up the forests on the Nelliampathy Hills."

"The construction of the first section was begun on the 9th September and by the 9th of October one mile of earth work had been well pushed on. The progress was not however as fast as it should have been, or as I expected it would be, considering the light nature of the work; this was, to some extent, caused by the late rains, but was mainly due to the contractor's inability to obtain and retain a sufficient number of labourers on his work. I have since cancelled this contractor's contract for a portion of the work, and given it to another contractor, who, I am glad to say, is making better progress. Before closing my report, I wish to express my best thanks to the Diwan for the very ready support he has always given me in all matters connected with the work. Also to Mr. Thompson, the Engineer-in-Chief for construction, Madras Railway, for the great service he had rendered by kindly consenting to give his opinion on the scheme. My thanks are also due to Mr. Alwar Chetty, Conservator of Forests, for his cordial cooperation in expediting the work."

B.—TRADE.

(34) *Statement of imports into the Port of Malipuram in Cochin in the year 1076 M. E.*

No.	Names of articles.	Weight.			Value.		
					Rs.	A.	P.
1	<i>Chemical products and preparations.—</i>						
	Sulphur Cwts. ...	300	...	...	2,700	...	...

B.—TRADE.

(35) *Statement of exports from the Port of Malipuram during the year 1076 M. E.*

No.	Names of articles.	Weight.			Value.		
					Rs.	A.	P.
1	<i>Wooden manufacture.—</i>						
	Canoes No. ...	3	...	...	60	...	...
2	<i>Coir, Cordage and Rope.—</i>						
	Coir Rope Cwts. ...	7	...	...	35	...	...

CHAPTER V.—Revenue and Finance.

(36) Actuals of the year 1076, revised estimate of 1077
and budget estimate of 1078 M. E.

Receipts.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1076	Budget estimate of 1077	Revised estimate of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. LAND REVENUE.	(1) Land Revenue proper—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(a) Current collections	6,28,861 ... 4	6,25,000	6,30,000	6,30,000
	(b) Arrear collections	15,861 ... 11 4	5,000	10,000	10,000
	Total I. (1)	6,44,722 ... 11 8	6,30,000	6,40,000	6,40,000
	(2) Miscellaneous—				
	(a) Fees for the renewal of documents	13,414 ... 1 1	5,000	5,000	8,000
	(b) Rent of fisheries	2,191 ... 8 1	1,000	1,500	1,500
	(c) Irrigation cess or water rate	14,449 ... 6 10	11,000	14,000	14,000
	(d) Tax on houses	19,680 ... 7 2	20,000	20,000	20,000
	(e) Interest on arrears	4,938 ... 14 7	2,000	3,000	2,000
II. SALT	(f) Receipts on account of the Survey department.	20 ... 13 11	50	...	...
	(g) Other items	16,782 ... 1 6	2,000	4,000	2,000
	Total I. (2)	71,477 ... 5 2	41,050	47,500	42,500
	Total I	7,16,200 ... 10	6,71,050	6,87,500	6,82,500
	(1) Sale of salt	5,05,977 ... 18 4	5,00,000	5,30,000	5,40,000
	(2) Fines and forfeitures	844 ... 9 4	200	200	200
	(3) Salt supplied to Cranganur at cost price	2,052 ... 7 10	2,100	2,100	2,100
	(4) Miscellaneous	511 ... 10 2	800	800	300
	Total II	5,08,886 ... 8 8	5,02,600	5,32,800	5,42,600
III. STAMPS	(1) Sale of general stamps—				
	(a) One puthan receipt stamps	4,198 ... 3 8	4,000	4,000	4,000
	(b) Hundi papers	1,156 ... 14 ...	1,000	600	600
	(c) Other general stamps	95,803 ... 10 8	90,000	95,000	95,000
	(d) Special adhesive stamps	203 ... 5 4	200	600	400
	Total III (1)	1,01,362 ... 1 8	95,200	1,00,200	1,00,000
	(2) Sale of court fee stamps—				
	(a) Stamp papers	57,300	55,000	55,000	55,000
	(b) Labels	1,04,784 ... 1 5	1,00,000	1,05,000	1,05,000
	Total III (2)	1,62,084 ... 1 5	1,55,000	1,60,000	1,60,000
IV. CUSTOMS	(3) Duty on impressing documents—				
	(a) Duty on unstamped paper	130 ... 10 4	100	30	30
	(b) Duty on insufficiently stamped paper	218 ... 9 6	200	150	150
	(c) Other items	...	...	...	...
	Total III (3)	348 ... 8 10	300	180	180
	(4) Fines and penalties	4,980 ... 6 8	4,000	3,000	3,000
	(5) Miscellaneous—				
	(a) Adjudication fees	36	20	20	20
	(b) Other items	4	...	...	...
	Total III (5)	40	20	20	20
V. ABKARI	Total III	2,68,815 ... 18 7	2,54,520	2,63,400	2,63,200
	(1) Amount received under the Interportal Trade Convention	2,21,000	1,10,000	1,10,000	1,10,000
	(2) Customs collected at the Sirkar ports	1,148 ... 7 10	1,10,000	1,10,000	1,10,000
	(3) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
	Total IV	2,22,148 ... 9 11	1,10,000	1,10,000	1,10,000
	(1) Rent of the Abkari farms.	1,15,500	1,15,500	1,15,000	1,20,000
	(a) Current collections	...	500	9,000	500
	(b) Arrear collections	2,789 ... 8 5	...	...	...
	Total V (1)	1,18,289 ... 8 5	1,16,000	1,24,000	1,20,500

(36) Actuals of the year 1076, revised estimate of 1077
and budget estimate of 1078 M. E.—(Continued).

Receipts.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1076	Budget estimate of 1077	Revised estimate of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078
1	2	3	4	5	6
V. ABKARI (Continued.)	(2) Interest on arrears	157 ... 6 11	100	100	100
	(3) Fees for licenses for sale of foreign liquors	650	400	800	800
	(4) Fines and forfeitures	692 ... 13 6	500	500	500
	(5) Miscellaneous	42 ... 14 10	...	...	...
	Total V	1,19,772 ... 11 8	1,17,000	1,25,400	1,21,900
VI. OPIUM	(1) Rent of the Opium farm.	24,505	24,000	24,500	24,500
	(a) Current collections	...	100	...	...
	(b) Arrear collections	...	...	...	...
	Total VI (1)	24,505 ... 8	24,100	24,500	24,500
	(2) Interest on arrears	108 ... 3 10	50	50	50
	(3) Fines and forfeitures	8	50	50	50
	(4) Miscellaneous	9 ... 2 4	...	...	...
	Total VI	24,630 ... 6 5	24,200	24,600	24,600
VII. TOBACCO	(1) Fees for licenses for sale of tobacco	21,540	14,700	16,500	17,000
	(2) Miscellaneous	895 ... 2 7	800	300	300
	Total VII	21,925 ... 2 7	15,500	16,800	17,300
VIII. FOREST	(1) Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Sirkar agency—				
	(a) Timber	4,32,253 ... 12 10	1,50,000	5,20,500	2,48,500
	(b) Firewood and charcoal	8,809 ... 15 2	80,000	80,000	30,000
	(c) Bamboos	...	...	...	...
	(d) Grass and other minor produce	231 ... 15 8	...	...	...
	Total VIII (1)	4,41,295 ... 11 8	1,80,000	5,50,500	2,78,500
	(2) Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers—				
	(a) Timber	44,854 ... 10 2	35,000	20,000	10,000
	(b) Firewood and charcoal	6,174 ... 2 5	3,500	5,000	5,000
	(c) Bamboos	3,725 ... 14 ...	2,500	2,500	2,500
IX. REGISTRATION	(d) Grazing and fodder grass	...	...	...	...
	(e) Other minor produce	2,738 ... 1 1	2,000	2,000	2,000
	Total VIII (2)	56,992 ... 11 8	43,000	29,500	19,500
	(3) Confiscated forest produce, drift and waif-wood	2,200 ... 9 8	500	1,000	500
	(4) Stores and elephants—				
	(a) Sale proceeds of stores	17 ... 2 ...	...	...	...
	(b) Sale of elephants	1,670	...	...	...
	(c) Hire of elephants	4,025 ... 2 9	2,500	2,500	2,500
	(d) Sale proceeds of tusks	212 ... 2 11	...	...	...
	Total VIII (4)	5,924 ... 7 8	2,500	2,500	2,500
IX. REGISTRATION	(5) Miscellaneous—				
	(a) Fines and forfeitures	422 ... 11 7	100	100	100
	(b) Refunds	56 ... 8 4	100	100	100
	(c) Other sources	1,219 ... 15 8	800	800	800
	Total VIII (5)	1,698 ... 14 2	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Total VIII	5,08,112 ... 6 10	2,27,000	5,84,500	3,02,000
IX. REGISTRATION	(1) Fees for registering documents	42,180 ... 2 ...	40,000	42,000	42,000
	(2) Fees for copies of registered documents	826 ... 5 ...	800	1,000	1,000
	(3) Search fees	1,518 ... 12 ...	1,200	1,500	1,500
	(4) Miscellaneous	3,626 ... 15 11	3,000	3,500	3,500
	Total IX	48,102 ... 2 11	45,000	48,000	48,000

FINANCIAL.

(36) Actuals of the year 1976, revised estimate of 1977
and budget estimate of 1978 M. E.—(Continued).

Receipts.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1976	Budget estimate of 1977	Revised estimate of 1977	Budget estimate of 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
X. TRIBUTE	Tribute from Cranganur	6,857 2 8	6,857	6,857	6,857
XI. INTEREST	(1) Interest on Government of India promissory notes	68,076 10 1	...	13,400	...
	(2) Interest on money deposited in the Bank of Madras	...	...	...	...
	(3) Interest on loans for tiling houses &c.	...	...	...	...
	(4) Miscellaneous	429 15 ...	100	100	100
	Total XI	68,506 9 1	100	13,500	100
XII. ANCHAL CHAL	(1) Sale of anchal stamps	7,870 5 8	8,500	7,500	7,500
	(2) Miscellaneous	575 9 6	500	500	500
	Total XII	7,945 15 2	9,000	8,000	8,000
XIII. LAW AND JUSTICE	(1) Civil—				
	(a) Comparing fees	3,555 1 ...	3,000	3,500	3,500
	(b) Fines and forfeitures	167 8 5	150	150	150
	(c) Miscellaneous	1,428 8 1	2,000	850	850
	Total XIII (1)	5,145 7 6	5,150	4,500	4,500
	(2) Criminal—				
	(a) Fines levied in the Sessions Courts and Courts of Magistrates	78 6 9	100	50	50
	(b) Forfeitures	4,503 4 ...	8,000	3,000	3,000
	(c) Miscellaneous	125 5 9	100	200	200
	Total XIII (2)	178 10 5	50	50	50
	Total XIII	4,875 10 11	8,250	3,300	3,800
	Total XIII	10,021 2 5	8,400	7,800	7,800
XIV. JAILS	(1) Hire of convicts	192 1 6	50	50	50
	(2) Sale proceeds of Jail manufactures	8,924 5 9	3,000	3,000	3,000
	(3) Miscellaneous	214 3 ...	10	...	...
	Total XIV	4,119 5 6	3,060	3,050	3,050
XV. POLICE	(1) Contribution received from private persons and companies for police supplied to them	158 6 ...	150	150	150
	(2) Receipts under the Arms Regulation	748 ...	500	200	200
	(3) Superannuation receipts	...	...	...	...
	(4) Miscellaneous	165 10 6	100	50	50
	(5) Cattle pound receipts—				
	(a) Fines on stray cattle	217 14 ...	100	400	200
	(b) Sale of impounded cattle	88 15 6	25	100	50
	(c) Fees for feeding	117 2 8	50	200	100
	(d) Sundry receipts	...	...	...	...
	Total XV (5)	374 4 1	175	700	850
	Total XV	1,446 4 7	925	1,100	750
XVI. MARINE	(1) Port dues	5,999 14 6	5,000	5,000	5,000
	(2) Miscellaneous	120 1 ...	100	100	100
	Total XVI	6,119 15 6	5,100	5,100	5,100
XVII. EDUCATION	(1) The Ernakulam College.—				
	(a) Fees	18,282 15 6	18,000	18,000	18,000
	(b) Fines	52 5 ...	50	50	50
	(c) Miscellaneous	30 9 4	50	...	...
	Total XVII (1)	18,365 18 10	18,100	18,050	18,050

FINANCIAL.

(36) Actuals of the year 1976, revised estimate of 1977
and budget estimate of 1978 M. E.—(Continued).

Receipts.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1976	Budget estimate of 1977	Revised estimate of 1977	Budget estimate of 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
XVII. EDUCATION—(Continued.)	(2) The District schools—				
	(a) Fees	13,174 5 6	12,000	18,000	18,000
	(b) Fines	142 5 6	50	100	100
	(c) Miscellaneous	1 7 ...	50	...	...
	Total XVII (2)	13,318 2 ...	12,100	18,100	18,100
	(3) The Taluk schools—				
	(a) Fees	409 6 6	450	450	450
	(b) Fines	9 9 9	10	10	10
	(c) Miscellaneous	4 6 6	...	...	...
	Total XVII (3)	423 6 9	460	460	460
XVIII. TEMPLES AND COOTUPURAS	(4) The Proverthy schools—				
	(a) Fees	2,012 11 9	2,000	2,000	2,000
	(b) Fines	8 2 2	10	10	10
	(c) Miscellaneous	6 4 8	10	...	...
	Total XVII (4)	2,027 2 7	2,020	2,010	2,010
	(5) The Normal school—				
	(a) Fees	88 8 9	100	100	100
	(b) Fines	...	...	...	...
	(c) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
	Total XVII (5)	88 11 3	100	100	100
XIX. MEDICAL AND VACCINATION	(6) The Girls' schools—				
	(a) Fees	454 14 ...	400	450	450
	(b) Fines	...	...	...	...
	(c) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
	Total XVII (6)	455 18 ...	400	450	450
	(7) Miscellaneous	6 11 8	50	...	...
	Total XVII	29,685 18 1	28,230	29,170	29,170
XX. STATIONERY AND PRINTING	(1) Land revenue proper—				
	(a) Current collections	56,595 10 1	55,000	55,000	55,000
	(b) Arrear collections	2,665 15 4	1,500	2,000	2,000
	Total XVIII (1)	59,261 9 5	56,500	57,000	57,000
	(2) Land revenue miscellaneous	18,065 9 8	10,000	10,000	10,000
	(3) Offerings and gifts	9,735 12 6	3,000	2,000	2,000
	(4) Interest on endowments	...	...	...	...
	(5) Miscellaneous	10,381 14 4	4,000	4,500	4,500
	Total XVIII	92,444 18 11	73,500	78,500	73,500
	(1) Medicines sold in hospitals and dispensaries	665 6 5	1,000	600	600
XXI. MEDICAL AND VACCINATION	(2) Lunatic asylum receipts	15 1 ...	...	...	...
	(3) Vaccination receipts	157 7 3	50	100	100
	(4) Miscellaneous	148 6 8	100	100	100
	Total XIX	986 5 4	1,150	800	800
XXII. STATIONERY AND PRINTING	(1) Sale proceeds of stationery	42 3 11	400	400	400
	(2) Sale proceeds of service registers	39 1 2	25	25	25
	(3) Subscriptions to the Sirkar Gazette	389 15 7	20	800	800
	(4) Sale proceeds of acts and books	719 1 8	700	700	700
	(5) Amount paid for private work done by the Sirkar Press	203 9 9	100	175	75
	(6) Miscellaneous	73 ... 2	50	100	50
	Total XX	1,461 ... 3	1,575	1,700	1,550

iii
FINANCIAL.

(36) Actuals of the year 1076, revised estimate of 1077
and budget estimate of 1078 M. E.—(Continued).

Receipts.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1076	Budget estimate of 1077	Revised estimate of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078
1	2	3	4	5	6
XXI. PUBLIC WORKS.	(1) Rent of Sirkar buildings ...	Ra. 6,601 8 5	Ra. 7,000	Ra. 7,000	Ra. 7,000
	(2) (a) Toll receipts ...	9,807 8 ...	6,000	8,000	4,000
	(b) Interest on arrears ...	18 12 2 ...	...	...	...
	Total XXI (2) ...	9,824 4 2	6,000	8,000	4,000
	(3) (a) Ferry receipts ...	7,915 2 10	6,000	7,000	7,000
	(b) Interest on arrears ...	12 8 5 ...	...	...	...
	Total XXI (3) ...	7,927 11 3	6,000	7,000	7,000
	(4) Fees paid for the use of Travellers' bungalows ...	630 8 ...	500	700	500
	(5) Sale of unserviceable materials, tools, &c. ...	5,468 5 ...	500	800	500
	(6) Sale of buildings ...	8,808 4 11	2,000	4,000	2,000
XXII. RAIL- WAY	(7) Contributions in aid of Public Works ...	581 6 5	500	2,000	500
	(8) Miscellaneous ...	55,922 4 8	10,000	5,000	3,000
	Total XXI ...	90,744 1 3	32,500	34,500	24,500
	Railway receipts ...	...	10,000	10,000	1,00,000
XXIII. MISCELLANEOUS	(1) Miscellaneous fees, fines and forfeitures ...	57 5 ...	50	50	50
	(2) Sale proceeds of Sirkar properties other than buildings ...	1,890 4 10	1,500	500	500
	(3) Sale of skins of wild animals &c destroyed ...	...	...	...	...
	(4) Unclaimed deposits lapsed to the Sirkar ...	686 5 5	600	600	600
	(5) Sanitation receipts ...	576 12 8	500	500	500
	(6) Palace receipts ...	88 7 11	50	200	50
	(7) Miscellaneous ...	4,178 12 4	1,200	500	500
	Total XXIII ...	7,878 14 9	3,900	2,850	2,200
XXIV. DEPOSITS	(1) Civil Courts' deposits ...	8,17,183 9 6	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
	(2) Revenue deposits ...	2,16,828 10 8	...	...	...
	(3) Criminal Courts' deposits ...	892 14 5	...	...	...
	(4) Personal deposits ...	1,10,281 2 6	...	...	...
	Total XXIV ...	6,44,814 5 1	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
XXV. ADVANCES REPAYABLE	(1) Ordinary advances ...	84,761 7 2	...	...	...
	(2) Revenue survey advances ...	40,062 6 3	...	...	...
	(3) Forest department advances ...	1,90,812 13 9	...	...	...
	(4) Public works department advances ...	1,491 1 8	...	...	...
	(5) Palace advances ...	81,827 3 2	...	...	...
	(6) Permanent advances ...	45 ...	...	...	...
	(7) Advances to agriculturists ...	...	...	...	...
	(8) Advances for tiling houses ...	120 ...	...	...	...
	(9) Advances to private Devaswoms &c ...	15,504 2 6	...	...	...
	(10) Devaswom survey advances— (a) Survey advances ...	6,699 9 10	2,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000
	(b) Cost of Survey establishment ...	544 12 ...	...	...	...
	Total XXV (10) ...	7,244 5 10	...	...	...
	(11) Advances for survey of Sirkar lands outside the State ...	2,285 18 4	...	...	...
	(12) Advances under the old system of accounts ...	2,327 5 5	...	...	...
	(13) Other advances ...	2,000 ...	...	...	...
	(14) Suspense account { Receipts in cash ...	28,754 2 4	...	...	...
	{ Payments adjusted ...	199 ... 4	...	...	...
	Total XXV (14) ...	28,953 2 8	...	...	...
	Total XXV ...	8,56,886 18 10	2,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000

ii
FINANCIAL.

(36) Actuals of the year 1076, revised estimate of 1077
and budget estimate of 1078 M. E.—(Continued).

Receipts.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1076	Budget estimate of 1077	Revised estimate of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078
1	2	3	4	5	6
XXVI. REMITTANCES	(1) Salt remittances ...	1,22,232 ...	...	...	...
	(2) Remittances on account of Forest revenue ...	5,08,133 6 10	...	...	...
	(3) Forest department cheques adjusted ...	2,92,074 9 8	...	...	...
	(4) P. W. D. cheques adjusted ...	4,25,980 ... 6	...	...	...
	(5) Miscellaneous remittances ...	1,48,489 ...	...	...	...
	(6) Remittances to Bank for Railway construction adjusted ...	18,22,241 15 7	10,00,000	15,00,000	10,00,000
	(7) Remittances to the Bank for Railway debenture interest account adjusted ...	875 5 6	...	...	...
	(8) Receipts on account of the British postal department ...	...	...	...	...
	Total XXVI ...	28,14,476 6 1	10,00,000	15,00,000	10,00,000
XXVII. INVEST- MENT OF SIKKAR MONEY WITH- DRAWN	(a) Sale of Government Securities ...	15,88,410 ... 1	...	8,86,700	...
	(b) Money withdrawn from Bank ...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Other investments withdrawn ...	...	...	...	...
	Total XXVII ...	15,88,410 ... 1	...	8,86,700	...
XXVIII. CAPITAL	(1) Land revenue ...	292 8 7	5,000	...	...
	(2) Devaswoms— (a) Compensation received for lands acquired for the Railway ...	228 9 6	100	...	...
	(b) Do. acquired for other purposes ...	1 ...	100	...	...
	Total XXVIII (2) ...	224 9 6	200	...	...
	(3) Cochin State Railway— (a) Sale proceeds of houses &c. on lands acquired for the Railway in Cochin ...	6,093 8 11	...	2,500	...
	(b) Do. in Travancore ...	1,818 14 ...	...	...	10,000
	(c) Miscellaneous ...	845 4 ...	...	8,500	...
	Total XXVIII (3) ...	8,257 10 11	...	11,000	10,000
	Total XXVIII ...	8,774 18 ...	5,200	11,000	10,000
XXIX. STATE LOANS	(1) Temporary loans ...	2,75,000 ...	...	3,00,000	3,00,000
	(2) Railway debenture loans ...	9,97,275 ...	...	...	...
	Total XXIX ...	12,72,275 ...	...	3,00,000	3,00,000
Grand total receipts ...		94,46,740 12 7	88,55,867	60,37,927	44,85,477
Opening balance ...		2,18,401 2 11	9,55,667	3,08,816	42,014
Grand total of receipts, including opening balance ...		96,65,141 15 6	48,11,534	63,46,743	45,27,491

FINANCIAL.

(37) Actuals of the year 1076, revised estimate of 1077
and budget estimate of 1078 M. E.

Disbursements.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1076	Budget estimate of 1077	Revised estimate of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. LAND REVENUE	A.—Land revenue proper—	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(a) The Peishkars	9,888 4 10	8,500	8,800	8,850
	(b) Their office establishments	5,578 9 7	6,500	6,800	6,800
	(c) The Tahsildars	11,707 2 4	12,000	14,000	18,500
	(d) Their office establishments	16,909 8 2	18,800	17,500	18,500
	(e) The Proverthy establishments	27,516 9 1	27,000	29,000	29,000
	(f) Travelling allowances	8,536 2 8	2,500	8,500	8,500
	(g) Purchase and repair of furniture	218 14 8	200	150	350
	(h) Peons' belts and badges	...	...	...	150
	(i) Postage and telegraph charges	90 ...	100	100	100
	(j) Carriage of records	654 15 2	500	500	500
	(k) Office rent	122 8 ...	150	150	150
	(l) Sweepers' allowances	405 5 11	850	450	450
	(m) Lighting charges	279 13 9	200	250	250
	Total	76,400 8 9	78,800	79,000	79,900
	Deduct one-fifth of the above charges debitable to "Law and Justice"	15,280 1 9	15,820	15,500	15,980
	Net total	61,120 7 ...	61,280	63,200	63,920
	(n) Temporary establishments	12,260 12 9	8,000	7,800	5,000
	(o) Remittance of treasure	281 14 4	400	800	800
	(p) Pattom and michavaram paid for lands held by the Sirkar under Devaswams and private parties	1,281 8 2	1,600	1,800	1,600
	(q) Assessment on Sirkar jenmam lands situated outside the State	8,976 8 6	5,000	5,000	5,000
	(r) Law charges	271 4 5	1,000	700	1,200
	(s) Other charges	888 13 8	700	1,000	700
	(t) Refunds	1,498 12 1	2,000	1,800	1,200
	Total A	81,474 11 11	77,980	81,100	78,920
	B.—Survey and Settlement—				
	(1) Survey—				
	(a) Superintendent	7,926 ... 6			
	(b) Office establishment of do.	10,438 ... 5			
	(c) Field establishment of do.	86,429 12 2			
	(d) Temporary establishments	...			
	(e) Travelling allowances	1,972 12 ...			
	(f) Office rent	798 11 8			
	(g) Purchase and repair of furniture	273 4 11			
	(h) Cost of instruments &c.	2,901 3 5	50,000	54,000	65,000
	(i) Postage and telegraph charges	30 2 ...			
	(j) Mounting charges	95 6 9			
	(k) Carriage of records	808 5 ...			
	(l) Lighting charges	...			
	(m) Law charges	...			
	(n) Miscellaneous	502 3 4			
	Total of B (1)	61,678 14 2	50,000	54,000	65,000
	(2) Settlement—				
	(a) Peishkar	...			
	(b) Office establishment of do.	...			
	(c) Field establishment of do.	...			
	(d) Travelling allowances	...			
	(e) Office rent	...			
	(f) Purchase and repair of furniture	...	5,000	10,000	22,000
	(g) Carriage of records	...			
	(h) Cost of instruments &c.	...			
	(i) Lighting charges	...			
	(j) Law charges	...			
	(k) Miscellaneous	...			
	Total B (2)	...	5,000	10,000	22,000
	Total A and B	1,48,148 10 1	1,32,980	1,45,100	1,65,920

FINANCIAL.

(37) Actuals of the year 1076, revised estimate of 1077
and budget estimate of 1078 M. E.—(Continued).

Disbursements.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1076	Budget estimate of 1077	Revised estimate of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. PALACE	(a) Fixed allowances	2,40,020 ...		2,40,020	
	(b) Special allowances	5,487 9 ...		5,200	
	(c) Allowances for ceremonies	80,000 ...		80,000	
	(d) Thiruvanthali and Thirumason ceremonies	16,517 15 5		50,000	
	(e) Tours of H. H. the Raja	1,751 8 2		12,000	
	(f) D. of the other members of the Royal family	...		...	
	(g) Palace school charges	4,576 8 11		4,500	
	(h) Pay of native physicians attached to palaces	848 7 2		860	
	(i) Cost of vessels supplied to palaces	1,766 ... 5	3,50,500	2,000	3,50,000
	(j) Furniture do	804 4 ...		400	
	(k) Excise value of salt do	1,505 13 10		1,500	
	(l) Upkeep of outlying palaces	5,065 4 7		4,000	
	(m) Miscellaneous	5,237 ... 7		5,500	
	(n) Special schools	...		...	
	(i) Establishment of do	460 ...		480	
	(ii) Miscellaneous do	80 8 ...		20	
	Total (n)	510 8 ...		500	
	Total	3,14,091 0 1	3,50,500	3,56,000	3,50,000
3. SUBSIDY	Subsidy to the British Government	2,00,088 13 7	2,00,089	2,00,089	2,00,089
4. SALT	(a) Superintendent	4,822 7 ...	5,100	5,150	5,450
	(b) Establishment of do	2,671 5 7			
	(c) Depot and bankshall establishments	5,937 4 5			
	(d) Temporary establishments	88 5 9	16,000	19,200	20,400
	(e) Preventive force	4,825 1 1			
	(f) Travelling allowance	1,814 9 6	1,500	2,250	2,400
	(g) Purchase of Salt from contractors	66,590 1 6	75,000	75,000	80,000
	(h) Conveyance and storage of salt in bankshalls	7,798 15 11	7,000	8,700	9,000
	(i) Purchase and repair of furniture	168 ...	200	200	200
	(j) Purchase of gunny bags, baskets and bamboo mats	1,037 9 3	1,000	1,500	1,000
	(k) Carriage of records	63 ...	200	200	250
	(l) Lighting charges	...		50	50
	(m) Rewards	...		200	200
	(n) Other charges	2,743 8 4	2,000	4,000	3,000
	(o) Refunds	50 ...	50	50	50
	Total	98,911 15 4	1,08,050	1,16,500	1,22,000
5. STAMPS	(a) Superintendent	1,209 10 9	1,200	1,500	1,500
	(b) Establishment of do.	2,988 ... 7	3,500	3,500	3,500
	(c) Travelling allowances	86 11 ...	50	50	50
	(d) Commission (general stamps on sale of stamps court fee stamps)	4,089 11 10	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Total (d)	1,329 8 10	5,000	5,000	5,000
	(e) Cost of paper, ink, dies, presses &c.	508 ...	2,000	2,000	2,000
	(f) Purchase and repair of furniture	74 4 6	100	100	100
	(g) Miscellaneous	48 10 8	50	50	50
	(h) Refunds	1,021 5 5	1,500	1,500	1,500
	Total	11,255 15 7	13,400	13,700	13,700
6. CUSTOMS	(a) Port establishment	1,200 2 11	1,250	1,750	1,950
	(b) Miscellaneous	118 1 8	150	150	150
	Total	1,324 4 7	1,400	1,900	2,100

FINANCIAL.

(37) Actuals of the year 1076, revised estimate of 1077
and budget estimate of 1078 M. E.—(Continued).

Disbursements.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1076	Budget estimate of 1077	Revised estimate of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078
1	2	3	4	5	6
7. FORESTS	A. Conservancy and work—				
	(1) Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Sirkar agency—				
	(a) Timber	Rs. 2,74,298 11 10	Rs. 90,000	Rs. 2,85,000	Rs. 1,30,000
	(b) Firewood and charcoal	7,949 1 8	20,000	20,000	20,000
	(c) Bamboos	...	...	...	...
	(d) Grass and other minor produce	77 3 8	...	...	...
	Total A (1)	2,82,320 ... 9	1,10,000	3,05,000	1,50,000
	(2) Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers	618 14 11	500	500	500
	(3) Confiscated forest produce, drift and waif-wood	132 8 2	100	100	100
	(4) Stores and elephants—				
	(a) Purchase of stores	4,955 13 3	1,000	20,000	5,000
	(b) do of elephants	...	...	...	...
	(c) Capturing and training of elephants	8,588 10 ...	2,000	2,000	2,000
	(d) Feed and treatment of do.	8,124 2 8	4,000	4,000	4,000
	Total A (4)	11,668 9 6	7,000	26,000	11,000
	(5) Communications and buildings—				
	(a) Roads and bridges	17,851 ... 8 }	1,80,000	2,00,000	2,00,000
	(b) Buildings	2,496 9 10 }	8,000	6,000	6,000
	(c) Other works	917 2 8 }	1,500	1,500	1,500
	Total A (5)	21,264 13 2	1,20,000	1,87,500	2,07,500
	(6) Organisation, improvement and extension of Sirkar forests				
	(a) Demarcation	668 15 1	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(b) Cost of forest settlement, compensation for land and rights &c.	...	...	...	...
	(c) Surveys	87 4 6	5,000	500	500
	(d) Working plans	...	...	200	200
	(e) Sowing and planting	859 10 5	800	800	800
	(f) Protection from fire	178 4 6	500	500	500
	(g) Other works	3,367 13 1	6,400	6,000	6,000
	Total A (6)	4,661 15 7	5,000	8,900	9,400
	(7) Miscellaneous—				
	(a) Refunds	187 14 8	100	100	100
	(b) Law charges	166 11 ...	1,000	200	200
	(c) Other charges	1,387 14 8	800	700	700
	Total A (7)	1,692 7 11	1,000	1,100	1,000
	B. Establishments—				
	(1) Salaries—				
	(a) Conservator	6,735 7 9	7,400	8,000	8,000
	(b) Divisional officers	2,898 8 10	4,800	...	...
	(c) Office establishment of the Conservator and the Divisional officers	5,381 15 2	80,000	6,100	29,500
	(d) Subordinate forest and depot establishments	7,873 4 7	7,600	...	...
	(e) Temporary establishment	245 5 6	6,750	...	...
	Total B (1)	28,184 9 10	30,000	82,650	37,500
	(2) Travelling allowance	8,660 ... 8	5,000	6,250	7,000
	(3) Contingencies—				
	(a) Rents, rates and taxes	184 ...	200	200	200
	(b) Purchase and repair of furniture	568 12 3	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(c) Carriage of records	572 11 6	600	600	600
	(d) Postage and telegraph charges	116 12 4	200	200	200
	(e) Other charges	5,289 9 2	3,000	3,000	3,000
	Total B (3)	6,681 18 8	7,000	5,000	5,000
	Total	3,55,835 13 4	2,85,600	5,73,000	4,29,000

FINANCIAL.

(37) Actuals of the year 1076, revised estimate of 1077
and budget estimate of 1078 M. E.—(Continued).

Disbursements

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1076	Budget estimate of 1077	Revised estimate of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078
1	2	3	4	5	6
8. REGISTRATION	(a) The Huzur Registrar	Rs. 1,836 12 4	Rs. 1,800	Rs. 2,350	Rs. 2,400
	(b) Establishment of do.	1,557 13 8	1,800	1,800	1,800
	(c) District Registrars	6,448 8 ...	6,300	6,300	6,300
	(d) Establishment of do.	10,758 6 5	10,800	10,800	10,800
	(e) Commission paid to District Registrars	1,998 14 10	2,000	2,000	2,000
	(f) Travelling allowances	366 15 ...	400	550	550
	(g) Office rent	140 ...	850	420	420
	(h) Purchase and repair of furniture	257 6 8	200	300	200
	(i) Carriage of records	52 13 6	50	80	80
	(j) Books and forms	248 ...	500	650	500
	(k) Other charges	85 2 ...	100	250	100
	(l) Refunds	...	50	50	50
	Total	28,745 12 5	24,350	25,550	25,200
9. ANCHAL	(a) Supervising officers	1,421 2 11	1,820	1,320	1,820
	(b) Establishment of do.	1,108 8 1	900	900	900
	(c) Anchal masters, writers, runners, peons, &c.	10,869 15 8	10,500	10,500	10,500
	(d) Commission on sale of anchal stamps	367 8 8	400	400	400
	(e) Travelling allowances	612 10 6	500	500	500
	(f) Office rent	878 4 7	850	450	450
	(g) Purchase and repair of furniture	122 1 ...	300	800	800
	(h) Carriage of records	106 4 6	100	100	100
	(i) Other charges	784 14 9	400	400	400
	Total	15,771 1 8	14,770	14,870	14,870
10. HUZUR CUTCHERRY	(1) Diwan	16,240 15 8	15,000	19,200	12,500
	(2) Secretaries to the Diwan	5,738 7 3	4,800	6,250	6,850
	(3) Huzur Treasury Officer	3,000 ...	3,000	3,000	3,000
	(4) Huzur permanent establishment	82,293 14 5	82,500	88,700	84,200
	(5) Do. temporary establishment	5,454 10 8	3,000	4,400	2,500
	(6) Travelling allowances	2,452 7 2	3,000	4,000	3,000
	(7) Law committee charges	72 ...	75	75	75
	(8) Purchase of books and periodicals	363 8 8	450	450	450
	(9) Subscription to newspapers, gazette &c.	452 9 ...	600	600	600
	(10) Purchase and repair of furniture	506 4 5	400	400	400
	(11) Liveries and clothing of servants	165 10 ...	200	200	200
	(12) Peons' belts and badges	8 4 ...	50	50	50
	(13) Carriage of records	87 ... 6	25	25	100
	(14) Advertisements	2,864 5 6	350	350	350
	(15) Clock winding	175 ...	200	200	200
	(16) Hot weather charges	...	25	25	15
	(17) Sweepers' and scavengers' allowances	143 8 ...	150	150	160
	(18) Binding charges	38 8 ...	50	50	50
	(19) Petty carriage and cooly charges	50 6 8	25	25	25
	(20) Postage charges including money order commission	306 4 6	800	800	300
	(21) Telegraph charges	808 4 ...	400	400	400
	(22) Lighting charges	602 13 9	500	400	500
	(23) Remittance charges	877 2 4	400	300	200
	(24) Cost of treasure bags	151 14 ...	...	...	...
	(25) Law charges	...	...	...	...
	(26) Other charges	1,058 2 6	500	900	875
	Total	72,850 ... 2	66,000	75,450	67,000
11. LAW AND JUSTICE	A.—Law officers				
	(a) Sirkar vakeels	2,753 13 11	2,800	2,500	2,800
	(b) Establishment of do.	351 15 ...	780	780	780
	(c) Contingencies of do.	662 10 11	300	600	500
	(d) Law Reporter and his establishment	...	...	...	...
	(e) Delawys	720 ...	720	120	...
	(f) Fees paid to vakeels in Sirkar cases	1,650 ...	1,500	1,800	1,500

(37) Actuals of the year 1076, revised estimate of 1077
and budget estimate of 1078 M. E.—(Continued).

Disbursements.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1076	Budget estimate of 1077	Revised estimate of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078
1	2	3	4	5	6
II.—LAW AND JUSTICE—(Continued)	A.—Law officers.—(Continued).—	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
	(g) Fees paid by the Sirkar to defend poor prisoners in criminal cases	90	...	150	150
	(h) Travelling allowances	333	6 4	500	400
	Total A	6,561	14 2	6,550	6,050
	B.—Civil Justice				
	(1) Chief Court—				
	(a) Judges	23,443	12 4	25,800	28,000
	(b) Establishment of do.	7,750	11	9,000	9,100
	(c) Travelling allowances	898	...	400	200
	(d) Purchase and repair of furniture	...	5 8	50	50
	(e) Purchase of books and periodicals	277	6	250	350
	(f) Subscription to Gazette etc.	22	...	50	50
	(g) Postage and telegraph charges	10	10	10	10
	(h) Miscellaneous	218	2 8	200	200
	Total	32,120	14 10	35,200	35,200
	(2) District Courts—				
	(a) Judges	9,600	...	9,600	10,500
	(b) Establishments	7,540	8 1	7,500	7,500
	(c) Travelling allowances	74	4	100	150
	(d) Purchase and repair of furniture	...	1	100	100
	(e) Batta to witnesses &c.	523	15 6	500	500
	(f) Miscellaneous	235	1 3	30	500
	Total	17,980	12 10	18,100	19,150
	(3) The Munsiffs' Courts—				
	(a) The Munsiffs	12,184	13 11	12,000	12,240
	(b) Establishments	11,972	1 8	12,300	15,000
	(c) Travelling allowances	55	4	50	100
	(d) Purchase and repair of furniture	50	8 7	200	200
	(e) Miscellaneous	168	5	300	400
	Total	24,387	1 2	24,950	26,200
	(4) Process establishments	22,864	12 4	23,000	23,000
	Total of (B) (1), (2), (3) & (4)	97,855	9 8	1,01,210	1,02,600
	Deduct one-fifth of B (1 and 2) debitable to "Criminal Justice"	10,020	5 7	10,672	10,442
	Net total of B	87,835	3 8	90,538	91,920
	(C) Criminal Justice—				
	(a) Sub-Magistrates	1,808	6 8	2,500	2,500
	(b) Establishments of do.	1,260	11 9	1,250	1,280
	(c) Travelling allowances	44	8	100	120
	(d) Batta to complainants and witnesses	323	7	400	400
	(e) Food for stolen cattle	...	...	50	50
	(f) Conveyance &c. of corpses and wounded persons	24	2 2	50	50
	(g) Conveyance of property in criminal cases	46	7 2	50	50
	(h) Rewards for apprehension of offenders	...	...	50	50
	(i) Carriage of records	...	...	100	100
	(j) Purchase and repair of furniture	33	10	50	100
	(k) Postage and telegraph charges	55	10 6	100	100
	(l) Other charges	123	14	100	100
	Total	3,725	14 1	4,700	5,000

(37) Actuals of the year 1076, revised estimate of 1077
and budget estimate of 1078 M. E.—(Continued).

Disbursements.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1076	Budget estimate of 1077	Revised estimate of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078
1	2	3	4	5	6
II. LAW AND JUSTICE (Continued)	Add one-fifth of the expenditure under "Civil Justice"	Rs. 10,020	A. P. 5 7	Rs. 10,672	Rs. 10,442
	Add one-fifth of the expenditure under "Land Revenue" debitable to "Law and Justice"	...	...	...	...
	Criminal	15,280	1 9	15,820	15,800
	Total (C)	29,026	5 5	30,692	31,242
	(D) Refunds—				
	(1) Judicial	84	12 7	200	200
	(2) Magisterial	1,786	...	1,500	2,500
	Total (D)	1,870	12 7	1,700	2,700
	Total	1,24,792	3 10	1,29,480	1,30,520
	Total	1,24,792	3 10	1,29,480	1,30,520
12. JAILS	(1) The Central Jail—				
	(a) The Superintendent	1,320	...	1,320	1,320
	(b) The office establishment of do.	180	...	180	180
	(c) Jailers and warders	2,270	...	2,400	2,400
	(d) Diet of prisoners	7,340	1 11	7,000	7,500
	(e) Uniform for warders	165	15 7	200	200
	(f) Clothing and bedding of prisoners	350	3 10	400	400
	(g) Lighting	87	14	100	100
	(h) Miscellaneous	51	1	50	50
	Total (1)	11,795	4 4	11,650	12,150
13. POLICE	(2) Sub Jails—				
	(a) Pay of warders	288	...	300	300
	(b) Diet of prisoners	2,791	12 5	2,500	2,600
	(c) Miscellaneous	70	3 3	100	100
	Total (2)	3,149	15 8	2,900	3,000
	(3) Jail manufactures—				
	(a) Central Jail	2,698	1 2	3,000	3,000
	(b) Sub Jails	...	...	...	...
	Total (3)	2,698	1 2	3,000	3,000
	Total	17,643	5 2	17,550	18,150
14. MARINE	(a) Superintendent	4,224	13 4	6,500	6,100
	(b) Establishment of do.	2,651	7 8	2,800	2,850
	(c) Executive force	47,171	...	46,500	46,500
	(d) Special police	141	7 11	150	150
	(e) Travelling allowances	5,238	7 4	5,000	5,000
	(f) Clothing, arms and accoutrements	4,034	10 3	4,000	4,000
	(g) Purchase of books and forms	120	10	150	150
	(h) Purchase and repair of furniture	83	2 6	100	100
	(i) Postage and telegraph charges	48	6 7	50	50
	(j) Office rent	20	2 5	60	60
14. MARINE	(k) Sweepers' allowances	318	8 3	320	330
	(l) Lighting charges	244	5 5	200	250
	(m) Rewards	...	...	150	150
	(n) Other charges	695	10 9	850	500
	(o) Cattle	106	6 4	100	250
	(a) Pound keepers	117	7 6	100	250
	(b) Feeding charges	24	15 1	100	60
	(c) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
	Total (o)	248	12 11	800	560
	Total	65,241	9 9	66,420	67,700
14. MARINE	(a) Port officer	600	...	600	600
	(b) Establishment of do.	227	3 6	230	230
	(c) Miscellaneous	628	8 4	270	270
	Total	1,455	11 10	1,100	1,100

FINANCIAL.

(37) Actuals of the year 1076, revised estimate of 1077
and budget estimate of 1078 M. E.—(Continued).

Disbursements.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1076	Budget estimate of 1077	Revised estimate of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078
1	2	3	4	5	6
15. EDUCATION	(1) Inspection—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(a) Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent...	8,770	8,900	8,950	4,100
	(b) Establishment of do	2,885 6 5	2,400	2,450	2,500
	(c) Inspecting school masters and their establishments	799	800	820	850
	(d) Travelling allowances	1,466 7	1,500	1,600	1,600
	(e) Purchase and repair of furniture	10	...	...	25
	(f) Carriage of records	85 8	100	100	100
	(g) Miscellaneous	466 2 8	200	880	375
	Total (1)	8,972 10 4	8,900	9,800	9,550
	(2) Ernakulam College—				
	(a) Establishment	26,482 6 7	27,600	27,000	27,000
	(b) Travelling allowances	84 4	50	50	50
	(c) Gymnasias	...	50	50	100
	(d) Purchase of furniture and apparatus	3 2	100	100	200
	(e) Library and prize allowances	817 6 11	800	400	400
	(f) Class books and maps	86 14 6	200	200	200
	(g) Miscellaneous	825 12 8	100	800	800
	Total (2)	27,199 14 8	28,400	28,100	28,250
	(3) District schools—				
	(a) Establishment	19,202 6 11	20,000	19,500	19,500
	(b) Travelling allowances	299 10	50	50	50
	(c) Class books and maps	60 4 9	100	100	100
	(d) Library and prize allowances	480 6 6	450	450	450
	(e) Miscellaneous	306 14 10	800	800	800
	Total (3)	20,849 11	20,900	20,400	20,400
	(4) Taluk schools—				
	(a) Establishment	1,402 8 2	2,000	1,450	1,450
	(b) Travelling allowances	4 8 6	...	5	5
	(c) Class books and maps	19 8	100	10	15
	(d) Library and prize allowances	...	100	...	...
	(e) Miscellaneous	82 15 7	...	35	30
	Total (4)	1,459 3 8	2,100	1,500	1,500
	(5) Proverthy schools—				
	(a) Establishment	7,978 12 11	8,000	7,500	7,500
	(b) Travelling allowances	87 13 6	...	25	25
	(c) Office rent	588 6 5	500	500	500
	(d) Class books and maps	14 4	...	25	25
	(e) Miscellaneous	268 6 6	...	150	150
	Total (5)	8,887 11 4	8,500	8,200	8,200
	(6) Normal school—				
	(a) Establishment	899 7 9	1,000	1,150	1,200
	(b) Scholarship	1,440 6 8	1,600	1,150	1,200
	(c) Travelling allowances	27	...	...	...
	(d) Class books and maps	...	100	100	100
	(e) Miscellaneous	79 9	...	...	...
	Total (6)	2,446 15 5	2,700	2,400	2,500
	(7) Girls' schools—				
	(a) Establishment	18,177 12 4	12,000	15,000	15,400
	(b) Travelling allowances	74 11 6	...	20	20
	(c) Office rent	869 5 11	600	600	600
	(d) Class books and maps	20 12	900	30	80
	(e) Library and prize allowances	192	...	200	200
	(f) Miscellaneous	270 11 6	...	250	250
	Total (7)	14,105 5 8	12,900	16,100	16,500

FINANCIAL.

(37) Actuals of the year 1076, revised estimate of 1077
and budget estimate of 1078 M. E.

Disbursements.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1076	Budget estimate of 1077	Revised estimate of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078
1	2	3	4	5	6
15. EDUCATION—(Continued)	(8) Miscellaneous—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(a) Stipends and scholarships	487 1 7	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(b) Other charges	5 18	100	100	100
	Total (8)	492 14 7	1,100	1,100	1,100
	(9) Grants-in-aid—				
	(a) Anglo-vernacular schools for boys	4,463 9 5	...	5,000	5,000
	(b) Vernacular schools for girls	2,587 8 10	...	2,600	2,600
	(c) Special schools	4,819 11	14,000	5,500	5,500
	(d) Libraries and reading rooms	402	...	1,200	1,200
	(e) Other grants	910	...	500	500
16. RELIGIOUS	Total (9)	15,416 8 8	14,000	16,000	16,000
	Total	99,830 9 1	99,500	1,08,100	1,04,000
17. CHARITIES	(1) Oottupuras—				
	(a) Establishment	8,078 5 4	2,400	2,400	2,400
	(b) Feeding charges	8,005 2 9	8,000	8,000	8,000
	(c) Purchase of vessels	20,824 8 8	23,000	23,000	23,000
	(d) Pathivu or established ordinary charges	84,005 12 4	80,000	80,000	80,000
	(e) Travelling allowances	2,166 11 8	1,500	1,500	1,500
	(f) Special charges	6,517 6 6	5,000	5,000	5,000
	(g) Purchase of vessels	499 8 7	1,000	500	1,500
	(h) Assessment on Devaswam jenmom lands situated out-side the State	625 10 11	1,500	1,000	1,000
	(i) Law charges	751 7 9	2,300	3,600	2,100
18. MEDICAL	(j) Miscellaneous	4,614 15 8	2,000	3,000	2,000
	Total	1,26,083 15 8	1,21,700	1,28,000	1,21,500
19. MEDICAL	(1) Medical establishments—				
	(a) The Medical officer	2,964 8 5	3,800	8,000	2,500
	(b) The Lady Doctor	55,884 12 3	55,000	50,000	85,000
	(c) Assistant surgeons	298 7 4	700	500	500
	(d) Apothecaries	...	...	...	...
	(e) Hospital assistants	...	...	...	...
	(f) Midwives	...	...	...	...
	(g) Native physicians	...	...	...	...
	(h) Clerks and servants	...	...	...	...
	(i) Temporary establishments	...	...	...	...
20. MEDICAL	(j) Travelling allowances	628 6	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(k) Dietary charges	4,148 11 5	4,500	4,500	4,500
	(l) Bedding and clothing	904 10 10	1,200	1,200	1,200
	(m) Cost of medicines, instruments &c.	17,855 15 10	16,000	17,000	17,500
	(n) Purchase and repair of furniture	972 8	900	900	500
	(o) Other charges	1,579 7 11	1,000	1,200	1,000
	(p) Stipends and scholarships	584 7 1	1,200	...	...
	Total	62,040 4	62,000	68,120	68,220

(37) Actuals of the year 1076, revised estimate of 1077
and budget estimate of 1078 M. E.—(Continued).

Disbursements.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1076	Budget estimate of 1077	Revised estimate of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078
1	2	3	4	5	6
18. MEDICAL (Continued)	(2) Lunatic asylum—				
	(a) Establishment	680 8	700	700	700
	(b) Dietary charges	280 15	800	280	280
	(c) Other charges	23 5	50	50	50
	Total (2)	984 4 8	1,050	1,030	1,030
	Total	63,024 8 8	63,100	64,150	64,250
19. VACCINATION	(a) Superintendent	1,080	1,100	1,200	1,200
	(b) Establishment of do.	1,591 11 5	2,500	2,500	2,100
	(c) Vaccine Depot establishment	492	500	500	500
	(d) Travelling allowances	804 9 1	800	900	400
	(e) Hire of calves, &c.	234 8	200	250	250
	(f) Miscellaneous	27 8 5	50	50	50
	Total	4,230 4 11	5,150	5,400	4,500
20. SANITATION AND CONSERVANCY	(1) Sanitation—				
	(a) Sanitary staffs	11,768 7 4	11,700	13,000	13,200
	(b) Purchase of rubbish carts, &c.	814 8	500	850	800
	(c) Lighting charges	1,808 5 2	1,800	1,800	1,800
	(d) Miscellaneous	8,899 8 9	500	8,850	8,200
	Total (1)	23,890 13 3	14,500	19,000	19,000
	(2) Other conservancy charges—				
	(a) Charges for the prevention of epidemics	1,493 2	2,000	1,800	1,800
	(b) Other charges	3,510 5	200	200	200
	Total (2)	5,003 7	2,200	2,000	2,000
	Total	28,894 4 3	16,700	21,000	21,000
21. PENSION & GRATUITY	(a) Service pensions	89,912 4 4	80,000	89,000	41,000
	(b) Family and special pensions	8,645 15 5	8,500	3,500	3,500
	(c) Gratuity	1,331 8 10	1,000	1,500	1,000
	Total	44,889 7 7	84,500	44,000	45,500
22. STATIONERY AND PRINTING	(1) Stationery—				
	(a) Purchase of stationery articles	20,645 11 3	20,000	20,000	20,000
	(b) Carriage of do.	55 4 7	100	100	100
	(c) Purchase and repair of furniture	...	25	30	25
	(d) Miscellaneous	49 9 5	50	70	75
	Total (1)	20,750 9 3	20,175	20,200	20,200
	(2) Printing—				
	(a) Press establishment	6,642 8 9	6,750	7,000	7,350
	(b) Purchase and repair of furniture	385 14	50	50	300
	(c) Cost of of printing materials	...	400	3,400	...
	(d) Cost of type	2,451 2 8	...	1,000	...
	(e) Cost of printing at private presses	...	100	100	100
	(f) Miscellaneous	1,192 9	250	250	250
	Total (2)	10,671 10 2	7,550	11,800	8,000
	Total	81,422 3 5	27,725	82,000	28,200
23. MILITARY	(a) Nair Brigade	25,015 6 2	26,000	25,000	27,200
	(b) His Highness the Raja's body-guard	2,746 2 3	3,000	3,000	3,000
	(c) Travelling allowances	489 5	500	500	600
	(d) Lighting charges	134 5 11	200	200	200
	(e) Miscellaneous	9,350 3 4	3,000	5,000	3,000
	Total	37,735 6 8	32,700	33,700	34,000

(37) Actuals of the year 1076, revised estimate of 1077,
and budget estimate of 1078 M. E.—(Continued).

Disbursements.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1076	Budget estimate of 1077	Revised estimate of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078
	2	3	4	5	6
24. SCIENTIFIC & OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS	Founding a medal in H. H's name for encouraging oriental learning	Rs. 4,511 7	A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
25. PUBLIC WORKS	(1) Establishment—				
	(a) Chief Engineer	8,497 12 10			
	(b) Office establishment of do	9,885 1			
	(c) Divisional officers	7,668 10 3			
	(d) Office establishment of do	1,879 13 6			
	(e) Overseers and their establishments	8,985 18 1			
	(f) Temporary establishments	180 13 10			
	(g) Office rent	610			
	(h) Travelling allowance	5,847 11 6			
	(i) Lighting charges	86 7 10			
	(j) Carriage of records	82 10			
	(k) Postage and telegraph charges	238 5 2			
	(l) Other charges	475 8 4			
	Total (1)	43,788 10 4			
	(2) Communications—				
	(a) Original works	49,715 9 5			
	(b) Repairs	82,841 8 4			
	Total (2)	1,82,057 1 9			
	(3) Buildings—				
	(a) Original works	1,29,249 12			
	(b) Repairs	78,187 10 9			
	Total (3)	2,07,417 8 9			
	(4) Irrigation—				
	(a) Original works	18,089 10 10			
	(b) Repairs	9,428 4 9			
	Total (4)	22,517 15 7			
	(5) Miscellaneous public improvements—				
	(a) Original works	50,647			
	(b) Repairs	9,467 5 9			
	Total (5)	60,114 6 4			
	(6) Purchase and repair of tools, plant and stock	4,928 10 8			
	(7) Miscellaneous	...			
	Total	4,70,824 8 5	3,00,000	3,25,000	3,00,000
26. INTEREST	(1) Interest on temporary loans	8,941 18 3			
	(2) Interest on the debenture loan	...	50,000	8,000	25,000
	Total	8,941 18 3	50,000	58,000	75,000
27. MISCELLANEOUS	(1) Residencies.				
	(a) Establishment	3,085 8 3	8,000	3,250	3,250
	(b) Travelling allowance	88 1 8	100	50	50
	(c) Other charges	10,111 4 9	4,000	4,000	4,000
	Total (1)	13,282 9 8	7,100	7,300	7,300

(37) Actuals of the year 1076, revised estimate of 1077
and budget estimate of 1078 M. E.—(Continued).

Disbursements.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1076		Budget estimate of 1077	Revised estimate of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27. MISCELLANEOUS—(Continued.)	(2) Darbar Hall	(a) Establishment ...	483 3 7	500	520	520
		(b) Other charges ...	819	500	480	480
		Total (2) ...	1,802 8 7	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(2) Sirkar horses, carriages, boats, &c.	(a) Establishment ...	8,879 4 1	4,000	4,500	4,500
		(b) Cost of feeding horses ...	12,805 10 10	18,000	13,500	15,500
		(c) Other charges ...	17,684 6 10			
		Total (3) ...	84,189 5 9	17,000	18,000	20,000
	(4) Sirkar buildings other than palaces and public offices	(a) Establishment ...	645 8 10	500	400	400
		(b) Other charges ...	65 14 8	100	100	100
		Total (4) ...	711 7 6	600	500	500
	(5) Miscellaneous subscriptions and donations		10,881 15 6	5,000	5,000	5,000
	(6) Entertainment of State visitors		14,751 8 5	5,000	1,500	5,000
	(7) Maintenance of strangers and indigent persons		...	100	100	100
	(8) Pensionary contribution paid for British officials in the Sirkar service		2,256 14 8	2,500	2,000	2,500
28. DEPOSITS	(9) Burial and funeral charges of paupers		94 8 9	100	100	100
	(10) Reward for the destruction of wild animals		10	50	100	100
	(11) Scarcity allowances		...	...	...	...
	(12) Refund of lapsed deposits		40	200	500	400
29. ADVANCES REPAYABLE	(13) Miscellaneous		1,598 7 11	8,000	10,000	2,00,000
	(14) Census charges		7,109 1 7	4,000	7,200	...
		Total ...	85,957 14 4	45,650	58,250	2,42,000
	(a) Civil Courts' deposits		3,22,741 15 4	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
	(b) Revenue deposits		1,40,989 6 2			
	(c) Criminal Courts, deposits		708 14 6			
	(d) Personal deposits		1,18,584 4 9			
		Total ...	5,88,022 8 9	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
	(1) Ordinary advances		10,177 14 8			
	(2) Revenue survey advances		49,747 18 7			
	(3) Forest department advances		1,60,081 1 5			
	(4) Public Works department advances		1,434 14 7			
	(5) Palace advances		10,838 10			
	(6) Permanent advances		6 11 6			
	(7) Advances to agriculturists		...			
	(8) Advances for tiling houses		...			
	(9) Advances to private Devaswam &c.		...			
	(10) Devaswam survey advances	(a) Survey advances ...	5,587 2 7	2,00,000	8,00,000	8,00,000
		(b) Cost of survey establishment ...	298 14 1			
		Total (10) ...	5,886 16 8			
	(11) Advances for surveying lands outside Cochin		2,197 12 6			
		Payments in cash ...	800 12 1			
	(12) Suspense account.	Receipts adjusted ...	50,692 2 8			
		Total (12) ...	51,192 14 4			
		Total ...	2,91,082 4 1	200,000	8,00,000	8,00,000

(37) Actuals of the year 1076, revised estimate of 1077
and budget estimate of 1078 M. E.—(Continued).

Disbursements.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1076		Budget estimate of 1077	Revised estimate of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30. REMITTANCES	(a) Salt remittances	1,23,474	...			
	(b) Remittances on account of Forest revenue adjusted	5,08,183	6 10			
	(c) Forest department cheques paid	2,91,758	5 2			
	(d) P. W. D. cheques paid	4,46,755	7 10			
	(e) Miscellaneous remittances	1,54,993	8 1	9,72,000	15,00,000	10,00,000
	(f) Remittances to Bank for Railway construction	18,89,814	12 10			
	(g) Remittances to Bank for Railway debenture interest account	10,000	...			
	(A) Charges on account of the British Postal Department	...	...			
		Total ...	29,24,424 8 9	9,72,000	15,00,000	10,00,000
31. INVESTMENTS OF SIKKAR MONEY		...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...
32. COCHIN STATE RAILWAY	(1) Land acquisition—					
	(a) Establishment	2,848	4 7			
	(b) Compensation for lands etc.	1,86,511	3 5			
	(c) Other charges	50	14 11			
	(d) Travelling allowances	511	1			
		Total (1) ...	1,89,921 7 11	6,50,000	13,50,000	...
	(2) Construction—					
	(a) Payments at Madras	13,22,007	6 3			
	(b) Payments at Sirkar treasuries	12,06,891	9 2			
		Total (2) ...	25,28,898 15 5	6,50,000	13,50,000	...
33. STATE LOANS.						
	Repayment of temporary loans	3,75,000	...	...	...	...
Grand total disbursements		93,56,825	10 4	45,92,914	63,04,729	44,89,259
Closing balance		3,08,816	5 2	2,18,620	42,014	88,282
Grand total of disbursements including closing balance		96,65,141	15 6	48,11,534	68,46,743	45,27,491

A. Receipts.

I. *Land revenue.*—In view of the operations of the puthuval kandezhuthu and of the normal revenue staff bringing waste lands to account and of the registry of the occupied accretion lands of Vypeen and Pallipuram Proverthies of the Cochin Taluk, the land revenue current collections are taken at Rs. 6,80,000 in the revised estimate of 1977 as well as in the budget estimate of 1978, i. e., Rs. 5,000 more than the budget estimate of 1977. Rs. 5,000 more is provided under arrear collections in the revised estimate in view of the old arrears already collected. Slight increases are provided for under certain miscellaneous items with reference to the amounts actually collected during the first seven months of 1977. The figures of the revised estimate are generally repeated in the budget estimate of 1978 with reductions under some of the miscellaneous items to be on the safe side.

II. *Salt.*—In view of the collections during the first seven months of 1977 an additional revenue of Rs. 90,000 is budgeted in the revised estimate, and a further increase of Rs. 10,000 is provided for in the budget estimate of 1978 as it is intended to start fish curing operations during that year.

III. *Stamp.*—Both the estimates have been prepared with reference to the actuals of 1976 and of the first seven months of 1977.

V. *Abkari.*—An increase of over Rs. 8,000 is provided under this head, as old arrears of abkari revenue have already been collected to the extent of over Rs. 7,000.

VIII. *Forest.*—A large increase of Rs. 3,70,500 is provided in the revised estimate under "timber removed by Sirkar agency" owing to the large supply of sleepers, keys and other timber to the Cochin State Railway and the Calicut-Azhikal extension works and the Madras and South Indian Railways and also to the supply of Pullumaruthu and Teak scantlings to the Cordite Factory. Under "timber removed by consumers or purchasers" the provision is reduced by Rs. 15,000, as fellings under the permit system have been put a stop to. The reduction in the budget estimate of 1978 is due to the fact that no provision is made for the supply of sleepers for Railway works, or teak or jungewood to the Cordite Factory.

IX. *Registration.*—Both the estimates are prepared with reference to the actuals of 1976 and of the first seven months of 1977.

XI. *Interest.*—The amount taken credit for in the revised estimate represents the interest on Government promissory notes actually realised before they were sold during the year. As all the notes have been sold, no credit is taken under this head in 1978.

XII. *Anchal.*—The estimates are based on the actuals of 1976 and of the first seven months of 1977.

XVII. *Education.*—The revised estimate is based on the actuals of the first seven months of 1977 and the same figures are adopted for the budget estimate of 1978.

XXI. *Public works.*—Increased provision is made in the revised estimate under tolls, ferries, sale of buildings and contributions in aid of public works, with reference to the actuals of the first seven months of 1977, while reduction is made under miscellaneous receipts as the amount of refunds is less than what was anticipated. The budget estimate of 1978 represents the normal revenue under this head with a reduction under tolls as the toll on the Shoranur road will probably have to be abolished on the introduction of the Railway.

XXII. *Railway.*—As the entire line of Railway from Shoranur to Ernakulam will be opened by the beginning of the fourth quarter of 1977, a small sum of Rs. 10,000 is taken credit for under this head in the revised estimate of 1977 and a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 in the budget estimate of 1978. In the absence of data for estimating the receipts, the figures given are only rough estimates.

XXIV. *Deposits, XXV. Advances Repayable, and XXVI. Remittances.*—As usual, the estimates under these heads are only rough ones. The large increase under Remittances in the revised estimate is due to the remittances that are being made to the Bank of Madras on account of the Railway now under construction.

XXVII. *Investment of Sirkar money withdrawn.*—Though it was proposed to sell in 1976 the whole of the Government of India promissory notes to the credit of the State to provide funds for the construction of the Railway, notes for Rs. 8,75,800 remained unsold at the end of the year. These were sold in the course of 1977 and credit is taken for the amount realised in the revised estimate.

XXIX. *State loans.*—As the amount actually required for completing the Railway is likely to exceed the estimated amount by about three lakhs of rupees and as the Forest tramway will cost a much larger amount than was at first anticipated, a temporary loan of three lakhs will probably have to be raised in 1977 and another loan of about the same amount in 1978 to provide the necessary funds for the same. Credit is therefore taken for three lakhs each under this head in both the estimates.

B.—Disbursements.

1. *Land revenue.*—The following are the chief variations between the revised and budget estimates of 1977:—

- (a) A decrease of Rs. 1,700 is provided for in the revised estimate under the head "Peishkars", as the senior Peishkar was retired at the beginning of the year and his successor gets only the initial pay of the Peishkars.
- (b) An increase of Rs. 2,000 is provided for under the head "Tahsildars", as several of the Tahsildars have taken leave during the year and leave allowances have to be paid to them.
- (c) The allotment under the Tahsildars' establishments is reduced in the revised estimate to Rs. 17,500, as only two Taluk office establishments have as yet been revised.
- (d) The actual cost of the Proverthy establishments is Rs. 29,000 in round numbers, which is given in the revised estimate of 1977 and repeated in the budget estimate of 1978.
- (e) Increased provision is made under Travelling allowances in view of the actuals of the first seven months of the year.
- (f) An additional allotment of Rs. 4,000 is made for revenue survey, as the increased expenditure was found essential for ensuring adequate progress.
- (g) The work of field inspection preliminary to the Revenue Settlement was started about the middle of the year, which accounts for the increased expenditure under Settlement. Till this work was started, the pay of the Special Revenue Officer and his establishment was debited to temporary establishments. Hence the increased provision under the latter head.

In the budget estimate of 1978 provision is made for revising the remaining Taluk establishments, for continuing the revenue survey at a higher rate of progress and for carrying on the general Revenue Settlement.

2. *Palace.*—As the funeral ceremonies of Her Highness the late Valia Amma Raja and the first anniversary ceremony of her predecessor had to be performed during the year, increased provision is made under this head. As the scheme for regulating the expenditure of His Highness the Raja's family is likely to be given effect to in 1978, a lump allotment of three and a half lakhs of rupees is made in the budget of that year.

4. *Salt.*—An increased expenditure of Rs. 8,450 is provided for in the revised estimate on account partly of the partial reorganisation of the Salt and Excise departments and partly of certain additional miscellaneous charges incurred during the year. In the budget estimate of 1978 provision is made for giving the increment due to Mr. Brown, for a further revision of the staff of the department and for getting down an additional supply of salt for opening a fish curing yard.

5. *Stamp.*—The pay of the Superintendent of Stamps was raised by Rs. 25 per mensem, which accounts for the additional allotment of Rs. 800 in both the estimates.

7. *Forest.*—In the revised estimate an additional allotment of Rs. 1,95,000 is made under the head "timber removed by Sirkar agency" in view of the supply of sleepers, keys and other timber to the Cochin State Railway, to the Calicut-Azhikal extension works and to the Madras and South Indian Railways and also of the supply of scantling to the Cordite Factory. As there will not be so much work on account of sleepers &c. in 1978, the allotment under this head in the budget estimate of that year is reduced to Rs. 1,30,000. Sums of Rs. 1,80,000 and Rs. 2,00,000 are provided in the revised and budget estimates respectively for the work of the forest tramway and timber slides. An additional allotment of Rs. 19,000 is made in the revised estimate under purchase of stores on account of the rolling stock &c. in connection with the tramway construction. The increase provided for in the budget estimate of 1978 under the head "establishments" is for effecting a further reorganisation of the executive staff of the department and for giving the periodical increment due to the Conservator.

8. *Registration.*—The present Huzur Registrar's pay is Rs. 50 more per mensem than that of his predecessor, which mainly accounts for the increased allotment under this head in both the estimates.

10. *Huzur Cutcherry.*—The increase in the revised estimate is due partly to the payment of leave allowances to the Diwan Mr. Rajagopala Chari throughout the year and partly to the fact that the Sarvadikariakar and his establishment, who were hitherto paid from His Highness the Raja's private funds, were made Sirkar officers paid by the State about the beginning of the year.

11. *Law and justice.*—The revised estimate calls for no remark. The budget estimate of 1978 represents the normal expenditure under this head with provision for the appointment of two additional peons in the Chief Court and for raising the salaries of the head clerks of the Munsiffs' Courts.

12. *Jails.*—The increase in the number of prisoners accounts for the additional allotment of Rs. 500 in the revised estimate. The figures of the revised estimate of 1977 are repeated in the budget estimate of 1978.

13. *Police.*—Both the estimates are based on the actuals of the first seven months of 1977. In the budget estimate of 1978 provision is made for giving the periodical increment due to the Superintendent.

15. *Education.*—In the budget estimate of 1977, the actual expenditure required for maintaining the Sirkar girls' schools and for continuing the grants already sanctioned to the aided schools was under-estimated. Hence the increased allotment in the revised estimate, the figures of which are generally repeated in the budget estimate of 1978.

16. *Religious.*—The increase of Rs. 1,300 in the revised estimate is mainly due to the additional law charges incurred in connection with suits filed in British Courts for the redemption of Devaswam lands in Malabar from refractory tenants. The budget estimate of 1978 represents the normal expenditure under this head.

17. *Charities.*—Orders have been issued to put a stop to the feeding of permanent residents in almost all the Ottupuras (or feeding houses) with effect from the 13th April current. Hence the reduction of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 20,000 respectively in the revised estimate of 1977 and the budget estimate of 1978.

18. *Medical*.—The increase in the revised estimate is mainly due to the Medical Officer taking leave and the acting allowance which will be drawn by his *locum tenens*, and also to the additional allotment of Rs. 1,000 for cost of medicines &c. The figures of the revised estimate are generally repeated in the budget estimate of 1078.

19. *Vaccination*.—It is proposed to reorganise the Vaccination department which is expected to effect a saving in the expenditure. Hence the reduced allotment in the budget estimate of 1078.

20. *Sanitation and conservancy*.—Certain additions made to the Sanitary staff and the additional expenditure sanctioned for putting up patent latrines at Ernakulam and for the purchase of new rubbish carts account for the increased allotment under this head in the revised estimate, the figures of which are generally repeated in the budget estimate of 1078.

21. *Pension and gratuity*.—Some officers who were drawing high salaries retired from the service after the budget estimate of 1077 was prepared. Hence the increased provision under this head in the revised estimate, as also in the budget estimate of 1078.

22. *Stationery and printing*.—The increase in the revised estimate is due to the purchase of a new machine press and a fresh stock of printing materials and types.

23. *Military*.—Provision is made in the revised estimate for the supply of fresh uniforms to the force. It is proposed to place the Nair Brigade under the Superintendent of Police. Provision is made in the budget estimate of 1078 for the extra allowance that may have to be given to that officer for this additional work.

25. *Public works*.—An additional allotment of Rs. 25,000 is made under this head in the revised estimate on account of certain emergent and unforeseen works and repairs that had to be executed during the year. In the budget estimate of 1078 the allotment for Public works is again reduced to three lakhs of rupees.

26. *Interest*.—Additional allotments of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 25,000 respectively are made under this head in the revised estimate of 1077 and in the budget estimate of 1078 on account of the temporary loans proposed to be taken in these two years.

27. *Miscellaneous*.—Additional allotments required for the Census and for certain miscellaneous items of expenditure mainly account for the increase in the revised estimate. In the budget estimate of 1078 a provision of two lakhs of rupees is made for His Highness the Raja's trip to Delhi for the Coronation.

28. *Deposits*, 29. *Advances repayable*, and 30. *Remittances*.—The figures given under these heads are necessarily only rough estimates. The large increase under Remittances in the revised estimate is due to the remittances made to the Bank of Madras for the construction of the Railway.

32. *Cochin State Railway*.—A net expenditure of Rs. 47,25,596 was incurred on this account up to the end of 1076. The balance required for 1077 to complete the work according to the revised estimate was Rs. 10,47,852. But as the expenditure actually incurred up to date has considerably exceeded this amount, an allotment of 13½ lakhs of rupees is made in the revised estimate for completing the work.

CHAPTER VI.—Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

A.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(39) Statement showing the number of births during the year 1976 M. E.

TALUKS.		Number of births registered.	Class of persons.						Males.	Females.	Total.	
			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other classes.				Total.
Cochin	..	798	..	..	818	427	48	..	798	874	419	798
Kanayanur	..	869	..	8	253	542	51	15	869	444	425	869
Cranganur	..	113	..	..	2	91	20	..	113	62	51	113
Mukundapuram	..	1,129	..	..	291	766	59	13	1,129	593	536	1,129
Trichur	..	799	..	..	183	589	24	3	799	388	416	799
Talapilli	..	1,000	..	..	170	748	78	4	1,000	532	468	1,000
Chittur	..	447	..	..	14	408	24	1	447	244	203	447
Hospitals	..	117	..	1	75	17	4	20	117	61	56	117
Total	..	5,267	..	9	1,806	8,588	308	56	5,267	2,698	2,574	5,267

A.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(40) Statement showing the number of deaths during the year 1976 M. E.

Taluks.		Number of deaths registered.	Class of persons						Cause of death.											Males.	Females.	Total.
			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other classes.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Injuries.								
														Suicide.	Wound or accident.	Snake-bite.	Killed by wild beasts.	All other causes.	Total.			
Cochin	..	1031	..	..	357	486	173	15	1031	106	220	244	174	..	4	1	..	282	1031	617	414	1031
Kanayanur	..	701	1	..	208	482	49	11	701	18	46	24	135	12	12	4	..	234	701	401	300	701
Cranganur	..	107	..	..	2	86	19	..	107	..	5	5	36	1	7	..	..	3	107	59	48	107
Mukundapuram.	..	1000	..	1	253	671	91	4	1000	109	75	389	167	5	12	13	..	230	1000	587	413	1000
Trichur	..	673	..	..	188	460	24	1	673	12	28	300	133	3	3	8	9	182	673	361	312	673
Talapilli	..	1719	..	..	303	1222	189	5	1719	364	383	341	184	7	26	11	4	399	1719	921	798	1719
Chittur	..	863	..	..	54	760	48	1	863	207	113	321	85	..	8	7	..	122	863	505	358	863
Hospitals	..	352	..	1	124	56	22	149	352	13	25	41	47	1	15	..	1	209	352	230	132	352
Total	..	6446	1	2	1469	4173	615	186	6446	824	890	1936	961	29	87	44	14	1661	6446	3671	2775	6446

B.—MEDICAL RELIEF.

(41) Statement showing the classes and series of the in-door and out-door patients treated during the year 1976 M. E.

1	2	3				4				5						
No.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Treated during the year.				Classes.				Average daily attendance						
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	b	c	Mahomedans.	d	e	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ernakulam hospital	13,926	5,833	5,872	25,631	44	510	4,834	519	19,724	100,94	42,19	26,50	169,63		
2	Tripanithura hospital	7,730	2,834	3,017	13,581	...	...	10,153	262	3,166	61,66	27,78	24,27	113,71		
3	Matancheri women and children's hospital.	12,507	11,672	7,027	31,206	120	1,706	3,380	5,265	20,735	67,20	96,20	35,70	199,10		
4	Irinjalakuda hospital	3,570	1,590	1,777	6,937	2	81	1,541	894	4,419	25,08	10,38	9,03	44,49		
5	Trichur do.	14,996	7,111	6,763	28,870	15	566	4,666	802	22,821	85,70	49,66	30,60	165,96		
6	Chittur do.	6,753	2,856	3,614	13,223	...	4	8,969	886	3,364	38,99	20,89	18,65	78,53		
7	Kunnankulam do.	4,566	2,537	2,346	9,449	22	52	1,025	160	8,190	22,61	16,94	11,89	51,44		
8	Nemmara do.	5,797	2,077	3,188	11,062	1	128	7,084	597	3,252	33,90	11,93	12,28	58,11		
9	Ernakulam Jail hospital	212	...	...	212	...	...	37	51	124	3,31	...	...	3,31		
10	Cranganur dispensary	6,551	2,200	2,096	10,847	...	53	2,915	1,787	6,092	39,56	15,64	11,82	67,02		
11	Chalakudi do.	9,475	4,177	2,677	16,329	8	21	1,817	262	14,221	49,44	22,46	11,20	83,10		
12	Wadancheri do.	4,267	1,417	1,542	7,226	5	44	2,945	1,729	2,503	23,42	7,22	6,79	37,43		
13	Nelliampathy do.	2,612	754	308	3,674	80	249	945	181	2,219	17,17	5,48	2,91	25,56		
14	Temporary dispensary at Kanjirapilli and Chovera	329	69	55	453	...	3	429	...	21	5,72	1,12	74	7,58		
15	Puthukad temporary Railway dispensary	1,123	342	378	1,843	4	18	530	102	1,189	11,70	3,91	2,93	18,54		
16	Alwaye do.	2,017	73	62	2,152	6	181	1,188	292	485	22,35	43	32	23,10		
	Total	96,431	45,542	40,722	1,82,695	307	3,616	52,458	13,789	1,12,525	608,75	332,23	205,63	1,146,61		

(43) *Statement showing the numbers of in-door and out-door patients treated during the year 1976 M. E.*

1	Name of Institution	2										3		4		
		In-door patients										Out-door patients				
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h			a	b			
									Daily average number							
									Men	Women	Children				Total	
Total treated during the year		Number cured		Number relieved		Discharged otherwise		Died		Percentage of deaths to total treated		Number of beds available				
1.	Ernakulam hospital	954	622	165	37	130	13.62	40	28	33.94	17.19	3.50	54.63	24,677	115.00	25,631
2.	Tripunithura hospital	173	100	28	22	23	13.29	5	5	5.30	1.56	.17	7.03	13,408	106.68	13,581
3.	Matancheri women and children's hospital	517	443	30	15	29	5.60	...	19	...	16.90	2.20	19.10	30,689	190.00	31,206
4.	Irinjalakuda hospital	233	132	85	7	9	3.86	6	6	5.72	1.95	.17	7.84	6,704	36.65	6,937
5.	Trichur do.	877	596	165	54	62	7.06	24	19	19.57	14.04	2.62	36.23	27,993	129.73	28,870
6.	Chittur do.	174	127	31	5	11	6.92	3	4	6.01	2.32	.46	8.79	13,049	69.74	13,223
7.	Kunnankulam do.	398	353	12	18	15	3.76	8	8	4.48	6.36	2.31	13.15	9,051	38.29	9,449
8.	Nemmara do.	172	118	33	2	19	11.04	9	6	6.27	1.33	.21	7.81	10,890	50.30	11,062
9.	Ernakulam Jail do.	26	19	1	...	6	23.07	6	...	.81	...	...	.81	186	2.50	212
10.	Oranganur dispensary	28	18	3	4	3	10.71	6	6	.66	.34	.29	1.29	10,819	65.73	10,847
11.	Chalakudi do.	192	145	15	21	11	5.72	3	3	4.71	1.08	.19	5.98	16,137	77.12	16,329
12.	Wadakancheri do.	77	63	7	2	5	6.49	6	6	2.91	.41	.15	3.47	7,149	33.96	7,226
13.	Nelliampathy do.	165	111	20	5	29	17.57	6	6	3.04	1.84	1.43	6.31	3,509	19.25	3,674
14.	Temporary dispensary at Kanjirapilli & Chovera.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453	7.58	453
15.	do. Railway dispensary at Puthukad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,843	18.54	1,843
16.	do. do. at Alwaye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,152	23.10	2,152
Total		3,986	2847	595	192	352	8.83	122	116	93.42	65.32	13.70	172.44	1,78,709	974.17	1,82,695

(43) *Statement showing the diseases treated during the year 1976 M. E. E.*

[illegible]

CHAPTER VII.—Instruction.

EDUCATION.

(44) Statement showing all Sirkar schools during the year 1076.

SCHOOLS.	Strength on the last day of the year.			Highest standard.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
I. COLLEGE—					
The Ernakulam College	696	2	698	Form VIII	
II. HIGH SCHOOLS—					
The Trichur District High School	563	...	563	„ VI	
The Palace High School	29	...	29	„ V	
III. LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOLS—					
(a) Fully developed—					
The Chittur District School	321	...	321	„ III	
The Kunnankulam do.	160	...	160	„ III	
The Iringalakuda do.	323	...	323	„ III	
The Victoria Jubilee Caste Girls' School, Trichur.	...	203	203	„ III	
The Iringalakuda Caste Girls' School	...	137	137	„ III	
(b) Partially developed—					
The Ernakulam Caste Girls' School	...	133	133	„ II	
The Trichur Syrian Girls' School	...	152	152	„ I	
IV. PRIMARY SCHOOLS—					
(a) Fully developed—					
Anglo Vernacular School, Enamavu	92	...	92	Class IV	
Anglo Vernacular Caste Girls' School, Tripunitura.	...	122	122	„ IV	
Taluk School, Tripunitura	257	...	257	„ IV	
Caste Girls' School, Elangunnappuzha	...	66	66	„ IV	
Proverthy School, Palom	78	15	93	„ IV	
Normal School, Trichur	103	...	103	„ IV	
Proverthy School, Puthukad	95	...	95	„ IV	
Proverthy School, Paravattani	54	8	62	„ IV	
Proverthy School, Urakam	77	...	77	„ IV	
Proverthy School, Kuttanellur	91	...	91	„ IV	
Proverthy School, Chelakara	104	...	104	„ IV	
Proverthy School, Thiruvilvamala	100	...	100	„ IV	
Caste Girls' School, Thiruvilvamala	...	90	90	„ IV	
Caste Girls' School, Nenmara	...	113	113	„ IV	
Caste Girls' School, Chittur	...	160	160	„ IV	
Anglo Vernacular School, Cranganur	133	...	133	„ IV	
Caste Girls' School, Cranganur	...	123	123	„ IV	

EDUCATION.

(44) Statement showing all Sirkar schools during the year 1076.—(Continued).

SCHOOLS.	Strength on the last day of the year. .			Highest standard.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
(b) Partially developed—					
Proverthy School, Elangunnappuzha	...	68	...	68	Class III
Proverthy School, Nettur	...	42	19	61	„ III
Proverthy School, Vellarapilli	...	66	...	66	„ III
Proverthy School, Mala	...	60	20	80	„ III
Caste Girls' School, Thiruvanchikulam	...	...	72	72	„ III
Proverthy School, Peringottukara	...	70	...	70	„ III
Caste Girls' School, Urakam	...	...	78	78	„ III
Syrian Girls' School, Ollur	...	...	72	72	„ III
Proverthy School, Nenmara	...	70	18	88	„ III
Proverthy School, Pallipuram	...	71	11	82	Class II
Proverthy School, Kanayanur	...	59	16	75	„ II
Caste Girls' School, Vellarapilli	...	...	64	64	„ II
Caste Girls' School, Cheranellur	...	...	72	72	„ II
Syrian Girls' School, Tripunitura	..	...	74	74	„ II
Proverthy School, Pathinettarayalam	...	68	7	75	„ II
Proverthy School, Mukundapuram	...	48	15	63	„ II
Syrian Girls' School, Iringalakuda	...	...	120	120	„ II
Proverthy School, Kuttur	...	55	14	69	„ II
Syrian Girls' School, Enamavu	...	...	85	85	„ II
Syrian Girls' School, Arnattukara	...	...	95	95	„ II
Proverthy School, Choondal	...	43	...	43	„ II
Caste Girls' School, Pazhayannur	...	...	60	60	„ II
Taluk School, Chittur	...	137	...	137	„ II
Caste Girls' School, Thattamangalam	..	...	109	109	„ II
Latin Girls' School, Karuthedom	...	...	76	76	Class I
Proverthy School, Ernakulam	...	110	...	110	„ I
Caste Girls' School, Chelakara	...	...	68	68	„ I
Caste Girls' School, Nallepilli	...	...	49	49	„ I
V. SPECIAL SCHOOLS—					
Normal students, Trichur	...	19	..	19	
S. S. Patasala, Tripunitura	...	22	9	31	
Total	...	4,284	2,547	6,831	

EDUCATION.

(45) Statement showing all aided schools during the year 1976.

SCHOOLS.	Strength.			Sanctioned grant per annum.		Highest standard	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Rs.	A. P.		
HIGH SCHOOLS.							
(a) Fully developed :—							
Church Mission Society High school, Trichur	358	..	358	1500	...	Form	VI
Tirumala Devaswom High school, Oochin	239	..	239	360	...	do	VI
(b) Partially developed :—							
Mar Ignatius High school, Kunnankulam	195	..	195	360	...	do	V
Anglo Vernacular school, Tripunittura	284	..	284	490	...	do	IV
LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
(a) Fully developed :—							
Convent school, Ernakulam	..	112	112	1200	...	do	III
Church Mission Society Girls' school, Trichur	..	76	76	232	...	do	do
Convent school Elthuruthi	115	..	115	360	...	do	do
Anglo Vernacular school, Nemmara	237	..	237	312	12	do	do
Do school, Nallepalli	84	..	84	180	...	do	do
Do school, Thathamangalam	193	5	198	360	...	do	do
(b) Partially developed :—							
Anglo Vernacular Boys' school, Narakal	127	..	127	163	13	do	II
Do school, Mulanthuruthi	173	14	187	860	...	do	do
Church Mission Society Syrian Girls' school, Kunnankulam	..	89	89	238	...	do	do
Anglo Vernacular school, Wadakkancheri	104	10	114	309	6	do	do
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
(a) Fully developed :—							
Anglo Vernacular school, Chempukavu	34	21	55	120	...	Class	IV
Jacobite Syrian Girls' school, Kunnankulam	..	113	113	240	...	do	do
Church Mission Society Parish Girls' school, Kunnankulam	..	51	51	120	...	do	do
Boys' school, Chennamangalam	86	..	86	84	...	do	do
Girls' school do	..	61	61	48	...	do	do
Othanthuruthi school	97	53	150	120	...	do	do
Mattancheri Anglo Vernacular school	54	12	66	72	...	do	do
Chakkiamuri school	87	16	103	84	...	do	do
Kochangati Anglo Vernacular school	57	..	57	86	...	do	do
Karanchira Church school	61	25	86	84	...	do	do
Peringottukara Church Mission Society school	44	12	56	60	...	do	do
Trichur Parish do	71	9	80	72	...	do	do
Parapur Church school	77	78	155	120	...	do	do
Thoppil school	59	25	84	84	...	do	do
Arimpur Church school	31	32	63	72	...	do	do
Kurkancheri school	42	25	67	72	...	do	do
Pattikad school	51	13	64	60	...	do	do
Pazhanji Church Mission school	71	29	100	84	...	do	do
Kunnankulam do Parish Boys' school	70	..	70	60	...	do	do
Vaduthala Mahomedan Boys' school	100	..	100	120	...	do	do
Muthuvummal Mahomedan school	..	52	52	96	...	do	do
Kallepattom school	68	9	77	86	...	do	do
Pazhanji Mar Dionysius school	80	30	110	120	...	do	do
Athicode Boys' school	54	..	54	96	...	do	do
Chittur Bazaar school	82	3	85	48	...	do	do
Vallengy school	93	11	104	84	...	do	do
(b) Partially developed :—							
Anglo Vernacular Girls' school, Narakal	..	64	64	158	...	Class	III
Pope Leo XIII's school, Palluruthi	117	..	117	120	...	do	do
Anglo Vernacular school, Pazhanipallayam	53	11	64	120	...	do	do
Kodankulangara school	97	13	110	84	...	do	do
Kalur Church school	55	26	81	72	...	do	do
Valiyanad school	99	17	116	72	...	do	do
Thirumala Devaswom Primary Boys' school	143	1	144	120	...	do	do
Perumpilli Church school	92	81	123	96	...	do	do
Iringalakuda Church Mission Society school	64	1	65	84	...	do	do
Ponganom Cheruma school	8	4	12	153	...	do	do
Perincheri Church Mission Society school	34	11	45	48	...	do	do
Wadakkayangadi Zenana Mission do	38	94	72	60	...	do	do
Kolazi Zenana Mission do	39	14	53	36	...	do	do
Aranattukara Church do	76	..	76	48	...	do	do
Puthenpestikal Church do	31	12	43	48	...	do	do
Munaloor Church do	18	15	33	36	...	do	do
Mungattukara do	40	16	56	36	...	do	do
Pashavur Church do	64	26	90	96	...	do	do
Puthenpetta do	116	..	116	120	...	do	do
K. K. Syrian Christian do	62	11	63	72	...	do	do
Parappil St. Joseph's do	58	29	87	60	...	do	do
Kokala do	47	8	55	48	...	do	do
Chowannur Church Mission Society do	83	7	40	48	...	do	do
Kunnankulam Jacobite Syrian Boys' do	148	..	148	120	...	do	do
Katukampel do	51	25	76	60	...	do	do
Kottakod do	38	10	48	48	...	do	do
Kaniarkode do	40	10	50	48	...	do	do
Athicode Girls' do	..	39	39	48	...	do	do
Sowripallayam do	23	5	28	36	...	do	do
Arichampathi do	33	6	39	24	...	do	do
Keshamanaparambu do	68	18	86	72	...	Class	II
Kunnapilli do	40	13	53	48	...	do	do
chathiath Church do	67	42	109	96	...	do	do

EDUCATION.

(45) Statement showing all aided schools during the year 1976.—(Continued).

SCHOOLS.	Strength.			sanctioned grant per annum.		Highest standard.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Rs.	A. P.	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—(Continued.)						
Karanakodam	School	54	11	65	60	Class II
Karingachira Church	do	36	14	50	48	do do
Infant Jesus	do	53	26	79	43	do do
Vellarapilli Thekkumbhagom	do	31	8	39	36	do do
Vallarpadam	do	65	36	101	60	do do
Gothuruthi Church	do	80	67	147	72	do do
Tirumala Devaswam Girls'	do	..	71	71	48	do do
Puthenthode	do	45	16	61	48	do do
Kurusingal	do	50	44	94	60	do do
Azhikkal St. Joseph's	do	54	7	61	48	do do
Cheriakadavu	do	60	24	84	60	do do
Vadakkom	do	60	9	69	60	do do
Manacheri St. Edward's	do	51	22	73	36	do do
Chellanum	do	54	31	85	36	do do
Venduruthi	do	100	39	139	72	do do
Muringoor	do	67	40	97	72	do do
Vyuthala	do	32	20	52	36	do do
Aloor Church	do	64	44	108	84	do do
Pariyaram Church	do	81	43	124	84	do do
Muriyad	do	23	19	42	36	do do
Thathamath	do	51	21	72	48	do do
Kanimangalam Pallisari	do	38	12	50	48	do do
Chewoor Church	do	53	18	71	60	do do
Ammadath	do	62	33	95	72	do do
Vallukunnathusseri	do	39	14	53	48	do do
Thirithani Girls'	do	..	39	39	48	do do
Karamuku Thekkara	do	48	9	57	36	do do
Porathur Church	do	56	38	94	72	do do
Ayyenthole	do	34	15	49	36	do do
Trichur St. Joseph's	do	52	68	120	60	do do
Payyur Church Mission Society	do	38	11	49	36	do do
Arthad Church	do	33	12	45	48	do do
Chemmanoor	do	32	9	41	36	do do
Mancheri St. Mary's	do	51	15	66	36	do do
Pengamuk St. Thomas	do	41	26	67	48	do do
Balamubhodini	do	43	15	58	60	do do
Arakunnam Nirappayil	do	44	14	58	36	Class I
Paramel	do	41	22	63	36	do do
Thalapana	do	68	11	79	48	do do
Mattathiparambu	do	57	34	91	36	do do
Panampukad	do	28	17	45	24	do do
Kuttukad	do	64	16	80	48	do do
Arippalam	do	20	8	28	36	do do
Paloor	do	84	5	89	36	do do
Chirakal Z. M. Girls'	do	..	37	37	48	do do
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Hebrew school, Mattancheri	..	32	14	46	120	..
Industrial school, Elthuruthi	..	15	..	15	132	..
Do Chempukavu	..	1	24	25	84	..
Chowannoor Sabhamadom	..	24	..	24	240	..
Kudavallur Sanskrit School	..	46	10	56	48	..
Nemmara Vedio do	..	10	..	10	86	..
Total	..	7663	2658	10321	14082	15..

EDUCATION.

(46) Abstract statement of schools of all grades and of pupils attending them during the years 1075 & 1076.

Class of Institutions	No. of Institutions		No. of pupils in											
	1075	1076	1075						1076					
			College department	High School department	Lower Secondary department	Primary department	Special department	Total	College department	High School department	Lower Secondary department	Primary department	Special department	Total
Sirkar { College	1	1	55	221	204	205	..	685	57	229	206	206	..	698
High Schools	2	2	..	165	185	237	..	587	..	181	191	220	..	592
Lower Secondary Schools	7	7	..	..	874	953	..	1,827	..	..	390	1,039	..	1,429
Primary Schools	47	45	..	..	..	3,740	..	3,740	..	..	..	4,062	..	4,062
Special Schools	2	2	..	..	..	..	48	48	..	..	..	..	50	60
Total	59	57	55	386	763	6,135	48	6,387	57	410	787	5,527	50	6,831
Aided { High Schools	8	4	..	127	225	497	..	849	..	150	366	560	..	1,076
Lower Secondary Schools	10	10	..	..	299	1,037	..	1,336	..	..	352	967	..	1,339
Primary Schools	90	104	..	..	..	6,714	..	6,714	..	..	..	7,730	..	7,730
Special Schools	6	6	..	..	..	..	152	152	..	..	..	..	176	176
Total	109	124	..	127	524	8,248	152	9,051	..	150	718	9,277	176	10,321
Total of Sirkar and aided Schools	168	181	55	513	1,287	13,383	200	15,438	57	560	1,505	14,804	226	17,152
Unaided { High Schools	8	2	..	221	153	296	..	672	..	244	115	172	..	531
Lower Secondary Schools	2	2	..	..	62	91	..	153	..	..	76	145	..	221
Primary Schools	790	726	..	..	..	15,072	..	15,072	..	..	..	14,018	..	14,018
Special Schools	276	878	..	..	..	..	5,558	5,558	..	..	..	..	7,678	7,678
Total	1,071	1,106	..	221	215	15,461	5,558	21,455	..	244	191	14,335	7,678	22,448
Grand Total	1,239	1,289	55	734	1,502	28,844	5,768	36,893	57	804	1,696	29,139	7,904	39,600

EDUCATION.

(47) Abstract statement of boys and of girls in the several departments of schools during the year 1076.

		College department.	High School department.	Lower Secondary department.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.
Sirkar	Boys	55	410	726	3,052	41	4,284
	Girls	2	..	61	2,475	9	2,547
	Total	57	410	787	5,527	50	6,831
Aided	Boys	..	150	648	6,737	128	7,663
	Girls	..	..	70	2,540	48	2,658
	Total	..	150	718	9,277	176	10,321
Total of Sirkar and Aided Schools		57	560	1,505	14,804	226	17,152
Unaided	Boys	..	244	191	10,333	5,122	15,890
	Girls	..	..	..	4,002	2,556	6,558
	Total	..	244	191	14,335	7,678	22,448
GRAND TOTAL		57	804	1,696	29,139	7,904	39,600

EDUCATION.

(48) Statement showing the classification of schools according to the agencies managing them during the years 1075 & 1076.

Agency	1075			1076		
	No. of schools.	No. of pupils.		No. of schools.	No. of pupils.	
		Boys.	Girls.		Boys	Girls
Aided. Government	59	4,432	1,955	57	4,234	2,547
Church Mission Society	18	903	429	18	903	430
Roman Catholic priests	4	193	127	6	278	292
Native Christian priests	25	1,557	821	25	1,624	818
Native gentlemen	42	2,928	797	56	4,059	970
Masters themselves	20	1,041	242	19	808	233
Total	168	11,064	4,374	181	11,947	5,205
Unaided schools	1,071	15,507	5,948	1,108	15,830	6,558
Grand Total	1,239	26,571	10,322	1,239	27,837	11,763

EDUCATION.

(49) Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population during the years 1075 & 1076.

Taluk.	Population.	Pupils.		Proportion of pupils to population.	
		1075	1076	1075	1076
Kanayanur	1,14,628	5,810	6,602	1 in 18	1 in 17
Cochin	1,20,456	5,790	6,103	1 in 18	1 in 20
Cranganur	29,140	1,974	1,996	1 in 14	1 in 14
Mukundapuram	1,61,833	5,423	5,913	1 in 27	1 in 27
Trichur	1,45,104	8,633	9,745	1 in 15	1 in 15
Talapilli	1,51,315	5,385	5,570	1 in 25	1 in 27
Chittur	89,549	3,878	3,671	1 in 20	1 in 24
Total	8,12,025	36,893	39,600	1 in 20	1 in 21

EDUCATION.

(50) Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population of school-going age during the year 1076.

TALUKS.	Population of school-going age.		Pupils.		Percentage.	
	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Kanayanur	8,842	8,352	4,981	1,671	56	20
Cochin	9,311	8,758	4,889	1,764	47	20
Cranganur	2,206	2,184	1,445	551	65	25
Mukundapuram	12,050	12,225	3,833	2,080	32	17
Trichur	10,747	11,019	6,577	3,168	61	29
Talapilli	11,088	11,614	3,841	1,729	35	15
Chittur	6,541	6,891	2,871	800	44	12
Total	60,780	61,023	27,837	11,768	46	19

EDUCATION.

(51) Statement showing the classification of pupils according to caste or creed during the year 1076.

Classes	Population		Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage of pupils to population		Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Hindus	2,74,547	2,79,708	41,182	41,956	16,874	5,854	6	2	40	14
Christians	1,00,404	97,835	15,061	14,675	9,960	5,884	10	5	66	36
Mahomedans	27,726	26,766	4,159	4,015	1,357	504	5	2	33	13
Jews	548	589	82	88	146	71	27	12	178	81
Jains	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animists	1,971	1,926	296	289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,05,200	4,06,825	60,780	61,023	27,837	11,768	7	3	46	19

EDUCATION

(52) Statement showing the strength and standard of the Sirkar and aided Girls' Schools in 1076

Name of school.	Sirkar or aided	Strength	Highest standard
Victoria Jubilee Caste Girls' School, Trichur	Sirkar	203	Form III
Caste Girls' School, Iringalakuda	do.	137	" III
Caste Girls' School, Ernakulam	do.	133	" II
Syrian Girls' School, Trichur	do.	152	" I
A. V. Caste Girls' School, Tripunitura	do.	122	Class IV
Caste Girls' School, Elangunnappuzha	do.	66	" IV
Do. Nemmara	do.	113	" IV
Victoria Jubilee Caste Girls' School, Chittur	do.	160	" IV
Girls' School, Thiruvilvamala	do.	90	" IV
Caste Girls' School, Cranganur	do.	123	" IV
Do. Thiruvanchikulam	do.	72	" III
Do. Urakam	do.	78	" III
Syrian Girls' School, Ollur	do.	72	" III
Caste Girls' School, Vellarapilli	do.	64	" II
Do. Cheranellur	do.	72	" II
Syrian Girls' School, Tripunitura	do.	74	" II
Do. Iringalakuda	do.	120	" II
Do. Enamavu	do.	85	" II
Do. Aranattukara	do.	95	" II
Caste Girls' School, Pazhayannur	do.	60	" II
Do. Thathamangalam	do.	109	" II
Latin Girls' School, Karuthidom	do.	76	" I
Caste Girls' School, Chelakara	do.	88	" I
Do. Nallepalli	do.	49	" I
Church Mission Society Girls' School, Trichur	Aided	76	Form III
Convent School, Ernakulam	do.	112	" III
Church Mission Society Syrian Girls' School, Kunnankulam	do.	89	" II
Jacobite Syrian Girls' School, Kunnankulam	do.	113	Class IV
Church Mission Society Parish Girls' school, Kunnankulam	do.	51	" IV
Vernacular Aided School, Chennamangalam	do.	61	" IV
Muthuvumal Mahomedan Girls' School	do.	52	" IV
A. V. Girls' School, Narakal	do.	64	" III
Athicode Girls' School	do.	39	" III
Tirumala Devaswom Girls' School	do.	71	" II
Thrithani Girls' School	do.	39	" II
Chirakal Girls' School	do.	37	" I
Trichur Zenana Mission Industrial School	do.	25	"
Total		3,242	

EDUCATION.

(53) Statement showing the number and strength of Special schools.

Schools.	Number of schools	Strength	Whether Sirkar, aided or unaided
The S. S. Patasala (Sanskrit)	1	31	Sirkar
The Trichur Normal school	1	19	Sirkar
Other Sanskrit schools	106	1,859	3 aided and 103 unaided
Arabic schools	65	1,344	Unaided
Hebrew schools	4	192	1 aided and 3 unaided
Music schools	83	1,280	Unaided
Bible schools	118	2,995	Unaided
Industrial schools	4	107	2 aided and 2 unaided
Guzeratti schools	1	46	Unaided
Hindustani schools	3	31	Unaided
Total	386	7,904	

EDUCATION.

(54) Statement showing the industries taught in the Industrial schools in 1076.

Name of Industry.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Needle-work	...	21	21
Mat-making	...	11	11
Cookery	1	...	1
Tailoring	1	...	1
Embroidery	7	...	7
Rosary-making	5	...	5
Shoe-making	6	...	6
Carpentry	21	...	21
Blacksmith's work	5	...	5
Rope-making	29	...	29
Printing works	41	...	41
Book-binding	20	...	20
Composing	5	...	5
Weaving	6	...	6
Rattan work	2	...	2
Total	149	32	181

EDUCATION.

(55) Statement showing the numbers and qualifications of the teachers employed in Sirkar and aided schools during the year 1076.

Departments	Graduates		First in Arts		Maticulates		Higher Examination for women		U. C. S. or Lower Secy.		Primary		Others		Total		Grand Total
	Trained	Untd.	Trained	Untd.	Trained	Untd.	Trained	Untd.	Trained	Untd.	Trained	Untd.	Trained	Untd.	Trained	Untd.	
College	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
High school	9	9	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	22
Lower Secondary	3	9	4	12	10	20	3	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	21	46	67
Primary	1	..	1	3	21	29	..	..	77	81	16	51	85	258	201	422	623
Malayalam Munshies	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	7	7
Sanskrit do.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	1	11	12
Gymnastic Instructors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	4	7	11
Total	15	21	7	17	31	50	3	1	78	84	16	52	90	281	240	506	746

EDUCATION.

(56) Statement showing the inspection work done during the years 1075 and 1076.

Inspecting officers	No. of schools inspected		No. of pupils examined		No. of days spent on circuit		No. of days spent in actual inspection work	
	1075	1076	1075	1076	1075	1076	1075	1076
Special (Mr. D. M. Cruickshank	6	...	1,580	...	19	...	12	...
Mr. F. S. Davies	6	12	1,127	2,774	15	32	13	27
Superintendent of Education	140	141	8,391	8,187	143	182	111	112
Deputy "	200	142	9,458	7,110	259	254	157	278
Inspecting school-master, Northern Division	197	150	10,941	8,062	194	208	167	280
" " Southern Division	168	113	8,403	5,949	299	300	146	219
Total	717	558	39,900	32,082	929	976	606	916

EDUCATION.

(57) Statement showing the results of the public examinations held in the year 1076

	Number presented	Number passed
FIRST IN ARTS.— The Ernakulam College	17	11
MATRICULATION.— The Ernakulam College	33	9
The Trichur District school	20	12
The Trichur C. M. S. High school	14	9
The Tirumal Devaswam High school	9	4
The Ernakulam St. Albert's High school	25	3
The Chittur High school	32	4
Total	133	41

EDUCATION.

(58) Classified statement of receipts during the years 1075 & 1076.

Head of receipt.	1075			1076			Increase or decrease.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Collegiate education	2,621	1	..	2,635	13	4	+	14	12	4
High school education	12,248	6	2	11,647	15	8	—	600	6	6
Lower secondary education	9,419	10	10	8,793	..	2	—	626	10	8
Primary education	7,410	11	2	6,602	4	3	—	808	6	11
Miscellaneous	29	1	9	6	11	8	—	22	6	1
Total	31,728	14	11	29,685	13	1	—	2,043	1	10

EDUCATION.

(59) *Classified statement of expenditure during years 1075 & 1076.*

Heads of charges.	1075.						1076.						Increase or decrease.	
	Sirkar.		Aided.		Total.		Sirkar.		Aided.		Total.			
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Direction and inspection ..	8,774	12 11	.....	.....	8,774	12 11	8,972	10 4	.....	.....	8,972	10 4	+	197 13 5
Collegiate education ..	8,577	8 10	.....	.....	8,577	8 10	9,503	10 2	.....	.....	9,503	10 2	+	926 1 4
High school ..	15,817	10 8	820	.....	16,637	10 8	16,415	15 9	1,190	.....	17,605	15 9	+	968 5 1
Lower secondary ..	18,968	2 7	2,222	14 4	21,191	11 11	18,109	11 3	2,478	6 ..	20,588	1 3	—	602 15 8
Primary ..	29,327	5 11	8,730	1 ..	38,057	6 11	28,835	7 ..	8,603	8 2	37,438	15 2	—	618 7 9
Special ..	2,423	6 9	903	12 ..	3,327	2 9	2,076	14 11	910	.....	2,986	14 11	—	350 3 10
Libraries, reading rooms and field games clubs, &c.	.....	.....	992	15 ..	992	15 ..	.....	.....	2,234	5 6	2,234	5 6	+	1,241 6 6
Miscellaneous ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	83,898	15 8	13,669	10 4	97,568	10 ..	83,914	5 5	15,416	8 8	99,330	9 1	+	1,761 15 1

From G. T. MACKENZIE, Esq., I.C.S., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Resident's Office, Trivandram, 14th April 1902.

I have the honour to forward herewith the administration report of the Cochin State for the Malabar year 1076 (1900-1901) and the budget estimate for 1078 (1902-1903). The report which was due on the 1st April was received by me on the 10th.

EDUCATION.

(60) *Statement of the libraries which received grants during the year 1076 M. E.*

Institutions.		Number of members	Sirkar grant paid			Subscriptions		
			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Ernakulam	Library	50	600	...	...	1,727	3	2
Trichur (English)	Do.	39	193	11	...	505	8	...
Do. (Malayalam)	Do.	25	84	...	...	74	15	...
Kunnankulam	Do.	8	26	4	...	27	12	...
Princes' Library, Tripunitura	...	15	100	...	...	180	...	...
Ernakulam Literary Union	...	16	32	6	6	10	8	10
Total	...	153	1,036	5	6	2,525	15	...

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

2. I was Resident throughout the year under report. At the commencement of the year, Mr. Locke, Chief Judge, acted for the Diwan on leave until September 20th. On the last day of the year Mr. Rajagopalachari again took leave. Mr. Locke acted as Diwan and Mr. Gover, a practising barrister, acted as Chief Judge. That arrangement still continues and this report has been written by Mr. Locke.

3. His Excellency the Viceroy visited Cochin on the 18th and 19th November 1900. Her Highness the Senior Rani, mother of His Highness the Raja, died on the 26th January 1901.

CENSUS.

4. The census of 1901 gives a population of 812,025. Of these, 198,239 or nearly one-fourth are Christians and 1,137 are Jews. The area of the State is 1,363 square miles, of which one-half is dense forest sparsely inhabited, and the other half is cultivated land with a teeming population of more than a thousand to the square mile.

LAND REVENUE.

5. The Revenue Survey is doing useful work and is increasing the receipts of the State treasury. The areas of the irrigated or, more accurately, rainfed rice lands in the Cochin State have been estimated according to a rough calculation of the amount of seed required to sow each field. The survey is bringing to account very large excesses of actual area over those rough estimates. See paragraph 15 of the report on pages XIV and XV of the appendix. Mr. Thompson, of the Madras Survey, is quietly doing good work in the Cochin State, and I am glad that the remonstrance which he makes in paragraph 16 of his report has been heeded and that his budget allotment for next year stands at Rs. 65,000.

7. The word *kole*, which is used in paragraph 4 of the Diwan's report, denotes rice lands which are peculiar to this coast. The cultivators, with brushwood, straw and clay, erect long cofferdams enclosing an area of shallow lagoon. From the enclosure the brackish water is pumped out, and in the *polder*, as the Dutch call it, rice is sown and a crop is raised below the level of the lagoon on which boats are passing. The removal of the water from these enclosures was done by the laborious process of baling or by water-wheels worked by the feet of the labourers until an American named Brunton in British Cochin imported a number of small portable steam-engines which are hired out to the cultivators for this work of pumping out their fields.

8. The cost of surveying these *kole* lands, which had been charged against Land Revenue, has now been transferred to the debit of survey and credited to Land Revenue, Miscellaneous—Other items, which explains the increase under that head. There is a slight increase under other heads and the current demand is Rs. 7,72,295 against Rs. 7,50,187 of the previous year. Of this demand 99.7 per cent. was collected.

9. Much progress has been made in reducing the arrears which disfigured the accounts in previous years. These items are not really arrears, that is to say, they are not sums ascertained and due which have not been collected. They would more accurately be described as sums in dispute because of claims pending and not yet settled. See paragraph 12 of the report.

CRANGANORE.

10. The territory of the Chief of Cranganore or Kodangalur, 18 square miles in area, is a taluk in the Cochin State and is managed by Cochin officials; but through some idea of deference to the Chief the Cochin Darbar keeps separate accounts for Cranganore. These are shown in paragraph 184 of the report.

POLICE.

11. During the year Mr. Arni Subba Rao, Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Madras service, came to Cochin as Superintendent and at once commenced to bring the State police up to a higher standard of efficiency.

12. Thirty-two prosecutions of police officers were launched by private persons and only one case was convicted. This is a slight improvement on the figures of the two years previous, 40 and 44, all acquitted. This evil of untrue complaints against the police will not disappear until the magistrates commit for false evidence. In one case this year compensation was given for a false complaint. That is an improvement on previous years, but it is not enough.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

13. Of 7,654 persons placed before magistrates, 5,920 were acquitted or discharged, and among these 5,920 persons only 76 received compensation for the false and vexatious complaints made against them. This is a slight improvement on last year, but the magistrates have it in their own power to do much more. A magistrate who does not seek to be popular and who is not afraid of attacks in the columns of newspapers might make his name a terror to reckless or perjured complainants.

JAILS.

14. The Prison Regulation was passed into law during the year. Rules are now being framed under its provisions with a view to render imprisonment more deterrent.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

15. The Chief Court Regulation and the Civil Courts Regulation came into force during the year, and the Raja's Court of appeal ceased to exist. The district munsifs left a very clear file, but the state of the file of the Trichur District Judge was

disgraceful—three suits more than two years old, four suits more than one year old and an average pendency of 145 days in appeals. The officer responsible for this has since left the service.

REGISTRATION.

16. The number of documents registered was one for 24 of the population. Of these documents 99.6 were registered on the day of presentation. The blot this year is that two offices were not inspected. In a State of so small an area this ought not to happen.

FORESTS.

17. The work in the Cochin forests continues with vigour. As in Travancore, felling by permit has ceased and all felling is done by the department. An enormous supply of sleepers for the Madras Railway and the Shoranur-Cochin Railway was delivered. An agreement was made to supply timber for the Cordite Factory on the Nilgiris. More than half a million wooden keys were supplied to the Madras Railway and South Indian Railway. The gross receipts rose to Rs. 5,08,112, but the expenditure also has risen to Rs. 3,55,836, so that the net receipts are Rs. 1,52,276.

18. Mr. Haffield's scheme for a tramway to bring timber from the interior was kindly scrutinized by Mr. Harry Thompson, Chief Engineer on construction, Madras Railway, and work has commenced, the materials for several miles having been landed at Cochin. The idea is to float timber down the valleys until it is stopped by a floating boom at the point of the letter V in the name *Vatecoly Poya* in atlas sheet No. 62. Thence the tramway runs west for eighteen miles, with two shoots down declivities, to the letter C in the name *Poycaud* on that sheet, and from that point the timber will be floated to Puthucad railway station or to the coast. Mr. Haffield's report, printed as No. 33 in the appendix, is an interesting narrative of a very difficult piece of single-handed work.

RAILWAYS.

19. The darbar promptly met the requirements on the revised and enhanced estimate of the Madras Railway Company who are constructing the line from Shoranur to Ernakulam and the line has since been completed, so that a ballast train from Shoranur ran into Ernakulam on March 31st, 1902. But the delay on the part of the English manufacturers in supplying locomotives and carriages prevents the opening of the line for passenger traffic. It may be mentioned here that the darbar placed with a German firm the order for materials for the forest tramway and these were delivered punctually.

POST OFFICE.

20. The number of articles carried by the Anchal or Cochin State Post largely increased but the revenue decreased, a fact which is not explained. This postal service is worked at a loss, the receipts being only half of the expenditure.

SALT AND ABKARI.

21. There was a slight increase in the sale of salt and this is attributed to the repression of illicit salt manufacture. The consumption of salt per head was 17.4 lbs., which is less than in Travancore, though equal to the consumption in British India, but the high rate of consumption in Travancore may arise from the fact that salt is used as a manure on the roots of cocoanut trees. There is no manufacture of salt by the Cochin State. All the salt sold is imported from Bombay.

22. The present lease of the abkari monopoly expires on August 15th 1902, when an opportunity will arise to exercise more control and supervision, than has hitherto been exercised over the prices and the situation and number of the shops. The annual monopoly of the vend of opium and drugs was sold at almost the figure of the previous year.

MEDICAL.

23. The vital statistics show a birth-rate of 6 and a death-rate of 8 per mille. The public health was good and the number of out-patients at dispensaries fell, there being less fever and dysentery although there was an increase in small-pox and cholera. With regard to cholera I am disposed to suspect that some reported local outbreaks of cholera could be traced to the sale to the public of damaged stocks of rice. In this moist and warm climate fungus rapidly grows and there is no authority whose duty it is to inspect, condemn and destroy such grain as unfit for food.

24. The hospitals in the Cochin State, under the supervision of Dr. Coombes, are in admirable order. Paragraph 165 shows that Mrs. Williams and Miss D'Araujo continue to do good work. It is satisfactory that the number of cases attended by trained midwives is on the increase.

INSTRUCTION.

25. There is a slight increase in every direction, in the number of schools, the number of scholars and the total expenditure. The new census figures of population cause a decrease in the percentages of attendance. The percentage of boys at school fell from 49 to 46 and the percentage of Christian boys from 72 to 66. That interesting community, the Jews, number 1,137 and it is calculated that they have 170 children of a school-going age, but they have 217 children at school, which makes a percentage of 127. The results of the university examinations were fair, the Raja's college at Ernakulam passing 11 in 17 for F.A. and the Trichur high school passing 12 in 20 for matriculation. When the present period of financial pressure is past, the darbar will doubtless increase the amount given to aided schools which are doing useful work in the State.

FINANCIAL.

26. The payment of Rs. 1,11,000, due from the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention, was made after August 15th, 1900, so that two payments were made in the year under report. If the first payment be set back to the previous year the revenue of that year stands at Rs. 24,07,258 and the revenue of the year under report stands at Rs. 26,50,304, giving an increase of Rs. 2,43,046. This increase is chiefly under forests and salt, but there are increases under other heads, which are balanced by the loss of interest on the Government paper sold to pay for the construction of the railway. The expenditure under ordinary heads was Rs. 25,14,026 which would give a surplus of Rs. 1,36,278.

27. The year under report was a year of very exceptional expenditure on the construction of the Shoranur-Ernakulam railway. Government paper of the face value of Rs. 16,66,000 was sold for Rs. 15,88,410. Because of this loss on forced sales of investments the darbar had recourse to temporary loans to provide funds until better prices could be obtained for Government paper. One such loan of one lakh was outstanding at the commencement of the year and Rs. 2,75,000 was borrowed during the year. These loans for Rs. 3,75,000 were paid off in the year. With the sanction of the Madras Government the darbar obtained from the public a loan of ten lakhs. The year closed with a balance in hand of Rs. 3,08,816 in cash and Rupees 8,75,800 in Government paper.

REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1077.

28. This Government paper was sold for Rs. 8,36,723. The darbar had hoped that ten lakhs expenditure in this year would see the railway finished, but the actual expenditure exceeded the estimate and it has been necessary to allot thirteen and a half lakhs. The receipts under forests were three and a half lakhs better than the estimate and there were increases in land revenue and salt, but these favourable receipts were balanced by increases in the working expenditure of these departments, especially by the expenditure on the forest tramway. The darbar therefore borrowed one lakh from temple funds which are under the control of the darbar, and it is intended to borrow a further sum of two lakhs before the close of the year. With these temporary loans of three lakhs coming in, it is estimated that the year will close with a cash balance in the treasury of Rs. 42,014.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1078.

29. The receipts are estimated with caution. It is likely that the receipts under forest will exceed the estimate. An allotment of two lakhs is made for the construction of the forest tramway and the same sum is allotted for the expenses of the tour of His Highness to Delhi. It is proposed to borrow a further amount of three lakhs and by this expedient a closing cash balance of Rs. 38,282 is shown.

CONCLUSION.

30. The boldness with which the Cochin darbar has not hesitated to borrow in order to complete the Shoranur-Ernakulam railway and has at the same time undertaken the construction of a forest tramway, startles the old-fashioned officials on this coast, who were accustomed each year to see a surplus added to the hoard of the State. It must have been difficult for His Highness the Raja thus to act against the solid mass of conservative opinion which surrounds him, and I think that His Highness was enabled to do this only by the support given by Mr. P. Rajagopalachari, of the Madras Statutory Civil Service, who was Diwan from 1896 to 1901.

31. Another point which it is pleasant to notice in Cochin is that the darbar understands that it is true economy to pay a high salary in order to obtain capable and zealous service. Useful work is done in the Survey; the Salt and Abkari departments are approaching better order; the police improves; the forest revenue increases; a tramway is marked out through the most impenetrable country—all because the men entrusted with these tasks are contented with their position and work willingly. This it is that puts life and interest into the routine of Cochin administration.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER—No. 372, Political, dated 29th July 1902.

The administration report of Cochin for the Malabar year 1076 (1900-1901) is a record of steady progress in the administration of the State.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council has only a few remarks to offer on the various heads of administration.

LAND REVENUE.—With the advance of survey operations the darbar should make early and efficient arrangements for the maintenance of survey marks and the correction of field survey books.

FORESTS.—The remarks of the Government * on the Travancore administration * G.O., No. 342, Political, dated 8th July 1902. report regarding the system of exclusive departmental felling of forest trees apply equally to Cochin. The darbar deserves great credit for vigorously pushing on the tramway scheme for opening out the hitherto trackless forests. Great care should, however, be taken to see that the forest development does not unduly interfere with the interests of the cultivators.

RAILWAY.—Since the writing of the report, the Cochin railway has been opened for goods traffic and it is expected that passenger traffic will be established at no distant date. The Governor in Council congratulates His Highness the Raja on the completion of the line, an event which will mark a new era in the development of the country and the prosperity of its people.

MEDICAL.—The Resident's remarks on the causes of cholera outbreaks deserve consideration. The registration of births and deaths is evidently most defective and calls for the attention of the darbar. Such rates as 6, 7, or 8 *per mille* which have been shown year after year are on the face of them impossible.

EDUCATION.—The Government desire that in future reports information should be afforded regarding the character of the instruction given in the unaided primary schools.

3. With regard to the finances of the State, the following tabular statement shows concisely the accounts, the revised estimate and the budget estimate for the Malabar years 1076, 1077 and 1078, respectively :—

	Actuals, 1076.	Revised estimate, 1077.	Budget estimate, 1078.
Opening balance (cash) ..	Rs. 2,18,401	Rs. 3,08,816	Rs. 42,014
Receipts under service heads ..	27,61,304	26,90,227	23,76,477
Other receipts ..	66,85,436	84,47,700	21,10,000
Total ..	96,65,141	63,46,743	45,27,491
Expenditure under service heads ..	26,14,026	26,64,729	26,89,259
Other expenditure ..	68,42,299	36,80,000	18,00,000
Total ..	93,56,325	63,04,729	44,89,259
Closing balance (cash) ..	3,08,816	42,014	38,232

The Resident in his review takes into consideration only the revenue and expenditure under service heads, and sets aside debt heads, sale-proceeds of Government securities, capital and loans. If the payment of Rs. 1,11,000 due from the

RS.	RS.
* 27,61,304	94,46,740
1,11,000	93,56,325
26,50,304	\$ 90,415
26,50,304	3,08,816
‡ 25,14,026	2,18,401
† 1,36,278	|| 90,415

British Government for the year 1075 is set back to that year, the ordinary revenue for the year 1076 M.E. is reduced to 26.50 * lakhs. The surplus † quoted by the Resident is obtained by deducting from that sum expenditure ‡ under the service heads. If the revenue and expenditure from other than service heads is also taken into account the surplus on the actual transactions of the year will amount § to about Rs. 90,000 which represents the

increase || in the balance with which the year (1076 M.E.) closed as compared with that with which the year opened. This increase in revenue was due mainly to the demand for sleepers and other timber, which was created by the operations of the Cochin State railway and the Calicut-Azhikal extension, and to the large sale of salt. There was a fall under the head "interest" on account of the sale of Government securities to pay for the construction of the railway.

Turning to the revised estimate for 1077 M.E. (16th August 1901 to 15th August 1902), it is observed that the chief features of the year are the estimated expenditure of Rs. 13,50,000 on the Shoranur-Ernakulam railway and of Rupees 1,80,000 on the forest tramway. To find funds the darbar intends to borrow 3 lakhs. The financial position of the Cochin State at the close of the year 1077 would then stand as follows :—

	RS.
Capital invested in Government of India promissory-notes ..	..
Capital invested in the railway ..	60,75,596
Deposits in the bank ..	..
Cash in the darbar treasuries ..	42,014
	61,17,610
Loans outstanding ..	13,00,000
Net total ..	48,17,610

With regard to the budget estimate for 1078 M.E. (16th August 1902 to 15th August 1903), it is anticipated that the year will close with a small cash balance. As all the Government securities in the possession of the Cochin State will have been sold out, no receipts are provided under the head "sale-proceeds of Government securities". On the expenditure side no further charges are expected on account of the railway, but provision has been made for the prosecution of the construction of the forest tramway (Rs. 2,00,000), and for the tour expenses of His Highness the Raja to Delhi (Rs. 2,00,000). A cash balance of Rs. 38,232 (not Rs. 38,282 as stated in the Resident's review, page 5, paragraph 29) will then be left.

4. Although, at the close of the Malabar year 1077, the Cochin State will have in hand neither Government securities nor deposits in the bank and will be burdened with a debt of 13 lakhs, the darbar will possess in the Cochin State railway a substantial asset which will increase the prosperity of the country as well as swell the revenues of the State.

5. It would be convenient if the memorandum printed immediately after the financial statements in the appendix were combined with the statements themselves, the explanatory remarks being entered on facing pages against the items to which they refer.

(True Extract.)

G. S. FORBES,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

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