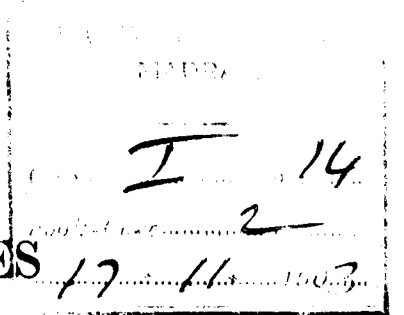


ADMINISTRATION REPORT

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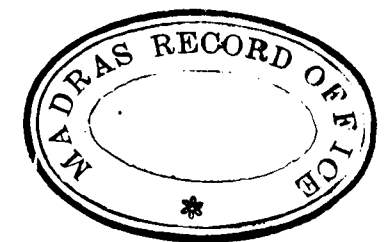
BUDGET ESTIMATES



OF THE

COCHIN STATE

FOR THE



MALAYALAM YEARS, 1077 AND 1079 RESPECTIVELY,

MADRAS:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN

FOR THE YEAR 1077 M. E.

(16th AUGUST, 1901, TO 16th AUGUST, 1902).

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Death of Her Highness the late Senior Rani.—Her Highness the Senior Rani died in Tripunithura on the 3rd Kumbham 1077 (14th February 1902). Her Highness was the aunt of His Highness the Raja, and succeeded to the title but a year before her death.

2. *The Diwanship.*—Throughout the year under report, Mr. S. Locke was in charge of the administration as Acting Diwan. I took charge only after the close of the year.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Land Revenue.

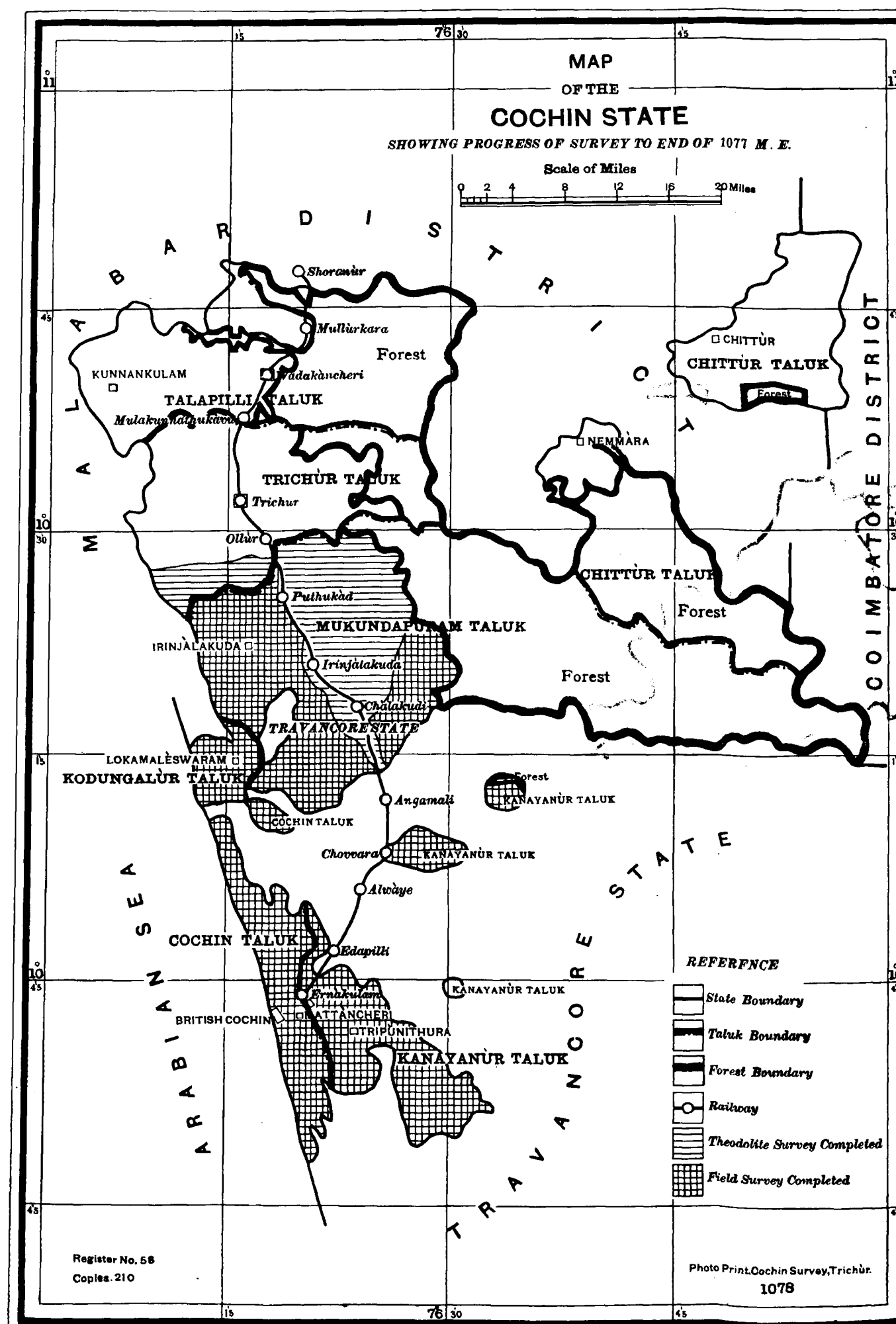
3. *Cultivation.*—The area under wet cultivation during the year was 16,71,259 paras, equivalent to 1,33,701 acres, as against 16,54,825 paras, equivalent to 1,32,386 acres, during the previous year. There was thus an increase in wet cultivation of 1,315 acres, as against 1,662 acres during the previous year. This increase was due to the registry of unassessed lands cleared and occupied by ryots. These lands were brought to account as in the previous years by the subordinate revenue staff as well as by a special staff appointed for that purpose. As stated in the reports of previous years, no information is available regarding the area of parambas (gardens and dry lands). The area under kule cultivation was 7,043 acres, or 1000 acres less than in the previous year.

4. *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 on account of the department during the year was Rs. 53,723, against Rs. 61,674 in the previous year. Out of the total expenditure, a sum of Rs. 8,237 was spent in the preparation of duplicate and triplicate copies of field measurement books and survey registers, in conducting special surveys, and in purchasing instruments etc. The net expenditure debitable to theodolite and field survey was Rs. 45,486. For this, 72 square miles were completed in theodolite survey and 90 square miles in field survey. The rates per square mile for theodolite and field surveys were Rs. 80 and Rs. 441—6—5 respectively, as against Rs. 76—3—8 and Rs. 393—12—0 respectively during 1076. There was thus some increase in the average cost per square mile both for theodolite and field surveys.

5. *Maintenance of survey records.*—The instruction contained in the Government Order on the Administration Report for 1076 "to make early and efficient arrangements for the maintenance of survey marks and correction of field survey books" will be given effect to when some progress is made in the general settlement.

6. *Revenue Settlement.*—The work of field inspection for the purpose of the revenue settlement was started under the supervision of the Special Revenue Officer about the middle of the year under report. A small staff consisting of one supervisor and 9 classifiers was appointed for the purpose, and they completed the inspection of and the preparation of the registers for five Desams in the Kanayanur Taluk before the close of the year.

7. *Accretion lands.*—The occupied accretion lands in the Vypeen and Pallipuram prowerthies of the Cochin Taluk were registered during the year under report in the names of the occupiers on Sirkar verumpattam tenure with back assessment for three previous years of occupation. The total area thus assessed was 250 acres and the annual assessment imposed was Rs. 1,128.



8. *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			1076 Rs.	1077 Rs.
LAND REVENUE PROPER (Current)	State	...	6,28,861	6,30,740
	Devaswam	...	56,596	53,791
	Total	...	6,85,457	6,84,531
LAND REVENUE PROPER (Arrears)	State	...	15,862	17,484
	Devaswam	...	2,666	2,183
	Total	...	18,528	19,667
LAND REVENUE MISCELLANEOUS (State)	(a) Renewal fees	...	13,414	6,866
	(b) Rent of fisheries	...	2,192	2,953
	(c) Irrigation cess	...	14,449	16,410
	(d) House tax	...	19,680	20,374
	(e) Interest on arrears	...	4,939	3,313
	(f) Survey receipts	...	21	95
	(g) Other items	...	16,782	11,343
	Total	...	71,477	61,354
LAND REVENUE MISCELLANEOUS (Devaswam)			13,065	33,548
Grand Total			7,88,527	7,99,100

There was a marked increase under Devaswam Miscellaneous, and a decrease under Devaswam Current, Renewal fees and interest on arrears of land revenue. The increase under the former was mainly due to the adjustment of a sum of Rs. 20,083 originally credited to "Advances Recoverable". The decrease in the collection under Devaswam Current was chiefly due to the loss of interest on the loans granted by the Devaswams to ryots, which were collected during the years 1076 and 1077. The decrease in the renewal fees was due to the completion of the major portion of the renewal work in two out of the four Taluks where the work was conducted. The payment of land revenue was more regular during the year under report than in the previous year, which explains the decrease in interest on arrears of land revenue.

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

			STATE Rs.	DEVASWAM Rs.	TOTAL Rs.
DEMAND	Arrears	...	32,023	2,392	34,415
	Current	...	6,98,913	88,190	7,87,103
	Total	...	7,30,936	90,582	8,21,518
COLLECTION	Arrears	...	17,494	2,153	19,667
	Current	...	6,92,094	87,339	7,79,433
	Total	...	7,09,578	89,522	7,99,100
Arrears written off			13,572	165	13,737
BALANCE	Arrears	...	6,841	172	7,013
	Current	...	945	723	1,668
	Total	...	7,786	895	8,681

10. According to the last report, the arrear demand brought forward to 1077 was Rs. 16,196, but in the above statement, it is shown as Rs. 34,415. The explanation for the difference is the same as that given in the previous reports, and it is repeated 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 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).

11. Detailed D. C. B. statements of the State and Devaswam land revenue are given in the Appendix.

12. *The current demand.*—The current demand for the year was Rs. 7,87,103, including miscellaneous items of revenue, as against Rs. 7,72,295 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 14,808. The current collection amounted to Rs. 7,79,433, or 99.0 per cent, or 7 per cent less than in the preceding year.

13. *The balance at the end of the year.*—Taking both the arrear and current balances together, the arrears brought forward to 1078 are given below and compared with those of the two previous years:—

Taluqs	Arrear demand at the beginning of 1076	Arrear demand at the beginning of 1077	Arrear demand at the beginning of 1078
Kanayannur ...	Rs 10,957	Rs 4,898	Rs 4,410
Cochin ...	" 14,523	" 10,135	" 2,852
Mukundapuram ...	" 8,323	" 473	" ...
Trichur ...	" 2,473	" ...	" 35
Talapilli ...	" 3,439	" 253	" 544
Chittur ...	" 2,417	" 437	" 581
Outside the State ...	" ...	" ...	" 259
Total ...	" 42,132	" 16,196	" 8,681

14. 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:—

1073 ...	Rs. 56,789
1074 ...	56,469
1075 ...	42,132
1076 ...	16,196
1077 ...	8,681

15. *Coercive measures.*—The following statement gives particulars of the coercive measures adopted during the past two 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.						
1076	5,865	1,08,014 10 0	254	2,198 14 4	6	46 15 11	34	1,519 2 7	14	47 6 8	...	...
1077	4,995	63,749 11 7	92	558 2 6	19	41 13 7	34	1,051 8 5	1	48 0 11	...	...

Notices to pay up arrears were issued in 4,995 cases, and movable property was distrained in 92 cases, as against 5,865 and 254 cases respectively in the previous year. Actual sales of movables took place in 19 cases, involving a sum of Rs. 41-13-7, as against 6 cases involving Rs. 46-15-11 in the previous year. The number of cases in which nadupattam was resorted to was the same as in the previous year, viz 34. There was only one case of permanent transfer of tenancy, as against 14 in 1076. There was no case of sale of defaulters' rights in land.

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

Divisions	NATURE OF THE CASES	1076						1077					
		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	43	443	486	447	39	92	39	437	476	427	49	90
	Transfer of registry	5	25	30	30	3	91	8	19	22	20	2	91
	Miscellaneous	23	1,008	1,030	1,006	24	97	24	837	851	799	52	94
	Total	70	1,479	1,549	1,483	66	96	66	1,283	1,349	1,246	103	92
Northern	Registry of waste lands	164	600	764	636	128	83	128	540	668	569	99	88
	Transfer of registry	23	83	106	52	4	93	4	55	59	54	5	93
	Miscellaneous	117	744	861	791	70	92	70	1,671	1,741	1,565	176	90
	Total	304	1,377	1,681	1,479	202	88	202	2,266	2,468	2,188	280	89

There was a decrease in the number of cases under all the heads in the Southern Division and in the registry of waste lands in the Northern Division and an increase in the number of cases of transfer of registry and miscellaneous in the Northern Division during the year. In the percentage of disposal there was a decrease in the Southern and an increase in the Northern Division.

17. *Puthuval assessments.*—The assessment of unregistered lands cleared and occupied by ryots was conducted by the normal revenue staff as well as by a special staff appointed for that purpose in the Chittur Taluk. The area thus registered was 1,315 acres of wet land and 520 gardens yielding an annual assessment of Rs. 7,211, as against 813 acres of wet land and 330 gardens yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 2,680 in the previous year.

18. *Inspection work of the Peishkars.*—The Peishkars of the Northern and Southern Divisions spent 177 days and 161 days respectively in camp, as against 167 and 188 days in 1076. Both the Peishkars inspected all the Taluk offices, Magistrates' Courts, Police Stations and Sub-jails in their respective divisions. The Peishkar of the Southern Division visited all the Proverthy Cutcheries in his Division, while the Peishkar of the Northern Division inspected only 18 out of the 24 Proverthies in his Division. They also inspected many of the salt bankshalls and registry offices.

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

	1076	1077	Increase or decrease
A. LAND REVENUE—	96,755	94,068	— 2,687
B SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT	61,674	59,591	— 2,083
Total	1,58,429	1,53,659	— 4,770
Deduct one-fifth of the items debitable to "Law and Justice"	15,280	15,831	+ 551
Net total expenditure	1,43,149	1,37,828	— 5,321

The decrease under Land Revenue was mainly due to the decrease in the expenditure on account of "Temporary establishments", and to the reduction in the allotment for Survey.

20. *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. They comprise an area of about 2,600 acres of land. The total revenue under various items was Rs. 13,392. This, together with the cash balance of Rs. 6,359, made up a total of Rs. 19,751. The actual expenditure was Rs. 3,736, excluding an amount of Rs. 10,247 spent in the liquidation of a portion of the debt due by the estate. The estate has still to clear debts amounting to Rs. 72,653.

Kavalapara.—The properties of this estate under Sirkar management are situated in the Proverthies of Chelakara and Pazhayanur of the Talapilli Taluk. They cover an area of 191 acres of wet land, 199 parambas and 9 tanks. Besides these, 282 paras of land in the Nemmara Proverthy of the Chittur Taluk and 4 paras of land in the Mundathikode Proverthy of the Talapilli Taluk, or 23 acres of land in all, are managed by the British authorities. The receipts amounted to Rs. 5,658, excluding a cash balance of Rs. 6,353. The actual expenditure was Rs. 2,036, excluding a sum of Rs. 5,000 deposited in the Madras Bank during the year. The estate owes no debt and its total deposit in the Bank now amounts to Rs. 19,000. It has also a cash balance of Rs. 4,975 in the Treasury.

CHAPTER III. PROTECTION.

Legislation.

21. The Abkari Regulation I of 1077 was the only Regulation passed during the year. It was passed to consolidate and amend the law relating to the import, export, transport, manufacture, sale and possession of intoxicating liquor and intoxicating drugs in the State.

The Civil Procedure Bill.—This was submitted to the British Resident during the year, but was returned by the Resident in May 1902 with instructions to postpone legislation in the matter till the passing of the contemplated amendment of the Code of Civil Procedure in British India.

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

Tobacco Bill.—It is now pending with the Superintendent of Excise Revenue who has been asked to revise the bill carefully.

General Clauses Bill.—This was submitted to the Resident during the year and received the approval of the Madras Government with a few slight modifications.

Forest Bill.—This was submitted to the Resident during the year and the matter is still under correspondence.

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

1. The Arms Bill.
2. The Petroleum Bill.
3. The Salt Bill.
4. The Court Fees Bill.
5. The Revenue Recovery Bill.
6. The Companies' Bill.
7. The Court of Wards Bill.
8. The Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill.
9. The Towns' Improvement Bill.

23. The compilation of Regulations, Proclamations and the rules and notifications having the force of law made good progress during the year, and is now nearing completion.

Police.

24. Mr. A. Subba Rao, the Superintendent, was in charge of the Department during the year.

25. *Strength.*—The sanctioned strength at the beginning of the year was a permanent force of 487 men and a temporary one of 7 men, making a total of 494. Two officers and 18 men were added to the force during the year so that the sanctioned strength of the Police on the last day of the year was 514.

consisting of 72 officers and 442 men. The actual strength on the same day was 70 officers and 436 men. An outpost, consisting of one first class and 2 second class constables, was opened at Elnad, during the year with a view to prevent forest offences as also the ingress of bad characters from the adjoining British territories. The out-post is reported to be doing good work.

26. *Force engaged in discharging purely Police functions.*—67 officers and 325 men were engaged in discharging purely Police functions as against 66 officers and 311 men in the previous year.

27. *Ratio of Police to population and area.*—The proportion of the total actual strength of the force to population and area was 1 to 1,605 persons and 1 to 2.7 square miles, as against 1 to 1,678 persons and 1 to 2.8 square miles respectively in the preceding year. The proportion of effective Police to population and area was 1 to 2,071 persons and 1 to 3.5 square miles, as against 1 to 2,154 persons and 1 to 3.6 square miles respectively in the preceding year.

28. *Educational qualifications.*—There were 11 illiterate constables in the force, as against 15 in the previous year. The instruction class for training men for the Station House officers' posts, referred to in the last year's report, was opened during the year, and 11 carefully selected men underwent a course of instruction in it for six months. They were taught law, Police rules, procedure and drill, and all of them passed the required tests.

29. *Departmental punishments.*—The subjoined statement shows the number and nature of the departmental punishments inflicted during the past three years :—

Nature of punishment	1075	1076	1077
Fines	51	86	8
Suspensions	6	25	28
Black marks	90	141	184
Degradations	4	18	19
Dismissals	5	15	8
Total	156	285	237

Judged by the statistics of punishments, the conduct of the force appears to have shown some improvement. There is a marked decrease in the number of fines and dismissals. The Superintendent says that he did not make a free use of punishment by fine as it inflicted great and dangerous hardship on low paid constables but that the black mark system of punishment was used more freely.

30. *Policemen criminally prosecuted.*—There were 42 cases of policemen criminally prosecuted, of which one was departmental, as against 34 and 2 respectively in the previous year. The departmental case was pending at the close of the year and ended in the acquittal of the accused. Of the remaining 41 cases, 2 ended in conviction, 31 in acquittal and the remaining 8 cases were compromised. The two cases convicted were for assault. In two cases compensation was awarded by the Magistracy to the accused policemen.

31. *Rewards.*—A special allotment was sanctioned during the year for rewarding creditable service leading to the detection of cases &c. and the Superintendent reports that the system has produced beneficial results. During the year 16 head constables, 44 constables and 3 private individuals received money rewards amounting in all to Rs. 130. Besides, 4 head constables and 2 constables received presents amounting to Rs. 59½ from the Salt and Forest Departments of the State, the Travancore Government, and from private gentlemen for services rendered to them in the detection of crime; 5 second class constables were rewarded with promotion to first class and 5 head constables and 17 constables with red marks for creditable action.

32. *Inspection work.*—The Superintendent made 36 tours of inspection occupying 198 days, as against 32 tours and 162 days in the previous year.

33. *Escapes and recaptures.*—During the year 2 under-trial prisoners and 3 Police prisoners escaped from custody. Of these, 4 were recaptured and convicted and one is still at large.

34. *Processes.*—The number of processes served by the Police during the year was 22,585, as against 20,617 in the previous year. It is to be regretted that the number of processes rose by nearly 2,000. The Superintendent attributes this increase partly to the numerous adjournments granted by some of the Magistrates.

35. *Violent and unnatural deaths.*—The number of persons who met with their deaths by violent and unnatural causes was 132, or 10 less than in the previous year :—

Murder	...	6
Culpable homicide	...	4
Suicide	...	26
Accidental deaths	...	96
Total	...	132

36. *Accidental fires.*—50 fires were reported during the year in which 80 houses were burnt and property of the estimated value of Rs. 1,89,000, was destroyed. The most disastrous fire was the one that broke out at Mattancherri on the night of the 14th of May 1902. Goods &c. to the value of Rs. 1,82,000 were reported to have been destroyed.

37. *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 1,328, as against 1,299 in the previous year. Including the 56 cases pending investigation at the beginning of the year, there were 1,384 cases for disposal, of which 331 cases were referred as false, 28 were struck off as undetectable and 945 were charged, leaving 80 in arrears. Of the cases charged (1,002, including 55 cases charged by the Police in the previous year and pending trial and also 2 cases declared by the Magistracy to be true out of the 331 cases referred as false), 184 ended in acquittal, 770 in conviction, 3 were struck off owing to the death of the accused, 2 under the orders of the Magistracy and 43 were pending trial at the close of the year. Of the cases pending investigation with the Police 12 were pending for less than one month, 13 for less than two months, 16 for less than six months, 17 for less than a year and 22 for more than a year.

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

Cases.																								
Nomenclature of offences.	Cases reported at a Police station or taken up by the Police during the year.						False cases			Undetectable cases				Cases disposed of by Courts										
	No. pending investigation at the beginning of the year	No. reported or taken up by the Police during the year	No. referred by the Magistrate	No. investigated by the Police by the order of Magistrates after Police refused to enquire	Total of columns 2 to 5	No. for investigation under Sec. 122 (b)	No. referred as false during the year	No. ordered to be struck off as false	No. declared to be doubtful	No. in which Magistrates' orders are due	No. of referred cases declared to be true by the Magistrate	Physically infirm or incapable of being tried	No. in which it is struck off as false because of detection	Pending cases of previous years struck off under Division's orders	Balance of all reliable cases i.e., columns 6—(3+10+13+16)	Pending or under trial at the beginning of the year	Charged during the year	No. tried during the year	No. convicted	No. discharged or acquitted	No. died, escaped or transferred	Awaiting or under trial at the end 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	23	24	25
Murder	2	7	1		10		3	3							7		5	5	2	1		2		
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder		1	4		5										5	1	4	5	4	1		1		
Dacoity			2		2		1	1							1		1	1	1					
Robbery with hurt			1		1										1		1	1	1					
Robbery		13	1		14		9	9							8	1	5	6	4	3				
Housebreaking with theft	28	168	5		191		64	64					8		127	6	77	83	61	18		6	42	
Ordinary theft	19	474	17		510	7	158	158	3	2	2		17		349	17	303	320	337	73		10	27	
Cattle theft			33	1	34	1	12	13					1		21	1	19	20	12	6		2	1	
Total	60	692	25		767	8	247	248	3	2	2		26		516	26	415	441	322	93		20	73	

Fifty cases were pending investigation at the beginning of the year and 717 cases were reported or taken up by the Police during the year which made up a total of 767 cases. Of these, 247 were referred as false and 8 were disposed of under section 132 (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of these 255 cases, 3 were declared doubtful and struck off and 248 were ordered to be struck off as false, thus leaving a balance on the whole of (767—251) 516 cases. Of these 516 cases, 415 were charged (including 2 cases of ordinary theft referred as false by the Police but taken up by the Magistracy for trial). In 26 cases the Magistrates were satisfied that there was no reasonable chance of detection and in two cases the Magistrates' orders were due, leaving thus 73 cases pending investigation at the close of the year. The above figures show that the Police did not unnecessarily refer cases as false and that the detection of cases was satisfactory.

The number of charged cases tried by the Courts during the year was 441. Of these, 322, or 73 per cent, ended in conviction, as against 78.6 per cent in the previous year. There was thus a slight falling off in the percentage of conviction. Out of Rs. 11,756 worth of property lost during the year (concerned in cases charged by the Police), the Police recovered Rs. 8,810, the percentage of recovery being 75, as against 54 in the previous year.

39. *Duration of investigation.*—The average duration of cases charged by the Police during the year was 15.4 days and that of cases referred as false was 25.3 days, as against 16.8 and 24.9 respectively in the previous year. The average duration in days of the detention of accused persons in police custody was .3 cases, .3 in referred cases and .5 in other cases, as against .8, .7 & 2.4 in the previous year.

40. *Known depredators.*—The number of K. D's on the Register at the end of the year was 311 as against 575 in the previous year. As stated in the previous report, the K. D. Register was thoroughly revised and re-written. Many of the K. D's who no longer required to be watched were struck off the list and as a result of greater attention paid to the matter of registration, the number of names has gone down and the names of only those habitual offenders who need watching are now retained in the Register.

41. *Piracy.*—Stringent measures were adopted to stamp out this crime, and consequently no case occurred during the year. Two outposts, each manned by one head constable and 4 constables, were maintained at Azhikode and Kuzhupilli throughout the shipping season (September to May). These men were made to patrol all along the coast between British Cochin and Chavakad.

42. *Co-operation between the British, Travancore and Cochin Police.*—The periodical meetings arranged between the British and Cochin Police worked satisfactorily during the year and towards the latter part of the year arrangements were also made for periodical meetings between the Travancore and Cochin Police.

43. *Cost.*—The total cost of the Police was Rs. 60,951, or Rs. 4,291 less than in the previous year. The decrease is due to the amount for the clothing not having been spent during the year on account of the failure of the contractors to supply the same in time. The average cost of a Policeman was Rs. 120, as against Rs. 135 in the previous year, the net cost per head of population being 1 anna 1.2 pies, as against 1 anna 3.4 pies in 1976.

44. *General remarks.*—There was a marked decrease in the number of grave crimes reported during the year. Though there was a slight falling off in the percentage of convictions, that of recovery of stolen property showed a satisfactory increase. There was also an improvement in the conduct and discipline of the force.

Arms, Ammunitions &c.

45. *Import permits.*—During the year 19 licenses and permits were issued for the import of guns, sulphur, percussion caps, shots &c. A statement, showing the particulars of the several consignments imported, and the authorities by whom permits were issued, is given in the Appendix.

46. *Licenses for dealing in arms, ammunition, &c.*—Under Regulation I of 1061, 82 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, &c., 14 for dealing in sulphur and saltpetre, and 58 for the manufacture and sale of fire works, &c.

Criminal Justice.

47. *Criminal Courts.*—There was no material change in the number of courts which exercised criminal jurisdiction, the increase of three Third Class Magistrates' Courts being due to the fact that the persons who were appointed Magistrates for the first time were at first invested only with Third Class powers and afterwards given Second Class powers. The average number of working days in the Sessions Courts and in the First, Second and Third Class Magistrates' Courts during the year was 44½, 280½, 237, and 63, respectively, against 55, 265, 244 and 87 respectively in the previous year.

ORIGINAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

48. *File and disposal.*—The number of cases instituted and the number disposed of and pending in the Courts exercising original criminal jurisdiction are given in the subjoined statement, from which it will be seen that both classes of Courts kept pace with their work :—

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	34	4,540	4,552	22
Sessions Courts	...	33	33	...
Total	34	4,573	4,585	22

49. *The number of persons under trial and how they were dealt with.*—The Magistrates dealt with 8,705 persons, of whom 53 were committed or referred to higher courts, 1,366 were convicted, 7,209 were discharged or acquitted, 27 were otherwise disposed of and 50 were pending trial at the end of the year. As remarked by the Chief Court in the report for 1076, "these figures are very serious, for whether these 7,209 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 146 persons, or 70 more than in the previous year, for preferring false and vexatious complaints.

The Sessions Courts dealt with 59 persons, of whom 32 were convicted and 27 acquitted.

50. *Nature of the offences dealt with by the Magistrates.*—Of the 4,552 cases disposed of by the Magistrates, 3,700, or 81·3 per cent, related to offences under the Penal Code, and the remaining 852, or 18·7 per cent, to offences under local and special laws.

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

Nature of sentences passed	Number of persons sentenced	
	in 1076	in 1077
Rigorous imprisonment	572	315
Simple Do	106	48
Fine alone	568	802
Fine with imprisonment	122	116
Whipping alone	65	78
Do. with other punishment	5	7
Total	1,436	1,366

Of the 32 persons convicted by the Sessions Courts, 4 were sentenced to imprisonment for life, 22 to imprisonment alone, 4 to imprisonment with fine, 1 to fine alone and the remaining 1 to imprisonment with whipping.

52. *Fine.*—The following is a statement of the fines imposed, realised and pending realisation in the Courts of Magistrates and Sessions Courts :—

Courts	Pending realisation at the beginning of the year	Imposed during the year	Realised during the year		Total	Amount awarded as compensation under section 411 of the C. P. C.	Fines under special regulations	Net Magisterial fine	Amount written off	Amount cancelled in appeal	Pending realisation at the end of the year
			Out of the fines of previous year	Out of the fines of current year							
Magistrates' Courts	.. 13,449	9,008	1,535	5,932	7,467	166	1,495	5,806	763	551	13,676
Sessions Do.	.. 3,242	270	37	100	137	..	..	137	200	50	3,125

There is a difference of Rs. 8 between the closing balance of 1076 and the opening balance of 1077 in the Magistrates' Courts, which is due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 8 more was erroneously included by the Adoor Magistrate in his statement for 1076. Nearly 66 per cent of the fines imposed by the Magistrates during the year was realised in the same year, as against 72 per cent in the previous year.

53. *Quality of the work as shown by the appeal test.*—34 per cent of the appealable orders of the Subordinate Magistrates were appealed against, as against 39 per cent in the previous year, and the District Magistrates confirmed 49 per cent of the sentences appealed against, as against 58 per cent in the previous year. The proportion of appeals to appealable sentences passed by the District Magistrates fell from 73 per cent to 56 per cent, and the percentage of confirmation of sentences appealed against rose from 68 to 93. Thus the quality of the work done by the District Magistrates showed considerable improvement.

54. *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	
	1076.	1077.
1st Class Magistrates' Courts	8	20
2nd Do. do.	8	9
3rd Do. do.	4	6
Sessions Courts	4	4

The rise in the average duration of cases disposed of by 1st Class Magistrates was due to the delay in the Trichur Magistrate's Court in the disposal of 4 cases, one of which occupied 141 days and the other three more than two months.

55. *Detention of witnesses.*—During the year 6,709 witnesses, or 748 more than in 1076, were examined by the Magistrates. Eleven witnesses were detained for more than 3 days. The Sessions Courts examined 243 witnesses, of whom 33 were detained for more than 3 days.

APPELLATE AND REVISIONAL JURISDICTION.

56. *Appellate work of the District Magistrates.*—Inclusive of the 2 appeals pending at the beginning of the year, 281 appeals were disposed of during the year, as against 273 in 1076.

The average duration of appeals disposed of by the Anjikaimal and Trichur District Magistrates was 7 and 13 days respectively, as against 8 and 10 respectively in the previous year.

The number of appellants concerned in the cases disposed of was 450, and they were dealt with as shown below:—

Appeals rejected in the case of	8 persons
Sentences confirmed do	220 do
Do modified do	48 do
Do reversed do	167 do
New trial or further enquiry ordered do	4 do
Proceedings quashed do	3 do

57. *Appellate work of the Sessions Courts.*—The Sessions Courts received 7 appeals, of which 6 were disposed of during the year. The number of appellants dealt with was 16. The sentences passed upon 15 of them were confirmed and that on the remaining one was reversed.

The average duration of appeals disposed of in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court was 20 days, or 7 days less, and in the Trichur Sessions Court 8 days, or 2 days more, than in the previous year.

58. *Appellate work of the Chief Court.*—Eighteen appeals were received and disposed of during the year. This includes 3 appeals by Government against orders of acquittal and one by prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for life. In two of the former the orders under appeal were reversed, and in the other confirmed. The appellants, 27 in number, were dealt with as follows:—

Sentences confirmed in the case of	16 persons
Do Modified do	4 do
Do Reversed do	5 do
Acquittal reversed do	2 do

The average duration of appeals decreased from 10 to 7 days in the year.

59. *Revisional work.*—Including the one petition pending at the beginning of the year, the District Magistrates had before them 147 petitions, all of which were disposed of by them. This includes the cases taken up otherwise than on application. The Sessions Courts received 10, and disposed of 8 petitions. The Chief Court had for disposal 104 revision petitions inclusive of the 15 pending at the beginning of the year, of which all but 3 were disposed of during the year.

60. *References to the Chief Court.*—One case involving 4 persons was referred to the Chief Court for confirmation of sentence under Section 275 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The sentence of imprisonment for life passed upon three of the prisoners was confirmed and the other prisoner was discharged.

There were 6 references under Section 330 of the same Code, all of which were disposed of.

61. *Miscellaneous petitions.*—Thirty-three petitions were received and disposed of during the year, as against 52 in 1076.

62. *Inspection of the Courts.*—During the year the District Magistrates inspected all the Subordinate Magistrates' Courts.

63. *Calendars.*—The Chief Court examined 330 calendars, or 4 more than in the previous year.

64. *Financial.*—The receipts amounted to Rs. 6,369, or Rs. 1,493 more than in the previous year. The expenditure rose from Rs. 35,724 to Rs. 37,464.

Jails.

65. *Number of prisons.*—There were ten prisons during the year, viz, the Central Jail at Ernakulam and nine subsidiary jails.

66. *The Central Jail.*—There were no important changes in the staff. Two warders were dismissed during the year, one for negligently allowing a prisoner to escape and the other for grave misconduct. The number of convict maistries remained the same as in the previous year, viz, 12. One convict escaped from the Jail during the year and has not been recaptured as yet. But a prisoner who escaped in the previous year was recaptured during the year. 13 convicts were punished departmentally, as against 6 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. 505 convicts passed through the Central Jail or remained in it during the year, the average daily number of convicts being 200, as against 223 in 1076.

Of the 505 convicts, 127 were undergoing sentences of imprisonment exceeding two years, 263 were undergoing imprisonment exceeding 3 months and not exceeding two years, and the remaining 115 were undergoing sentences of less than 3 months.

There were 138 re-convicted prisoners in the Jail during the year, as against 124 in the previous year. Of the 138 re-convicted prisoners, 82 were undergoing imprisonment for the second time, 28 for the third time and 28 for the fourth time and upwards.

The distribution of convicts according to their caste or creed, and their ratio to the total population of their respective communities, are shown in the following statement:—

	Number of convicts.	Ratio to the total population of their respective castes.
Hindus	298	1 to 1860
Christians	126	1 to 1573
Mahomedans	81	1 to 673

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 manufactured in the Ernakulam Central Jail. 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 247, as against 212 in the previous year. 47 prisoners were vaccinated during the year, as against 97 in the previous year. Nine prisoners died during the year, or 3 more than in the previous year. 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 108.7 lbs., as against 107.5 in the previous year. Of the 332 convicts discharged during the year, 83 had gained weight and 117 had lost, while 132 had neither gained nor lost. Of the 163 convicts, remaining at the end of the year, 61 had gained and 43 had lost weight, while 59 had neither gained nor lost.

The daily average number of convicts told off for work during the year was 195, as against 214 in the previous year. The chief industries carried on in the Jail were the manufacture of coir yarns, coir matting and rugs, basket making, cloth-weaving &c. The average daily number of convicts told off for extramural

work was 22, as against 30 in the previous year. The sale proceeds of Jail manufactures rose from Rs. 3,924 to Rs. 4,074. The vegetable garden, kept up to provide work for infirm prisoners, yielded Rs. 38-7-6, as against Rs. 50 in the previous year.

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

	1076.	1077.	Increase or decrease.
Expenditure	Rs. 14,493	Rs. 13,177	— 1,316
Daily average strength of convicts and under-trial prisoners	No. 225	No. 201	— 24
Average expenditure per head	Rs. 64	Rs. 66	+ 2

The following Statement shows the earnings of the convicts:—

	1076	1077
The sale proceeds of manufactures	Rs. 3,924	4,074
Actual payments of intramural labour	192	.....
Miscellaneous	2	2
Total	4,118	4,076
Daily average strength of convicts	217	198
Average earning per head	19	21

The gross expenditure per head of convict was Rs. 66, as against Rs. 64 in the previous year, while the average earning of each convict amounted to Rs. 21, as against Rs. 19 in the previous year. The net expenditure per head during the year was therefore Rs. 45, the same as in the previous year.

67. *The Subsidiary Jails.*—Besides the subsidiary Jails in each of the seven Taluks, there were also two subsidiary Jails, one at Kunnankulam in the Talapilli Taluk and another at Nemmara in the Chittur Taluk, under the supervision of the local Magistrates. Details of the number of prisoners confined in these Jails are given in the Appendix. The total cost of these Jails was Rs. 2,449 and the cost of dieting a prisoner per diem was 1½ annas as in the previous year.

Civil Justice.

68. *Number of Courts.*—At the beginning of 1077 a Munsiff's Court was established at Nemmara, the Magistrate of the place being authorised to try and dispose of suits of a small cause nature; otherwise, the constitution of Civil Courts remained unchanged.

69. *The staff.*—The Chief Judge Mr. S. Locke acted as Diwan throughout the year, and Mr. A. G. Gover, who was appointed to act for him, assumed charge of his office on the 9th September, 1901. The Senior Puisne Judge was on leave for eight weeks during the year, and the work of the Court was carried on by the remaining two Judges during his absence. The District Judge of Anjikaimal took 4 months' privilege leave early in 1077, and resigned shortly after reversion to duty. Mr. T. S. Narayana Iyer, District Munsiff and acting District Magistrate of Trichur, was appointed to the vacancy.

70. *The total civil litigation.*—The subjoined statement gives the total civil litigation, original as well as appellate, instituted in 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 1076
Munsiffs' Courts	250	8,769	8,848	171	10,011
District Courts	314	891	895	310	1,077
The Chief Court	31	233	239	75	246
His Highness the Raja's Court of appeal	18	..	12	6	17
Total	613	9,943	9,994	562	11,351

The disposal was greater than the file of the year in all the courts except the Chief Court but less than the disposal of the previous year.

ORIGINAL CIVIL LITIGATION.

71. *File and disposal.*—The Munsiffs began the year with 250 cases, received 8,769, disposed of 8,848 and ended with a pending balance of 171 cases. Of these latter only one was over one year old, 21 were over 6 months and less than a year old and the rest were all less than six months old.

The District Judges, in the exercise of their original civil jurisdiction, began the year with 142 cases, received 253, disposed of 265, or 160 less than in the previous year, and ended with a balance of 130. Of these, 20 were more than one year old, 39 more than 6 months and less than a year old, and the rest were less than 6 months old. The one case withdrawn to it by the Chief Court from the Trichur District Court for trial was pending at the close of the year as a necessary commission could be executed only towards the end of the year. The disposal of 1076 included 92 suits that were transferred to the Munsiffs' Courts when their jurisdiction was raised about the middle of 1076. As observed by the Chief Court, the original work of the District Courts cannot on the whole be considered satisfactory.

72. *Contested suits.*—The number of contested suits disposed of by the Munsiffs rose from 2,173 to 2,438 and that of suits disposed of by the District Judges fell from 193 to 171. The average duration of ordinary contested suits in the Munsiffs' Courts rose from 72.9 to 73.3 days, and that of small cause contested suits rose from 19.6 to 22.3 days. The average duration of contested suits in the District Courts rose from 233 to 253 days.

73. *Quality of Original Civil work.*—Thirty-eight per cent of the appealable decrees of the Munsiffs were appealed against and 57 per cent of such appeals were confirmed. The percentages of appeals and confirmations in the previous year were 40 and 53 respectively. Sixty-three per cent of the decrees of the District Courts were appealed against with the result that 42 per cent of such decrees were confirmed, as against 53 per cent and 50 per cent respectively in the previous year.

74. *Execution petitions.*—The Munsiffs' Courts had 15,625 execution petitions for disposal and the District Courts 1,017, of which 14,217 and 872, respectively, were disposed of during the year, as against 14,727 and 971 respectively in the previous year. In 3,941 cases satisfaction was obtained in full or in part in the Munsiffs' Courts, and in 459 in the District Courts, while the remaining applications

were not prosecuted. Thus in the majority of cases in the Munsiffs' courts the parties succeeded in obtaining satisfaction by private arrangement, while the reverse was the case in regard to the decrees of the District Courts.

APPELLATE CIVIL LITIGATION.

75. *The District Courts.*—The District Courts began the year with 172 appeal suits on their file. They received 638 fresh cases, disposed of 630 and ended the year with a balance of 180 cases, of which 3 were more than a year old. The average duration of the appeal suits disposed of rose from 108 to 115 days in the Anjikaimal Court, and fell from 145 to 100 days in the Trichur Court.

76. *The Chief Court.*—Taking both regular and special appeals together, the Chief Court began the year with 31 cases, received 283 cases during the year, disposed of 239 and ended with a balance of 75. The average duration of appeals showed a satisfactory decrease from 127 to 72 days. Of the 75 appeals pending, 4 were more than one year old, 9 were between 6 months and one year old, and the remaining 62 were less than 6 months old. Thirty-three of the pending appeals were filed only about the end of the year and were not ripe for hearing when the year closed.

77. *His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal.*—There were 18 appeals pending disposal at the beginning of the year, of which 12 were disposed of, and 6 were left in arrears at the end of the year.

78. *Miscellaneous Appeals.*—The District Courts had for disposal 126 miscellaneous appeals inclusive of the arrears of the previous year, and disposed of 101 cases, leaving a balance of 25, as against 16 in the previous year. The Chief Court had 33 cases including the 12 pending cases of 1076, of which 27 were disposed of, leaving a closing balance of 6 cases. The arrears in the Chief Court were thus reduced to half of what they were at the beginning of the year. Of the disposals all were contested.

79. *References under the Land Acquisition Regulation.*—The District Courts had 184 cases pending at the beginning of the year and received 39 during the year, making a total of 223 cases, of which 197 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 26 cases—10 in the Anjikaimal Court and 16 in the Trichur Court. The Chief Court had for disposal 53 cases including the 37 pending from last year, and all of them were disposed of during the year, as against 28 in 1076.

80. *Petitions under the Registration Regulation.*—Inclusive of the 3 appeals pending from the previous year, the District Courts had 20 cases for disposal, of which all but 2 were disposed of. Registration was ordered in 12 of the 18 cases.

81. *References under the Stamp Regulation.*—There was only one reference of this kind and it was disposed of in the year.

82. *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. 1,47,573
Deduct half the expenditure of the Stamp Department	Rs. 7,013
Net revenue on account of Court Fee stamps and labels	Rs. 1,40,560
Add receipts under the head of law and justice—Civil	Rs. 4,226
Total	Rs. 1,44,786

Against the above revenue, the Darbar incurred an expenditure of Rs. 90,344, the saving to the Darbar on account of the administration of Civil Justice being Rs. 54,442

The total expenditure, debitable to "Law and Justice" is Rs. 1,27,809. Of this amount, items chargeable to "Civil Justice" and Criminal Justice are separately exhibited below:—

(a) Civil Justice		Rs.	(b) Criminal Justice		Rs.
1. The Chief Court	.. ..	32,028	1. Magistrates and their establishment	.. ..	3,954
2. District Courts	.. ..	18,972	2. Law officers	.. ..	4,729
3. Munsiffs' Courts	.. ..	25,521	3. Refunds	.. ..	2,750
4. Process Establishment	.. ..	22,954	4. Add one fifth of the expenditure under "Civil Justice" (1) and (2).	.. ..	10,200
5. Refunds	.. ..	10	5. Add also one fifth of 'Land Revenue' debitable to "Law and Justice"	.. ..	15,831
6. Miscellaneous	.. ..	1,059			
	Total ..	1,00,544		Total ..	37,464
Deduct one-fifth of (1) and (2) debitable to 'Criminal Justice'	.. ..	10,200			
	.. ..	90,344			

Note:—The average duration of ordinary and small cause contested suits in the Munsiffs' Courts and the number of appeals pending in the Chief Court at the end of last year were inadvertently given as 75, 19, and 32 respectively in the previous report in lieu of the correct figures 72.9, 19.6 and 31.

Registration.

83. *Organization.*—There was no important change in the organization of this department. The number of Registry offices remained the same as in the previous year viz: 15.

84. *Aggregate number of Registrations.*—The aggregate number of registrations was 33,780, as against 33,478 in the previous year. The number of documents registered, distributed in Books, was as follows:—

Books.	1076	1077	Increase or decrease.
Book I. Documents relating to immovable property	29,619	29,793	+ 174
Book II. Documents relating to movable property	3,816	3,924	+ 108
Book IV. { Wills	42	62	+ 20
	Authorities to adopt	1	1
Total	33,478	33,780	+ 302

Of the 29,793 documents registered in Book I, 8,734 were optional. The registrations in Book II were all optional. The total number of optional registrations rose by 360. Of the 63 documents registered in Book IV, 5 were by Brahmins, 5 by Sudras, 19 by other Hindus and 34 by Native Christians.

The average value of a document registered was Rs. 329, as against Rs. 341 in the previous year.

85. *Time taken to register.*—Of the 33,780 documents registered during the year, 33,656, or 99.6 per cent, were registered on the day of presentation and 124 within a week after presentation.

86. *Minor operations.*—The number of documents refused registration was 79, or one more than in the previous year. The number of applications for searches rose from 1,151 to 1,277. The number of documents remaining unclaimed at the end of the year was 32, as against 64 at the end of the previous year.

87. *Appeals to the Huzur Registrar and to the District Courts.*—There were 14 appeals to the Huzur Registrar, in one of which registration was ordered and the remaining 13 cases were dismissed. Of the 20 appeals to the District Court including the 3 appeals pending at the end of 1076, registration was ordered in 1 case, 5 cases were dismissed, one was withdrawn and two were pending orders.

88. *Inspection.*—The inspection work of the Huzur Registrar was a considerable improvement upon that of the previous year. He inspected 5 of his sub-offices 4 times each and the remaining 10 offices 3 times each during the year whereas in the previous year he inspected only 2 sub-offices 4 times each, 7 three times each and 4 twice each and left the two remaining offices entirely uninspected.

89. *Financial.*—The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 48,391 and the expenditure to Rs. 25,185. The excess of receipts over expenditure was Rs. 23,206 as against Rs. 24,356 in the previous year.

The average registration fee for a document was Rs. 1—6—10, as against Rs. 1—4—2 in the previous year.

Military

90. *Infantry and Artillery.*—At the beginning of the year, there were 28 officers and men in the force, including the 2 officers and 20 men in the Artillery. During the year, there were 25 admissions, 2 deaths, 5 discharges with pension or gratuity, 4 resignations and 4 dismissals. The actual strength at the end of the year was 292.

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. 30,094 as against Rs. 37,735 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 105, as against 102 in the previous year. Of these, 26 belonged to the British India Steam Navigation Company, 1 to the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, 2 to the clan line, 1 to Bombay Mauritius Steam Navigation Company and 1 was an American Barque. The rest were native crafts. The aggregate tonnage of the vessels was 97,518. The amount of Port dues collected during the year was Rs. 4,997, as against Rs. 6,000 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 20 was realized on account of Protest fees, and Rs. 36-5-3 by the sale of 'Wrecks' during the year.

The South west monsoon set in on the 6th June, 2 days later than in the previous year.

The light at Narakal was maintained, as usual, during the monsoon month from the 15th May to 30th September.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Season and Rainfall.

92. The season was favourable to agriculture. Prices were comparatively low.

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 total rainfall at the above three stations for the past four years:—

	1074	1075	1076	1077
Ernakulam ...	101-94	89-50	97-06	104-08
Trichur ...	107-54	118-07	115-02	128-56
Tattamangalam...	68-25	68-94	66-58	47-82

The number of rainy days was 137 at Ernakulam, 128 at Trichur and 65 at Tattamangalam.

Coffee.

93. The total area assigned for Coffee cultivation is 8,502 acres, of which 3,937½ acres were under cultivation during the year. Of the cultivated area, 2,901½ acres were under mature and 1,036 under immature plants, as against 3,232½ and 394 respectively in the previous year. The total yield of coffee during the year was 1,97,020 lbs. or an average of 67 lbs per acre of mature plants, as against 394 lbs. in the previous year. The number of persons permanently employed in the Estates throughout the year was 60 and the average number of temporary hands was 884. The amount of quit rent due from the estates was Rs. 12,712-3-9, the whole of which was collected.

Forest.

94. *The staff.*—Mr. V. Alwar Chetty continued to be the Conservator of Forests throughout the year, and spent 153 days in camp, as against 144 days in the previous year. Mr. R. Swaminathan, who holds British and continental diplomas in Forestry and Agriculture, was appointed Assistant Conservator on probation during the latter part of the year. The temporary staff employed in connection with the construction of the Forest Tramway consists of a Special Forest Engineer, an Upper Subordinate, an Overseer, two Sub-Overseers, one Plate layer, and a Draftsman besides menial servants. One of the stipendiary students returned from Dehra Dun with a higher standard certificate in Forestry. One Forester was deputed to Dehra Dun for training.

95. *The accounts.*—Considerable progress was made during the year in adjusting the outstanding items disclosed by the audit of the old accounts of the Forest Department.

96. *Forest Crimes.*—The Conservator remarks that, though there were some illicit fellings of teak trees in the assigned lands in Kodasseri, there was a distinct advance in the protection of the State Forest property against timber thieves,

* There were 6 cases pending at the beginning of the year and 49 cases were reported during the year. Of these 55 cases, as against 80 in the previous year, 21 ended in conviction, 30 in acquittal and 4 were pending at the close of the year. The special police staff stationed at Ollur is reported to have effectively checked the malpractices of the merchants there. The Machad and Vaniampara boundaries which were the hot bed of timber thieves in former years are now well protected.

97. *The working of the department with reference to the wants of the people.*—As in the previous year, the people were allowed to enjoy the privilege of removing, free of all charges, head loads of fuel, whether for sale or for domestic consumption, bamboos and thorns for fencing, leaves for manure, timber for agricultural implements, fodder and thatching grass. The free grazing of cattle, sheep and goats was also allowed. Elephants are allowed to be stationed in the forests free of all charges, but in view of the damage done to the forest by the browsing of elephants it is under contemplation to levy a moderate browsing fee.

* 98. *Constitution and management of State Forests.*—As reported in the previous year, the forests are divided into 11 blocks and comprise an area of 605 square miles. The forests are still unsurveyed, but the boundaries of coupes at Kotheramuzhi and Parambikolam have been traced and plotted. Pending the enactment of a forest law, the demarcation of forest areas was suspended, but the boundary lines of the blocks already demarcated were maintained.

99. *Working schemes.*—The Conservator remarks that no working plan has yet been prepared owing to the suspension of the demarcation of the forest areas, but as a temporary measure every forest block is worked on the following method :—

“In the Orukomban Working Circle, a coupe was marked out in each of the A, B and D series. Trees of marketable species and with girth of and above 6 ft. at breast height were felled. The number of trees felled from coupes $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ is 421 and 452 respectively. The exploitation in the three coupes is still proceeding. In $\frac{1}{4}$ coupe, teak, blackwood and venteak were felled. The largest teak log extracted measures 403 cubic feet. Many large trees of *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Adina cordifolia*, *Grewia* &c., have been left standing in $\frac{1}{4}$ coupe, as the cost of extraction and transport is so very high that they cannot be worked with any profit at present. But there are reasons to believe that within the next two or three years there would be a substantial reduction in the working expenses when many of the species now left uncut can be utilized with profit. In the C series, the annual coupe provided in the preliminary working scheme was not worked pending the training to floating of the Korriar river.

“In the Machad Forest, work was confined to (1) cutting back badly grown teak trees in Medugal and (2) extraction of Railway fuel from Ayyenkode.

“In the Palapilli forest, a coupe at Erachipara was worked and another in the same locality demarcated. Exploitable trees are being marked and numbered in it. In the Paravattani Forest, work progressed in the Vaniampara coupe, but the timber had not been removed outside the coupe during the year under report. Though a considerable portion of the Kodasserri Forest is an unworked one, owing to heavy work in the Orukomban Working Circle, sufficient attention could not be paid for framing even a preliminary working scheme for it.

“Venteak and white cedar trees felled in the previous year from the Adarapalli forest were under transport during the year under report. Owing to serious transport difficulties, all further exploitation from this block has been abandoned.

“The area of this block is 100 square miles, of which more than 60 square miles are virgin forests.

“All saleable teak trees in the assigned lands of the Chittur Kanam were marked and felling commenced. The Kodasserri assigned lands, north of the Chalakudy river, were divided, for convenience of working, into five blocks and extraction was commenced in the year under report. The depot selected for the collection of the timber is close to the Chalakudi Railway Station.”

100. *Railway requirements and contracts with the British Government Departments.*—During the year 7,452 teak sleepers, 14,095 junglewood sleepers and 9,268 cubic ft. of bridge and point teak sleepers were supplied to the Cochin-Shoranur Railway. 4,204 teak sleepers, 7,324 cubic ft. of teak sleepers for bridges and points, 984 teak sleepers for points and crossings, 34,428 junglewood sleepers, 4,625 cubic ft. of junglewood for bridges and points and 2,100 junglewood sleepers for points and crossings were supplied to the Calicut-Azhikkal Extension Railway. 1,062 teak sleepers and 19,938 junglewood sleepers were supplied to the South Indian Railway. 14,84,211 teak keys were also supplied to the Madras and the South Indian Railways. 18,684 c. ft. of teak and 44,745 c. ft. of Pullamaruthu were supplied to the Cordite Factory. Besides the above consignments, a small quantity of teak was also supplied to the Gun Carriage Factory at Madras.

101. *Communications and Buildings.*—The most important work done under communication was the commencement of the construction of a Forest Tramway in the Orukomban Working Circle, a virgin forest of 128 square miles, referred to in the previous year's report. A timber slide also has partially been constructed on the Thoppathukamala slope which, when completed, will be 7,000 ft. long.

A waterway has been made at a cost of Rs. 628 from the point of its intersection by the Cochin British boundary up to the Orukombankutty, the terminus of the Forest Tramway. All the existing paths and cart tracks were maintained.

The rest house at Pazhayanur, commenced in 1076, was completed in 1077. A rest house at Puthukad was purchased from the Cochin-Shoranur Railway. A Forester's residence at Mukkathode and a store shed at Cheruthuruthi were constructed. A line of sheds for coolies was commenced at Punnakuzhingarai. The Military Offices and Bungalow at Trichur were placed at the disposal of the Forest Department during the year to be used as the Head Office.

“At Komalapara, Kotheramuzhi and Anapandan, the logs felled and collected from the adjoining coupes were hauled by elephants to the side of the Forest Tramway. A small number of Bombax dug-outs prepared at Anapandan for floating heavy timbers were carried by the Tramway to Punnakuzhingarai. As in the previous years, timber from Paravattani Forest was carted in dry months of the year and that from Palapilly was hauled by elephants to the Kurumali river bank and thence floated. A considerable portion of the sleepers supplied to the Railways was sent by the Cochin Shoranur Railway.”

102. *Firewood.*—4,717 tons of firewood were supplied to the Madras Railway during the year under report, as against 2,330 in the previous year. The Conservator remarks that though he took up the contract for supplying 6,600 tons yet he could not supply the whole on account of other urgent works.

103. *Miscellaneous produce.*—The right of collecting minor forest produce including cardamoms and lemon grass was sold during the year for Rs. 2,843, as against Rs. 2,738 in the previous year. The right of removing lemon grass was given for the first time during the year under report. The sums of Rs. 130 and 140 were realized as royalty on games and as fees for registration of property marks of timber merchants.

104. *Sirkar Elephants*.—There were 19 elephants in charge of the Forest Department at the beginning of the year and 13 were captured during the year. Of these 32 elephants, 4 were released and 5 died during the year, leaving a balance of 23 elephants at the end of the year. The expenditure incurred in capturing the 13 elephants was not fully debited in the accounts during the year. Only a sum of Rs. 2,038 was collected as elephant hire during the year, as against Rs. 4,025 in the previous year. Many of the earning elephants were detained on the hills in connection with the Tramway and Timber slide works. No entry has been made in the accounts about the hire for such work.

As in the previous year, the first course of treatment was completely carried out, but only a part of the second and third courses of treatment was carried out during the year. The total expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 1,260, as against Rs. 1,227 in the previous year.

105. *Gross yield and out-turn of forest produce*.—A full account of the total yield of forest produce during the year as compared with that of the previous year is given in the Appendix.

For timber the following table shows the total yield by Sirkar agency and that by consumers:—

Kind of timber.		1976 Candies.	1977 Candies.	Increase or decrease of 1977 over 1976. Candies.
Teak	by Sirkar agency.	9,780	12,496	+ 2,716
	by Consumers ..	....	183	+ 183
Blackwood ..	by Sirkar agency.	1,849	142	— 1,707
	by Consumers ..	....	44	+ 44
Ebony	by Sirkar agency.	54	73	+ 19
	by Consumers ..	45	47	+ 2
Junglewood..	by Sirkar agency.	8,115	12,371	+ 4,256
	by Consumers ..	10,329	7,581	— 2,748

Of the total yield of 12,496 candies of teak, more than 11,000 candies were obtained from the assigned and jenmam lands and the balance was extracted from the forests.

The expenditure incurred on the construction of the Forest Tramway and the timber slide works during the year was Rs. 1,31,000. A brief account of the works, furnished by the Special Forest Engineer, is given in the Appendix.

106. *Protection from fire*.—In the last year only the Palapilli Teak Plantation was protected from fire; but during the year under report the coupes at Punnakuzhingarai and Parambikolam were also added to the list.

107. *Natural reproduction*.—Referring to this subject, the Conservator of Forests remarks that in the Machad, Chittur, Pothundi and Kodasserri teak areas the reproduction both by stool and seed continues to be satisfactory. In the Paravattani and Palapilli Forests teak is being elbowed out by the more pushing *Xylia dolabriformis* and *Terminalia paniculata*. In the Parambikolam teak forest reproduction by seed is very poor, but the Conservator promises that the planting of teak will be undertaken in this forest when the pressure of the Tramway construction is over. Reproduction of rosewood is not satisfactory except over isolated patches. The profuse growth of root suckers of *Xylia* is a very

noticeable feature in the Punnakuzhingarai Coupe and Kodasserri Forests. In the Anapandan valley bamboos are getting very scarce while in the Paravattani forests the growth of this species is abundant. The coppice regrowth in the fuel coupes continues to be promising.

108. *Artificial reproduction*.—The Palapilli Teak Plantation was maintained. Compartments Nos. 12, 14, 15, 16 and 20 were thinned at a cost of Rs. 1,490, and the number of saplings thinned was 24,444. There was no demand for the thinnings.

109. *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*.—(1) *Selection fellings*:—A coupe in each of the three series of the Orukomban Working Circle was worked on selection method with the limitation that no tree under 6 feet girth shall be felled. The work which was given on contract was for collecting and delivering the timber in Sirkar depots. In the Chemoni coupe in the Palapilli Forest, exploitable trees were marked and sold to a contractor. In the Kodasserri and Machad Forests, *xylia* trees were felled on selection method for conversion into 6' x 8' x 4½' sleepers.

“Topplings of teak and blackwood trees from the Machad and Paravattani forests were collected at Cheruthuruthi and Trichur depots. Topplings collected at the former depot were converted into Railway keys.

“The right of removing stray junglewood logs from the Paravattani forest and of topplings and stray logs from the Palapilli forest was given on contract.

“Blackwood was extracted from three blocks on *Selection Method*. The timber extracted had not yet reached the sale depots during the year under report.

“(2) *Improvement fellings*.—In the Medugal block, badly grown hide-bound and stunted teak trees were felled and the resulting timber converted into metre gauge sleepers of 6' x 8' x 4½'.

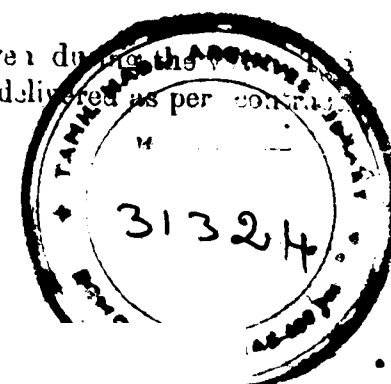
“(3) *Coppice with standard fellings*.—Fuel coupes in the Machad forest were felled under *coppice with standard*, and the outturn 3,20,706 cubic feet of fuel was supplied to the Madras Railway Company. At the close of the year the question of constituting Railway fuel blocks near Chalakudi for the supply of fuel for the Cochin-Shoranur Railway was taken up for consideration and since the close of the year regular work has been instituted.

“(4) *Unregulated fellings*.—This is restricted to the removal of Nedunar, fuel from Paravattani forest and bamboos from all the accessible forests.

“*Extraction and Transport of major forest produce by land and water*.—The Parambikolam teak trees were girdled at the beginning of the year and felled and logged at the end of the year under report. Owing to the very large size of the logs, the majority of which are over 100 cubic feet each, hauling them to the river has been found to be an exceptionally difficult work. Specially large elephants are now employed in doing this work. The Ponnampara Thodu, which is the western boundary of the Parambikolam coupe, is to be cleared of rocks and debris so that the logs from the northern half of the coupe may be worked by *chulpani* (towing by elephants in shallow water) into the Parambikolam river and thence floated to Orukombankutty.”

No fresh contracts for collecting blackwood were given during the year. The quantity shown in the table given at para 105 was that delivered as per contract of the previous years.

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The increase of 4,156 candies of junglewood removed under Sirkar agency is partly counterbalanced by the decrease of 2,744 candies under removals by consumers. Though the issue of Kuttikanam was completely stopped during the year, the collection of 7,581 candies of junglewood by consumers was due partly to removals under Kuttikanam issued in the previous years and to the sale of the exclusive right of removing white cedar, venteak, and Bombax Malabaricum. The quantity of timber removed from the low country during the year was less than in the previous year. A considerable quantity of timber was extracted from the Orukomban Working Circle hitherto described as inaccessible forest.

The increase under Teak, Blackwood and Ebony removed by consumers is due to the sale of the right of removing standing trees and topplings from forests.

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

Year.	Receipts. Rs.	Disbursements. Rs.	Net receipts. Rs.
1916	5,08,112	8,55,886	1,52,276
1917	6,00,801	5,12,338	87,968

The gross receipts of the year show an increase of Rs. 92,189 over the previous year and the net receipts a decrease of Rs. 64,308. Besides the gross receipts above referred to, a sum of Rs. 25,797 on account of the adjustment of the old suspense accounts of the Forest Department was also credited during the year so that the grand total under receipts was Rs. 6,26,098.

The net result of the year was really a surplus of Rs. 2,18,968, excluding the sum of Rs. 1,31,000 spent on the Forest Tramway and Timber Slide works. This expenditure, though it has been treated as ordinary expenditure, should really be debited to capital outlay, and the forest on which the expenditure was incurred has not as yet begun to yield. The subjoined statement shows the net revenue of the Forest Department for the last six years :—

Year	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Net Revenue Rs.	27,167.	30,678.	1,727.	33,740.	1,33,423	1,52,276

111. *General remarks.*—The Department continued to be managed with energy and efficiency. With the completion of the Forest Tramway and Timber slides which are in course of construction, the Darbar expects a considerable increase in the revenue derived from the State Forests.

Trade.

112. The total value of the imports at Malipuram was Rs. 6,750 and that of the exports Rs. 1,350.

Public Works.

113. *The staff.*—The department continued to be in charge of Mr. G. E. Browning, the Chief Engineer, throughout the year. A few vacancies temporary as well as permanent occurred during the year in the executive staff, both divisional and sub-divisional, which were filled up by the appointment of passed men from the Madras Engineering College. A sub-overseer, who was acting as overseer, was dismissed during the year for misappropriation of Sirkar money.

114. *Treasury drawings.*—The expenditure under Public Works during the year under report was Rs. 2,71,410, as against Rs. 4,70,824 in the previous year and against Rs. 3,25,000 provided for in the budget.

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

Budget heads.		Annual expenditure incurred.	
A. Works :—		Rs	
Communications, original	...	35,691	
Do., repairs	...	77,693	
Buildings, original	...	48,028	
Do., repairs	...	33,754	
Irrigation, original	...	722	
Do., repairs	...	7,227	
Miscellaneous, original	...	16,162	
Do., repairs	...	7,336	
Purchase and repair of tools, plant and stock	...	748	
Total		...	2,27,471
B.— Establishment and other charges		...	43,939
Grand Total		...	2,71,410

115. *Roads.*—During the year 448 miles of road were maintained as in the previous year. The roads continued to be in fair order. Some of the roads were repaired outright and some feeder roads to connect the Railway stations with the old trunk roads were newly opened.

116. *Inspection.*—The Acting Diwan inspected the Chief Engineer's office during the year under report and found the same to be working in good order. The Chief Engineer inspected all the divisional and sub-divisional offices.

117. *The accounts of the department.*—As remarked in the previous year's report, the examination of the accounts of the Chief Engineer's office by the special staff was completed during the year. Considerable progress has been made in the adjustment of the accounts since the close of the year.

Railway.

118. The Cochin State Railway, which had been under construction for over two years, was completed during the year, and was opened for goods traffic on the 2nd June and for passenger traffic on 16th July 1902.

A capital expenditure of Rs. 16,35,077 was incurred during the year on the Railway, thus making the total capital expenditure Rs. 63,78,195. Deducting from this a sum of Rs. 32,042 realised by the sale of buildings, etc., on lands acquired for the Railway, the net capital expenditure up to the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 63,46,153, or Rs. 5,72,705 more than the amount of the revised estimate.

For the 29 days in the year (from 2nd June to 30th June 1902) during which the line was working for goods traffic alone, the gross receipts amounted to Rs. 6,977, out of which a sum of Rs. 4,224 was declared as the share of the

Darbar in accordance with the terms of the working agreement. This amount was credited in the accounts only after the close of the year. The gross receipts as per weekly statements furnished by the Madras Railway Company, from 1st July to 16th August 1902 (the last day of 1077) amounted to Rs. 22,399.

I am glad to record that the relations between the officers of the Madras Railway Company and those of the Darbar continued to be most cordial.

Anchal.

119. *Organization and staff.*—The number of Anchal offices and the length of the mail communication remained the same as in the previous year, viz: 32 offices and 245 miles. The staff of the department was strengthened by the appointment of a new clerk for the Superintendent's office, a peon and 2 sweepers.

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

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	No. given out for delivery.			Percentage of increase or decrease.
	1076	1077	Increase or decrease.	
Official communications	3,26,673	3,28,299	+ 1,626	+ .5
Private communications	3,33,628	3,84,534	+ 50,906	+ 15
Communications received from British Post Offices	6	369	+ 363	+ 60.5 times
Total	6,60,307	7,13,202	+ 52,895	+ 8

The total number of articles carried by the Anchal rose by 8 per cent. The increase in the number of official communications was mainly due to some additions made during the year to the number of Sirkar officers authorized to frank covers on Sirkar service. The total number of articles delivered by each peon rose by 6.35 per cent. During the year all the Anchal offices in the State were inspected, the Superintendent having spent 133 days in camp.

121. *Receipts, expenditure and net cost.*—The revenue of the department amounted to Rs. 8,181, or Rs. 235 more than in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,658, or Rs. 113 less than that of the previous year. The net cost under this head to the Darbar was Rs. 7,477, as against Rs. 7,825 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 4.6 to 4.3 pies.

122. *The Dead Letter Office.*—During the year 2,015 articles of various descriptions were received, of which 1,983 were disposed of, as against 1,877 in the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Salt.

123. *The Staff.*—Mr. H. W. M. Brown continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year. The temporary appointment of Assistant Superintendent sanctioned towards the close of the previous year was filled up in the early part of the year. The inferior staff attached to the Superintendent's Office was reorganized and strengthened towards the end of the year. The establishments of the Malipuram Storing Depot and the Sea Customs Office were amalgamated, and the Staff now consists of a Deputy Superintendent of Customs, an Assistant to the Deputy Superintendent, a Chowkadar, an accountant and 7 men in inferior service. As in the previous year, five coolies were employed temporarily for a period of six months as night fire guards at the Malipuram Storing Depot.

124. *Depots.*—The Sub-depot at Pathinettarayalam, sanctioned in 1076, was opened about the middle of the year, and the considerable sales that have already taken place in it show that it was a desideratum.

125. *Supply and consumption of Salt.*—When the year opened, there was a balance of 61,572 maunds of salt, and during the year 180,000 maunds were contracted for. The contractor however having delivered only 175,929 maunds, the total quantity of salt at the disposal of the Sirkar during the year was 237,501 maunds, as against 234,760 in the previous year. Of this, 1,81,744 maunds were sold during the year (including the 4,800 maunds issued to Cranganore at cost price), and 175 maunds were written off as wastage, making a total of 181,919 maunds. There was a balance of 55,582 maunds at the close of the year. The quantity of salt sold during the year was 9,680 maunds more than in the previous year. Mr. Brown attributes this increase in sale principally to the increased attention paid to the suppression of salt crimes and to the good quality of salt purchased during the year, which has largely protected the State against smuggling from foreign territory. The average consumption per head of population was 18.41 lbs, as against 17.4 lbs in the previous year. Referring to the subject, Mr. Brown remarks as follows:— "As compared with the consumption in the Madras Presidency, this figure may appear high, but it is not really as satisfactory as it looks, considering that there are no fish curing yards in the State and a part of the consumption is due to purchase of salt for this purpose. Nor is the figure as high as the incidence in Travancore where it was 19.3 in 1076. There is no doubt that a good deal of salt crime still exists in the State, and now that the Preventive force has been finally reorganized, I hope to get detection more attended to and the evil removed. All saline soils are now being carefully guarded. It is proposed to open a few experimental fish curing yards in the course of 1078."

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

	1076	1077	Difference
Receipts ..	Rs. 5,08,886	Rs. 5,34,950	+ Rs. 26,064
Expenditure ..	Rs. 96,912	Rs. 1,18,957	+ Rs. 15,045
Net Revenue ..	Rs. 4,09,974	Rs. 4,20,993	+ Rs. 11,019

127. *Salt crime.*—There were at the beginning of the year (including Cranganore), 2 Inspectors, 11 Aminadars, 9 Petty officers and 95 peons. Towards the close of the year the force was reorganized and strengthened. The force now consists of 5 Inspectors, 14 Aminadars, 24 first grade peons, 40 second grade peons and 100 third grade peons. Including 2 cases pending at the close of the previous year, 69 cases were tried during the year, as against 168 in 1076. Of the 69 cases tried 68 were disposed of or 91 percent ending in conviction and 6 in acquittal. There was only one case pending disposal at the close of the year. The decrease in the number of cases is due to the better patrolling and the consequent prevention of crime and also to the abnormal rainfall which prevented illicit collection of salt in the saline areas. Though the percentage of acquittal compares favourably with the figure of the previous year, Mr. Brown expects still further improvement in this direction when the new Salt Regulation is passed and the staff becomes better acquainted with its duties.

128. *Inspection work.*—The Malipuram Depot was inspected by the Superintendent 11 times and he was present at the depot every day during the salt storing season. All the salt delivered during the year was personally examined and passed by him. The Superintendent spent altogether 194 days in camp as against 185 days in the previous year. The Assistant Superintendent spent 103 days in camp.

129. *General remarks.*—During the year all the bankshalls were provided with strong English locks in the place of old native ones. Lead seals have been introduced for securing the ends of bags. The annual quantity of salt allowed to Cranganore was raised by 300 maunds to meet the increased demand. Steps were taken to convert the Pathinettarayalam Sub-depot into a pukka bankshall, and other minor improvements and alterations effected in the department. The department continued to be worked with energy and judgment by Mr. Brown.

Stamps.

130. *Manufacture of stamp papers.*—Stamp papers, Court fee labels, Anchal stamps and cards were as usual manufactured on papers with the State special water mark.

131. *Financial.*—The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 2,52,931 and the expenditure to Rs. 14,026, as against Rs. 2,68,816 and Rs. 11,256 respectively in the previous year.

132. *Ex-officio and licensed vendors.*—The number of ex-officio vendors, including the Superintendent of Stamps, remained the same as in the previous year. The year opened with 94 licensed vendors and closed with 98.

133. *Application for adjudication and references to the Chief Court.*—There were 12 applications to the Peishkars for adjudication under section 30 of the Stamp Regulation, as against 18 in the previous year. There was one case of reference to the Chief Court under section 45 of the Regulation, and all the above cases were disposed of during the year.

Tobacco.

134. *Licenses for the sale of tobacco.*—During the year 1,288 licenses were issued for the sale of tobacco, as against 915 in the previous year, and the total receipts amounted to Rs. 21,040, or Rs. 500 less than in the previous year. This small decrease is due to a part of the fees for 1077 having been paid in advance in 1076. The miscellaneous receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 1,177.

135. *Crimes against the Tobacco Regulation.*—At the beginning of the year, 43 cases involving 43 persons were pending. During the year 132 cases involving 144 persons were detected, as against 98 cases involving 107 persons in the previous year. Of these, 84 cases involving 90 persons were convicted and 51 cases involving 58 persons were acquitted and 40 involving 44 persons were pending disposal at the close of the year. Mr. Brown remarks that he expects a large increase in the revenue under this head when a new Tobacco Regulation is passed and sufficient powers are given to him. The Darbar will soon give its attention to this subject.

Abkari.

136. *The current demand and collection.*—Out of a current demand of Rs. 1,15,500, only Rs. 1,08,525, was collected during the year. A sum of Rs. 113 was collected as interest on arrears and Rs. 704 on account of fines and forfeitures.

137. *Old arrears.*—A sum of Rs. 6,297 was collected under this head from defaulting contractors. A further sum of nearly Rs. 30,000 is still due from old contractors; the decrees obtained against them are still pending execution. Some of the claims however are very old and there seems to be very little chance of recovering them.

138. *Licenses for the sale of foreign liquors.*—32 licenses were granted and fees amounting to Rs. 1,000 were realized during the year, as against 21 licenses and Rs. 650 in the previous year.

139. *Total abkari receipts.*—The total abkari revenue amounted to Rs. 1,16,669, as against Rs. 1,19,773 in the previous year.

Though the Abkari Regulation was passed during the year, it could be enforced only after the framing of the necessary rules and circular orders under it and after the newly organised Preventive Force had sufficient training to understand their duties. The Darbar is fully alive to the necessity of improving and placing on a sound footing the present system of abkari administration, but important and radical changes in a matter of this kind can only be gradually and cautiously introduced after finding out by experience what measures are best suited to the conditions and requirements of the State.

Opium.

140. The opium and bhang farm of the State was leased for a period of two years for an annual rental of Rs. 24,505, the whole of which was collected during the year. A sum of Rs. 23 was realized as interest on kists paid in arrears and Rs. 46 on account of fines and forfeitures. The total revenue from opium during the year amounted to Rs. 24,574, as against Rs. 24,630 in 1076.

Customs.

141. A sum of Rs. 1,09,353 was received from the British Government on account of Customs under the Interportal Trade Convention, and Rs. 20 on account of miscellaneous collections under this head.

Financial.

The actuals of 1077.

142. *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 1976	Actuals of 1977	Difference between the actuals of the two years.
1	2	3	4	5
I	LAND	7,16,200	7,09,578	- 6,622
II	FOREST	5,08,112	6,26,098	+ 1,17,986
III	SALT	5,08,886	5,34,950	+ 26,064
IV	EXCISE—Abkari, Opium and Tobacco	1,66,828	1,63,460	- 3,368
V	CUSTOMS AND MARINE	2,28,267	1,14,444	- 1,13,823
VI	JUDICIAL—Stamps, Registration and Law & Justice	3,26,930	3,11,916	- 15,023
VII	TRIBUTE AND INTEREST	70,364	90,950	+ 20,586
VIII	TEMPLES AND OOTTUPURAS	92,445	1,03,976	+ 11,531
IX	EDUCATION	29,686	83,800	+ 54,114
X	MISCELLANEOUS—Post Office, Jails, Police, Medical, Stationery and Printing, Public Works and Miscellaneous	1,14,077	1,02,314	- 11,763
	Total of service heads	27,61,304	27,20,886	- 40,418
	Debt heads	38,15,976	33,65,249	- 4,50,727
	Sale proceeds of Government securities	15,88,410	8,96,723	- 6,91,687
	Capital	8,775	14,520	+ 5,745
	Loans	12,72,275	3,00,000	- 9,72,275
	Grand Total	94,46,740	72,37,378	- 22,09,362

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Groups of major heads.	Actuals of 1976.	Actuals of 1977	Difference between the actuals of the two years.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Land	1,43,149	1,37,898	- 5,251
2	Forest	3,55,886	5,12,333	+ 1,56,447
3	Salt	98,312	1,18,957	+ 20,645
4	Customs and Marine	2,780	2,647	- 133
5	Stamps, Registration and Law and Justice	1,59,794	1,67,019	+ 7,225
6	Subsidy	2,00,089	2,00,089	-
7	Interest	8,942	55,363	+ 46,421
8	Temples and Oottupuras	1,88,607	1,81,972	- 6,635
9	Education	99,331	99,985	+ 654
10	Post Office, Jails and Police	98,656	92,285	- 6,371
11	Medical, Vaccination, Sanitation and Conservancy	95,640	82,542	- 13,097
12	Pension and Gratuity	44,889	43,998	- 891
13	Military	87,785	80,094	- 7,691
14	Public Works	4,70,824	2,71,409	- 1,99,415
15	General Administration	72,850	74,411	+ 1,561
16	Palace	3,14,091	3,60,800	+ 46,709
17	Stationery & Printing, scientific and other minor Departments and Miscellaneous	1,31,892	89,083	- 42,809
	Total of Service heads	25,14,026	25,15,765	+ 1,739
	Debt heads	87,98,479	31,73,418	- 56,25,061
	Railway	26,68,820	16,35,077	- 10,33,743
	Loans repaid	8,75,000	..	- 8,75,000
	Grand Total	93,56,325	73,24,260	- 20,32,065

RECEIPTS.

Explanations for the Variations.
6
II. Increase due to the large supply of Sleepers, Keys and other timber to the Cochin State Railway and the Calicut Azhikkal extension works and the Madras and South Indian Railways, to the supply of Pulla maruthu & teak scantlings to the Cordite Factory and to the adjustment of the suspense account of the Forest Department. III. Increase due to the larger quantity of salt sold during the year. V. The receipt under this head is normal. The increase in the previous year is due to the collection in that year of the amounts due for two years 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 adjustment to the credit of this head of a large amount credited in previous years, to "Advances". X. The number of old P. W. Accounts which remained to be adjusted this year was few and the refunds made were consequently less. This explains the decrease under this head.
[No explanation is given for any variation not exceeding 5 per cent.]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Explanations for the Variations.
6
2. Increase due to the larger forest working charges and the outlay on the Forest tramway survey alignment. 3. Increase due to the larger quantity of salt purchased during the year and to the re-organisation of the department during the latter part of the year. 7. Increase due to the interest on the Railway Debenture loan of 10 lakhs. 10. Decrease due to the short expenditure under the head "Clothing, arms and accoutrements", the expenditure for the year having been incurred only in the subsequent year. 11. Decrease chiefly due to the reduced expenditure on the precautionary measures taken against the importation of plague and to the purchase in 1976 of patent latrines and the acquisition of lands for locating them. 14. Decrease due to the fact that in 1976 several urgent works and repairs were executed in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and also to the non-receipt of some of the pending bills. 16. Increase due to the Thirumasom and Thiruvanthali ceremonies of Their Highnesses the late and penultimate Senior Rames respectively. 17. The expenditure is normal. The increase in 1976 was due to the large expenditure under the heads "Residences, Sirkar horses, Miscellaneous subscriptions and donations and entertainment of State visitors." Further no expenditure was incurred in the year under the head "Scientific and other minor departments".
[No explanation is given for any variation not exceeding 5 per cent.]

The receipts under service heads were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 40,418. The expenditure under service heads exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 1,739. The transactions of the year showed however a surplus of Rs. 2,05,121. Of this, a little more than half was due to the adjustment of the suspense accounts of the Kanayanur Taluk and of the Public Works and Forest Departments and to rectification of an erroneous credit under Advances in previous years.

143. *Debt heads.*—The reasons given in para 142 of the previous report for the increase in the transactions under debt heads apply to this year also. Further, the suspense account of the Kanayanur Taluk and of the Public Works and Forest Departments were adjusted during the year and the adjustment of these accounts also tended to swell the transactions under the head advances repayable. Only the suspense account of the Mukundapuram Taluk amounting to Rs. 1210—13—6, still remains to be adjusted. Steps will be taken for its early adjustment.

144. *Capital account.*—A sum of Rs. 8,055 was refunded out of the amount drawn on account of compensation charges and Rs. 6,464 was realized by the sale of buildings &c. on lands acquired for the Railway and by the sale of Railway materials. As in last year the only head of expenditure debited to capital is the Railway.

145. *The opening and closing balances.*—Excluding the Government of India Pro-notes held by the Darbar for Rs. 8,75,800 the year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 3,08,816—5—2 in the Sirkar Treasuries. To provide funds for the Railway, all the Government of India Pro-notes were sold during the year for Rs. 8,36,723. In addition to this a temporary loan of Rs. 3,00,000 was raised and the year ended with a cash balance of Rs. 2,21,935.

The revised estimate of 1078 and the budget estimate of 1079.

146. Detailed statements showing the receipts and disbursements according to the revised estimate of 1078 and the budget estimate of 1079 are given in the Appendix, together with the necessary explanations for the variations. In the sub-joined statement, the receipts and disbursements are classified under service heads, debt heads &c. :—

	Actuals of 1077.	Budget estimate of 1078.	Revised estimate of 1078.	Budget estimate of 1079.
Receipts under service heads	27,20,888	23,75,477	24,15,927	24,51,927
do debt heads	33,65,249	18,00,000	18,00,000	18,00,000
do Capital account	14,520	10,000	10,000	....
do on account of the sale of the Government of India Pro-Notes	8,36,723	....	....	....
Loans received	3,00,000	3,00,000	12,85,000	....
Opening balance	3,08,816	42,014	2,21,935	4,43,323
Total	75,46,194	45,27,491	57,32,862	46,94,650
Expenditure under service heads	25,15,765	26,89,259	27,54,539	25,07,549
do debt heads	31,73,417	18,00,000	18,00,000	18,00,000
do Capital account (Railway)	16,38,077	....	1,50,000	75,000
Sinking fund	....	....	....	1,50,000
Loans repaid	....	....	5,85,000	....
Closing balance	2,21,935	88,232	4,43,323	1,62,101
Total	75,46,194	45,27,491	57,32,862	46,94,650

147. *Service heads.*—The increase of over Rs. 40,000 in the receipts under service heads in the revised estimate, as compared with the budget estimate of 1078, is mainly to the increase in the revenues of the Abkari and the Forest Departments.

A larger outlay for the Revenue Survey and the purchase of additional horses and carriages and of furniture and tents for the State chiefly accounts for the increase of expenditure under service heads in the revised estimate. The increase in the receipts under service heads in the budget estimate of 1079 is due to the receipts under Railway being estimated at Rs. 1,50,000. The absence of large items of expenditure, such as His Highness' trip to Delhi and the purchase of horses &c., and the smaller outlay on the Forest Tramway and timber slides contribute to the decrease of over 2 lakhs in the expenditure under service heads in the budget estimate of 1079.

148. *Railway.*—The expenditure incurred on account of the Railway in the year under report is Rs 16,35,077 and the total net expenditure up to the end of the year is Rs. 63,46,153 which exceeds the net amount to be provided according to the revised estimate by Rs. 5,72,705. A further allotment of Rs. 1,50,000 and 75,000 has also been made in the revised estimate of 1078 and the budget estimate of 1079 respectively for the purchase of additional engines and carriages and for the Engineering maintenance of the line for the first two years, which is debitable to capital.

149. *Loans.*—In addition to the temporary loans of three lakhs outstanding at the end of 1077, a further loan of Rs. 2,85,000 has now been raised. With the object of repaying these temporary loans amounting to Rs. 5,85,000 and to provide funds for the increase in the expenditure on account of the Railway referred to in the previous paragraph and for the larger outlay on the Forest Tramway and timber slides than was originally anticipated, the Durbar proposes to raise a State debenture loan of ten lakhs of rupees in the current year. Credit has therefore been taken for the amount in the revised estimate of 1078. As the temporary loan of Rs. 5,85,000 will be repaid when the new loan is raised, the liabilities of the Durbar at the end of 1078 will be Rs. 20 lakhs.

150. *Sinking Fund.*—The Railway debenture loan of ten lakhs will become payable at the end of about 8 years and half and the new loan to be raised is payable within 15 years. To enable the Darbar to pay off these loans in time, it is proposed to open a sinking fund and to set apart Rs. 1,50,000 every year (Rs. 80,000 for the former and Rs. 70,000 for the latter loan.) This money will be separately invested and allowed to accumulate and the Durbar will not draw any money for its expenditure against this fund. A sum of Rs. 1,50,000 has accordingly been provided for this purpose in the budget estimate of 1079.

Sanitation and Conserbancy.

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. Particulars of the births and deaths are given in the Appendix. Every endeavour is being made to obtain as accurate figures as possible.

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 only 197, although the total number of deaths from cholera during the year was 786. The corresponding figures for the previous year are 353 and 824 respectively. The mortality from fever and from dysentery or diarrhoea was 2,216 and 950 respectively, as against 1,936 and 961 respectively in the previous year.

Vaccination.

153. During the year 120 calves were inoculated, as against 82 in 1076, because the demand for lymph was greater on account of the prevalence of smallpox in the Kanayanur, Cochin and Mnkundapuram Taluks in an epidemic form. Of the 120 calves inoculated, 5 failed. From the remaining 115 calves, an aggregate quantity of 24,720 grains of lymph was prepared. Of this 19,620 grains were distributed amongst the Vaccinators, 4,255 grains were preserved as stock and 845 grains were sold to the Municipality of British Cochin. The cost of manufacture amounted to Rs. 380. A sum of Rs. 159 was realized by the sale of lymph.

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

	1076	1077
Number of operations	25,662	36,825
Successful	23,121	31,049
Percentage of success	90.0	84.3

The subjoined statement gives the age of the subjects who underwent primary vaccination.

	1076	1077
Under one year	1,392	1,596
Above one and under 6 years	10,252	11,653
Above 6 years	12,953	16,872
Total	24,597	29,921

155. The cost of the department was Rs. 4,696, as against Rs. 4,230 in the previous year.

156. *Organization.*—There were no changes in the constitution of the several Boards. 38 meetings were held by the Boards during the year, as against 50 in the previous year.

157. *Private scavenging.*—The private scavenging system continued to work satisfactorily in Ernakulam. The number of private houses served ranged from 101 to 116 per month. The fees collected amounted to Rs. 372—8—0, the monthly collections averaging Rs. 31—0—8, as against Rs. 30—13—0 in the previous year. During the year private scavenging was introduced in the Town of Trichur and the Sanitary Board collected Rs. 45—8—0 as scavenging fees during the year. Two nightsoil carts were also purchased for the purpose.

158. *Lighting.*—As in the previous year, the streets of Ernakulam, Muttanchery, 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 parts continued to be strictly enforced during the year. 285 passengers and 89 vessels on the Malipuram and Native Cochin roads were inspected.

160. *Latrines.*—The six Harbury's patent latrines remaining out of the 12 purchased for the town of Ernakulam during the year previous were erected on the sites acquired in the previous year.

161. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on sanitation and conservancy amounted to Rs. 19,381, as against Rs. 28,394 in the previous year. The increase in the previous year was due, as stated in the previous report, to the purchase of patent latrines, the acquisition of lands for their erection and the acquisition of a site for the burial ground for the Chirstian community at Ernakulam.

Medical Relief.

162. *Staff.*—Mr. G. N. Coombes L. R. C. P and S (Edinburgh) was in charge of the department during the year except for four months when he was on privilege leave and the Senior Assistant Surgeon acted for him.

163. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—Nine Hospitals and three Dispensaries worked during the year. Besides these, there was one temporary Railway dispensary at Alwaye, which worked for 8 months, another temporary Forest Dispensary at Cherungayam, which worked for 11 months, and another temporary Dispensary at Kanjirapilli, which worked for 2½ months during the year. The total number of beds available was 244, as against 238 in the previous year.

164. Work done.—

	1076	1077
Number of in-patients treated	8,986	4,096
Number of out-patients treated	178,709	185,141
Daily average attendance of { in-patients	172	167
out-patients	974	1,005
Percentage of mortality among in-patients	9	13
Number of surgical operations	7,905	7,551
Number of post mortem examinations for { pathological purposes	11	7
medico-legal do	66	62

Of the 4,096 in-door patients, 2,900 were returned as recovered fully under treatment, 461 as relieved and 202 as discharged otherwise. The total mortality registered during the year was 533, or 13 per cent of the total treated, as against 352, or 9 per cent in the previous year. This increase in the mortality was due to the prevalence of a serious epidemic of smallpox during the year.

As in the previous year, the largest number of admissions was for diseases of the digestive system. Worms, malarial fevers, and diseases of the skin come next in the order of frequency. Under smallpox and cholera the admissions were 523 and 197 respectively, as against 158 and 353 in the previous year.

165. *Women and Children.*—Mrs. Williams, the Lady Doctor, was in charge of the Mattancheri Hospital for 10 months in the year and Miss. D' Araujo, the lady apothecary, continued to work in the women ward of the Civil Hospital at Trichur for 8 months in 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
1076	18,783	13,790	146	66	1,004	48	24
1077	16,746	11,797	119	55	896	44	31

The decrease in the admissions of women and children was due to the Lady Apothecary's absence from Trichur for 4 months during the year. The number of midwives was 9 or the same as in the previous year. The number of cases of labour attended by them rose from 358 to 375.

166. *The Lunatic Asylum.*—This institution continued to be under the charge of the Medical Officer. The year opened with 9 lunatics (6 males and 3 females); three lunatics (2 males and 1 female) were admitted during the year. Of these twelve lunatics, three were discharged as cured and three died, leaving 6 lunatics (4 males and 2 females) in the asylum at the close of the year. The expenditure on account of the asylum was Rs. 950, or Rs. 34 less than in the previous year.

167. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on the Medical department for the year was Rs. 58,465, as against Rs. 63,025 in the previous year. The decrease was chiefly under 'furniture' 'medicines' and 'stipends.'

168. *Inspection.*—The Medical officer inspected all the hospitals and dispensaries with the exception of the temporary Forest dispensary at Cherangayam.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION

Education.

169. *Total number of schools and pupils.*—The total number of schools that worked during the year was 1,434, as against 1,289 in the previous year, the number of pupils under instruction rising from 39,600 to 44,490. There was thus an increase of 11 per cent in the number of schools and of 12 per cent in the number of pupils. The increase was almost wholly under "unaided schools": the number of Sirkar and aided schools increased by one, the number of pupils under instruction in them rising from 17,152 to 17,992.

170. *Agencies managing education.*—Out of the 44,490 pupils under instruction, 26,498 were in unaided schools, 11,302 in aided schools, and the remaining 6,690 in Sirkar schools. Thus 60 per cent of the educational work was done unaided by the Darbar, 25 per cent by aided agencies and 15 per cent directly by the Educational department, as against 57 per cent, 26 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively in the previous year.

171. *Boys and girls.*—Of the 44,490 pupils under instruction, 31,563 were boys and 12,922 girls: or out of every 100 pupils under instruction, 71 were boys and 29 girls. The percentage of boys under instruction to the male population of schoolgoing age was 50, and that of girls to the corresponding female population was 21, as against 46 and 19 respectively in the previous year.

172. *Education among the different sections of the community.*—Of the three communities—Hindu, Christian and Mahomedan—that chiefly constitute the population of the State, the Christians continued to devote most attention to education; 73 per cent of the Christian boys and 39 per cent of the Christian girls of schoolgoing age were under instruction during the year, the corresponding percentages for the Hindus and Mahomedans being 44 and 54 respectively for boys and 15 and 16 respectively for girls. As observed in the report for 1075, "the advanced condition of the Christians might be due, to some extent, to the large number of Church and Mission schools maintained." There are very few churches in the State that have not got primary schools attached to them. But although the figures taken as a whole show that the Christians are far more advanced than the Hindus in point of education, yet the results of the University examinations tell quite a different tale. Of the 12 pupils that passed the F. A. examination in 1077, only 2 were Christians and the rest were Hindus, and of the 60 pupils that passed the Matriculation examination, only 5 were Christians and the rest were Hindus. It will thus be seen that the educational activity of the Christians is more or less confined to Primary or Lower Secondary education.

173. *Protection from small-pox.*—Of the 17,992 pupils in Sirkar and aided schools, 17,389 had either been vaccinated or had had small-pox, and only 603 or 3 per cent were unprotected, as against 5 in the previous year.

174. *Collegiate education.*—Collegiate instruction was given in the Second Grade College at Ernakulam maintained by the Darbar. 66 pupils studied in the College department of this institution during the year, as against 57 in the previous year. 28 candidates appeared for the First-in-Arts examination of the Madras

University, of whom 12 or 43 per cent passed, the average for the Presidency being 39 per cent. The receipts of the College department amounted to Rs. 3,123 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,122: the Darbar thus incurred a net expenditure of Rs. 6,999 on collegiate instruction, or an average of Rs. 106—0—9 per pupil instructed, against Rs. 120½ in the previous year.

175. *High School education.*—High school or upper secondary instruction was imparted in 11 schools during the year, of which 3 were Sirkar schools (including the Ernakulam College), 6 were aided schools and 2 unaided schools. The total number of pupils that were given upper secondary education was 844, of whom 398 received instruction in the Sirkar schools, 308 in the aided schools and 138 in the unaided schools. 128 pupils appeared in all for the Matriculation examination, of whom 60 or 47 per cent passed, the Presidency average being 31 per cent. The Darbar derived from its high school department a fee income of Rs. 12,478 and spent on them a sum of Rs. 16,676: the net expenditure incurred was therefore Rs. 4,198 or an average of Rs. 10—8—9 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 11—10—1 in 1076. The grants-in-aid given by the Darbar to the high school departments of the aided schools amounted to Rs. 967, giving an average expenditure to the Darbar of Rs. 3—2—3 per pupil instructed in those schools, as against Rs. 7—14—11 in the previous year.

176. *Lower Secondary education.*—Lower secondary instruction was imparted in 29 schools during the year, of which 11 were Sirkar schools (including the Lower Secondary departments of the College and high schools), 17 were aided schools (including the lower secondary departments of the high schools) and one was the lower secondary department of an unaided high school. The number of pupils that received lower secondary instruction during the year was 1,766, of whom 798 were in Sirkar schools, 909 in the aided schools and 59 in the unaided schools. The receipts from the lower secondary departments of the Sirkar schools amounted to Rs. 9,845, and the expenditure on the same to Rs. 17,864: the net cost to the Darbar on account of the lower secondary instruction directly imparted by it was thus Rs. 8,019 or an average of Rs. 10—0—9 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 11—13—5 per pupil in the previous year. The grants-in-aid given to the lower secondary departments of aided schools amounted to Rs. 2,850, giving an average expenditure to the Darbar of Rs. 3—2—2 per pupil instructed in those schools, as against Rs. 3—7—3 in the previous year.

177. *Primary Education.*—Primary instruction was imparted in 1,133 schools during the year, of which 55 were Sirkar schools, (including the primary departments of the College, high and lower secondary schools), 120 were aided schools (including the primary departments of the high and lower secondary schools) and 958 were unaided schools. The number of pupils that received primary instruction was 35,758, of whom 5,378 were in Sirkar schools, 9,880 in the aided schools and 20,500 in the unaided schools. The fees realised by the Darbar from the primary departments of its schools amounted to Rs. 6,336 and the expenditure on the same amounted to Rs. 29,133. The net cost to the Darbar under this head was therefore Rs. 22,797, or an average of Rs. 4—3—10 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 4—0—4 in the previous year. The amount disbursed as grant to the primary departments of aided schools was Rs. 9,317, giving an average expenditure to the Darbar of about Re. 0—15—1 per pupil instructed in those schools, as against Rs. 0—14—10 in 1076.

178. *Special Education.*—Special instruction was imparted in 300 schools during the year, of which 2 were Sirkar schools, 5 aided schools and 293 unaided schools. 50 pupils studied in the special schools conducted by the Darbar, 205 in

aided special schools and 5,801 in unaided schools, giving a total of 6,056. The Darbar spent a sum of Rs. 1,948 on its special institution. The grants in aid given to the aided special schools amounted to Rs. 598, giving an average expenditure to the Darbar of Rs. 2—14—8 per pupil instructed. Of the 300 special schools, one was the Sirkar Normal school, 129 were Sanskrit schools, 107 were Arabic schools, 2 were Hebrew schools, 38 were Music schools, 16 were Bible schools, 4 were Industrial schools, and 3 were Hindustani schools. It is remarkable that the number of Bible schools decreased from 118 to 16 and the music schools from 83 to 38, whereas the number of Arabic schools increased from 65 to 107.

179. *Aided education.*—It will be seen from the figures given above that the expenditure on Sirkar schools was high as remarked in the report for 1075, and that the grants given to the aided schools were very low. To remedy this defect, it has been suggested that the direct operations of the Darbar in the field of education might be restricted and that a larger amount of help given to private schools. The number of this latter class of institutions is steadily increasing. The revision of the grant-in-aid rules is engaging the attention of the Darbar, and it is hoped that with an improved system of grants the schools also will show improvement in efficiency.

180. *Unaided education.*—Elementary vernacular education is imparted in the unaided primary schools of the State. Reading, writing and arithmetic often form the principal part of the curriculum. The instruction given in aided primary schools does not differ widely in character from that given in unaided schools. But deficiency in strength and numerous other matters of detail stand in the way of the conductors of unaided schools in getting them aided. They, however, form excellent feeders to aided and Sirkar institutions.

181. *Inspections.*—The practice of deputing one of the European officers of the Educational service to inspect the more important schools of the State continued during the year. Besides Mr. F. S. Davies, the officer so deputed during the year, the inspecting officers were the Superintendent of Education, his Deputy and the two Inspecting School Masters. The total number of schools inspected during the year was 600, as against 558 in the previous year.

182. *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	.....	9,479	9,479
Sirkar schools	31,782	75,743	43,961
Aided schools	.....	13,732	13,732
Miscellaneous	.....	1,031	1,031
Total	31,782	99,985	68,203

13·9 per cent of the net expenditure on education was on the directing and inspecting agency, 64·4 per cent on Sirkar schools and 20·1 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	...	9,479
Collegiate education	...	6,999
Secondary education	...	16,034
Primary education	...	32,114
Miscellaneous	...	3,577
Total	...	68,203

10·3 per cent of the net outlay on education was spent on collegiate instruction, 23·4 per cent on secondary education, and 47·1 per cent on primary education, besides 13·9 per cent on the directing and inspecting agency.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Press.

183. The amount of work done in the Sirkar Press during the year under report is valued at Rs. 27,021, as against Rs. 29,804 in the previous year. A new stock of printing materials was purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,466. The expenditure on account of the Press was Rs. 11,777, or Rs. 1,105 more than in 1076.

Stationery.

184. The different kinds of paper with the Cochin Government water mark were supplied by Messrs John Dickinson & Co. of London. Tenders for the supply of articles of stationery other than paper were invited and Messrs John Dickinson & Co. were given the contract. The total expenditure for the year on account of stationery was Rs. 18,095, as against Rs. 20,751 in the previous year.

Population.

185. 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.

186. 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 ..	28,164	Disbursements under service heads ..		70,749
	Investments ..	1,30,199	Do debt heads ..		14,727
	Total ..	1,48,363	Total ..		85,476
Receipts under service heads ..		88,902	Closing balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury ..	17,523
Do debt heads ..		16,618		Investments ..	1,50,785
Total ..		2,53,783		Total ..	1,68,307
			Grand total ..		2,53,783

The expenditure under debt heads includes a sum of Rs. 10,636, paid as advance on account of Public Works.

Conclusion.

187. *Salient features of the Administration for 1077.*—The Revenue Survey made fair progress under Mr. Thompson's efficient supervision. The collection of the Land Revenue continued to be satisfactory, 99 per cent of the current demand having been realised within the year, while the number of the coercive measures adopted was smaller than that of the previous year. Good progress was made in clearing the old arrears, the pending balance having fallen from Rs. 16,196 to Rs 8,681. Though only one Regulation was passed during the year, considerable progress was made with several of the bills which were under the consideration of the Darbar. There was a marked decrease in the number of grave crimes reported during the year, and also some improvement in the conduct and discipline of the Police Force. The Criminal Courts kept pace with their work. The condition of the Jail administration remained stationary. Though the disposal of civil suits was less than that of the previous year, it was greater than the file of the year. The work of the Registration department continued to be satisfactory; 99.6 per cent of the documents were registered on the day of presentation. The Forest Tramway and Timber Slide works were started and made considerable progress during the year. The gross receipts of the Forest department and, if the outlay on the Tramway work is excluded, the net receipts also were the highest on record. The audit of the Public Works accounts was completed during the year and some progress made in their adjustment. The most important event of the year was the completion of the construction of the State Railway which was opened for traffic towards the close of the year. The total capital expenditure on the Railway up to the end of the year amounted to nearly sixty-three and a half lakhs of rupees and the financial prospects of the undertaking, as judged from the steady increase in the traffic, ever since the opening of the Railway, are very reassuring. The thanks of the Darbar are due to the officers of the Madras Railway Company for the prompt and efficient manner in which the work was carried out and the readiness with which the wishes of the Darbar were complied with. The administration of the Salt department showed steady improvement under Mr. Brown's management, the net revenue derived from it being higher than that of any previous year. The year under report was financially a prosperous one; the receipts under service heads exceeded the expenditure by over two lakhs of rupees. The Medical and Vaccination departments showed a better outturn of work than in previous years. The educational department continued to be in a satisfactory condition; there was a considerable increase in the number of schools as well as in the number of pupils under instruction during the year.

188. *General remarks.*—Mr. Locke was in charge of the administration throughout the year, and this report is entirely a record of his administration. A perusal of the report and the summary of the results of his work given in the last preceding paragraph will clearly show how efficiently and satisfactorily he discharged the duties of his high office.

Ernakulam,

24th March 1903.

N. Pattabhirama Rau,

Diwan of Cochin.

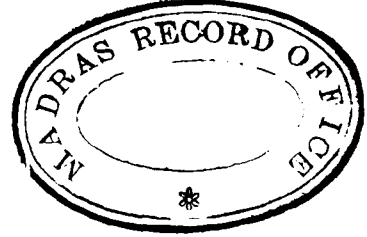
APPENDIX.

CHAPTER I.—General.

GENERAL.

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

Distribution of population by religions																										
Total population (Census of 1901)										Distribution of population by religions																
District	TALUK	Number of occupied houses					Hindus			Jains			Musalmans			Christians			Jews			Animistic				
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Southern or Angikamal.	Cochin	...	624	5	61	22,195	120,456	58,385	59,637	30,792	28,865	5	4	1	7,033	3,650	3,383	53,042	27,289	25,753	623	293	330	96	43	53
	Kannanur	...	804	5	83	20,433	114,628	55,683	71,283	36,722	34,571	...	...	...	5,693	2,971	2,697	37,137	18,987	18,150	414	211	203	116	54	62
	Cranganur	...	184	1	7	5,556	29,140	14,430	20,418	10,292	10,126	...	...	...	7,300	3,639	3,561	1,522	779	743	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mukundapuram	...	418	10	139	29,115	101,833	80,385	107,616	52,987	54,629	...	...	...	7,920	4,039	3,881	45,358	22,871	22,482	100	44	56	844	394	450
	Total	...	580	21	290	77,359	426,057	216,061	209,996	258,994	130,798	128,191	5	4	1	27,821	14,299	13,522	137,054	69,926	67,128	1,137	548	589	1,065	491	565
Northern or Trichur.	Trichur	...	225	9	174	24,857	145,104	73,457	103,262	50,747	52,515	...	...	...	4,985	2,557	2,368	36,469	18,117	18,352	...	...	...	448	226	222
	Talapilli	...	271	10	103	26,294	151,315	73,886	118,070	56,216	59,854	...	...	...	14,545	7,290	7,255	20,379	10,209	10,170	...	...	...	321	171	150
	Chittur	...	285	4	25	17,375	89,549	43,606	75,939	36,791	39,148	...	...	...	7,201	3,580	3,621	4,337	2,152	2,185	...	...	...	2,072	1,083	989
	Total	...	781	23	362	68,536	385,968	189,139	196,829	235,371	143,764	151,517	...	...	...	26,671	13,427	13,244	61,185	30,478	30,707	...	...	...	2,841	1,480	1,361
Grand Total		...	1,361	44	652	145,885	812,025	406,925	554,285	274,547	279,708	5	4	1	54,492	27,726	26,766	198,339	100,404	97,835	1,137	548	589	3,897	1,971	1,926



CHAPTER II.—Administration of the Land.

(2) Report on the operations of the Survey Department, Cochin State, during the Malayalam year 1077 :—

1. *Officer.*—I was in charge of the department during the year except from 2nd Meenam to 32nd Edavam 1077 when I was on 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 the Arbitrator, to suit cadastral survey).

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

No.	Name of Taluk	Estimated area for 1077 in Square miles				Actual outturn during 1077 in Square miles				Remarks
		Theodolite Survey	Field Survey	Finishing maps	Publication	Theodolite Survey	Field Survey	Finishing maps	Publication	
1	Kanayanur	...	...	...	18	"	"	69	57	*Area of No. 24 Vadavakode.
2	Cochin	...	...	49	49	"	"	21	"	+ Remapping Cochin—Travancore boundary.
3	Kodangallur	...	...	"	18	"	"	"	18	\$ Includes 50 square miles re-publication.
4	Mukundapuram	70	70	"	"	59	90	"	"	% Approximate area which completes the Taluk.
5	Trichur	...	...	"	"	18	"	"	"	The correct area will be considerably greater.
	Total	70½	70½	49½	85	72	90	90	75	

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

		Survey Numbers.
1.	Preparation of duplicate copies of field measurement books of Kanayanur Taluk	60
2.	Do. triplicate copies of Do in Do	60
3.	Preparation of duplicate copies of Field measurement books in Cochin Taluk	10,387
4.	Do. Do land register in Do.	8,599
5.	Do. triplicate copies of Field measurement books in Do.	14,031
6.	Do. Do. of land register Do.	8,599
7.	Do. of duplicate copies of Field measurement books in Mukundapuram Taluk	5,997
8.	Do. Do. land register in Do.	26,538
9.	Do. triplicate copies of Field measurement books in Do.	1,449
10.	Do. land register in Do.	26,538
	Total...	1,02,258

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 20 square miles than the estimate.

The outturn (Draftsmen Section) in finishing maps has not been realized, so far as the original mapping of area of the Cochin Taluk is concerned but inclusive of the area in the Kanayanur Taluk, the mapping of which had to be revised owing to alterations necessary on ground during the co-operation revision survey of the original Cochin—Travancore arbitration boundary, the outturn is better by 40 square miles than the estimate. The mapping of the Cochin Taluk had to be stopped to provide final maps and records of the Kanayanur Taluk to the Settlement party, and will be completed in 1078. This Section has therefore done satisfactorily for the year under report.

In publication the estimate was 18 square miles of Kanayanur unpublished at the close of 1076. M. E. (viz. 10 sq. miles, affected by the introduction of the Cochin—Shoranur Railway subsequent to original survey, 1 sq. mile of village No. 24 Vadavakode, the demarcation and survey of which is being held over pending settlement of disputes with Travancore as to its boundaries, and 7 sq. miles held over for alteration due to land complaints), 49 sq. miles of Cochin Taluk and 18 sq. miles of Cranganur Taluk. But the actual outturn realized was 57 sq. miles of Kanayanur Taluk and 18 sq. miles of Cranganur.

The 57 sq. miles of Kanayanur, it will be observed from statement under para III supra, include 7 sq. miles of original and 50 sq. miles of republication. The original publication comprises the 7 sq. miles of 1076 held over on account of alterations due to land complaints. It was also hoped that the 10 sq. miles of villages, affected by the Cochin—Shoranur Railway unpublished in 1076, could have been published in 1077; but revision of field work, owing to delays of the revenue officials, was only finished at the close of 1077. Publication is now in hand and the maps will be issued very shortly. Republication of the maps of 12 villages aggregating 50 sq. miles was rendered necessary by alterations more or less in the original Cochin—Travancore arbitration survey during the modification of such survey by the respective surveyors of both States. Republication, but not to such an extent, was anticipated; and original publication would have been held over until the results of the modification or co-operation survey of the original Cochin—Travancore boundary survey were known, but for a desire to furnish the Settlement party with records and whose operations were expected to shortly follow survey. These original maps had after all to be supplied to the Settlement party, as the results of the co-operation survey could not, from various causes, be mapped in time, so that the cost incurred on original publication has been fully justified.

Owing to the extent of re-publication in the Kanayanur Taluk it was not possible to undertake the 49 sq. miles of the Cochin Taluk estimated for publication in 1077. Against the total area of 85 sq. miles of village maps estimated for publication in 1077, the Photoinco section has completed 75 sq. miles and in addition, under miscellaneous works, has printed 8,545 sectional papers for use of the field survey, and 430 copies of the maps illustrating Forest and survey operations respectively, viz. 220 copies of the former and 210 copies of the latter (vide statement (b) para 5), so that the work of the section for the year may be considered satisfactory.

4. *Special surveys.*—Modification of the original demarcation and Survey of the Cochin—Travancore boundary as laid down by the Arbitrator in 1881–85 to suit Cadastral survey.

Two theodolite surveyors were employed on this work during the year and the outturn realized is as follows:—

1 Modification of the southern portion of the boundary adjoining Cochin Taluk (16 linear miles).

2 Modification of the southern portion of the boundary adjoining the Mukundapuram Taluk (45 linear miles).

This completes the revision survey of this boundary and the results are now being mapped and records prepared for exchange with the Travancore Durbar and transmission to the Resident's Office in accordance with the approved proposals of the Diwans of both States, (vide Diwan's letter, Ref: C. on C No. 3562 of '98, dated 23rd July 1899 to the British Resident).

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 Stations marked			B Traverse surveyed			C Traverse computed		D Traverse plotted		E Fields de- marcated		F Fields surveyed			G Mapped	H Finished	J 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 Stones	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
Kanayanur	..	..	..	..	..	20	78	21	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	57	Revision work consequent upon the co-operation survey of the Cochin Travancore boundary +20 Sq. miles of re-publication included + Revision work
Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mukundapuram	..	14	59	4,255	14	59	16	69	..	28	90	..	28	92	12	38	25	90	..	..	
Area completed in incomplete Villages in Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,40,864	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Trichur	..	6	13	409	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	..	20	72	4,664	20	72	35	146	34	128	28	90	1,40,364	28	92	12	38	25	90	18	57
Cranganur	..	..	..	..	..	5	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	18	
Grand Total	..	20	72	4,664	20	72	40	164	34	128	28	90	1,40,364	28	92	12	38	25	90	18	76

Revision work consequent upon the co-operation survey of the Cochin—Travancore boundary 120 Sq. miles of re-publication included revision work

(b). The subjoined table is a detailed statement of work completed by the Photozinc or Publication branch and the cost of publication of Village maps per square mile:—

Maps published.		Number of Villages.	Scale inches to a mile.	Copies.	Area square miles.	Cost.	Rate per square mile.	Remarks.
Name of Taluk.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Original Publication						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1. Kanayanur	1	16	88	7	78	5 7	11 3 1	Photo Zinco
2. Kodungallur.	5	16	330	18	201	6 0	11 3 ...	
3. Kanayanur.	12	16	966	50	558	13 2	11 2 9	
Total.	18		1,384	75	838	8 9	...	
Miscellaneous.								
4. Field measurement book forms.	...	...	8,545	...	380	8 ...	...	Litho
5. Survey annual report.	...	8	210	...	26	8 ...	...	Photo Print
6. Forest Do.	...	8	220	...	55	...	...	
7. Plan of proposed Conservator's office.	...	1 inch.	3	...	3	...	...	Ferro type
Total.	...	...	8978	...	415	...	...	

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 sq. miles.			Remarks
		Total	Surveyed	Remaining to be Surveyed	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kanayanur	87	86½	½ *	* No. 24 Vadavakode.
2	Cochin	63	63	...	
3	Cranganur	18	18	...	
4	Mukundapuram	437	152	285	
5	Trichur	225	...	225	
6	Talappilly	271	...	271	
7	Chittur	285	...	285	
	Total	1386	319½	1066½ †	† of this about 600 square miles are forest not to be cadastrally surveyed.

7. Estimate for the year 1078.—The subjoined statement details the work estimated for completion during the year 1078.

No.	Name of Taluk.	Area in Square Miles				Remarks.
		Theodolite Survey	Field Survey	Finishing maps	Publication	
1	Kanayanur	¾ *	¾ *	10½	10½	* Village No. 24 Vadavakode provided the disputes with Travancore can be early adjusted. † Approximate area which completes the Taluk. The final area will be considerably greater.
2	Cochin	...	...	28	49	
3	Mukundapuram	...	74 †	50	20	
4	Trichur	100	16	...	...	
	Total	100¾	90¾	88½	79½	

8. Budget and Expenditure:—(a) General survey:—The budget grant for the year under report was first fixed at Rs. 50,000 but was subsequently increased to Rs. 54,000.

The expenditure for the year was Rs. 53,723-0-2. Out of the above expenditure only Rs. 45,486-3-4 was chargeable to survey proper to arrive at cost of rate per square mile as the following items do not count towards the same.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Cost of Instruments	1,000	0	0
2. Preparation of duplicate and triplicate copies of field measurement books and survey registers	3,583	3	0
3. Purchase and repair of furniture	34	11	4
4. Pay of the Establishment employed on the modification of the Cochin-Travancore boundary	2,043	15	4
5. Pay of the Establishment employed on enquiry into land complaints	960	12	2
6. Survey of the villages affected by the Cochin Shoranur Railway	614	0	0
Total	8,236	12	10

Deducting the above charges, viz, Rs. 8,236-12-10 from the total expenditure of Rs. 53,723-0-2, the net amount chargeable to outturn was Rs. 45,486-3-4.

Out of this, Rs. 5,760-0-0 is debitable to theodolite Survey and Rs. 39,726-3-4 to field survey.

The area completed under theodolite Survey in Mukundapuram and Trichur Taluks being 72 square miles and the expenditure therefor Rs. 5,760-0-0, the rate per square mile was Rs. 80-0-0 against Rs. 76-3-8 per square mile during the previous year.

Similarly the area completed under field survey in the Mukundapuram Taluk being 90 square miles, and the expenditure therefor Rs. 39,726-3-4, the rate per square mile of field survey was Rs. 441-6-5 or annas 11 per acre against Rs. 450 per square mile or annas 11 and pies 3 per acre of the actually cultivated area excluding back water surveyed in 1076, (vide para VIII of the report of last year).

(b) Cranganur:—Out of the allotment of Rs. 1,598 sanctioned for the mapping of the Taluk during 1076, only Rs. 1,194-15-9 was expended during that year leaving a balance of Rs. 403-0-3. Sanction was applied for in the year under report to utilize the savings for the final mapping and which was granted accordingly. From the savings of Rs. 403-0-3, Rs. 398-0-0 was drawn and this sum was expended in the completion of the mapping of the Taluk.

(c) General:—The cost per square mile of theodolite Survey was Rs. 80 against Rs. 76-3-8 per square mile during the previous year. This needs explanation in consideration of my remarks in the report of 1076 that a much lower rate might be expected in 1077, owing to a reduction in cost of the supervising agency.

The country traversed was that adjoining the extensive forest reserve in the Mukundapuram Taluk and in which several isolated patches of forest lands and spurs of various lengths from the main block extending into the cultivation and both of which could not be measured by the cheaper agency of the field survey, had to be surveyed by Theodolite. A great many more interior check lines in each village were also run by the Theodolite Section, as experience of the field Survey in the already completed Taluks demonstrated the necessity of furnishing further fixed points to ensure greater accuracy and secure larger outturn in the field operations.

Orders were also issued to survey the boundaries of the several hamlets included within each parent village and which had not been done in previous years, on a reference from the Census Department for the areas of certain hamlets and which it was not possible to accurately furnish without a separate survey of the kind now introduced. Taking into consideration the above additional theodolite work in each village, the cost per square mile can be considered satisfactory.

The rate per square mile of field survey was Rs. 441-6-5 against Rs. 450-0-0 during the previous year and, as already remarked in previous reports, it will not be possible to reduce the average cost of Rs. 450 per square mile, unless the field strength can be considerably increased by a larger yearly allotment and the present high charge for supervision apportioned over a larger area. It is inexpedient to curtail the present expenditure on supervision, if accurate work is to be secured; and a larger area yearly must only be surveyed to reduce cost of supervision per square mile. It must also be borne in mind that similarly the cost of the Office Establishment and which must be classed as unremunerative would not, as at present, contribute so largely to increase the rate per square mile, with a very much larger area surveyed yearly:—

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

Name	Rank	No. of months on duty	No. of days absent from head quarters		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.	9	64	11	80	5	544	cols. 4 to 8 excluding 6 months spent on leave and recess.
„ M. Raghava Iyengar	Asst. Do.	12	165	18	121	14	1,893	Do. 3 months spent on recess

I was not able, I regret to observe, owing to failing health, to devote as much time as I could have desired, to field work; but, with improved health after an absence of 3 months on privilege leave, I hope in the current year to spend considerably more time on field. My Assistant has been constant in his inspection of field work and has very satisfactorily discharged his duties in this respect.

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. 2,01,294—2—0 and Rs. 6,437—1—2 respectively.

These sums were spent as follows:—

Items of charge	Outturn	Cost			Remarks
		Rs.	As.	P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
I <i>General survey:—</i>	Sq. miles				
(a) <i>Initial cadastral survey</i>					
Theodolite	885	81,954	4	10	
Field	801½	1,82,780	11	6	
Total		1,64,735	0	4	
(b) <i>Special surveys:—</i>					
1 Survey and mapping of accretion lands	1½	1,407	13	8	
2 Kole survey	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		5,819	0	0	
5 Revision survey of villages affected by the Cochin-Shoranur Railway after completion of survey		614	0	0	
Total		7,766	0	6	
(c) <i>Outlay which cannot be expressed in area</i>					
1 Cost and carriage of stores, stationery and other articles		14,241	10	1	
2 Printing materials		592	14	0	
3 Preparation of duplicate and triplicate copies of field measurement books and land registers		10,996	4	8	
4 Survey school charges		815	4	0	
5 Removal of Head office		25	0	0	
6 Medicines		15	8	0	
7 Preparation of copies of maps of Ponani-Cochin boundary		75	0	0	
8 Enquiry into land complaints		2,081	8	10	
Total		28,799	1	2	
Grand Total		2,01,294	2	0	
II <i>Cranganur survey:—</i>					
(a) <i>Initial cadastral survey</i>					
Theodolite	18	490	4	7	
Field	18	4,206	8	2	
Total		4,696	12	9	
(b) <i>Mapping:—</i>					
18		798	13	6	
(c) <i>Outlay which cannot be expressed in area:—</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		6,437	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 incurred first by the Sirkar and eventually recovered from the land holders.

From land holders' bills forwarded to the Special Revenue Officer for the 11 villages of the Mukundapuram Taluk during the year, it is found that the average cost per acre debitable to the land holders on account of survey work is Rs. 0—14—11½.

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 was Rs. 40,000 on account of survey charges in the several taluks of the State.

The following statement gives talukwar details of the amounts drawn and landholders' bills sent to the Special Revenue Officer during 1077 and the balance to be accounted for on the 1st Chingom 1078:—

General No.	Name of Taluk	Opening balance on 1st Chingom 1077	Amount of bills drawn from the treasury during 1077	Total	Amount of land holders' bills sent to the Special Revenue Officer during 1077	Balance to be accounted for on 1st Chingom 1078	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kanayanur (Shoranur Cochin Railway) ...	...	129 7 11	129 7 11 + 26 ... 6*	6 1 1	149 7 4	* Cost of 28 IV class stones of Cochin transferred to this Taluk.
2	Cochin ...	17,671 9 8	69 5 11	17,740 15 7 - 251 11 6†	17,489 4 1	...	† Cost of stones and establishment charges drawn for this Taluk have been transferred to Mukundapuram and Kanayanur.
3	Mukundapuram ...	19,226 11 7	39,219 12 8	58,446 8 8 + 225 11 ... §	22,885 10 8	35,786 8	§ This amount was drawn for Cochin Taluk but has been deducted from the account of that Taluk and transferred to this Taluk.
4	Trichur ...	...	135 11 6	135 11 6	...	135 11 6	
	Total	36,898 5 8	89,554 6 ..	76,452 11 8	40,880 15 10	86,071 11 5	

Bills for the revision survey in connection with the Cochin Shoranur Railway have since been submitted for recoupment and bills for the outstanding balance in the Mukundapuram Taluk are being forwarded each month, so that delays in adjustment are, as far as possible, being avoided.

13. *Stones.*—The subjoined statement gives information as to the number of different kinds of stones passed and planted up to the end of 1077, and the balance in depots and Villages in progress:—

TALUK.	Number of stones.																			Remarks.	
	Passed up to the end of Karkadagom 1077.						Paid for up to the end of Karkadagom 1077.						Planted.						Balance not planted.		
	Up to the end of Kar- kadagom. 1076			During 1077.			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		20
Kanayanur (for Railway Survey) ...			24 + 98																		
Cochin ..	1,228	180	122	1,228	180	82,835	1,228	180	82,835					122	122	82,835					
Mukundapuram	131	4,581	3,45,501	131	4,546	2,94,363	74	2,764	1,51,412	27	1,774	1,508,09	101	4,538	3,02,321	20,43	43,286				
Trichur ...	11	143	403	11	143	403				11	143	403	11	143	403						
Total	1,370	5,096	4,28,861	1,370	4,991	3,77,723	1,302	2,944	2,34,247	38	2,039	1,51,334	1,340	4,983	3,85,581	30,43	43,286				

The statement below shows the average number of field stones planted per acre talukwar calculated on the number utilized in completed villages :—

General No.	Name of Taluk	Number of Villages Completed	Average No. of stones per acre	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Kanayanur	23	2½	
2	Cochin	13	2½	
3	Cranganur	5	3½	
4	Mukundapuram	21 *	3½	* Complete information not received for 14 Villages of the 35 completed

14. *Disposal of land complaints.*—The statement given below details the number of land complaints received, enquired into and disposed of during the year :—

Taluk.	No. of land complaints.										Remarks
	Outstanding on 1-1-77.	Received during 1077	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 1-1-78	No. of cases in which demarcation and records had to be altered.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kanayanur	1*	...	1*	...	1*	...	...	1	...	77	* Enquired in 1076
Kodangallur	2†	...	2†	...	2†	1	1	2	...	1	† Includes 1 enquired into
Cochin	152§	...	152§	...	152§	90	90	127	25†	61	§ Do. 48 Do.
Mukundapuram	144	409	553	3	550	68	68	67	483§	8	† Do. 6 Do.
											§ Do. 1 Do.
Total	299	409	708	3	705	159	159	197	508	147	Column 11 represents the total for the taluks

Comparing this with the statement for 1076, the No. of complaints enquired into is less by 255 and this is explained by the fact that field inspecting officers were directed, in consideration of additional field inspection thrown on them by a reduction in the strength of the supervising agency rendered necessary by a reduced budget, to leave this branch of duty to be otherwise dealt with.

One head surveyor was accordingly employed throughout the year in enquiry, but he has not been able from several causes to do much. Special measures are now being taken to overtake the arrears by the appointment of two surveyors who will throughout the year be employed on this work and by orders to field inspecting officers whose number has for this purpose again been increased by one, to again resume this branch of field duty. Every endeavour will be made in 1078, to reduce the large arrears under this head and the attention of my assistant has also been drawn to the necessity of specially watching the progress of this work.

It is however extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to exhibit, a nil balance each year, when land-owners are at liberty on mere hearsay or caprice to forward complaints of imaginary wrong demarcation. To illustrate the extent of such imaginary complaints, I cannot do better than quote the following from a note of the Special Revenue Officer, and with whom the final disposal of such complaints rests after enquiry by the survey department, on the results of the enquiry and disposal of land complaints in the Kanayanur Taluk. This note was submitted to the Diwan and reviewed in Proceedings in the Land Revenue Branch Ref on C. No. 136/s of 77 dated 14-5-02.

"Of the 298 cases or 80 per cent of the cases disposed of in which neither the registry nor the demarcation has been affected, as stated above, the registry or the demarcation has been confirmed in roughly two-thirds of them, while in the remaining one-third there was no case at all.

"Even in the case of two-thirds portion where the work of the survey has been approved, the complaints were flimsy. This fact will no doubt become intelligible when I say that the idea generally prevalent among the people regarding survey is, that the lands are surveyed according to ozhukus and the defects in the area consequent upon the imperfections of the method of old measurements could be adjusted at the survey. There is little to be astonished at the impression of the masses in as much as they take things as they appear to be. They see the Menon following the surveyor with a bundle of ozhukus under his arm and they draw their conclusion. If then the demarcation did not agree with the accounts, they naturally apprehend foul play and immediately take into their heads to complain. There is scarcely any land complaint in which a request is not made to survey the lands according to the ozhuku accounts which time has sanctified in the popular estimation.

"People, who complain against demarcation, because it did not go according to the ozhukus, when they subsequently learn that possession is the primary rule of demarcation, lose all interest in contesting their petitions out of the consciousness that their complaints are flimsy; and thus it often happens that enquiry notices are not accepted or if accepted are not attended to by many petitioners who leave the enquiring officers to do what they liked with their petitions."

As rightly remarked by the Special Revenue Officer, the complaints received were mostly those written from imaginary impressions of wrong demarcation and registry and not with an assurance, after inspection of records or ground of an inaccurate survey. This will be borne out by the fact that out of 369 complaints disposed of in Cochin Taluk, in only about 61 cases the survey had to be altered; or, in other words, for every 100 complaints disposed of 17 complaints required alteration of survey and in the remaining 83 cases, the survey has been confirmed.

To prevent such imaginary complaints and the consequent work thrown upon my inspecting officers, I addressed the Special Revenue Officer, as early as 1074, in my No. 392/M of '74 dated 16-5-99 suggesting the framing of a rule under which land complaints should bear a court fee stamp of value not less than 8 puthans and pointing out that in the Madras survey an eight anna stamp was required to be affixed to complaints of wrong demarcation.

The Diwan however was of opinion that there could be no justification for a Royal Proclamation such as that suggested, and adding that frivolous petitions were not confined to any one department.

This latter remark of the Diwan is, no doubt, correct; but the enquiry and disposal of petitions in other departments do not, in my opinion, involve anything like the loss of time and money which are required before a single land complaint, however frivolous, necessitates. I cannot but therefore still adhere to the conviction that some restriction in the form of an eight puthan stamp is very necessary in discouraging the submission of unfounded or imaginary complaints and I must again respectfully urge on the Darbar the introduction of a rule of the nature suggested. When it will be seen from statement in para 14 supra that on an average 34 complaints are being received each month and when I add that to inquire and dispose of the 409 complaints received during the year, two surveyors, with say 3 peons each, are required for a year at a cost of from Rs. 800 to 1,000 the necessity of some pecuniary restriction to the reckless submission of such complaints is, I think, obvious.

15. *Comparison of Revenue with Survey area.*—As promised in my last report, a comparative statement of revenue with survey area for 35 villages of the Mukundapuram Taluk completed in survey is appended below :—

				Area in acres				
Particulars	By Revenue accounts	By Survey	Increase or decrease by survey.		Percentage of		Remarks	
			Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Pandaravaka { Nilam ...	6,371	16,709	10,338		166		The figures here given refer only to the registered or occupied areas; unoccupied waste and Porambokeas do not find a place. Areas given are not final but represent correctly the results of the survey since the final areas will not differ to any appreciable extent.	
Paramba ...	11,500	21,828	10,328	.....	90	.....		
Puravaka { Nilam ...	9,836	17,018	7,182	.....	73	.....		
Paramba ...	12,045	14,479	2,434	.....	20	.....		
Puravaka { Nilam ...	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....		
Karozhivu { Paramba ...	824	841	17	.....	5	.....		
Total ...	40,076	70,873	30,297	.....	76	.....		

It will be observed that on the occupied area of 40,076 acres as per Revenue accounts surveyed in the Mukundapuram Taluk, an increase of 30,297 acres results by survey or an increase of 76 per cent by survey on the ozhuku or Revenue areas. Up to the end of 1077, 35 villages out of a total of 60 villages have been surveyed in the Mukundapuram Taluk, or a little over half the Taluk; and, if the increase now observed in the area surveyed, is maintained in the 25 villages still to be surveyed in 1078, the net increase in the occupied area by survey, as compared with Revenue, will probably exceed 100 per cent. In my report for 1076, I remarked that a very appreciable increase in the area by survey over that by the Revenue accounts might be expected in the northern Taluks of Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talapilly, and Chittur where the original Revenue measurements were not probably conducted with the same care as in the Taluks nearer to Head quarters of the State, and the results of the survey, so far in the Mukundapuram Taluk, fully justify the conclusions then arrived at. In next year's report, it will be possible, I hope, to give the figures for the whole Taluk of Mukundapuram.

16. *General Remarks.*—The Diwan has on a proposal of mine sanctioned the publication of Village maps, hitherto issued on the 16 inch scale, on the scale of 8 inches = 1 mile or one half of the scale now used. This will reduce the cost of publication to one half of the present rate of Rs. 15 per square mile and will also result in saving in paper, colors &c. The map is only needed to verify the positions of survey fields with reference to one another on ground and to show the general topographical features of the country, and both objects can just as well be secured by a map on the 8 inch as by the more expensive map on the 16 inch scale. For the identification of bends on field boundaries and stones and which the small scale map may not clearly show, the field measurement book, in which each field is plotted with all measurements on a large scale, can be consulted.

The 5th year of my agreement with the Darbar for a term of 5 years has been entered upon and by its close on the 23rd June 1903, 4 of the seven Taluks of the State will have been completed in field survey and 3 taluks with part of the 4th in mapping. The Darbar, on a reference from the Madras Government has been pleased to extend my service in the State by a further term of 2 years, and if it is intended that the field survey of the whole State exclusive of the forest area, should be brought to a close within the two years or by June 1905 or at the farthest in 3 years, it will be necessary to very largely augment the strength of the field and Office Establishments from the 16th August 1903, or 1st Chingom 1079, and to grant an allotment of one lakh of rupees for this purpose. Otherwise continuing with the present strength and budget, the survey will probably close by June 1908 or Mithunam 1083. If the increased allotment can be given, the saving to the Darbar in the ultimate completion of the survey of the State will be considerable.

The conduct of all subordinates in field and office has been satisfactory. My assistant Mr. M. Raghava Iyengar, has, as in preceding years, discharged his duties in a very satisfactory manner and during my absence for 3 months on privilege leave, has very efficiently conducted all branches of field and office work. My thanks are due to him for his able cooperation in every way.

My thanks are also due to the late Acting Diwan who has dealt very considerably with my various proposals for the working of the department and has cheerfully rendered all assistance.

My thanks are also due to the Special Revenue Officer Mr. V. K. Raman Menon who has cordially cooperated with me in all matters which required his help.

Office of the Superintendent,
Cochin Survey, Trichur,
28th November 1902,
13th Vrischigom 1078.

(Sd) JOHN THOMPSON,

Superintendent,
Cochin Survey.

(B) Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land revenue (State) for 1077.

NAME OF TALUK.	DEMAND.			COLLECTION.			AMOUNT WRITTEN OFF.			TOTAL OF COLUMNS.		BALANCE.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total 2 and 3	Arrears.	Current.	Total 5 and 6.	Arrears.	Current.	Total 8 and 9.	7 and 10	Total 12 and 13	Arrears.	Current.	Total 12 and 13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14
Kanayannur	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.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Cochin	6,113 14 9	73,222 8 5	79,336 7 2	1,691 4 3	72,121 3 10	73,812 8 1	599 4 11	514 9 10	1,118 14 9	74,926 6 10	3,823 5 7	586 10 9	4,410 ... 4	4
Mukundapuram	15,086 8 8	1,03,817 10 8	1,18,914 1 4	5,794 1 1	1,03,815 1 3	1,09,409 2 4	6,521 10 6	187 18 8	6,659 7 9	1,16,068 10 1	2,780 11 1	64 12 2	2,845 7 3	3
TOTAL FOR THE SOUTHERN DIVISION	5,677 6 6	1,20,147 14 1	1,25,825 4 7	5,289 8 11	1,19,567 6 9	1,24,836 10 8	408 2 7	580 7 4	988 9 11	1,25,825 4 7	...	...	...	...
Trichur	26,887 11 11	2,97,188 1 2	3,24,075 18 1	12,754 9 3	2,95,303 13 10	3,08,053 5 1	7,529 2 ...	1,232 14 5	5,762 ...	3,16,820 5 6	6,604 ...	8 651 6 11	7,255 7 7	7
Talapilly	788 ...	1,36,583 2 4	1,37,369 2 4	788 10 10	1,32,408 2 6	1,38,191 13 4	...	4,142 7 8	4,142 7 8	1,37,834 4 7	2 5 2	32 8 7	34 18 9	9
Chittur	1,884 12 7	1,23,538 1 3	1,25,422 18 10	1,715 11 9	1,23,222 5 9	1,24,988 1 6	169 ... 10	287 5 6	456 6 4	1,25,394 7 10	...	28 6 ...	28 6 ...	...
TOTAL FOR THE NORTHERN DIVISION	2,464 11 4	1,41,608 12 10	1,44,068 8 2	2,230 4 8	1,41,159 15 1	1,43,390 8 9	...	210 10 1	210 10 1	1,43,600 13 10	234 6 8	238 8 8	467 10 4	4
GRAND TOTAL	5,195 7 11	4,01,725 ...	5,406,860 8 4	4,729 11 3	8,96,790 7 4	4,01,520 2 7	169 ... 10	4,640 6 10	4,309 7 8	4,06,898 10 3	286 11 10	294 2 3	580 14 1	1
	82,028 8 10	6,98,918 1 7	7,30,936 5 5	17,484 4 6	6,92,094 3 2	7,09,578 7 8	7,693 2 10	5,875 5 3	13,571 8 1	7,23,149 15 9	6,840 12 6	945 9 2	7796 5 8	8

There was a decrease in the current demand for the year which was due to the decrease under the fluctuating items such as renewal fees, other charges &c. and to some extent to the fact that a portion of the Kule lands assessed on what is called 'Natakum Kalam Karam' on which assessment is levied only in the years in which they are cultivated, was not cultivated during the year.

(4) Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of Land Revenue (Devaswam) for 1077.

NAME OF TALUK.	DEMAND.				COLLECTION.				AMOUNT WRITTEN OFF.				Total of cols:		BALANCE.		
	Arrears.		Current.	Total 2 and 3.	Arrears.	Current.	Total 5 and 6.	Arrears.	Current.	Total 8 and 9.	7 and 10.	Arrears.	Current.	Total cols: 12 and 13.			
	Total 2 and 3.																
	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	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
Kanayannur	14...	7,000 2 2	7,001 ... 2	14...	6,980 9 7	6,981 7 7	...	19 8 7	19 8 7	7,001 ... 2	...	...	...	...	...		
Cochin	815 7	802 14...	811 13 7	815 7	795 18 7	804 13 2	...	...	...	804 13 2	...	...	...	...	...		
Mukundapuram	...	5,642 13 1	5,642 13 1	...	5,618 1 7	5,618 1 7	...	24 11 6	24 11 6	5,642 13 1	...	...	...	...	...		
TOTAL FOR THE SOUTHERN DIVISION	918 7	13,445 13 3	13,455 10 10	913 7	13,394 8 9	13,404 6 4	...	44 4 1	44 4 1	13,448 10 5	...	...	...	...	...		
Trichur	28 3 7	12,273 8 4	12,301 6 11	28 8 7	12,280 9 10	12,288 13 5	...	42 9 6	42 9 6	12,301 6 11	...	...	...	...	...		
Talapilly	115 11 2	18,405 14 3	18,521 9 5	106 11 6	17,848 12 3	17,955 7 9	...	41 7 5	41 7 5	18,005 14 10	...	...	...	...	...		
Chittur	42 8 6	2,332 2 8	2,374 6 2	42 8 6	2,318 13 11	2,261 1 5	...	...	...	2,261 1 5	...	...	...	...	...		
TOTAL FOR THE NORTHERN DIVISION	186 2 3	33,011 4 3	33,197 6 6	177 2 7	32,298 4...	32,475 6 7	...	84 ... 11	84 ... 11	32,568 7 2	...	...	...	...	...		
Outside the State	2,196 10 6	41,732 1 4	43,928 11 10	1,996 5 9	41,845 9 8	43,841 15 5	...	...	...	43,669 15 5	...	...	...	...	...		
GRAND TOTAL	2,392 10 4	88,189 2 10	90,581 13 2	2,188 5 11	87,338 6 5	89,521 12 4	...	128 5...	128 5...	89,687 1...	...	...	...	...	...		

*This is the collection of money and grain rents and renewal fees on Devaswam lands outside the State. In the amounts collected is also included a sum of Rs. 20,082-11-11, being the amount originally credited to "Advances recoverable."

CHAPTER III.—Protection.

A--POLICE

(8) Comparative statement of cases handled by the Police during the years 1076 and 1077 M. E.

Districts.	Divisions.	Cases.						Persons.						Property.					
		1076.			1077.			1076.			1077.			1076.			1077.		
		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
Arjikkaimal.	Kanayanur	84	52	61.90	102	64	62.74	129	64	49.61	168	89	52.92	1,973	751	38.06	867	493	56.86
	Cochin	128	100	78.13	102	80	78.43	289	219	75.76	182	106	58.24	3,559	2,693	75.67	1,453	1,232	83.86
	Cranganur	58	45	77.59	52	40	76.92	91	60	65.93	111	67	60.36	730	655	89.73	395	328	83.03
	Makundapuram	85	72	84.71	60	47	78.33	152	112	73.68	100	71	71	720	562	78.06	1,422	1,202	84.52
	Total	355	269	75.77	316	231	73.10	661	453	68.54	561	333	59.35	6,982	4,661	66.76	4,153	3,255	78.37
Trichur.	Trichur	111	78	70.29	128	67	52.34	167	98	59.28	215	77	35.81	4,853	1,430	29.47	4,573	3,247	86.31
	Talapilli	70	57	81.43	75	62	82.66	129	98	75.97	104	82	71.98	1,513	1,078	71.26	1,658	1,285	77.77
	Chittur	73	54	73.97	45	35	77.77	142	104	73.24	84	48	57.14	1,927	658	34.15	1,374	403	29.33
	Total	254	189	74.41	248	164	66.12	438	301	68.77	403	207	50.12	8,293	3,166	38.18	7,608	5,555	73.6
Grand Total		609	458	75.21	564	395	70.03	1099	756	68.79	964	540	55.44	15,275	7,827	51.24	11,756	8,810	74.94

A--POLICE

(9) Comparative statement of processes served by the police during the years 1076 and 1077 M. E.

Year.	Arrest warrants.		Search warrants.		Distress warrants.		Summonses.		Other processes.		Total.		Average.	
	Processes.	Persons.	Processes.	Persons & Processes.	Houses.	Processes.	Persons.	Processes.	Persons & Processes.	Persons & Processes.	Persons & Processes.	Persons & Processes.	Persons & Processes.	Persons & Processes.
1076	1,040	1,040	1,467	1,467	30	14,946	14,946	4,036	4,036	4,036	20,617	20,617	50	56
1077	1,363	1,363	1,270	1,270	92	16,522	16,522	3,238	3,238	3,238	22,585	22,585	58	58

(10) *Statement of arms and warlike stores imported under licenses issued during the year 1077 M. E.*

UNDER LICENSES ISSUED BY,

DETAILS OF STOCK.														
UNDER LICENSES ISSUED BY.														
1														

(11) Statement showing the number and general result of inquiries and trials in the Courts of the Magistrates exercising Original Jurisdiction during the year 1077 M. E.

Name of the Court.		Number of cases.												Number of persons.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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1		Actual number of working days in all departments during the year.		Actual number of working days in the Criminal Department during the year.		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.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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District Magis- trates Courts.	Amikalm Tribhar	269	269	2	30	16	28	23	23	1	22	22	22	1	22	32	32	31	1	32	5	20	65	1	64	5	42	2	15	94	94	1902	1051	5	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94	1902	94

(71) *Statement showing the number and general result of inquiries and trials in the Courts of the various classes of Magistrates of Cochin in the Exercise of Criminal Jurisdiction for the year 1077 M. E.*

ΛΙΧΥ

(12) *Statement showing the details of the pendency of cases and persons for Inquiry or Trial on the last day of the year 1077 M. E.*

ΔΧΧ

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—(Criminal)

(13) Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the several Courts exercising original criminal jurisdiction for the year 1077 M. E.

Name of the Court.		Number 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.		Recognizance or security to keep the peace		No. of persons imprisoned in default of recognizance or security to keep the peace or security for good behaviour.											
		For life.			For a term			Rigorous.		Without other punishment.		In lieu of other punishment.		Others.		Total.															
		Death	Rigorous.	Simple	Total	With solitary confinement	Without solitary confinement.	Total.	Simple.	Grand total.	In addition to other punishment.	Without other punishment.	Total.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment	Total.	In addition to other punishment.	Juvenile offenders.	Total.			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 District Magistrates' Courts.	Anjikalai	...	4	...	4	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	19	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	
	Arjikalai	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
Second Class Magistrates' Courts.	Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	
	Kanayanur	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	35	...	...	...	15	...	67	...	7	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	
	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	82	...	...	...	8	...	103	...	...	...	22	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	
Third Class Magistrates' Courts.	Mukundapuram	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	41	...	3	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
	Adoor	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	9	...	88	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	
	Canganore	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	32	...	...	...	15	...	47	...	1	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	
Third Class Magistrates' Courts.	Trichur	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	32	...	...	...	17	...	191	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242
	Talapilli	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	32	...	...	...	9	...	40	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	
	Kunnamkulam	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	31	...	...	...	12	...	83	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	
Third Class Magistrates' Courts.	Chittur	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	29	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
	Nemmara	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	20	...	1	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	
	Kanayanur	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Third Class Magistrates' Courts.	Mukundapuram	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
	Canganore	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
	Adoor	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	15	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	
Third Class Magistrates' Courts.	Kunnamkulam	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
	Total No. of persons convicted																														

* One of the 2 prisoners in col. 9 was also sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—(Criminal)

(13) Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the several Courts exercising original criminal jurisdiction for the year 1077 M. E.—(Continued).

Name of the Court.		Dates of ordinary punishments.														No. of persons sentenced										Amount of fine realized except in tobacco cases																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
		Fines.						Total.	To imprisonment						Grand total	Out of those imposed during the year	Out of those imposed in previous year	Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
		Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under	Rs. 500 and under	Rs. 1000 and above	No. of persons.		Amount of fine.	No. of persons.	Amount of fine.	No. of persons.	Amount of fine.	Rigorous					Simple																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Remarks																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
82	Rs A P	83	Rs	84	Rs	85	Rs	86	Rs	87	Rs	88	Rs	89	Rs	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Sessions Courts { Anjikalimal Trichur District Magistrates' Courts { Trichur		2	20-0-0	1	50	1	100	5	518	1	100	4	170-0-0	5	813-0-0	10	271-8-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1	100-0-0	1

CAUSE OF PENDENCY.	No. of cases pending trial.						No. of persons pending trial.					Remarks.
	1 month and under.	Over 1 month.	Over 2 months.	Over 3 months.	Total.	No. of days since the oldest of these appeals or applications was registered.	1 month and under.	Over 1 month.	Over 2 months.	Over 3 months.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Appeal Court.												
1. Pending receipt of record or return of notice, or of both	{ A ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ R ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Pending explanation &c called for	{ A ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ R ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Pending final disposal	{ A ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ R ..	3	..	..	3	12	6	..	..	..	6	..
4. Pending judgment or order	{ A ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ R ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anjikaimal Sessions Court.												
1. Pending receipt of record or return of notice, or of both	{ A ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ R ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Pending explanation &c. called for	{ A ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ R ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Pending final disposal	{ A ..	..	1	..	1	40	4	..	..	..	4	..
	{ R ..	2	..	..	2	16	2	..	..	..	2	..
4. Pending judgment or order	{ A ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ R ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichur Sessions Court.												
None.												
Anjikaimal District Magistrate's Court.												
None.												
Trichur District Magistrate's Court.												
None.												

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

(16) *Statement showing the number and general results of trials in the Chief Court and the Sessions Courts in the exercise of Criminal original jurisdiction during the year 1977 M. E.*

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D.—JAILS.

(18)

D.—JAILS.

(19)

Below 16 years	..	8
From 16 to 20	..	42
Do 20 to 30	..	231
Do 30 to 40	..	126
Do 40 to 50	..	60
Do 50 to 60	..	28
Above 60	..	10
Total	..	505

E.-JUDICIAL STATEMENT. (CIVIL)

(20) Statement showing the general result of the trial of the original suits in the Civil Courts in the year 1077 M. E.

Courts.	No. of cases filed.		Cases in which decrees passed.										Average duration of each case.										Duration of cases pending.				REMARKS.									
	Remainder from last year.	Total.	Without contest.					Contested & decided in Court.					Cases pending at the close of the year					Contested.					Un-contested.					Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Above 2 years.	Above 1 year.	Above 6 months.	Below 6 months.	
			By confession.	By compromise and consent.	By arbitration.	Total.	In whole.	In part.	In favour of plaintiff.	In favour of defendant.	Total.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24													
District Courts.	Ernakulam	688	696	22	306	10	76	392	117	53	61	231	51	2	12	21	13	21	13	1	13	38														
	Cochin	22	623	39	379	12	77	468	71	6	35	112	6	2	22	13	22	13	21	1	1	6														
	Irinjalakuda	53	476	8	403	20	69	548	123	10	97	288	14	1	3	13	13	12	13	1	1	3														
	Trichur	33	885	10	490	44	80	614	145	71	62	278	36	2	17	23	23	23	13	1	1	36														
	Wadakkancheri	45	704	29	435	32	99	566	164	13	39	116	14	1	18	13	13	13	13	1	1	14														
	Chittur	62	773	8	458	35	95	628	177	31	80	288	14	1	16	13	13	13	13	1	1	1	3													
Munsiffs' Courts.	Nemmara	196	1153	4	374	7	31	994	230	29	118	883	12	3	1	13	13	13	13	1	1	11														
	Total	228	4871	61	2254	121	332	2707	946	213	615	1674	157	1	28	15	15	15	15	1	1	1	1													
	Grand Total	250	8769	152	6199	246	811	6258	1382	254	802	2483	171	1	21	14	14	14	14	1	1	1	1													
	Anjikalimal	80	143	9	26	..	18	44	48	4	33	85	85	8	4	2	1	1	1	17	25	149														
	Trichur	62	110	172	14	24	..	27	38	18	30	86	45	8	21	25	25	25	25	17	25	43														
	Total	142	253	395	23	50	..	21	71	86	22	63	171	130	8	8	8	8	8	90	39	28	71													
District Courts.	Chief Court	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..													
	Grand Total	393	9022	9415	175	5249	248	832	6329	1468	276	865	2609	302	23	60	60	60	60	23	60	230	230													

xxxiii

E.-JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, (Civil)

(21) Statement showing the number and description of the original Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the year 1077 M. E.

DESCRIPTION OF CLAIMS.	Number of Cases in the different Courts.														Remarks
	Munsiffs' Courts								District Courts.			Chief Court	Grand Total		
	Ernakulam	Cochin	Irinjalakuda	Trichur	Wadankancheri	Chittur	Nemmara	Total	Anjikalimal	Trichur	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
On written promise for certain sum ...	639	524	1091	1598	1276	432	93	5563	17	40	57	...	5620		
On unwritten promise ...	128	102	38	164	141	188	86	847	...	1	1	...	848		
On account stated ...	...	69	28	53	...	92	15	257	9	8	17	...	274		
Money paid or received ...	71	33	3	...	...	6	...	113	43	1	44	...	157		
For goods sold and delivered ...	56	54	24	...	...	...	...	134	...	...	...	...	134		
For breaches of contract not including above ...	26	106	...	...	112	...	...	244	10	1	11	...	255		
Rent ...	97	115	188	146	...	48	1	545	...	8	8	...	553		
Recovery of personal property or value thereof ...	21	4	24	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	49		
For injuries to person ...	...	4	...	...	...	7	1	12	...	3	3	...	15		
For injuries to property ...	3	...	2	...	...	5	...	10	1	...	1	...	11		
For defamation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2		
Suits relating to ejectment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Suits to redeem immovable property...	252	240	284	48	88	27	...	884	42	18	60	...	944		
Suits for foreclosure or sale of mortgaged property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Declaration of right to property ...	8	5	8	9	12	4	...	46	11	5	16	...	62		
For division of property ...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	9	10	...	16		
For maintenance ...	3	1	1	2	...	27	...	34	2	1	8	...	37		
Suits not included in the above ...	4	9	2	3	...	7	...	25	7	13	20	...	45		
Total ...	1311	1268	1593	1933	1624	844	196	8769	143	110	253	...	9022		

E.-JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, (Civil)

(22) Statement showing the business of the Appellate Civil Courts in the year 1077 M. E.

Class of Courts.	Cases on the file			Appeals withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial	Decided on trial		Remanded for further investigation	Total	Cases pending at the end of the year	Average duration of appeals disposed of	REMARKS.
	Remaining from last year	Instituted	Total		In whole	In part					
District Courts.	172	638	810	41	98	77	363	51	630	180	3 months and 17 days.
Regular appeals	24	113	137	7	12	20	40	16	95	42	2 months and 27 days.
Special appeals.	7	170	177	4	12	10	86	32	144	33	1 month and 26 days.
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 of these were appeals transferred from the Trichur District Court.

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT. (Civil).

(23) Statement showing the execution of the decrees of the Civil Courts in the year 1077 M. E.

COURTS.		No. of decrees passed during the year.	No. of application 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	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
District Courts.	Munsiffs' Courts.	Ernakulam ..	1,264	291	2,630	2,921	675	723	1,272	251	..	175	187	..	63	634	..
		Cochin ..	1,273	235	2,229	2,464	869	78	1,816	201	..	281	263	..	56	931	
		Irinjalakuda ..	1,613	381	2,587	2,968	800	245	2,086	337	..	265	216	..	29	774	
		Trichur ..	1,968	497	3,086	3,583	266	212	2,951	154	..	230	201	..	52	868	
		Wadakkancheri ..	1,658	241	2,385	2,626	169	558	1,633	266	..	106	235	..	90	850	
		Chittur ..	877	139	877	1,016	167	161	433	195	..	15	63	..	32	348	
		Nemmara ..	195	..	47	47	17	1	25	4	..	..	..	..	1	31	
		Total ..	8,848	1,784	13,841	15,625	1,963	1,978	10,276	1,408	..	1,072	1,165	..	323	4,431	
	District Courts.	Anjikaimal ..	198	84	463	547	87	321	82	87	..	1	56	..	75	82	
		Trichur ..	127	69	401	470	72	9	831	58	..	95	47	..	5	56	
Total ..		265	153	864	1,017	129	830	413	145	..	96	103	..	80	137		
Grand Total ..		9,113	1,937	14,705	16,642	2,092	2,308	10,689	1,553	..	1,168	1,268	..	408	4,568		

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. (Civil).

(24) Statement showing the value of the suits disposed of in the Civil Courts in the year 1077 M. E.

Courts.		Suits not exceeding in value								Exceeding Rs. 10,000	Total.	Remarks.
		5	20	100	200	500	1,000	5,000	10,000			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
District Courts.	Munsiffs' Courts.	Ernakulam ...	49	292	556	162	156	49	...	...	1,264	* 2 suits filed under 325 C. P. C. are not included in this.
		Cochin ...	22	215	527	225	204	80	...	...	1,273	
		Irinjalakuda ...	31	357	757	239	171	58	...	...	1,613	
		Trichur ...	79	586	879	225	139	60	...	...	1,968	
		Wadakkancheri..	51	408	780	227	142	50	...	...	1,658	
		Chittur ...	31	221	345	130	102	48	...	...	877	
		Nemmara ...	18	91	86	...	...	...	...	...	195	
		Total ...	281	2,170	3,930	1,208	914	345	...	...	8,848	
	Anjikaimal ...	...	...	3	5	4	...	118	6	2	138	
		Trichur ...	1	2	12	5	10	5	77	11	2		*125
Total ...	1	2	15	10	14	5	195	17	4	263		
The Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Grand Total	282	2,172	3,945	1,218	928	350	195	17	4	9,111		

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (Civil and Criminal)

(25) Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, original and appellate existing in the last day of the year 1077. M. E.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	No. of Judicial divisions	Average area of each division in square miles	Average population of each division	No. of Tribunals	Constitution of Tribunals, showing the number of Judges in each	Judicial power of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate	Total No. of Judges				Average annual salary of each paid Judge		Average annual list of Establishments of each Tribunal	Execution or other function exercised by the same officer	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work to each court	Criminal	Civil (original)	Civil (appellate)
							European		Native		European	Native						
							European	Native	Unemployed	Unemployed								
Munsiffs' Courts, exercising only civil powers	..	..	..	7	1	6. Div. Munsiffs to hear civil suits up to Rs. 1000 and 1 Munsiff to hear S. C. suits only	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1,756	Rs. 1,756	222 17	8848	..	..	..	
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	210 34	265	Session cases 23 Criminal Appeals 6 L. A. References 19 Appeals on orders 101	630	..	
Chief Court exercising civil and criminal powers	..	..	..	1	3	Civil—unlimited Criminal—unlimited sentence of death and life imprisonment being however subject to confirmation by His Highness the Rajah	..	1	2	Chief Judge Rs. 11,400	Senior Puisne Judge Rs. 7,200 Junior Puisne Judge Rs. 6,000	Rs. 8,860	210 24	18 Criminal Appeals 201 Revision cases 33 Miscellaneous petitions 83 Referred Trials 1	..	..	Regular appeals 95 Special appeal 144 Appeals from 27 or-ers Stamp references 1 Appeals under L. A. Rs. 63 Revision petitions 99	

F.—REGISTRATION.

(26) Statement showing the number and nature of the deeds registered in the Several Registration offices in the year 1077 M. E., the total value of such deeds, and the average value of each deed in each office, &c.

Offices	Book No. I relating to immovable property										Book No. II			Book No. IV				Total value of deeds registered.		Average value.	Remarks.
	Instruments of gifts	Do. of Sales of Rs. 100 and upwards	Do. Do. under Rs. 100	Mortgage of Rs. 100 and upwards	Do. under Rs. 100	Leases	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts	Other Instruments	Total of cols : 2 to 9	Instruments of sales	Other instruments	Total of cols : 11 and 12	Wills	Authorities to adopt	Total of cols : 14 and 15	Grand total of cols : 10, 13, and 16	Rs.	Rs.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Cochin	..	415	275	705	320	515	..	399	2,629	127	142	269	6	..	6	2,904	12,67,556	10	8		
Ernakulam	..	553	170	575	133	388	..	988	2,808	244	88	332	..	..	..	9,140	10,96,257	10	8		
Kanayanur	..	221	122	808	260	354	..	170	1,436	129	28	157	..	..	..	1,597	4,50,880	10	11		
Kuzhupilli	..	220	91	233	124	335	..	195	1,258	34	131	165	1	..	..	1,424	4,19,893	6	10		
Thiruvanchikulam	..	412	140	460	92	353	..	225	1,683	55	357	412	1	..	..	2,096	7,66,285	5	6		
Mukundapuram	..	609	485	533	396	458	..	386	2,867	33	414	447	6	..	6	3,320	7,73,275	2	54		
Adoor	..	382	341	331	344	485	..	190	2,074	16	156	172	2	..	2	2,248	4,90,388	..	94		
Nellayi	..	252	250	191	168	395	..	336	1,532	6	146	152	..	..	..	1,744	4,20,604	13	8		
Trichur	..	719	557	663	518	680	..	328	3,157	39	369	408	10	..	10	3,875	12,67,128	2	8		
Ennamavu	..	396	189	375	268	321	..	154	1,704	18	193	211	9	..	9	3,918	5,68,503	10	9		
Kunnankulam	..	479	332	690	585	922	..	367	3,375	28	387	415	17	..	17	3,807	8,04,544	14	11		
Talapilly	..	357	256	268	237	392	..	412	1,525	7	111	118	1	..	1	1,644	4,00,288	11	7		
Chelakara	..	217	180	247	76	521	..	180	1,555	20	132	152	4	..	4	1,811	7,80,150	1	4		
Chittur	..	230	212	314	96	241	..	180	1,263	37	334	371	3	..	3	1,637	11,69,170	5	3		
Nemmara	..	92	56	153	46	85	..	35	467	14	129	143	4	1	5	615	4,97,924	8	2		
Total of 1077	9	5,544	3,656	6,106	3,653	6,445	..	4,380	29,793	807	3,117	3,924	62	1	63	33,780	111,07,892	3	53		
Total of 1076	3	6,093	3,431	6,729	3,397	6,123	..	3,943	29,619	1,056	2,760	3,816	42	1	43	33,478	113,94,811	10	9		
Percentage of increase or decrease	+ 200	- 9.01	+ 6.5	- 9.2	+ 7.5	+ 5.2	..	+ 13.9	+ 58	- 23.5	+ 12.9	+ 2.8	+ 17.6	..	+ 46.5	+ 9	- 2.5	..	- 3.5		

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F.—REGISTRATION.

(27) Statement showing the classified values of the documents registered in the several Registration offices in the year 1077 M. E.

OFFICES	No. of documents not exceeding in value Rupers													Total of co- lums 2 to 14	Remarks
	50	100	500	1,000	5,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	50,000	1,00,000	2,00,000	5,00,000	Of undefinec value		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cochin	713	585	1,099	276	196	19	3	3	1				9	2,974	
Ernakulam	746	602	1,311	279	184	4	2		1				11	3,140	
Kanayanur	585	250	561	114	73	5	2						7	1,597	
Kuzhupilli	393	278	547	136	62								3	1,474	
Thiruvanchikulam	416	333	980	223	121		3	1	1				8	2,096	
Mukundapuram	1,229	766	1,038	173	98	7		1					8	3,320	
Adoor	994	448	619	118	56	4	5						4	2,248	
Nellayi	809	340	423	84	81	4	1						2	1,744	
Trichur	1,448	752	1,163	273	194	27	2	2					14	3,875	
Ennamavu	677	362	662	135	69		4						5	1,918	
Kunnankulam	1,619	759	1,176	151	84	5			1				12	3,877	
Talapilli	703	311	496	69	51	3	1	1	1				8	1,614	
Chelakara	752	239	500	151	146	17	4	1					2	1,811	
Chittur	406	246	476	239	224	23	6		3				14	1,677	
Nemmara	130	69	197	101	98	10	3						7	615	
Total in 1077	11,620	6,339	11,248	2,527	1,737	142	36	9	7	1			114	33,780	
Total in 1076	10,458	6,477	11,686	2,794	1,754	115	39	8	3	2	1		141	33,478	

F.—REGISTRATION.

(28) Statement showing the minor operations of the Registration department in the year 1077 M. E.

Offices	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Remarks
Huzur Registrar's Office	..	..	..	..	1	16	..	..	..	..
Cochin	14	45	27	18	254	258	..	..	..	..
Ernakulam	27	20	50	15	113	32	..	..	..	..
Kanayanur	10	10	9	8	118	114	..	..	..	..
Kuzhupilli	3	3	7	5	37	37	7	..	..	..
Thiruvanchikulam	12	5	17	4	51	60	2	..	..	..
Mukundapuram	14	6	22	4	133	137	..	..	..	..
Adoor	9	4	14	5	74	74	..	..	..	..
Nellayi	11	4	6	2	21	21	..	..	..	..
Trichur	27	28	36	4	92	91	1	..	..	..
Ennamavu	5	1	6	4	44	44	..	..	..	..
Kunnankulam	8	8	24	..	30	54	..	..	..	..
Talapilli	6	13	4	2	64	67	3	..	..	..
Chelakara	9	3	21	2	33	40	..	..	..	..
Chittur	..	4	41	6	176	182	19	..	..	..
Nemmara	1	6	7	..	28	35	..	..	..	..
Total	156	160	291	79	1277	1262	32	..	..	..

G.—MARINE.

(29) Return of ships or vessels which arrived at and sailed from the Cochin
Sirkar Port of Malipuram during the year 1077 M. E.

Date of arrival.	Date of departure.	Name of vessel.	Name of Commanders	Colours.	Tons.
1901 Augt: 20	1901 Augt: 24	S. S. Colaba	R. Macgregor	British	1108
" "	" "	" Kerbela	G. A. Shepherd	do	1458
" "	" "	" Megna	M. G. Williams	do	772
November 27	November 29	Pattamar Daria Dowlat	Narayan Songya	do	86
" 28	December 3	Maehwa Dastag'ry	Hari Narayan	do	89
December 2	" 5	Batela Manikprasad	Chibba Makhani	do	61
" 3	" 7	Pattamar Hariprasad	Hari Bhikaji	do	43
" 4	" 6	Kotia Dowlatprasad	Rajabhoj Ramjan	Kutch	41
" 7	" 9	Batela Hariprasad	Moosar	British	45
" 9	" 12	Padaw Dhanprasad	Noorhai Ronjan	Kutch	28
" 10	" 12	Batela Dhanprasad	Uma Dulab	British	57
" 15	" 12	Maehwa Kadar Sawat	Gula Hira	do	47
" 15	" 12	Gudat Dhanprasad	Pandu Ramji	do	89
" 18	" 18	Kotia Dowlatprasad	Bilal Narsi	do	63
" 16	" 21	Galbat Pankera	Poonja Singa	Portuguese	71
" 19	" 23	Galbat Sultan	Govind Bhawaji	British	43
" 19	" 23	Padaw Pankhai	Hari Magha	Portuguese	35
" 26	" 26	Padaw Ruparel	Magha Lakka	do	37
" 28	" 31	Batela Daria Dowlat	Bala Nana	British	64
1902 Janry: 2	1902 Janry: 2	Batela Umedprasad	Ismal Abdulla	do	53
1902 Janry: 18	" 20	Pattamar Fathay Dowlat	L. Gopal	do	90
February 3	February 5	Sumbok Fatti Salam	Salm Abdulla	Arab	119
" 4	" 7	Padaw Narayanprasad	Hauji Hira	British	67
" 7	" 8	Padaw Daria Dowlat	Budhia Ramaiya	do	77
" 8	" 11	Padaw Ruparel	Soma Lala	do	51
" 15	" 21	Maehwa Yeshwanti	Bejmin	do	42
" 17	" 26	Ganja Ranehadprasad	Ali Kara	Kutch	196
" 17	" 26	Dingy Puthay Karim	T. Abdulla	British	180
" 20	" 27	Ganja Padurath Alias Delo	Jetha Lakham	do	81
" 20	" 27	Ganja Manikprasad	Noornahamed	do	122
" 20	" 27	Batela Dhanprasad	Bhano Dulab	do	57
" 21	" 28	Pattamar Kushali	Rama Gangaji	do	46
" 21	March 1	Pattamar Gana hprasad	Vithu Fakir	do	71
" 22	" 3	Batela Khindabakkash	Ratna Bhana	do	60
" 24	" 10	Bugla Pothel Khare	Tayab Ismail	do	131
" 24	" 11	Batela Vijlprasad	Daya Wagha	do	62
" 24	" 12	Batela Narayanprasad	Tanaji Vithu	do	57
" 24	" 24	Pattamar Yeshwanti	Vithu Makadu	do	52
" 25	" 26	Batela Narayan Saurji	Murar Raghawa	do	69
" 26	" 15	Padaw Daria Dowlat	Wala Ramji	do	63
" 26	" 15	Batela Vijalprasad	Vallabha Hari	do	70
" 27	" 3	Bugla Moosala	Hajee Muhamad	Arab	811
" 27	" 3	Batela Horaprasad	Budhia Laila	British	47
" 28	" 2	Padaw Jannaprasad	Gosala Jogee	do	64
" 28	" 1	Padaw Laxmiprasad	Soyar Visharam	do	30
" 28	" 1	Padaw Vijlprasad	Prag Nagji	do	53
" 28	" 26	Padaw Ganeshprasad	Bhaya Dadu	do	59
" 28	" 1	Padaw Laxmiprasad	Hira Ratna	do	74
March 3	March 31	Batela Ruparel	Govind Mitha	do	66
" 3	April 1	Padaw Ruparel	Bhama Vallabh	do	50
" 3	" 2	Maehwa Kaderi	Bhavoo Naroo	do	42
" 3	" 3	Batela Ratnageri	Dh via Dulab	do	58
" 3	March 24	Pattamar Daria Dowlat	Narayan Songya	do	86
" 13	April 2	Batela Ruparel	Manglia Dewa	do	119
" 17	" 3	Batela Dhanprasad	Soma Prag	do	59
" 18	" 4	Batela Jannaprasad	Dulbha Dhedia	do	52
" 24	" 11	Gango Palkhi	Usman Hassan	Kutch	143
" 25	" 5	Pattamar Mahadeoprasad	Krishna Arjun	British	77
" 26	" 12	Batela Ruparel	Fakir Duab	do	70
" 31	" 18	Pattamar Bhavani	Krishnaji Sayaji	do	80
" 31	" 19	Pattamar Fatti Dowlat	Gopal Kumala	do	99
April 3	" 17	Kotia Mahamood	Hych Hussan	do	86
" 7	" 24	Ganga Dowlati	Jurab Essa	do	159
" 11	" 20	Gunga Padarath	Abdulla Ibrahim	Kutch	138
" 14	" 20	Pattamar Alumgiri	Mahamed Isak	British	67
" 14	" 17	Pattamar Bhavani	Padhya Mahadeo	do	74
May 6	May 17	Gunga Padarath	Harun Jooma	Kutch	159
June 6	June 7	S. S. Okhla	J. Skinner	British	3486
" 9	" 9	" Nairung	W. H. Edgo	do	2862
" 10	" 10	" Ula	T. A. Collins	do	3426
" 11	" 12	" Colna	E. J. Watson	do	1464
" 11	" 14	" Kangra	A. L. Cole	do	1478
" 11	" 17	" Rajah	J. L. Leftwick	do	3634
" 20	" 20	" Clan Macneil	Makepeace	do	1591
" 21	" 21	" Obra	G. Brown	do	3426
" 21	" 21	" Chilka	A. E. G. Tipper	do	1477
" 24	" 24	" Khandalla	J. Kerkham	do	1318
" 28	" 23	" Rajapootana	A. Steven	do	1312
" 30	July 15	" Nairung	W. H. Edgo	do	2962
July 3	" 3	" Secundra	F. D. C. Dewing	do	1675
" 3	" 6	" Kangra	W. F. Hogg	do	1478
" 7	" 12	" Ranceo	G. Craig	do	3634
" 9	" 10	" Akbar	G. Baldwin	do	1441
" 10	" 10	" Rajapootana	A. Steven	do	1312
" 10	" 10	" Nawab	J. M. Thomson	do	2041

G.—MARINE.

(29) Return of ships or vessels which arrived at and sailed from the Cochin
Sirkar Port of Malipuram during the year 1077 M. E. (Continued).

Date of arrival.	Date of departure.	Name of vessel.	Name of Commanders	Colours.	Tons.
July 11	July 11	S. S. Vadala	W. G. Williams	British	2164
" 15	" 20	" Henzada	A. G. Abbott	do	1341
" 16	" 16	" Rajah	J. L. Leftwick	do	3634
" 18	" 18	" Lawada	D. F. Lee	do	2124
" 18	" 18	" Nizam	B. H. Bullen.	do	2041
" 18	" 18	" Kerbela	C. G. Guy	do	1458
" 22	" 22	Bark Adam W. Spies	John Hines	American	1117
" 25	" 25	S. S. Ranceo	G. Craig	British	3634
" 25	" 25	" Scindia	R. G. W. Lowe	do	2050
" 27	" 27	" Chilka	E. G. M. Dickinson	do	1477
" 28	" 28	" Oulna	E. J. Watson	do	1464
" 29	August 2	" Clan Macarthur	A. Weir	do	2567
" 30	July 31	" Nawab	J. M. Thomson	do	2041
" 31	August 1	" Henzada	A. G. Abbott	do	1341
August 3	" 4	" Chilka	E. G. M. Dickinson	do	1477
" 4	" 4	" Secundra	F. D. C. Dewing	do	1675
" 6	" 6	" Virawa	P. K. Stunt	do	2158
" 7	" 7	" Nizam	B. H. Bullen	do	2041
" 8	" 8	" Kohinur	W. S. Corran	do	1935
" 8	" 8	" Kerbela	C. G. Guy	do	1458
Total					87518

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. Kodasseri	120
6. Trippapalli	
7. Muttupadam	
8. Adarapilli	100
9. Malayatur	2
10. Nelliampathies (including Parambikulam)	121
11. Pothundies	96
Total	605

A. FOREST.

(31) Statement showing the gross yield and outturn of forest produce during the years 1076 and 1077 M. E.

Kind of produce	1076 Candies.	1077 Candies.	Increase or decrease Candies.
By Sirkar Agency.—			
Teak	9,780	12,496	+ 2,716
Blackwood	1,849	142	- 1,707
Ebony	54	73	+ 19
Junglewood	8,115	12,271	+ 4,156
Firewood	2,330 tons	4,717 tons	+ 2,387 tons
By Consumers.—			
Teak	.....	183	+ 183
Blackwood	.....	44	+ 44
Ebony	45	47	+ 2
Junglewood	10,329	7,581	- 2,748
Boats	No. 79	No. 82	+ No. 3
Bamboos	No. 1,74,006	No. 1,57,298	- No. 16,713
Firewood	Rs. 6,174	Rs. 6,084	- Rs. 90
Minor produce	Rs. 2,738	Rs. 8,548	+ Rs. 810
Confiscation.—			
Teak and Junglewood	Rs. 2,201	Rs. 3,085	+ Rs. 884

A. FOREST.

(32) Statement showing the disposal of forest produce in 1076 and 1077 M. E.

Kind of produce.	1076 M. E. Candies.	1077 M. E. Candies.	Increase or decrease Candies.
By Sirkar agency.—			
Teak	9,987	14,613	+ 4,626
Blackwood	682	606	- 76
Ebony	54	73	+ 19
Junglewood	7,700	14,081	+ 6,381
Firewood	2,330 tons	4,717 tons	+ 2,387 tons
By Consumers.—			
Teak	.....	183	+ 183
Blackwood	.....	44	+ 44
Ebony	45	47	+ 2
Junglewood	10,329	7,581	- 2,748
Boats	No. 79	No. 82	+ No. 3
Bamboos	No. 1,74,006	No. 1,57,298	- No. 16,713
Firewood	Rs. 6,174	Rs. 6,084	- Rs. 90
Minor produce	Rs. 2,738	Rs. 8,549	+ Rs. 810
Confiscation.—			
Teak and Junglewood	Rs. 2,201	Rs. 3,085	+ Rs. 884

(33). The Special Forest Engineer, Mr. Haffield's report on the construction of Tramway and Timber slide

The works carried out on the Tramway construction during the year may be classed as follows:—(1) Realignment (2) Formation Earth-work (3) Bridging and (4) Plate laying.

Realignment.—This work was started on the 21st August 1901, and out of a total length of 4.72 miles which comprises the whole of the first section of Tramway line, 3.67 miles were realigned. The steepest gradient on the first section is 1 in 40 and this is with the loaded trucks. In fact out of the total length there is only .58 of a mile of gradient which acts adversely to the loaded vehicles and the steepest of these is only 1 in 66.6. The total fall from Anapandan Terminus at the foot of the slide to Punnakuzhingarai Terminus is 225 feet. I carried out all the realignment and levelling of this section personally and though on account of its having to be carried on at the same time as the construction work, it involved a good deal of handwork, it fully compensated the labour spent on it, not only by the improvement in the gradients but also by the great saving it enabled me to effect in the earthwork.

Formation Earthwork.—Under this head might also be included the clearing of the line. This involved the very laborious task of felling and removing large trees as well as the uprooting of the stumps. The earthwork was started on the 9th September and was pushed on at first fairly well. But the contractor who took up the whole work of the first section soon showed himself incapable of carrying it out and under the provisions of his agreement, the contract had to be cancelled for all but the first two miles. The remaining portion of the work was then given to another contractor and he pushed along fairly well, though slowly, the slow progress was mainly due to the difficulty of keeping labour in the hills as owing to the fear of fever, the workmen would only remain on the works for short periods at a time. In spite of this, however, the contractor managed to keep labour on his works even during the most unhealthy season, and brought it to a successful conclusion. With the exception of boulder removal and about 10 chains of rock-cutting, the earthwork of this section was of a fairly easy nature.

Bridging Work.—As the line is intersected by many small water courses all of which had to be provided with sufficient waterway to carry off the very heavy rainfall of these hills, a considerable extent of bridging had to be constructed. The total number of bridges of 12 feet span and over is 13. In addition there are 10 small culverts of spans varying from two to six feet. Of bridging of spans of 12 feet and over, there is a total length of 457 feet; of this, the shortest bridge is one span of 12 feet and the longest three spans of 20 feet. The longest single span is 25 feet. All the bridges are constructed of wood throughout, the wooden beams being supported on piles sunk in the banks and beds of the streams to a depth of 5 feet. The piles are Irul logs of 18 inches diameter and over and were erected by elephant labour. In the bridge work throughout this section, only Irul timber has been used. Considerable difficulty was at first found in getting sawyers and carpenters to work in the hills, but as the dread of the hills began to wear off and work became scarce in the plains skilled labour of this kind became more plentiful.

Plate laying.—Ten miles of track was received during the early part of the year and stacked at the Punnakuzhingarai depot. This was imported from the Firms of Oreinstin and Koppal, Germany, and shipped to Cochin; it was thence conveyed by country boats to Karupadna, a distance of 20 miles and from there carted 27 miles to the Punnakuzhingarai depot. The linking was put in hand at the end of May and completed in time to allow of transport work being undertaken before the close of the year. The sleepers are of standard size for metre gauge and are of good junglewood. The great number of curves in the alignment made the plate laying rather a tedious job as the rails in most instances had to be bent.

Timber slide.—The work of collection of timber for the construction of the slide was begun early in the year and completed before the unhealthy season set in. The earthwork was delayed by the failure of the first contractor to carry out his contract, but it was begun at the beginning of May and more than half the earthwork completed before the close of the year. The logs were also put in position and packed throughout nearly the whole of this distance. The work of putting the logs in position was tedious and slow owing to the difficulty of

working on a steep slope and also to difficulty in extracting work from the Sirkar mahout who, whenever he felt disinclined to work, said the elephant was sick. The great difficulty in getting elephant labour for this work militated greatly against its progress, as without elephants, it was almost impossible to put the logs in position.

The total length of the slide is 7,000 feet and the total fall 1,000 feet thus giving an average fall of 1 in 7. The steepest gradient is 1 in 3 and the flattest 1 in 18; the steepest gradient is situated at the top of the slide, and the flattest is at the bottom. Some logs were sent down the portion constructed and descended at the rate of 30 miles an hour.

B.—TRADE.

(34) *Statement of imports into the Port of Malipuram in Cochin in the year 1077 M. E.*

No.	Name of Articles.	Weight.	Value.
			Rs. A. P.
1	Chemical Products and Preparations.— Sulphur Cwts ... 450	...	6,750

B.—TRADE.

(35) *Statement of exports from the Port of Malipuram during the year 1077 M. E.*

No.	Name of articles.	Weight.	Value.
		Tons Cwts	Rs. A. P.
1	Wood and Timber— 60 Teak logs	22 10	1,350

CHAPTER V.—Revenue and Finance.

(36) Actuals of the year 1077, revised estimate of 1078
and budget estimate of 1079 M. E.

Receipts.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078	Revised estimate of 1078	Budget estimate of 1079
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. LAND REVENUE	1) Land revenue proper—				
	(a) Current collections	6,80,740 3 4	6,80,000	6,80,000	6,80,000
	(b) Arrear collections	17,484 4 6	10,000	10,000	5,000
	Total I. (1)	6,48,224 7 10	6,40,000	6,40,000	6,85,000
	(2) Miscellaneous—				
	(a) Fees for the renewal of documents	6,866 6 9	3,000	2,000	2,000
	(b) Rent of fisheries	2,95 14 2	1,500	1,500	1,500
	(c) Irrigation cess or water rate	16,409 12	14,000	14,000	14,000
	(d) Tax on houses	20,874 9 5	20,000	20,000	20,000
	(e) Interest on arrears	3,312 15 4	2,000	1,000	500
	(f) Receipts on account of the Survey department	94 10 3	...	50	...
	(g) Other items	11,342 11 11	2,000	4,450	8,000
	Total I. (2)	61,353 15 10	42,500	48,000	41,000
	Total I.	7,09,578 7 8	6,82,500	6,88,000	6,76,000
II. SALT	(1) Sale of salt	5,80,961 14 4	5,40,000	5,40,000	5,40,000
	(2) Fines and forfeitures	176 5 8	200	200	200
	(3) Salt supplied to Cranganur at cost price	2,226 11 3	2,100	2,500	2,500
	(4) Miscellaneous	1,585 1 8	800	300	800
	Total II.	5,84,950 6	5,42,800	5,43,000	5,48,000
III. STAMPS	(1) Sale of general stamps—				
	(a) One puthan receipt stamps	8,962 8	4,000	4,000	4,000
	(b) Hundi papers	896 9	600	600	600
	(c) Other general stamps	94,870 18 4	95,000	95,000	95,000
	(d) Special adhesive stamps	2,461 4	400	400	400
	Total III. (1)	1,02,191 2 4	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
	(2) Sale of court fee stamps—				
	(a) Stamp papers	51,980	55,000	50,000	50,000
	(b) Labels	95,593 5 9	1,05,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
	Total III. (2)	1,47,573 5 9	1,60,000	1,50,000	1,50,000
	(3) Duty on impressing documents—				
	(a) Duty on unstamped paper	87 11 4	80	80	80
	(b) Duty on insufficiently stamped paper	185 1 2	150	150	150
	(c) Other items	...	...	...	...
	Total III. (3)	222 12 6	180	180	180
	(4) Fines and penalties—	2,916 3 8	8,000	3,000	8,000
	(5) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
	(a) Adjudication fees	27	20	20	20
	(b) Other items	...	...	...	...
	Total III. (4)	27 4	20	20	20
	Total III.	2,52,939 8 2	2,63,200	2,53,200	2,53,200
IV. CUSTOMS	(1) Amount received under the Interportal Trade Convention	1,09,353 7 2	...	...	...
	(2) Customs collected at the Sirkar ports	...	1,10,000	1,10,500	1,10,500
	(3) Miscellaneous	19 12	...	...	...
	Total IV.	1,09,372 3 2	1,10,000	1,10,500	1,10,500
V. ABKARI	(1) Rent of Abkari farms	1,08,000	1,20,000	1,45,100	1,45,100
	(a) Current collections	...	...	...	...
	(b) Arrear collections	6,95 7 3	500	7,400	...
	Total V.	1,08,000 7 3	1,20,500	1,52,500	1,45,100

Explanation for the variations.

- I. 1 (b) The receipts for 1079 are estimated at only Rs. 5,000 as it is expected that no heavy arrears will remain uncollected at the close of 1078.
- 2 (a) Owing to the approaching revenue settlement renewal work is stopped in some taluks. Hence the decrease.
- (c) The revised estimate for 1078 is based on the actuals of the first six months of the year. The estimate for 1079 is fixed low because no heavy arrears are expected to remain uncollected at the close of 1078.
- (g) The revised estimate for 1078 is based on the actuals of the first six months of the year.

II.—(3) Increase is due to the larger quantity of salt supplied to Cranganur in the current year.

III. 2 (a) & (b).—The decrease of Rs. 5,000 under each of the heads "Court fee stamp papers" and "Court fee labels" is provided in the revised estimate with reference to the actuals of the first six months of 1078.

V. (a) The resale of the farms for three years beginning with 1078 fetched a higher amount than was anticipated and hence the increased provision in the revised estimate of 1078 and in the budget estimate of 1079.

(b) The increase of Rs. 6,900 in the revised estimate is due to the fact that a portion of the Abkari demand for 1077 was collected only in the beginning of 1078.

(36) Actuals of the year 1077, revised estimate of 1078
and budget estimate of 1079 M. E.—(Continued).

Receipts.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078	Revised estimate of 1078	Budget estimate of 1079
1	2	3	4	5	6
V. ABEARI (Continued.)	(2) Interest on arrears—	112 11 7	100	100	100
	(3) Fees for licenses for sale of foreign liquors—	1,000 ...	800	800	800
	(4) Fines and forfeitures—	704 4 11	500	500	500
	(5) Miscellaneous—	29 18 7	...	...	...
	Total V.	1,16,669 1 4	1,21,900	1,53,900	1,46,600
VI. OPIUM	(1) Rent of the Opium farm { (a) Current collections ...	24,505 ...	24,500	24,500	20,000
	{ (b) Arrear collections ...	...	...	...	...
	Total VI. (1)	24,505 ...	24,500	24,500	20,000
	(2) Interest on arrears	23 2 2	50	50	50
	(3) Fines and forfeitures	46 13 ...	50	50	50
VII. TOBACCO	(4) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
	Total VII	24,573 15 2	24,600	24,600	20,100
	(1) Fees for licenses for sale of tobacco	21,040 ...	17,000	21,500	21,500
	(2) Miscellaneous	1,177 ... 8	800	800	300
	Total VII	22,217 ... 8	17,800	21,800	21,800
VIII. FOREST	(1) Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Sirkar agency—	...	...	...	...
	(a) Timber	5,81,697 8 8	2,48,500	2,48,500	2,50,000
	(b) Firewood and charcoal	17,233 11 ...	80,000	45,000	40,000
	(c) Bamboos	...	...	...	...
	(d) Grass and other minor produce	...	...	...	...
	Total VIII (1)	5,48,981 6 8	2,78,500	2,98,500	2,90,000
	(2) Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers—	...	...	...	...
	(a) Timber	31,142 12 ...	10,000	20,000	15,000
	(b) Firewood and charcoal	6,334 5 8	5,000	5,000	5,000
	(c) Bamboos	2,741 9 4	2,500	2,500	2,500
	(d) Grazing and fodder grass	...	...	...	1,000
	(e) Other minor produce	3,633 9 2	2,000	2,000	8,500
	Total VIII (2)	43,852 8 9	19,500	29,500	27,000
	(3) Confiscated forest produce, drift and waif-wood...	3,085 7 7	500	500	500
	(4) Stores and elephants —	...	...	...	...
	(a) Sale proceeds of stores	224 14 9	...	...	...
	(b) Sale of elephants	...	...	...	...
	(c) Hire of do.	2,182 9 2	2,500	2,500	2,500
	(d) Sale proceeds of tusks	1 11 6	...	...	...
	Total VIII (4)	2,409 8 5	2,500	2,500	2,500
	(5) Miscellaneous—	...	...	...	...
	(a) Fines and forfeitures	293 14 ...	100	100	100
	(b) Refunds	26,251 3 5	100	100	100
	(c) Other sources	1,274 10 5	800	800	800
	Total VIII (5)	27,819 11 10	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Total VIII	6,28,098 1 8	3,02,000	3,27,000	3,21,000
IX. REGISTRATION	(1) Fees for registering documents	41,910 ...	42,000	42,000	42,000
	(2) Fees for copies of registered documents	899 ...	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(3) Search fees	1,708 12 ...	1,500	1,500	1,500
	(4) Miscellaneous	3,672 15 7	8,500	3,500	3,500
	Total IX	48,890 11 7	48,000	48,000	48,000

Explanation for the variations.

VI. 1 (a) The Opium farm will be resold at the end of the current year and so a sum of Rs. 4,500 less is budgetted in 1079 to be on the safe side.

VII. (1) The increase of Rs. 4,500 is provided in the revised estimate with reference to the actuals of the first six months of 1078.

VIII. 1 (b) The increase of Rs. 15,000 in the revised estimate of 1078 is due to the supply of fuel to the Shoranore-Cochin Railway in addition to the Madras Railway Company.

2 (a) The increase of Rs. 10,000 in the revised estimate of 1078 is provided with reference to the actuals of the 1st six months.

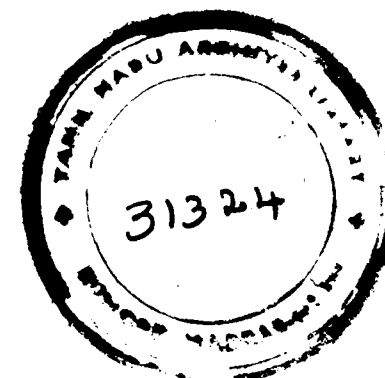
FINANCIAL.

(36) Actuals of the year 1977, revised estimate of 1978
and budget estimate of 1979 M. E.—(Continued).

Receipts.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1977	Budget estimate of 1978	Revised estimate of 1978	Budget estimate of 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
X. TRI-BUTE	Tribute from Cranganur	6,857 2 3	6,857	6,857	6,857
XI. INTEREST	(1) Interest on Government of India prom-notes	13,413 2 1	...	...	...
	(2) Interest on money deposited in the Bank of Madras	...	...	...	...
	(3) Interest on loans for tiling houses &c.	...	...	...	...
	(4) Miscellaneous	80	100	100	100
	Total XI	13,493 2 1	100	100	100
XII. ANCHAL	(1) Sale of Anchal stamps	7,626 14	7,500	7,500	7,500
	(2) Miscellaneous	564 9 4	500	500	500
	Total XII	8,181 7 4	8,000	8,000	8,000
XIII. LAW AND JUSTICE	(1) Civil—				
	(a) Process fees	...	...	...	...
	(b) Compounding fees	3,740 6 4	3,500	3,500	3,500
	(c) Fines and forfeitures	79 12 6	150	150	150
	(d) Miscellaneous	405 7 4	850	50	50
	Total XIII (1)	4,225 10 2	4,500	3,700	3,700
	(2) Criminal—				
	(a) Fines levied in the Sessions Courts	137 7 4	50	50	50
	(b) Fines levied in the Courts of Magistrates	5,805 8 1	3,000	3,000	3,000
	(c) Forfeitures	353 12	200	200	200
	(d) Miscellaneous	72 6 4	50	50	50
	Total XIII (2)	6,369 1 9	3,300	3,300	3,300
	Total XIII	10,594 11 11	7,800	7,000	7,000
XIV. JAILS	(1) Hire of convicts	...	50	...	...
	(2) Sale proceeds of Jail manufactures	4,074 4 6	8,000	8,000	8,000
	(3) Miscellaneous	1,026 12 6	...	...	...
	Total XIV	5,101 1	3,050	3,000	8,000
XV. POLICE	(1) Contribution received from private persons and companies for police supplied to them	289 5 9	150	400	400
	(2) Receipts under the Arms Regulation	850	200	200	200
	(3) Superannuation receipts	...	...	...	...
	(4) Miscellaneous	108 2 10	50	50	50
	(5) Cattle pound receipts—				
	(a) Fines on stray cattle	420 12 2	200	200	200
	(b) Sale of impounded cattle	96 7 5	50	100	100
	(c) Fees for feeding	227 15 2	100	100	100
	(d) Sundry receipts	...	...	...	...
	Total XV (5)	745 14 9	850	400	400
	Total XV	1,978 7 4	750	1,050	1,050
XVI. NA-RINE	(1) Port dues	4,997 8 8	5,000	5,000	5,000
	(2) Miscellaneous	78 1 10	100	100	100
	Total XVI	5,076 5 1	5,100	5,100	5,100
XVII. EDUCATION	(1) The Ernakulam College—				
	(a) Fees	13,782 12	13,000	13,000	13,000
	(b) Fines	55 4	50	50	50
	(c) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
	Total XVII (1)	13,838	13,050	13,050	13,050

Explanation for the variations.



XIII. 1 (d) The decrease of Rs. 800 is provided in the revised estimate with reference to the actuals of the first 6 months of 1978.

XV. (1) The increase of Rs. 250 is provided on account of the supply of Police to the Abkari renter.

(36) Actuals of the year 1077, revised estimate of 1078
and budget estimate of 1079 M. E.—(Continued).

Receipts.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078	Revised estimate of 1078	Budget estimate of 1079
1	2	3	4	5	6
XVII. EDUCATION—(Continued).	(2) The District schools—				
	(a) Fees	15,018 12 6	13,000	13,000	13,000
	(b) Fines	147 6 6	100	100	100
	(c) Miscellaneous	12 7 2	...	...	...
	Total XVII (2)	15,178 10 2	13,100	13,100	13,100
	(3) The Taluk schools—				
	(a) Fees	488 15 ...	450	450	450
	(b) Fines	7 15 11	10	10	10
	(c) Miscellaneous	1 4 ...	...	...	...
	Total XVII (3)	496 2 11	460	460	460
	(4) The Proverthy schools—				
	(a) Fees	1,799 14 6	2,000	1,800	1,800
	(b) Fines	12 5 2	10	10	10
	(c) Miscellaneous	35 15 1	...	...	...
	Total XVII (4)	1,846 2 9	2,010	1,810	1,810
XVIII. TEMPLES AND OOTUPURAS	(5) The Normal school—				
	(a) Fees	98 8 ...	100	100	100
	(b) Fines	1 8 ...	...	...	...
	(c) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
	Total XVII (5)	99 ...	100	100	100
	(6) The Girls' schools—				
	(a) Fees	469 5 ...	450	450	450
	(b) Fines	1 2 ...	...	...	...
	(c) Miscellaneous	5 12 ...	...	...	...
	Total XVII (6)	475 7 ...	450	450	450
	(7) Miscellaneous	1,922 7 1	...	...	...
	Total XVII	33,799 9 11	29,170	29,970	29,970
XIX. MEDICAL AND VACCINATION	(1) Land Revenue proper—				
	(a) Current collections	53,790 14 3	55,000	55,000	55,000
	(b) Arrear collections	2,183 5 11	2,000	2,000	2,000
	Total XVIII (1)	55,973 4 2	57,000	57,000	57,000
	(2) Land revenue miscellaneous	33,547 8 2	10,000	10,000	10,000
	(3) Offerings and gifts	3,273 7 6	2,000	2,000	2,000
	(4) Interest on endowments	...	...	...	...
	(5) Miscellaneous	11,180 10 2	4,500	10,000	4,500
	Total XVIII	1,03,975 14 ...	73,500	79,000	73,500
XX. STATIONERY AND PRINTING	(1) Medicines sold in hospitals and dispensaries	84 4 ...	600	600	600
	(2) Lunatic asylum receipts	...	...	...	...
	(3) Vaccination receipts	212 12 ...	100	100	100
	(4) Miscellaneous	1,414 8 ...	100	100	100
	Total XIX	1,711 8 ...	800	800	800
	(1) Sale proceeds of stationery	474 2 6	400	400	400
	(2) Sale proceeds of service Registers	81 12 2	25	25	25
	(3) Subscription to the Sirkar Gazette	275 11 ...	300	300	300
	(4) Sale proceeds of acts and books	726 4 2	700	700	700
	(5) Amount paid for private work done by the Sirkar Press	224 4 6	75	75	75
	(6) Miscellaneous	195 1 4	50	50	50
	Total XX	1,927 3 8	1,550	1,550	1,550

Explanation for the variations.

7

XVIII. 5 The increase of Rs. 5,500 in the revised estimate of 1078 is due to the sale of some jewels of one of the temples.

(36) Actuals of the year 1077, revised estimate of 1078
and budget estimate of 1079 M. E.—(Continued).

Receipts.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078	Revised estimate of 1078	Budget estimate of 1079
1	2	3	4	5	6
XXVI. REMITTANCES	(1) Salt remittances	...	...	...	...
	(2) Remittances on account of Forest Revenue	...	...	...	...
	(3) Forest Department cheques adjusted	...	...	...	...
	(4) P. W. D. cheques adjusted	...	...	...	...
	(5) Miscellaneous remittances	...	...	...	...
	(6) Remittances to Bank for Railway construction adjusted	22,40,881	8 8	10,00,000	10,00,000
	(7) Remittances to the Bank for Railway debenture interest account adjusted	...	...	...	...
	(8) Receipts on account of the British postal department	...	...	...	...
XXVII. INVESTMENT OF SIKKAR MONEY WITHDRAWN	(a) Sale of Government securities	8,36,723	5 8	...	...
	(b) Money withdrawn from Bank	...	...	...	...
	(c) Other investments withdrawn	...	...	...	...
	Total XXVII	8,36,723	5 8	...	...
XXVIII. CAPITAL	(1) Land revenue	...	...	...	...
	(2) Devaswomis	...	...	...	...
	(a) Compensation received for lands acquired for the Railway	...	...	...	...
	(b) Do. acquired for other purposes	...	...	...	...
	(3) Cochin State Railway	...	...	...	...
	(a) Sale proceeds of houses etc. on lands acquired for the Railway in Cochin	1,835	1 7	10,000	10,000
	(b) Do. in Travancore	12,884	11 4	...	...
	(c) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
	Total XXVIII (a)	14,519	12 11	10,000	10,000
	Total XXVIII	14,519	12 11	10,000	10,000
XXIX. STATE LOANS	(1) Temporary loans	3,00,000	...	8,00,000	2,85,000
	(2) Railway debenture loan	...	...	...	...
	(3) State debenture loan	...	...	10,00,000	...
	Total XXIX	3,00,000	...	8,00,000	12,85,000
Grand total receipts		72,87,378	5 11	44,85,477	55,10,927
Opening balance		8,08,816	5 2	42,014	2,21,935
Grand total of receipts, including opening balance.		75,46,194	11 1	45,27,491	57,32,862

Explanation for the variations.

7

XXVIII.—As no receipts are expected under this head in 1079, no provision is made in the budget estimate of that year.

XXIX.—(1) In addition to the temporary loan of three lakhs raised in 1077, a further loan of Rs. 2,85,000 has been raised this year.

(2) When the Railway debenture loan of ten lakhs was raised in 1076, the expenditure on account of the Railway was estimated at Rs. 57 lakhs and odd. But the actual expenditure up to the end of 1077 has come up to Rs. 63 lakhs and odd. Further, a provision of Rs. 1,50,000 has been made in the revised estimate of 1078 for the purchase of additional engines etc. To provide the additional funds required for the Railway and to repay the temporary loans already raised, it is proposed to raise a State debenture loan of 10 lakhs at 4 per cent per annum payable at the end of 15 years. Hence credit has been taken for 10 lakhs under "State debenture loans" in the revised estimate of 1078.

(37) *Actuals of the year 1077, revised estimate of 1078
and budget estimate of 1079 M. E.*

Disbursements.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078	Revised estimate of 1078	Budget estimate of 1079
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. LAND REVENUE	A.—Land revenue proper—				
	(a) The Peishkars	6,813 8 10	6,850	6,850	7,150
	(b) Their office establishments	6,747 6 1	6,600	6,600	6,600
	(c) The Tahsildars	13,867 4 8	13,500	12,500	12,500
	(d) Their office establishments	17,644 10 2	18,500	18,000	18,500
	(e) The Proverthy establishments	29,050 15 1	29,000	29,000	29,000
	(f) Travelling allowances	3,823 11 8	8,500	8,000	8,000
	(g) Purchase and repair of furniture	181 10 7	850	850	850
	(h) Peons' belts and badges	41 1 ...	150	150	150
	(i) Postage and telegraph charges	84 8 9	100	100	100
	(j) Carriage of records	580 12 7	500	500	500
	(k) Office rent	124 6 5	150	150	150
	(l) Sweepers' allowances	456 8 1	450	450	450
	(m) Lighting charges	259 12 4	250	250	250
	Total	79,154 14 5	79,900	77,900	79,700
	Deduct one-fifth of the above charges debitable to "Law and Justice"	15,830 15 8	15,980	15,580	15,740
	Net total	63,323 14 9	63,920	62,320	63,960
	(n) Temporary establishments	7,801 15 2	5,000	5,000	5,000
	(o) Remittance of treasure	205 14 8	800	800	800
	(p) Pattom and michavaram paid for lands held by the Sirkar under Devaswams and private parties	1,445 10 2	1,600	1,600	1,600
	(q) Assessment on Sirkar jenmam lands situated outside the State	4,378 6 4	5,000	8,000 ✓	8,000
	(r) Law charges	158 11 8	1,200	1,200	1,200
	(s) Other charges	748 10 1	700	1,500 ✓	700
	(t) Refunds	898 7 5	1,200	1,200	1,200
	Total A	78,230 10 4	78,920	81,120	80,960
	B.—Survey and Settlement—				
	(1) Survey—				
	(a) Superintendent	8,900 10 7			
	(b) Office establishment of do	10,400 14 7			
	(c) Field establishment of do	30,218 12 9			
	(d) Travelling allowances	1,510 13 5			
	(e) Office rent	711 9 10			
	(f) Purchase and repair of furniture	83 14 4	65,000	72,500	75,000
	(g) Cost of instruments &c.	1,404 8 4			
	(h) Postage and telegraph charges	14 11 ...			
	(i) Mounting charges	89 15 6			
	(j) Carriage of records	250 8 ...			
	(k) Lighting charges	7 9 1			
	(l) Law charges	... ..			
	(m) Miscellaneous	157 ... 9			
	Total of B (1)	58,728 ... 2	65,000	72,500	75,000
	(2) Settlement—				
	(a) Peishkar	1,500			
	(b) Office establishment of do	895 11 7			
	(c) Field establishment of do	2,548 15 5			
	(d) Travelling allowances	278 6 ...			
	(e) Office rent	... ..			
	(f) Purchase and repair of furniture	406 10 ...			
	(g) Peons' belts and badges	105	22,000	20,200	25,000
	(h) Cost of instruments &c.	... ..			
	(i) Postage and telegraph charges	2			
	(j) Carriage of records	56 14 ...			
	(k) Lighting charges	... 6 ...			
	(l) Law charges	... ..			
	(m) Miscellaneous	74 ... 10			
	Total B (2)	5,867 15 10	22,000	20,200	25,000
	Total A and B	1,37,827 10 4	1,65,920	1,78,820	1,80,960

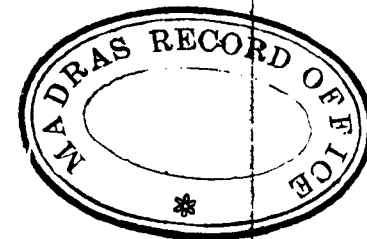
Explanation for the variations.
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1.—A. (c) A decrease of Rs. 1000 is provided in the revised estimate of 1078 as the vacancies in the higher grades were being generally filled up only by appointments in the lowest grade.
(d) The decrease of Rs. 500 in the revised estimate is due to the fact that the revision of the remaining taluks has not been taken up as yet.
(g) The allotment under the head has been raised by Rs. 3,000 as the Sirkar has to pay a higher rate of assessment owing to the introduction of the new settlement in the Malabar District.
(s) The increase of Rs. 800 is due to the supply of type writers to the two Peishkars.
B.—(1) and (2) As the town survey of Trichur and the theodolite survey of the Chittur Taluk have been started, an increase of Rs. 7,500 is provided under the head of "Survey" in the revised estimate. The full establishment sanctioned for "Settlement" was not entertained in the early part of the year and consequently some savings are expected. Hence the decrease of Rs. 1,800 under this head. In the budget estimate of 1079 the Survey and Settlement departments are given larger allotments in view to expedite the operations of those departments.

(37) Actuals of the year 1077, revised estimate of 1078
and budget estimate of 1079 M. E.—(Continued).

Disbursements.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078	Revised estimate of 1078	Budget estimate of 1079
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	3,04,178 2 11	1,30,000	1,30,000	1,30,000
	(b) Firewood and charcoal	11,209 11 10	20,000	30,000	30,000
	(c) Bamboos	...	...	...	...
	(d) Grass and other minor produce	657 2 8	...	...	...
	Total A (1)	3,16,045 1 5	1,50,000	1,60,000	1,60,000
	(2) Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers	711 10 4	500	1,200	1,200
	(3) Confiscated forest produce, drift and wait-wood.	104 13 8	100	100	100
	(4) Stores and elephants—				
	(a) Purchase of stores	6,232 9 9	5,000	3,000	3,000
	(b) do of elephants	...	...	...	...
	(c) Capturing and training of elephants	1,578 12 9	2,000	2,000	2,000
	(d) Feed and treatment of do.	3,523 15 8	4,000	4,000	4,000
	Total A (4)	11,335 6 2	11,000	9,000	9,000
	(5) Communications and buildings—				
	(a) Roads and bridges	1,23,632 9 11	2,00,000	1,65,000	1,35,000
	(b) Buildings	4,224 2 ...	6,000	6,000	
	(c) Other works	1,317 6 ...	1,500	1,500	
	Total A (5)	1,29,174 1 11	2,07,500	1,72,500	1,35,000
	(6) Organisation, improvement and extension of Sirkar forests				
	(a) Demarcation	349 6 8	1,000	1,000	3,000
	(b) Cost of forest settlement, compensation for land and rights &c.	3,497 5 9	...	2,000	...
	(c) Surveys	146 5 ...	500	500	500
	(d) Working plans	13 13 ...	200	200	200
	(e) Sowing and planting	591 8 ...	300	300	300
	(f) Protection from fire	213 ...	500	500	500
	(g) Other works	5,327 8 9	6,000	6,000	6,000
	Total A (6)	9,928 12 2	9,400	11,400	11,400
	(7) Miscellaneous—				
	(a) Refunds	2,666 1 6	100	100	100
	(b) Law charges	221 9 1	200	200	200
	(c) Other charges	1,252 ... 5	70	700	700
	Total A (7)	4,139 11 ...	1,000	1,000	1,000
	B. Establishments—				
	(1) Salaries—				
	(a) Conservator	7,335 7 9	8,000	8,000	8,550
	(b) Divisional officers	5,287 9 6	...	8,500	10,250
	(c) Office establishment of the conservator and the Divisional officers	5,069 5 8	29,500	12,500	12,500
	(d) Subordinate forest and depot establishments	7,462 10 8	...	11,500	18,000
	(e) Temporary establishment	6,942 14 2	...	...	...
	Total B (1)	33,017 15 9	37,500	40,500	44,300
	(2) Travelling allowance	4,566 2 2	7,000	5,000	5,000
	(3) Contingencies—				
	(a) Rents, rates and taxes	181 4 ...	200	200	200
	(b) Purchase and repair of furniture	795 2 1	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(c) Carriage of records	626 2 7	600	600	600
	(d) Postage and telegraph charges	201 6 8	200	200	200
	(e) Other charges	1,605 11 2	3,000	1,750	2,000
	Total B (3)	8,309 10 1	5,000	3,750	4,000
	Total	5,12,338 4 8	4,29,000	4,04,450	3,71,000

Explanation for the variations.



7.—A (1) (b) Owing to the increased working charges on account of the supply of fuel to the Shoranore Cochin Railway in addition to the Madras Railway company an increase of Rs. 10,000 is provided under this head.

(2).—The excess of Rs. 700 is justified by the corresponding increase under this head under receipts.

(4).—(a) A decrease of Rs. 2,000 under this head is provided in the revised estimate with reference to the actuals of the first six months.

(5).—A decrease of Rs. 35,000 has been made in the revised estimate with reference to the actuals of the first six months. A further reduction of Rs. 37,500 has been made in the estimate of 1079 as the construction of the tramway and timber slides is nearing completion.

B.—(1) The increase provided under Establishments, is to meet the extra cost consequent on the reorganisation of the field and office establishments of the forest department.

(37) *Actuals of the year 1077, revised estimate of 1078
and budget estimate of 1079 M. E.—(Continued).*

Disbursements.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078	Revised estimate of 1078	Budget estimate of 1079
1	2	3	4	5	6
8. REGISTRATION	(a) The Huzur Registrar	2,350	2,400	2,400	2,400
	(b) Establishment of do	1,736 7 10	1,800	1,800	1,800
	(c) District Registrars	6,230 8 7	6,300	6,300	6,300
	(d) Establishment of do	10,673 10	10,800	10,800	10,800
	(e) Commission paid to District Registrars	2,025 10 5	2,000	2,000	2,000
	(f) Travelling allowances	633 14 6	550	550	550
	(g) Office rent	420	420	450	500
	(h) Purchase and repair of furniture	865 15 7	200	200	200
	(i) Carriage of records	82 8 6	80	80	80
	(j) Books and forms	566 6	500	500	500
	(k) Other charges	70 13	100	100	100
	(l) Refunds	28 12	50	50	50
	Total	25,184 10 5	25,200	25,230	25,280
9. ANCHAL	(a) Supervising officers	1,313 1 10	1,320	1,320	1,320
	(b) Establishment of do.	894 9 9	900	900	900
	(c) Anchal masters, writers, runners, peons, &c.	11,289 11 5	10,500	10,750	11,250
	(d) Commission on sale of anchal stamps	380 4 6	400	400	400
	(e) Travelling allowances	521 10 6	500	500	500
	(f) Office rent	393 3	450	450	450
	(g) Purchase and repair of furniture	199 2 6	300	300	200
	(h) Carriage of records	83 8	100	100	100
	(i) Other charges	540 8 5	400	900	400
	(j) Refunds	42 8			
	Total	15,658 3 11	14,870	15,620	15,520
10. HUZUR CUTCHERRY	(1) Diwan	19,226 2 8	12,500	15,000	12,000
	(2) Secretaries to the Diwan	6,327 8	6,850	6,200	6,100
	(3) Huzur Treasury Officer	8,200	8,000	3,250	3,000
	(4) Huzur permanent establishment	32,825 8 2	84,200	34,200	84,500
	(5) Do. temporary establishment	4,472 9 7	2,500	2,500	2,500
	(6) Travelling allowances	4,420 5 2	3,000	3,000	3,000
	(7) Law committee charges	80 14	75	75	75
	(8) Purchase of books and periodicals	288 1	450	450	450
	(9) Subscription to newspapers, gazette &c.	450 12 4	600	600	600
	(10) Purchase and repair of furniture	141 7 9	400	6,500	400
	(11) Liveries and clothing of servants	112 9 6	200	200	200
	(12) Peons' belts and badges	4 1	50	400	50
	(13) Carriage of records	96 18 7	100	100	100
	(14) Advertisements		850	1,500	850
	(15) Clock winding	178	200	200	200
	(16) Hot weather charges	7 8	15	15	15
	(17) Sweepers' and scavengers' allowances	159	160	160	160
	(18) Binding charges	8 9 7	50	50	100
	(19) Petty carriage and cooly charges	18 8 2	25	25	25
	(20) Postage charges including money order commission	854 10 6	300	300	300
	(21) Telegraph charges	478 1	400	400	400
	(22) Lighting charges	410 11 4	500	500	500
	(23) Remittance charges	269 6 6	200	200	200
	(24) Cost of treasure bags	250			
	(25) Other charges	656 7 10	875	1,025	875
	Total	74,410 11 4	67,000	76,850	66,100
11. LAW AND JUSTICE	A.—Law officers				
	(a) Sirkar vakeels	2,495 5 9	2,800	2,800	2,800
	(b) Establishment of do.	777 9 3	780	780	780
	(c) Contingencies of do.	817 13 4	500	1,000	500
	(d) Law Reporter and his establishment				
	(e) Delawaye	75 7 9			
	(f) Fees paid to vakeels in Sirkar cases	1,058 13	1,500	1,500	1,500

Explanation for the variations.
7
3—(e) The allotment under this head is reduced by Rs. 1,250 with reference to the actuals of the first six months of the year.
9.—(i) The increase of Rs. 500 is due chiefly to the purchase of new letter boxes &c.
10.—(1) The increase of Rs. 2,500 is provided to defray the leave allowances of the late Diwan Mr. Rajagopala Chari who is now on leave.
(10) As tents and new furniture had to be purchased for the use of the Diwan's office and official residence the allotment under this head is raised by Rs. 6,100 in the revised estimate.
(14) To meet advertisement and other charges an increase of Rs. 1,150 is provided in the revised estimate.
11. A—(c) Increased provision is made under this head in the revised estimate with reference to the actuals of the first six months of the year.

(37) *Actuals of the year 1077, revised estimate of 1078
and budget estimate of 1079 M. E.—(Continued).*

Disbursements.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078	Revised estimate of 1078	Budget estimate of 1079
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.—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	105	...	150	150
	(h) Travelling allowances	45	8	320	820
	Total A	5,787	9 1	6,050	6,550
	B.—Civil Justice				
	(1) Chief Court—				
	(a) Judges	22,768	8 1	25,800	25,800
	(b) Establishment of do.	8,767	15 1	9,100	9,100
	(c) Travelling allowances	...	...	200	200
	(d) Purchase and repair of furniture	65	...	50	50
	(e) Purchase of books and periodicals	199	10	850	350
	(f) Subscription to the Gazette etc.	62	8	50	180
	(g) Postage and telegraph charges	12	5 3	10	20
	(h) Miscellaneous	152	...	200	200
	Total	82,027	15 2	85,260	85,850
	(2) District Courts—				
	(a) Judges	10,837	6 7	9,600	9,600
	(b) Establishments	7,679	15 8	7,600	7,600
	(c) Travelling allowances	116	5	140	140
	(d) Purchase and repair of furniture	33	9 7	100	100
	(e) Batta to witnesses &c.	209	8 6	500	500
	(f) Miscellaneous	195	8 2	300	11,00
	Total	18,972	...	18,140	18,600
	(3) The Munsiffs' Courts—				
	(a) The Munsiffs	12,286	7 2	12,860	12,360
	(b) Establishments	12,617	6 4	13,000	13,000
	(c) Travelling allowances	90	5	100	100
	(d) Purchase and repair of furniture	177	13 8	250	250
	(e) Miscellaneous	84	8 8	490	490
	Total	25,521	8 5	26,200	26,200
	(4) Process establishments	22,954	...	23,000	23,000
	Total of (B) (1), (2), (3), & (4)	99,475	8 6	1,02,600	1,03,590
	Deduct one-fifth of B (1 and 2) debitable to "Criminal Justice"	10,199	15 10	10,680	10,878
	Net total of B	89,275	8 8	91,920	92,712
	(C) Criminal Justice—				
	(a) Sub-Magistrates	1,929	1 7	2,500	2,500
	(b) Establishments of do.	1,268	1 2	1,280	1,280
	(c) Travelling allowances	87	4 8	120	120
	(d) Purchase and repair of furniture	38	4	100	100
	(e) Postage and telegraph charges	38	1	50	50
	(f) Batta to complainants and witnesses	392	8 6	400	400
	(g) Other charges	210	9 4	300	300
	Total	3,953	18 10	4,750	4,750

Explanation for the variations.

7

11. B 2.—(f) The increase in the budget of 1079 is provided for the supply of typewriters to the District Courts.

B 3.—(a) An increase of Rs. 640 under "Munsiffs" is made in the revised estimate to meet the leave allowances of the permanent incumbents and the acting allowances of their locumtenens.

Disbursements.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1977			Budget estimate of 1978.	Revised estimate of 1978	Budget estimate of 1979
1	2	3			4	5	6
11. LAW AND JUSTICE (Continued)	Add one-fifth of the expenditure under "Civil Justice" ...	10,199	15	10	10,680	10,780	10,878
	Add one-fifth of the expenditure under "Land Revenue" debitable to "Law and Justice" Criminal ...	15,830	15	8	15,980	15,580	15,740
	Total (C) ...	29,984	18	4	81,410	81,110	81,868
	(D) Refunds—						
	(1) Judicial ...	10	...	...	200	200	200
	(2) Magisterial ...	2,750	10	...	2,000	2,000	2,000
	Total ...	2,760	10	...	2,200	2,200	2,200
	Total ...	1,27,808	9	1	1,81,580	1,32,930	1,32,380
12. JAILS	(1) The Central Jail—						
	(a) The Superintendent ...	1,820	...	...	1,820	1,320	1,820
	(b) The office establishment of do. ...	180	...	...	180	180	180
	(c) Jailors and warders ...	2,166	...	9	2,400	2,400	2,400
	(d) Diet of prisoners ...	6,751	4	8	7,500	7,500	7,500
	(e) Uniform for warders ...	161	4	...	200	200	200
	(f) Clothing and bedding of prisoners ...	22	14	6	400	400	400
	(g) Lighting ...	88	4	6	100	100	100
	(h) Miscellaneous ...	36	11	5	50	50	50
	Total (1) ...	10,226	7	5	12,150	12,150	12,150
	(2) Sub Jails—						
	(a) Pay of warders ...	288	...	...	800	800	800
	(b) Diet of prisoners ...	2,085	12	...	2,600	2,750	2,650
	(c) Miscellaneous ...	75	2	8	100	150	150
	Total (2) ...	2,448	14	8	3,000	3,200	3,100
(3) Jail manufactures—							
(a) Central Jail ...	2,450	10	10	3,000	3,000	3,000	
(b) Sub Jails ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total (3) ...	2,450	10	10	3,000	3,000	3,000	
Total ...	15,626	...	11	18,150	18,350	18,250	
13. POLICE	(a) Superintendent ...	6,098	7	...	6,700	7,200	7,800
	(b) Establishment of do. ...	2,419	11	6	2,850	2,850	2,850
	(c) Executive force ...	45,307	9	7	46,500	46,500	46,500
	(d) Special police ...	142	14	...	150	850	800
	(e) Travelling allowances ...	4,801	15	2	5,000	5,000	5,000
	(f) Clothing, arms and accoutrements ...	25	11	5	4,000	9,200	6,800
	(g) Purchase of books and forms ...	86	4	10	150	150	100
	(h) Purchase and repair of furniture ...	116	8	11	100	100	100
	(i) Postage and telegraph charges ...	54	9	9	60	60	80
	(j) Office rent ...	58	4	4	60	60	60
	(k) Sweepers' allowances ...	821	4	1	330	380	330
	(l) Lighting charges ...	262	12	7	250	250	250
	(m) Other charges ...	468	15	11	500	500	500
	(n) Rewards ...	118	...	...	150	150	150
	(o) Cattle { (a) Pound keepers ...	181	13	5	300	800	800
	(b) Feeding charges ...	227	15	2			
	(c) Miscellaneous ...	87	6	4			
	Total (o) ...	447	2	11	300	300	300
	Total ...	60,951	4	...	67,100	73,000	70,420
14. MARINE	(a) Port officer ...	600	...	...	600	600	600
	(b) Establishment of do. ...	226	3	10	230	280	280
	(c) Miscellaneous ...	193	7	...	270	370	270
	Total ...	1,019	10	10	1,100	1,200	1,100

13.—(a) The increase of Rs. 500 in the revised estimate is due to the fact that an ag. Supdt. had to be appointed during the period of the deputation of the permanent Superintendent on other duty. The increase in the budget estimate of 1079 is made for giving the Supdt. the periodical increment due to him.

(f) The increase of Rs. 5,200 is provided in the revised estimate as the clothing &c for the year under report were received and paid for only in the current year.

(37) Actuals of the year 1077, revised estimate of 1078,
and budget estimate of 1079 M. E.—(Continued).

Disbursements.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078	Revised estimate of 1078	Budget estimate of 1079
1	2	3	4	5	6
15. EDUCATION	(1) Inspection—				
	(a) Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent ...	4,062 1 7	4,100	4,100	4,100
	(b) Establishment of do ...	2,486 2 9	2,500	2,600	2,600
	(c) Inspecting school masters and their establishments ...	817 6 4	850	900	900
	(d) Travelling allowances ...	1,606 12 7	1,600	1,600	1,600
	(e) Purchase and repair of furniture ...	10 3	25	25	25
	(f) Carriage of records ...	65 12 4	100	100	100
	(g) Miscellaneous ...	437 9 6	875	875	875
	Total (1) ...	9,478 7 4	9,550	9,900	9,900
	(2) Ernakulam College—				
	(a) Establishment ...	26,923 2 11	27,000	26,000	26,000
	(b) Travelling allowances ...	85 12 ...	50	50	50
	(c) Gymnasia ...	...	100	100	100
	(d) Purchase of furniture and apparatus ...	88 9 8	200	200	800
	(e) Library and prize allowances ...	311 12 2	400	400	400
	(f) Class books and maps ...	15 4 ...	200	200	200
	(g) Miscellaneous ...	348 6 7	300	300	400
	Total (2) ...	27,712 14 11	28,250	27,260	24,450
	(3) District schools—				
	(a) Establishment ...	19,849 12 10	19,500	19,500	19,500
	(b) Travelling allowances ...	19 1 ...	50	50	50
	(c) Class books and maps ...	13 ...	100	100	100
	(d) Library and prize allowances ...	897 ...	450	450	450
	(e) Miscellaneous ...	197 10 7	800	800	800
	Total (3) ...	19,976 8 5	20,400	20,400	20,400
	(4) Taluk schools—				
	(a) Establishment ...	1,365 14 8	1,450	1,450	1,450
	(b) Travelling allowances ...	1 14 6	5	5	5
	(c) Class books and maps ...	...	15	15	15
	(d) Library and prize allowances ...	...	...	...	50
	(e) Miscellaneous ...	32 12 ...	30	30	80
	Total (4) ...	1,400 9 2	1,500	1,500	1,550
	(5) Proverthy schools—				
	(a) Establishment ...	6,770 1 ...	7,500	7,500	8,000
	(b) Travelling allowances ...	13 ...	25	25	25
	(c) Office rent ...	459 8 ...	500	550	600
	(d) Class books and maps ...	...	25	25	25
	(e) Miscellaneous ...	162 10 ...	150	200	350
	Total (5) ...	7,405 8 ...	8,200	8,300	9,000
	(6) Normal school—				
	(a) Establishment ...	1,105 2 ...	1,200	1,200	1,200
	(b) Scholarship ...	1,123 7 11	1,200	1,200	1,200
	(c) Travelling allowances ...	5 4 ...	...	...	...
	(d) Class books and maps ...	...	100	100	150
	(e) Miscellaneous ...	74 11 6	...	...	...
	Total (6) ...	2,308 9 5	2,500	2,500	2,550
	(7) Girls' schools—				
	(a) Establishment ...	14,940 12 7	15,400	16,000	16,500
	(b) Travelling allowances ...	11 ...	20	20	20
	(c) Office rent ...	464 15 2	600	600	600
	(d) Class books and maps ...	11 ...	80	50	50
	(e) Library and prize allowances ...	167 ...	200	200	200
	(f) Miscellaneous ...	454 10 ...	250	880	680
	Total (7) ...	16,049 5 9	16,500	17,200	18,000

Explanation for the variations.

15. (2) (a) The decrease under the head in both the estimates is due to the change in the Principalship and the Vice-Principalship, the present incumbents of which draw only the minimum pay.

5.—(a) The increase of Rs. 500 in the budget of 1079 is provided as the standard in some of the schools is to be raised

7.— (a) The increased provision in both the estimates is made as the standard in some of the Girls' schools is also to be raised.

FINANCIAL.

(37) Actuals of the year 1077, revised estimate of 1078
and budget estimate of 1079 M. E.—(Continued).

Disbursements.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078	Revised estimate of 1078	Budget estimate of 1079
1	2	3	4	5	6
15. EDUCATION—Continued	(8) Miscellaneous—				
	(a) Stipends and scholarships	864 18 9	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(b) Other charges	25	100	1,00	100
	Total (8)	889 18 9	1,100	1,100	1,100
	(9) Grants-in-aid—				
	(a) Anglo-vernacular { boys	4,808 11 4	5,000	5,000	5,000
	schools for { girls	2,605 8	2,600	2,600	2,600
	(b) Vernacular schools { boys	5,365 12 4	5,500	5,750	6,000
	for { girls	874	1,200	400	600
	(c) Special schools	598 4	500	900	1,200
	(d) Libraries and reading rooms	863 5	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(e) Other grants	168	200	200	200
	Total (9)	14,768 8 8	16,000	15,900	16,600
	Total	99,985 5	1,04,000	1,04,050	1,03,650
16. RELIGIOUS	(a) The Superintendent	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
	(b) Establishment do.	3,139 7 9	3,000	3,000	3,000
	(c) Devaswom Tahsildar and other establishments.	20,832 5 10	23,000	23,000	23,000
	(d) Pathivu or established ordinary charges	84,029 5 9	80,000	84,000	84,000
	(e) Travelling allowances	2,216 15 4	1,500	2,000	2,000
	(f) Special charges	5,719 4 6	5,000	6,000	6,000
	(g) Purchase of vessels	184 11 6	1,500	600	1,000
	(h) Assessment on Devaswoms jenmam lands situated out-side the State	553 11 5	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(i) Law charges	8,295 9 5	2,100	4,400	2,000
	(j) Miscellaneous	8,436 1 4	2,000	2,500	2,500
	(k) Refunds	28 9 1	...	100	100
	Total	1,25,676 1 11	1,21,500	1,29,000	1,27,600
17. CHARITIES	(1) Oottupuras—				
	(a) Establishment	3,395 8	2,300	8,000	80,00
	(b) Feeding charges	48,910 18 11	85,000	35,500	35,000
	(c) Purchase of vessels	155 11	500	500	1,500
	Total (1)	52,498 11	88,000	39,000	80,500
	(2) Water pandals	2,167 6 4	2,000	2,300	2,500
18. MEDICAL	(3) Miscellaneous	1,430 10 8	1,500	1,500	1,500
	Total	56,096 1 11	41,500	42,800	43,300
18. MEDICAL	(1) Medical establishments—				
	(a) The Medical Officer	6,895 10 8	6,600	8,600	7,000
	(b) The Lady Doctor	2,400	2,500	2,400	2,400
	(c) Assistant Surgeons	6,167 11 10	7,200	7,200	7,200
	(d) Apothecaries	8,338 2 5	9,000	8,500	9,000
	(e) Hospital assistants	3,054 7 9	8,300	8,300	8,500
	(f) Midwives	1,561 15 9	1,600	1,600	1,600
	(g) Native physicians	338 8 1	420	420	420
	(h) Clerks and servants	6,823 8 2	7,000	7,600	7,000
	(i) Temporary establishments	...	...	...	...
	(j) Travelling allowances	886 9	1,000	800	800
	(k) Dietary charges	4,019 15 1	4,500	4,500	4,500
	(l) Bedding and clothing	820 11	1,200	1,200	1,200
	(m) Cost of medicines, instruments &c.	14,934 11 5	17,500	17,500	17,500
	(n) Purchase and repair of furniture	453 8	500	500	500
	(o) Other charges	1,897 8 2	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(p) Stipends and scholarships	...	...	...	...
	(q) Refunds	888 9	...	...	...
	Total	57,515 11 8	68,220	64,720	63,620

Explanation for the variations.

16— (d). The increase of Rs. 4,000 in the revised estimate is due to the rise in the price of paddy &c.

(e) (f) (g) (i) & (j). The allotment under g is decreased and those under the other heads are raised with reference to the actuals of the first six months.

17— 1. (a). The increase is due to the fact that the expenditure of 1078 was underestimated.

(c) In the budget estimate of 1079 the allotment under this head is raised by Rs. 1,000 as some new vessels are required for some of the institutions.

18— (1) (a). An increase of Rs. 2,200 is provided for under this head in the revised estimate on account of the acting arrangements made during the absence of the Medical Officer on leave.

(37) Actuals of the year 1077, revised estimate of 1078
and budget estimate of 1079 M. E.—(Continued).

Disbursements.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078	Revised estimate of 1078	Budget estimate of 1079
1	2	3	4	5	6
18. MEDICAL (Continued.)	(2) Lunatic asylum—				
	(a) Establishment	683 15 11	700	700	700
	(b) Dietary charges	245 6 10	280	280	280
	(c) Other charges	20 4 1	50	50	50
	Total (2)	949 10 10	1,030	1,030	1,030
19. VACCI- NATION.	Total	58,465 6 1	64,250	65,750	61,650
	(a) Superintendent	1,190	1,200	1,200	1,200
	(b) Establishment of do.	1,733 11 3	2,100	2,100	2,100
	(c) Vaccine Depot establishment	491 10 6	500	500	500
	(d) Travelling allowances	900 12 6	400	500	500
20. SANITATION AND CONSERVANCY.	(e) Hire of calves, &c.	852 14	250	850	350
	(f) Miscellaneous	26 11 6	50	50	50
	Total	4,695 11 9	4,500	4,700	4,700
	(1) Sanitation—				
	(a) Sanitary staffs	12,610 12 6	13,200	13,200	13,200
21. PEN- SION & GRATU- ITY	(b) Purchase of rubbish carts, &c.	764 12 4	800	800	800
	(c) Lighting charges	1,715 12 9	1,800	1,800	1,800
	(d) Miscellaneous	2,929 3	3,200	3,200	3,200
	Total (1)	18,020 8 7	19,000	19,000	19,000
	(2) Other conservancy charges				
22. STATIONERY AND PRINTING	(a) Charges for the prevention of epidemics	1,190 1 2	1,800	2,500	2,500
	(b) Other charges	163 14 11	200	200	200
	Total (2)	1,360 1 1	2,000	2,700	2,700
	Total	19,380 8 8	21,000	21,700	21,700
23. STATIONERY AND PRINTING	(a) Service pensions	39,533 4 2	41,000	45,000	47,000
	(b) Family and special pensions	8,466 13 8	8,500	3,500	3,500
	(c) Gratuity	997 9 2	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Total	48,997 11	45,500	49,500	51,500
24. MILITARY	(1) Stationery—				
	(a) Purchase of stationery articles	17,980 9 9	20,000	18,000	18,000
	(b) Carriage of do.	49 11 6	100	100	100
	(c) Purchase and repair of furniture	17	25	25	25
	(d) Miscellaneous	48 8 10	75	75	75
25. MILITARY	Total (1)	18,094 14 1	20,200	18,200	18,200
	(2) Printing—				
	(a) Press establishment	6,946 15 6	7,350	7,350	7,350
	(b) Purchase and repair of furniture		300	300	200
	(c) Cost of printing materials	4,468 6 6		2,000	1,100
26. MILITARY	(d) Cost of printing at private presses	34 4	100	100	100
	(e) Miscellaneous	829 6 2	250	250	250
	Total (2)	11,777 2	8,000	10,000	9,000
	Total	29,871 14 3	28,200	28,200	27,200
27. MILITARY	(a) Nair Brigade	24,392 8 1	27,200	27,200	28,000
	(b) His Highness the Raja's body-guard	2,688 13 1	3,000	2,700	8,000
	(c) Travelling allowances	763 6	600	400	400
	(d) Lighting charges	122 15 8	50	50	200
	(e) Miscellaneous	2,126 4 6	300	300	5,000
28. MILITARY	Total	30,093 13	31,100	30,600	36,600

Explanation for the variations.

- 20— 2. (a). The allotment under the head "Charges for the prevention of epidemics" is raised by Rs. 700 in the revised estimate with reference to the actuals of the first six months.
- 21— (a). The increase provided in the revised estimate of 1078 is due to the retirement from service of some officers.
- 22— 1 (a). A decrease of Rs. 2,000 is provided under this head in the revised estimate with reference to the actuals of the first six months.
2 (c). As the purchase of some printing materials is found necessary a sum of Rs. 2,000 is provided in the revised estimate.
- 23— (a) The increase in the allotment in the budget of 1079 is provided to meet the pay of the band master.
(e) The increase in the revised estimate is due to the purchase of the uniform for the commandant and some of the nair brigade. The increase in the budget of 1079 is provided for the purchase of ammunition, band instruments &c.

FINANCIAL.

(37) Actuals of the year 1077, revised estimate of 1078
and budget estimate of 1079 M. E.—(Continued).

Disbursements.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078	Revised estimate of 1078	Budget estimate of 1079
1	2	3	4	5	6
24. SCIENTIFIC & OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS		...	...	...	...
25. PUBLIC WORKS	(1) Establishment—				
	(a) Chief Engineer	7,800	...	...	...
	(b) Office establishments of do.	9,974	6 7	...	...
	(c) Divisional officers	8,908	11	...	...
	(d) Office establishments of do.	1,913	11 1	...	...
	(e) Overseers and their establishments	8,042	8	...	...
	(f) Temporary establishments	56	10 8	...	...
	(g) Office rent	681	6 8	...	...
	(h) Travelling allowances	5,963	12 4	...	...
	(i) Lighting charges	87	11 5	...	...
	(j) Carriage of records	48	2 10	...	...
	(k) Postage and telegraph charges	137	1 4	...	...
	(l) Other charges	850	5 7	...	...
	(m) Refunds	80	...	...	...
	Total (1)...	43,939	2 6	...	...
	(2) Communications—				
	(a) Original works	85,699	9 3	...	...
	(b) Repairs	77,693	7	...	...
	Total (2)...	1,13,383	9 10	3,00,000	3,00,000
	(3) Buildings—				
	(a) Original works	48,023	5 8	...	...
	(b) Repairs	33,753	15 8	...	...
	Total (3)...	81,782	5 4	...	...
	(4) Irrigation—				
	(a) Original works	722	8	...	...
	(b) Repairs	7,286	11 10	...	...
	Total (4)...	8,008	14 10	...	...
	(5) Miscellaneous public improvements—				
	(a) Original works	16,161	8 1	...	...
	(b) Repairs	7,386	1 8	...	...
	Total (5)...	23,547	9 9	...	...
	(6) Purchase and repair of tools, plant and stock	747	14 8	...	...
	(7) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,71,499	8 11	3,00,000	3,00,000
26. INTER-EST	(1) Interest on temporary loans	8,247	6 7	25,000	30,000
	(2) Interest on the debenture loan	52,115	6	50,000	90,000
	Total ...	55,362	11 7	75,000	80,000
27. MISCELLANEOUS	(1) Residences				
	(a) Establishment	8,213	8 9	8,250	8,250
	(b) Travelling allowance	11	...	50	50
	(c) Other charges	4,530	11 8	4,000	4,000
	Total (1) ...	7,753	4 5	7,300	10,000

Explanation for the variations.

7

- 26— (1) Owing to the higher rate of interest which has to be paid on the temporary loans an increase of Rs. 5,000 is provided for in the revised estimate.
- (2) Rs. 90,000 provided for in the budget estimate of 1079 is the interest on the debenture loan already raised and the one now to be raised.
- 27— (1) The increase in the revised estimate is due to the purchase of additional furniture &c. for the Residency.

(37) Actuals of the year 1077, revised estimate of 1078
and budget estimate of 1079 M. E.—(Continued).

Disbursements

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078	Revised estimate of 1078	Budget estimate of 1079
1	2	3	4	5	6
27. MISCELLANEOUS—(Continued).	(2) Darbar Hall { (a) Establishment ...	506 ...	520	520	520
	(b) Other charges ...	605 14 10	480	480	480
	Total (2) ...	1,111 14 10	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(3) Sirkar horses, carriages, boats, &c. { (a) Establishment ...	4,093 4 11	4,500	4,800	5,000
	(b) Cost of feeding horses ...	11,471 14 8	15,500	13,000	12,000
	(c) Other charges ...	4,858 5 10		27,200	3,000
	Total (3) ...	20,423 9 5	20,000	45,000	20,000
	(4) Sirkar buildings other than palaces and public offices { (a) Establishment ...	386 6 10	400	400	400
	(b) Other charges ...	...	100	100	100
	Total (4) ...	386 6 10	500	500	500
	(5) Miscellaneous subscriptions and donations ...	4,865 5 7	5,000	5,000	5,000
	(6) Census charges ...	6,090 2 10	...	1,600	...
	(7) Maintenance of strangers and indigent persons ...	11 15 ...	100	100	100
	(8) Pensionary contribution paid for British officials in the Sirkar service ...	2,051 15 ...	2,500	3,200	3,300
	(9) Burial and funeral charges of paupers ...	73 2 11	100	100	100
	(10) Reward for the destruction of wild animals ...	30 ...	100	100	100
	(11) Scarcity allowances ...	...	...	...	...
	(12) Refund of lapsed deposits ...	400 ...	400	400	400
	(13) Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges ...	16,002 8 6	2,05,000	2,12,000	12,200
		6,090 2 10	...	1,600	...
	Total ...	59,211 ... 4	2,42,000	2,79,000	50,000
28. DEPOSITS	(a) Civil Courts' deposits ...	8,09,824 12 10			
	(b) Revenue deposits ...	171,586 1 11	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
	(c) Criminal Courts' deposits ...	1,899 12 6			
	(d) Personal deposits ...	1,18,129 6 5			
	Total ...	6,01,390 1 8	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
29. ADVANCES REPAYABLE	(1) Ordinary advances ...				
	(2) Revenue survey advances ...				
	(3) Forest department advances ...				
	(4) Public Works department advances ...				
	(5) Palace advances ...				
	(6) Permanent advances ...				
	(7) Advances to agriculturists ...				
	(8) Advances for tiling houses ...				
	(9) Advances to private Devaswams &c. ...				
	(10) Devaswam survey advances { (a) Survey advances ...				
	(b) Cost of survey establishment ...				
		4,97,218 11 8	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000
	(11) Advances for surveying lands outside Cochin. { Payments in cash ...				
	(12) Suspense account { Receipts adjusted ...				

Explanation for the variations.

(3) The increase of Rs. 25,000 in the revised estimate is due to the purchase of new horses, carriages &c. for the State.

(6) When the budget estimate of 1078 was prepared it was expected that the census work would cease at the end of 1077 and there would therefore be no expenditure in 1078. The census establishment has, however, continued for some months in 1078 also. Hence the provision of Rs. 1,600 in the revised estimate.

The budget estimate of 1079 represents the normal expenditure under the head "Miscellaneous"

(37) Actuals of the year 1077, revised estimate of 1078
and budget estimate of 1079 M. E.—(Continued).

Disbursements.

Major heads	Minor heads	Actuals of 1077	Budget estimate of 1078	Revised estimate of 1078	Budget estimate of 1079
1	2	3	4	5	6
30. REMITTANCES	(a) Salt remittances	...	...	...	...
	(b) Remittances on account of Forest revenue adjusted	...	...	...	...
	(c) Forest department cheques paid	...	...	...	...
	(d) P. W. D. cheques paid	...	...	...	...
	(e) Miscellaneous remittances	20,74,808 11 7	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000
	(f) Remittances to Bank for Railway construction	...	...	...	...
	(g) Remittances to Bank for Railway debenture interest account	...	...	...	...
	(h) Charges on account of the British Postal Department	...	...	...	...
31. INVESTMENTS OF SIKKAR MONEY	Sinking fund—	...	...	...	...
	(a) Railway Debenture Loan	...	...	...	80,000
	(b) State Debenture Loan	...	...	...	70,000
32. COCHIN STATE RAILWAY	(1) Land acquisition—	...	...	...	...
	(a) Establishment	124 ...	...	...	...
	(b) Compensation for lands etc.	8,411 ... 11	...	...	...
	(c) Other charges	2 6 ...	...	...	...
	(d) Travelling allowances	9 12 ...	...	...	...
	Total (1)	8,547 2 11	...	1,50,000	75,000
	(2) Construction—	...	...	...	...
	(a) Payments at Madras	4,85,900 9 4	...	...	...
	(b) Payments at Sirkar treasuries	11,40,629 1 5	...	...	...
	Total (2)	16,26,529 10 8	...	...	...
33. STATE LAONS	Repayment of temporary loans	...	...	5,85,000	...
Total disbursements		7,324,259 11 5	44,89,259	52,59,539	45,32,549
Closing balance		2,21,934 17 8	18,282	4,43,328	1,62,101
Grand total of disbursements including closing balance		75,46,194 11 11	45,27,491	57,32,862	46,94,650

Explanation for the variations.

7

31—In the budget estimate of 1079 a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 is provided under the head "Sinking Fund" as it is proposed to set apart Rs. 1,50,000 every year from 1079 towards the repayment of the debenture loans.

32—On the requisition of the Railway Company a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 is provided in the revised estimate for the purchase of additional engines carriages &c. An allotment of Rs. 75,000 is also made in the budget estimate of 1079 for Engineering maintenance debitable to capital.

33—Provision of Rs. 5,85,000 is made as the temporary loan will be repaid when the new loan is raised.

CHAPTER VI.—Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

A.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(38) Statement showing the number of births during the year 1077 M. E.

Taluks.	Number of births registered.	Class of persons.							Males.	Females.	Total.
		Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other classes.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kanayanur	903	...	3	234	605	57	4	903	446	457	903
Cochin	839	...	..	341	460	30	8	839	424	415	839
Cranganur	107	...	...	8	77	21	1	107	58	49	107
Mukundapuram	1166	...	2	264	819	80	1	1166	552	614	1166
Trichur	921	...	20	307	565	26	3	921	438	483	921
Talapilli	1164	...	...	179	870	115	...	1164	580	584	1164
Chittur	539	...	...	43	454	38	4	539	269	270	539
Hospitals	148	...	3	97	15	4	29	148	79	69	148
Total	5787	...	28	1473	3865	371	50	5787	2816	2941	5787

A. VITAL STATISTICS.

(39) Statement showing the number of deaths during the year 1077 M. E.

TALUKS.	Number of deaths registered.	Class of Persons.						Cases of death.													
		Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other classes.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhea.	Injuries					Total	Males	Females	Total
													Suicide.	Wound or accident.	Snakebite	Killed by wild beasts	All other causes				
Kanayanur	1103	2	248	782	71	..	1103	81	291	280	133	6	9	9	..	294	1103	651	452	1103	
Cochin	1155	..	415	652	75	13	1155	16	510	317	164	3	15	1	..	129	1155	642	518	1155	
Cranganur	146	..	4	95	44	..	146	8	43	43	28	..	1	1	..	22	146	86	60	146	
Mukundapuram	1163	9	277	801	79	3	1163	161	168	430	167	3	20	11	16	187	1163	688	475	1163	
Trichur	1100	..	301	751	36	12	1100	208	162	540	156	6	10	9	..	209	1100	600	500	1100	
Talapilli	1528	..	209	1161	149	9	1528	261	188	421	163	10	25	17	1	442	1528	825	703	1528	
Chittur	655	..	27	575	31	22	655	29	26	351	84	2	6	4	..	153	655	381	274	655	
Hospitals	504	5	209	88	16	186	504	22	186	34	55	..	13	2	..	192	504	318	186	504	
Total	7354	10	1690	4908	501	245	7354	786	1574	2216	950	30	99	54	17	1628	7354	4191	3169	7354	

B.—MEDICAL RELIEF.

(40) Statement showing the classes and sexes of the in-door and out-door patients treated during the year 1077 M. E.

1	2	3	4					5						
			Classes.											
			Treated during the year.											
			a	b	c	d	e							
No.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ernakulam General hospital	14,116	6,300	5,606	26,022	27	512	5,394	647	19,442	101,01	41,77	26,70	169,48
2	Tripunithura hospital	8,122	3,095	3,554	14,771	...	...	11,228	231	3,312	66,37	28,03	25,43	119,83
3	Mattancheri women and children's hospital.	12,267	12,313	7,710	32,290	62	1,923	5,060	3,190	22,055	65,30	100,40	38,10	203,80
4	Irinjalakuda hospital	3,493	1,469	1,844	6,806	...	116	1,801	832	4,057	24,12	11,45	9,45	45,02
5	Trichur do.	15,581	6,800	6,175	28,556	9	520	4,610	1,116	22,301	92,98	45,23	24,96	163,17
6	Kunnankulam do.	4,739	2,610	2,061	9,410	7	64	284	1,167	7,888	26,93	16,72	9,42	53,07
7	Chittur do.	5,879	2,825	3,243	11,947	...	15	8,313	676	2,943	33,68	18,43	15,80	67,91
8	Nemmara do.	6,669	2,833	3,360	12,862	1	61	8,005	808	3,987	36,32	17,54	12,27	66,13
9	Nelliampathy do.	2,252	633	207	3,092	73	300	1,089	104	1,526	13,50	4,28	1,50	19,28
10	Ernakulam Jail hospital	247	...	...	247	...	1	43	27	176	5,64	...	...	5,64
11	Cranganur dispensary	7,425	2,353	2,182	11,960	...	70	3,543	1,707	6,640	44,78	15,86	11,33	71,97
12	Chalakudi do.	9,745	4,635	3,227	17,607	5	13	2,106	196	15,287	50,44	22,98	13,10	86,52
13	Wadancheri do.	4,852	1,772	1,718	8,342	5	30	3,020	2,106	3,181	23,57	8,40	7,99	39,96
14	Temporary Forest dispensary at Cheringayam	3,506	33	58	3,597	5	76	1,792	286	1,438	24,66	12	20	24,98
15	Temporary dispensary at Kanjirapilli	187	34	30	251	...	...	267	...	34	5,60	1,08	51	7,19
16	Temporary Railway dispensary at Alwaye...	1,274	131	72	1,477	2	84	929	140	322	24,65	2,25	1,26	28,16
	Total	100,354	47,836	41,047	189,237	196	3,785	57,434	13,233	114,589	639,55	334,54	198,02	1172,11

(41) Statement Showing the Number of in-door and out-door patients treated during the year 1077. M. E. E.

1		2										3		4		
Name of Institution		In-door patient										Out-door patients				
		f					g					h	a		b	
		a	b	c	d	e	Percentage of deaths to total treated	Male	Female	Daily average number						
										Men	Women					Children	Total
Total treated during the year		Number relieved					Number of beds available					Number treated		Average daily attendance		Total number of patients, both in-door and out-door.
1	Ernakulam General Hospital	1025	546	188	58	233	22.73	40	28	32.56	14.52	2.89	49.97	24,997	119.51	26,022
2	Tripunithura hospital	336	263	11	6	56	16.66	7	7	6.62	1.69	.45	8.76	14,435	111.53	14,771
3	Mattancheri women and children's hospital	561	474	27	29	31	5.52	...	19	...	19.50	2.80	22.30	31,729	181.50	32,290
4	Irinjalakuda hospital	207	115	62	16	14	6.76	6	6	4.71	1.55	.11	6.37	6,599	38.65	6,806
5	Trichur Civil hospital	860	658	61	22	119	13.83	24	19	21.30	12.47	2.14	35.91	27,696	127.26	28,556
6	Kunnankulam hospital	374	319	14	30	11	2.94	6	12	6.39	5.32	1.14	12.85	9,036	40.22	9,410
7	Nemmara hospital	202	168	20	1	13	6.43	9	6	5.91	3.27	...	9.18	12,660	56.95	12,862
8	Chittur hospital	152	84	34	18	16	10.52	3	4	4.40	2.44	.37	7.21	11,795	60.70	11,947
9	Nelliampathy hospital	117	87	7	3	20	17.09	6	6	2.17	1.18	.49	3.84	2,975	15.41	3,092
10	Ernakulam Jail hospital	12	4	...	1	7	53.33	6	...	.33	...	...	.33	235	5.31	247
11	Cranganur dispensary	54	40	8	3	3	5.55	6	6	2.57	.25	.03	2.85	11,906	69.12	11,960
12	Chalakandy dispensary	168	119	26	14	9	5.35	3	3	4.50	1.14	.25	5.89	17,439	80.63	17,607
13	Wadancheri dispensary	28	23	3	1	1	3.57	6	6	1.25	.18	.07	1.50	8,314	38.46	8,342
14	Forest dispensary (temporary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,597	24.42	3,597
15	Kanjirapilly dispensary (temporary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	7.19	251
16	Railway dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,477	28.16	1,477
Total		4096	2900	461	202	533	13.01	122	122	92.71	63.51	10.74	106.96	185,141	1005.15	189,237

(42) *Statement showing the diseases treated during the year 1077* M. F.

No.	Name of Institution.	General diseases										Local diseases																	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each district.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
		Group A.				Group B.		Group C.		Group D.		Diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of the ear	Diseases of the eye	Diseases of the throat	Diseases of the circulatory system	Lungs (Diseases of)	Other diseases of the respiratory	Diarrhoea	Dyspepsia	Diseases of liver	Other diseases of digestive system	Stomach (Diseases of)	Diseases of the reproductive system	Diseases of the urinary system	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	Diseases of the organs of locomotion	Diseases of the connective tissue		Diseases of the skin	Ulcers	Poisons	General injuries	Local injuries																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		Small-pox	Cholera	Dysentery	Malarial fever	Primary syphilis	Secondary syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Scoury	Worms	Debility																								Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular	Venereal diseases other than those in group A.	All other general diseases																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		

CHAPTER VII.—Instruction.

xc
EDUCATION.

(43) Statement showing all Sirkar Schools during the year 1077

SCHOOLS.	Strength on the last day of the year			Highest Standard.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
I COLLEGE—				
The Ernakulam College	694	2	696	Form VIII
II HIGH SCHOOLS—				
The Trichur District High School	536	...	536	VI
The Palace High School	30	...	30	V
III LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOLS—(a) Fully developed				
The Chittur District School	318	...	318	III
The Kunnankulam do	150	...	150	III
The Irinjalakuda do	320	...	320	III
The Victoria Jubilee Caste Girls' School Trichur	...	220	220	III
The Irinjalakuda Caste Girls' School	...	138	138	III
(b) Partially developed				
The Ernakulam Caste Girls' School	...	135	135	II
The Trichur Syrian Girls' School	...	162	162	I
Anglo Vernacular School, Cranganore	216	...	216	I
IV PRIMARY SCHOOLS—(a) Fully developed				
Anglo Vernacular School, Enamavu	94	...	94	Class IV
Do, Caste Girls' School Tripunithura	...	132	132	IV
Taluk School, Tripunithura	258	...	258	IV
Caste Girls' School, Elankunnapuzha	...	79	79	IV
Proverthy School, Palam	82	15	97	IV
do Puthukad	83	6	89	IV
Normal School, Trichur	96	...	96	IV
Proverthy School, Urakam	50	...	50	IV
do Kudtanallur	76	...	76	IV
do Chelakkara	91	...	91	IV
do Thiruvilvamala	85	...	85	IV
Caste Girls' School, Thiruvilvamala	...	86	86	IV
do Nenmara	...	102	102	IV
do Chittur	...	132	132	IV
do Cranganore	...	144	144	IV
(b) Partially developed				
Proverthy School, Nettur	22	1	23	III
do Vellarapilly	80	...	80	III
do Elankunnapuzha	64	...	64	III
do Mala	54	28	82	III
Caste Girls' School, Thiruvanchikulam	...	72	72	III
Proverthy School, Paravattani	44	17	61	III
do Peringottukara	74	...	74	III
Caste Girls' School, Urakam	...	82	82	III
Syrian Girls' School, Olloor	...	73	73	III
Proverthy School, Nenmara	14	...	14	III
do Kanayanur	49	11	60	II
Caste Girls' School, Cheranellur	...	54	54	II
do Vellarapilly	...	57	57	II
Syrian Girls' School, Tripunithura	...	62	62	II
Proverthy School, Pallipuram	66	19	85	II
Latin Girls' School, Karuthedom	...	99	99	II
Proverthy School, Pathinettarayalam	63	10	73	II
do Mukundapuram	51	11	62	II
Syrian Girls' School Iringalakuda	...	110	110	II
Proverthy School, Kuttoor	54	15	69	II
Syrian Girls' School, Enamavu	...	74	74	II
do Aranattukara	...	100	100	II
Proverthy School, Choondal	56	4	60	II
Caste Girls' School, Pazhayannur	...	59	59	II
do Chelakkara	...	65	65	II
Taluk School, Chittur	110	...	110	II
Caste Girls' School, Tattamangalom	...	116	116	II
do Nallepilly	...	75	75	II
Proverthy School, Ernakulam	93	...	93	I
SPECIAL SCHOOLS				
Normal school, Trichur	16	...	16	
S. S. Patasala, Tripunithura	23	11	34	
Total	4,112	2,578	6,690	

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EDUCATION.

(44) Statement showing all aided schools during the year 1077.

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	401	..	401	1500	...	Form	VI
Tirumala Devaswom High school, Cochin	246	..	246	360	...	do	do
St. Albert's High school, Ernakulam	511	..	511	240	...	do	do
Mar Ignatius High school, Kunnankulam	246	..	246	360	...	do	do
(b) Partially developed:—							
Anglo-Vernacular school, Tripunithura	256	..	256	480	...	do	IV
Do Nenmara	234	1	235	..	...	do	do
LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
(a) Fully developed:—							
Convent school, Ernakulam	..	91	91	1200	...	do	III
Church Mission Society Girls' school, Trichur	8	78	81	..	...	do	do
Convent school, Elathuruthy	137	..	137	360	...	do	do
Do Tattamangalam	191	5	196	360	...	do	do
Do Mulanthuruthy	205	17	222	360	...	do	do
(b) Partially developed:—							
Anglo-Vernacular school, Narakkel	146	..	146	..	...	do	II
Do Wadakkancherry	106	12	118	293	6	do	do
Church Mission Society Syrian Girls' school, Kunnankulam.	..	76	76	234	..	do	do
Anglo-Vernacular school, Nallepilly	86	..	86	180	..	do	do
Church Mission Society Parish Boys' school, Kunnankulam.	83	..	83	60	..	do	I
Vernacular school, Vallanghy	84	12	96	84	..	do	do
PRIMARY SCHOOLS							
(a) Fully developed:—							
Jacobite Syrian Girls' school, Kunnankulam	..	120	120	300	...	Class	IV
Pope Leo XIII's school, Palluruthy	123	..	123	120	...	do	do
Anglo-Vernacular school, Chempukavu	43	24	67	120	...	do	do
Do Palanipalayam	52	14	66	120	...	do	do
Vernacular school, Oshanthuruthy	100	64	164	120	...	do	do
Tirumala Devaswom Sureswathi Boys' school, Cochin	161	1	162	120	...	do	do
Anglo-Vernacular school, Muttancherri	70	15	85	72	...	do	do
Vernacular school, Pazhavangad	75	25	100	66	...	do	do
Do Karanchira	67	27	94	84	...	do	do
Church mission society Vernacular school, Pazhanthi	78	24	102	84	...	do	do
Mahomedan Girls' school, Muthuvannal	..	56	56	96	...	do	do
Vernacular school, Kallipadum	57	4	61	84	...	do	do
Do Kaniarkod	46	8	54	48	...	do	do
Mar Dionysius' Vernacular school, Pazhanthi	73	31	104	120	...	do	do
Athikod Boys' school	53	..	53	56	...	do	do
Souripalayam school	32	9	41	36	...	do	do
Trichempathy school	37	8	45	24	...	do	do
Church mission society Vernacular school Peringottukara.	66	9	75	56	...	do	do
Parish Boys' school, Trichur	62	9	71	72	...	do	do
Vernacular school, Parappoor	64	56	120	120	...	do	do
Do Thoppil	63	23	86	64	...	do	do
Do Arimpoor	32	26	58	60	...	do	do
Do Koorkancheri	60	24	84	72	...	do	do
(b) Partially developed:—							
Anglo-vernacular Girls' school, Narakkel	..	68	68	158	...	do	III
Church mission society Parish Girls' school, Kunnankulam.	..	54	54	156	...	do	do
Vernacular school, Kodamkulangara	72	5	77	14	...	do	do
Do Vellanad	103	17	120	72	...	do	do
Do Vallarpadam	64	26	90	60	...	do	do
Do Gothuruthy	81	33	114	72	...	do	do
Do Cherikadavu	67	26	93	60	...	do	do
Do Chakiamuri	61	19	80	84	...	do	do
Do Chellanom	56	30	86	66	...	do	do
Do Perumpilly	90	38	128	96	...	do	do
Do Maruvakad	79	31	101	84	...	do	do
Do Aloor	79	55	134	84	...	do	do
Do Pariyaram	83	47	130	84	...	do	do
Church mission society Vernacular school, Irinjal koda	78	6	84	84	...	do	do
Do Do Chowannur	37	12	49	48	...	do	do
Jacobite Syrian Boys' school, Kunnankulam	115	..	115	120	...	do	do
Mahomedan Boys' school, Vaduthala	99	..	99	120	...	do	do
Vernacular school, Kottakal	37	10	47	36	...	do	do
Do Girls' school, Athikode	..	44	44	40	...	do	do
St. Antony's school, Chittur	117	19	136	48	...	do	do
Thackkargram Vernacular school, Chittur	10	..	10	60	...	do	do
Church mission society school, Perincheri	36	8	44	46	...	do	do
Zenana mission school, Wadakkal Angudi	27	23	50	60	...	do	do
Do Kodazhi	52	18	70	46	...	do	do
Vernacular school, Manalur	56	25	81	46	...	do	do
Do Mangattukara	46	14	60	46	...	do	do
Do Pazhavoor	71	37	108	84	...	do	do
Do Pathanpetta Trichur	103	..	103	120	...	do	do
K. K. Syrian school, Trichur	41	13	54	72	...	do	do
Vernacular school, Karamukku South	39	9	48	46	...	do	do
Do Parappil	44	20	64	60	...	do	do
Do Kokkalai	70	5	75	48	...	do	do
Do Balambadhin, Cranganore	41	11	52	60	...	do	do

EDUCATION.

(44) Statement showing all aided schools during the year 1077.—(Continued.)

SCHOOLS	Strength.			Sanctioned grant per annum			Highest standard	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Rs-	A.	P.		
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—(Continued.)								
Vernacular school, Kizhavanaparambu	83	20	103	72			Class	II
Do Kanjiramittam	68	13	81	48			do	do
Do Chathiaithu	70	54	124	60			do	do
Do Karanakodam	55	15	70	60			do	do
Do Karingochira	31	15	46	36			do	do
Do Kaloor	66	30	96	60			do	do
Do Infant Jesus	50	31	81	48			do	do
Do Vellarapilly Thekkumbhagam	30	11	41	36			do	do
Do Thalappana	74	13	87	48			do	do
Do Kuttukad	42	20	62	48			do	do
Tirumala Devaswom Girls' school	..	80	80	48			do	do
Vernacular school, Kurisingal	61	39	100	60			do	do
Do Azhikkal	63	10	73	60			do	do
Do Vadakkakom	52	8	60	60			do	do
Do Menacheri	52	19	71	36			do	do
Do Venduruthy	108	35	143	72			do	do
Do Muringoor	53	40	93	72			do	do
Do Vyuthala	27	12	39	36			do	do
Do Muriad.	18	22	40	36			do	do
Do Aarepalam	42	11	53	36			do	do
Do Pullur	36	5	41	36			do	do
Do Thathamangalom	47	22	69	48			do	do
Church Mission Society school, Payoor	32	8	40	36			do	do
Vernacular school, Kattukampal	37	24	61	60			do	do
Do Arthadt	32	14	46	48			do	do
Do Chummanoor	29	8	37	36			do	do
St. Mary's Vernacular school, Menacheri	48	19	67	36			do	do
Do Pengamukku	37	20	57	48			do	do
Girls' school, Chirakkal	..	47	47	48			do	do
Vernacular school, Aranattukara	46	..	46	48			do	do
Do Pallisher	35	10	45	48			do	do
Do Puthenpedika	37	35	72	48			do	do
Do Chewur	52	19	71	60			do	do
Do Ammadom	70	30	100	72			do	do
Do Vellukunnathusseri	35	15	50	48			do	do
Do Porathur	41	26	67	72			do	do
Do Ayyenthole	31	14	45	36			do	do
Do St. Joseph's Trichur	55	58	113	96			do	do
Do Methala	41	15	56	48			do	do
Do Arakunnam	45	16	61	36			do	I
Do Paramel	29	21	50	36			do	do
Do Mattathiparambu	56	28	84	36			do	do
Do Panampukad	28	18	46	24			do	do
Do Murukkumpatom	29	23	52	36			do	do
Do Pattikad	25	6	31	48			do	do
Do Thrithani	24	26	50	48			do	do
Do Pushpagiri	25	18	43	36			do	do
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.								
Hebrew school, Muttancherry	14	12	26	180				
Industrial school, Elathuruthy	82	..	82	132				
Do Chempukavu	..	32	32	84				
Sanskrit school, Kadavallur	54	5	59	48				
Vedic school, Nemmara	6	..	6	36				
Total	8,614	2,688	11,302					

EDUCATION.

(45) Abstract statement of schools of all grades and of pupils attending them during the years 1076 and 1077.

Class of Institutions			No. of Institutions		No. of pupils in										
			1076	1077	1076					1077					
					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	57	229	206	206	..	655	66	333	197	200	..	696
	High Schools	2	2	..	181	191	220	..	592	..	165	189	212	..	566
	Lower Secondary Schools	7	6	..	..	390	1,039	..	1,429	..	..	412	1,247	..	1,659
	Primary Schools	45	44	..	..	..	4,062	..	4,062	..	..	..	3,719	..	3,719
	Special Schools	2	2	..	..	..	..	50	50	..	..	..	..	50	50
	Total	57	57	57	410	787	5,527	50	6,821	66	398	798	5,278	50	6,690
Aided	(High Schools	4	6	..	150	366	500	..	1,016	..	368	622	992	..	1,900
	Lower Secondary School	10	11	..	..	352	987	..	1,339	..	..	287	1,045	..	1,332
	Primary Schools	103	103	..	..	..	7,339	..	7,339	..	..	..	7,870	..	7,870
	Special Schools	6	5	..	..	..	..	176	176	..	..	..	..	205	205
	Total	123	125	..	150	718	9,277	176	10,521	..	368	909	9,880	205	11,302
	Total of Sirkar and Aided Schools	181	182	57	560	1,505	14,804	226	17,152	66	766	1,707	15,258	255	17,992
Unaided	(High Schools	2	2	..	244	116	172	..	531	..	138	59	101	..	728
	Lower Secondary School	2	..	..	..	76	145	..	221	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Primary Schools	726	957	..	..	..	14,618	..	14,618	..	..	..	20,500	..	20,500
	Special Schools	178	203	..	..	..	..	7,678	7,678	..	..	..	..	5,801	5,801
	Total	1,108	1,252	..	244	191	14,835	7,678	22,418	..	138	59	20,500	5,801	26,498
	Grand Total	1,289	1,434	57	804	1,696	29,139	7,904	39,600	66	844	1,766	35,758	6,056	44,490

EDUCATION.

(46) Abstract statement of boys and of girls in the several departments of schools during the year 1077 M. E.

		No. of pupils in					Total.
		College department.	High school department	Lower secondary department.	Primary department.	Special department.	
Sirkar	Boys	...	66	396	727	2,884	4,112
	Girls	...	...	2	71	2,494	2,578
	Total	...	66	398	798	5,378	6,690
Aided	Boys	...	...	308	848	7,302	8,614
	Girls	...	...	...	61	2,578	2,688
	Total	...	...	308	909	9,880	11,302
Total of Sirkar and aided schools...		66	706	1,707	15,258	255	17,992
Unaided	Boys	...	...	138	59	14,561	18,842
	Girls	...	...	...	...	5,939	7,656
	Total	...	...	138	59	20,500	26,498
Grand Total		66	844	1,766	35,758	6,056	44,490

EDUCATION.

(47) Statement showing the classification of schools according to the agencies managing them during the years 1076 & 1077.

Agency.	1076				1077			
	No. of schools	No. of pupils		Total	No. of schools	No. of pupils		Total
		Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls	
Government ...	57	4284	2547	6831	57	4112	2578	6690
Aided. { Church Mission Society ...	18	908	430	1338	17	988	483	1421
Roman Catholic Missionaries ...	6	278	202	480	8	957	198	1155
Native Priests ...	25	1624	818	2442	24	1678	759	2487
Native Gentlemen ...	56	4050	970	5020	58	4281	1081	5812
Masters themselves ...	19	808	288	1046	18	760	217	977
Total ...	181	11947	5205	17152	182	12726	5266	17992
Unaided schools ...	1108	15890	6558	22448	1252	18842	7656	26498
Grand Total ...	1289	27837	11763	39600	1434	21568	12922	44490

EDUCATION

(48) Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population during the years 1076 and 1077.

Taluk.	Population	Pupils.		Proportion of pupils to population	
		1076	1077	1076	1077
Kanayanur ...	1,14,628	6,602	6,508	1 in 17	1 in 18
Cochin ...	1,20,456	6,103	6,846	1 in 20	1 in 18
Cranganur ...	29,140	1,996	2,845	1 in 14	1 in 10
Mukundapuram...	1,61,833	5,913	7,808	1 in 27	1 in 20
Trichur ...	1,45,104	9,745	10,443	1 in 15	1 in 14
Talapilli ...	1,51,315	5,570	6,143	1 in 27	1 in 25
Chittur ...	89,549	3,671	3,897	1 in 24	1 in 23
Total ...	8,12,025	39,600	44,490	1 in 21	1 in 18

EDUCATION.

(49) Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population of school-going age during the year 1077.

TALUKS.	Population of school-going age.		Pupils.		Percentage.	
	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Kanayanur ...	8,842	8,352	4,877	1,631	55	20
Cochin ...	9,311	8,758	4,839	2,007	52	23
Cranganur ...	2,206	2,164	2,201	644	100	30
Mukundapuram ...	12,050	12,225	5,281	2,527	44	27
Trichur ...	10,747	11,019	7,038	3,405	65	30
Talapilli ...	11,088	11,614	4,245	1,898	38	16
Chittur ...	6,541	6,891	3,087	810	47	12
Total ...	60,780	61,028	31,568	12,922	50	21

EDUCATION.

(50) Statement showing the classification of pupils according to caste or creed during the year 1077.

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	41,958	18,211	6,483	7	2	44	15
Christians ...	1,00,404	97,885	15,061	14,675	10,958	5,788	11	6	73	39
Mahomedans ...	27,726	26,766	4,159	4,015	2,244	639	8	2	54	18
Jews ...	548	589	82	88	158	62	29	11	193	70
Jains ...	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animists ...	1,971	1,926	296	289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parsces ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	4,05,200	4,06,825	60,780	61,028	31,568	12,922	8	3	52	21

EDUCATION.

(51) Statement showing the strength and standard of the sirkar and aided Girls' schools in 1077.

Name of school.	Sirkar or Aided.	Strength	Highest Standard
Victoria Jubilee Caste Girls' School, Trichur	Sirkar.	220	Form III
Caste Girls' School, Irinjalakuda	do	133	" IV
Caste Girls' School, Ernakulam	do	135	" IV
Syrian Girls' School, Trichur	do	162	" IV
Caste Girls' School, Tripunittura	do	132	Class IV
Do Elangannapuzha	do	79	" IV
Do Thiruvivavada	do	65	" IV
Do Nemmara	do	102	" IV
Do Chittur	do	132	" IV
Do Cranganur	do	144	" IV
Do Thiruvanchikulam	do	73	" III
Do Oorlam	do	82	" III
Syrian Girls' School, Ollur	do	73	" III
Caste Girls' School, Chennelur	do	54	" IV
Do Velampilly	do	57	" IV
Syrian Girls' School, Tripunittura	do	62	" IV
Latin Girls' School, Kumbhedon	do	90	" IV
Syrian Girls' School, Irinjalakuda	do	110	" IV
Do Pannan	do	74	" IV
Do Arakkulam	do	100	" IV
Caste Girls' School, Puzhinjore	do	69	" IV
Do Chelakkara	do	65	" IV
Do Thachampalam	do	116	" IV
Do Nallapetty	do	72	" IV
C. M. S. Girls' School, Trichur	Aided.	81	Form III
Convent School, Ernakulam	do	91	" III
C. M. S. Syrian Girls' School, Kumbankulam	do	73	" IV
Jacobite Syrian Girls' School, Kumbankulam	do	120	Class IV
Vaduthal Mahendran Girls' School	do	56	" IV
A. V. Girls' School, Narakal	do	39	" III
C. M. S. Parish Girls' School, Kumbankulam	do	81	" III
Girls' School, Athikkode	do	44	" III
Thimma Devayyan Girls' School, Cochin	do	86	" IV
Zenana Mission Girls' School, Chirakkal	do	57	" IV
Zenana Mission Industrial School, Trichur	do	52	" IV
Total		3,176	

EDUCATION

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

Schools.	Number of schools	Strength	Whether Sirkar, Aided or Unaided
The S. S. Patasala	1	34	Sirkar
The Trichur Normal School	1	16	Sirkar
Other Sanskrit Schools	128	2428	2 Aided & 126 Unaided
Arabic Schools	107	2320	Unaided
Hebrew Schools	2	111	1 Aided & 1 Unaided
Music Schools	38	571	Unaided
Bible Schools	16	353	do
Industrial Schools	4	190	2 Aided & 2 Unaided
Hindustani Schools	3	33	Unaided
Total	300	6056	

EDUCATION.

(53) Statement showing the industries taught in the Industrial schools in 1077.

Name of Industry.	Boys.	Girls	Total.
Needle work	...	18	18
Mat-making	...	14	14
Cookery	...	...	...
Tailoring	33	...	33
Embroidery	10	...	10
Rosary making	10	...	10
Shoe making	4	...	4
Carpentry	16	...	16
Black-smith's work	4	...	4
Rope making	34	...	34
Printing work	15	...	15
Book binding	8	...	8
Composing	2	...	2
Weaving	4	...	4
Rattan work	...	...	...
Type-casting	3	...	3
Masonry	3	...	3
Total	146	32	178

EDUCATION.

(54) Statement showing the number and qualifications of the teachers employed in Sirkar and Aided schools during the year 1077 M. E.

Departments.	Graduates		First in Arts.		Matriculates.		Higher examination for Women.		U. C. S or Lower Secondary.		Primary.		Others.		Total.		Grand Total
	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	
College	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
High School	...	10	12	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	15	27
Lower Secondary	...	1	10	4	10	9	25	2	1	4	4	...	1	1	21	52	73
Primary	...	...	...	1	...	16	34	1	...	97	61	15	34	79	209	369	578
Malayalam Munshies	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	7	8
Sanskrit do.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	11	12
Gymnastic Instructors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	2	9	2	11
Total	...	13	25	7	13	25	61	5	1	102	66	15	35	90	255	458	713

EDUCATION.

(55) Statement showing the inspection work done during the years 1076 and 1077.

Inspecting officers	No. of schools inspected		No. of pupils examined		No. of days spent on circuit		No. of days spent in actual inspection work	
	1076		1077		1076		1077	
	1076	1077	1076	1077	1076	1077	1076	1077
Special Mr. F. S. Davies ...	12	14	2,774	3,190	32	23	27	20
Superintendent of Education ...	141	104	8,187	8,921	182	136	112	127
Deputy do. do. ...	142	146	7,110	8,105	254	208	278	125
Inspecting school-master, Northern Division ...	150	181	8,062	9,400	208	196	280	141
" " Southern Division ...	113	155	5,949	8,822	300	303	219	121
Total ...	558	600	32,082	38,438	976	866	916	534

EDUCATION.

(56) Statement showing the results of the public examinations held in the year 1077.

	Number presented.	Number passed.
FIRST-IN-ARTS.—The Ernakulam College ...	28	12
MATRICULATION.—The Ernakulam College...	37	19
The Trichur District school ...	24	9
The Trichur C. M. S. High school ...	10	6
The Tirumala Devaswom High school ...	6	1
The Ernakulam St. Albert's High school ...	32	10
The Chittur High school ...	21	15
Total ...	130	60

EDUCATION

(57) Classified statement of receipts during the years 1076 & 1077.

Head of receipt.	1076		1077		Increase or decrease.		
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Collegiate education ...	2,685	18 4	3,128	7 ...	+	487	9 8
High school education ...	11,647	15 8	12,477	9 11	+	829	10 8
Lower secondary education ...	8,798	2 ...	9,345	3 8	+	1,052	8 8
Primary education ...	6,802	4 3	6,885	14 8	—	266	6 ...
Miscellaneous ...	6	11 8	...	...	—	6	11 8
Total ...	29,885	18 1	31,782	2 10	+	2,096	5 9

EDUCATION.

(58) Classified statement of expenditure during the years 1076 & 1077.

Heads of charges.	1076.						1077.						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.		
Direction and inspection..	8,972	10 4	.....	...	8,972	10 4	9,478	7 4	.....	...	9,478	7 4	+	506 13 ..
Collegiate education ..	9,508	10 2	.....	...	9,508	10 2	10,121	11 7	.....	...	10,121	11 7	+	618 1 5
High school ..	16,415	15 9	1,190	...	17,605	15 9	16,675	12 4	968	10 8	17,642	7 ..	+	36 7 8
Lower secondary ..	18,109	11 8	2,478	6 ..	20,588	1 9	17,864	5 6	2,850	1 8	20,714	7 2	+	126 5 11
Primary ..	28,835	7 ..	8,608	8 2	37,438	15 2	29,133	1 4	9,817	8 4	38,450	4 8	+	1,011 5 6
Special ..	2,076	14 11	910	...	2,986	14 11	1,948	1 8	598	4 ..	2,546	5 8	—	440 9 8
Libraries, reading rooms and field games clubs, &c.	.....	...	2,234	5 6	2,234	5 6	.....	...	1,081	5 ..	1,081	5 ..	—	1,203 .. 6
Miscellaneous ..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Total ..	83,914	5 5	15,418	8 8	99,330	9 1	85,221	7 9	14,763	8 8	99,985	.. 6	+	654 7 4

EDUCATION.

(59) Statement of the libraries which received grants during the year 1077 M. E.

Institutions.	Number of members.	Sirkar grant paid.		Subscriptions.	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Ernakulam Library ...	49	600	...	776	...
Trichur (English) do ...	41	...	...	415	12 ...
Do (Malayalam) do ...	30	84	...	71	12 ...
Kunnankulam do ...	6	23	4 ...	21	12 ...
Princes' Library, Tripunittura ...	13	100	...	156	...
Ernakulam Literary Union do ...	20	...	...	12	9 6
Chittur do ...	33	41	1 ...	153	8 ...
Total ...	192	848	5 ...	1,607	5 6

From G. T. MACKENZIE, Esq., I.C.S., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Resident's Camp Office, Peermade, 6th April 1903.

I have the honour to forward herewith the administration report of the Cochin State for the Malabar year 1077 (1901-1902) and the budget estimate for 1079 (1903-1904).

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

2. I was Resident throughout the year under report and Mr. S. Locke, Chief Judge of the Cochin State, acted as Diwan.

3. Her Highness the Senior Rani, aunt of His Highness the Raja, died on 14th February 1902.

LAND REVENUE.

4. The Survey department under Mr. Thompson of the Madras Survey continues to do good work. The cost per square mile has risen, but that is due to three causes beyond the control of the Superintendent. The financial pressure in the State has reduced the strength of field parties, but the supervising agency remains the same and its cost stands against a less outturn of field work and thus increases the cost per mile. The field work has reached the boundaries of the forest reserves, where work is more tedious and expensive. The tendency of the Cochin people to make reckless complaints produces a flood of petitions alleging that the demarcation of holdings is incorrect. These petitions must be enquired into at a great expenditure of the time of officers who but for these petitions would be engaged on field work. In this country of small but valuable holdings and of tenacious litigants work must always contrast unfavourably with the survey statistics of the Madras Presidency.

5. The Superintendent in his report says nothing about the instruction of Government to make early and efficient arrangements for the maintenance of survey marks and the correction of field survey books, but the Diwan says that this instruction will hereafter be given effect to.

6. The area under wet cultivation again increased and this is said to be due to the registry of unassessed land cleared and occupied by cultivators. There was a decrease of a thousand acres in the *kole* cultivation, i.e., spaces in the lagoon where the water is baled out and is held back by dams, and this decrease probably is because the heavy rainfall kept up the water level in the lagoon and rendered this mode of cultivation difficult.

7. There is a slight increase in land revenue and the collection was prompt. Formerly temple money was lent out to cultivators on interest, but these loans have for the most part been recalled and the temple funds thus released have been invested in the State loans. This causes a decrease in the current collections from temple lands.

(Devaswam) as is explained in paragraph 8 of the report. The decrease in outstanding arrears is very creditable to the Darbar. Four years ago the outstanding arrears were Rs. 56,000 and now they are only Rs. 8,681. The coercion used to obtain this result is very slight. Numerous notices were issued for sums of about Rs. 12, but movable property was distrained in only 92 cases for sums of about six rupees and was sold in only 19 cases for sums of about two rupees. The *nadupattam* system of sale of land leaves to the defaulter a power to redeem.

CRANGANORE.

8. The accounts of the territory of the Chief of Cranganore are shown separately in paragraph 186 of the report. As Government regards Cranganore as portion of the Cochin State, these figures ought to be added to the statistics of Cochin. This financial autonomy given to Cranganore is a matter of courtesy on the part of the Cochin Darbar. It will be noticed in paragraph 125 of the report that the Darbar sends to Cranganore salt at cost price. I suppose that the duty on that salt is treated as part of the receipts of Cranganore.

POLICE.

9. The police force of 500 men in the Cochin State improves under the care of Mr. Arni Subba Rao of the Madras Police. Paragraph 31 of the report about rewards is interesting. The percentage of 770 convictions in 1002 cases charged is good, but a blot which catches the eye at the close of paragraph 37 is the excessive time during which some cases pend investigation with the police.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

10. Last year remark was made upon the large number of acquittals in the magisterial courts of the Cochin State, but this year the figures are worse. The number of persons before the magistrates last year was 7,654, and 5,920 or 77 per cent. were acquitted. This year 8,705 persons were before the magistrates and 7,209 or 82 per cent. were acquitted. The only good point is that the magistrates awarded compensation to 146 persons, as against 76 last year, but 146 in 7,209 is only one in forty-nine.

JAILS.

11. Rules under the Prison Regulation were not framed during the year and matters in the Ernaculam Central Jail remain as formerly. In the Cochin State imprisonment cannot as yet be said to be rigorous.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

12. The only point that calls for remark is that the two District Judges ought not to have on their files twenty suits and three appeals more than a year old.

REGISTRATION.

13. There was a slight increase in the number of documents registered and the creditable percentage of 99.6 of these documents registered on the day of presentation is repeated this year. Each office was inspected at least three times during the year.

MILITARY.

14. The Nayar Brigade of nearly 300 men has hitherto been under the orders of the Diwan. It has now been placed under the orders of the Superintendent of Police. The men are still employed only on guard duties and as yet no attempt has been made to create an efficient military force.

MARINE.

15. Although vessels anchor at Malipuram in Cochin waters, the cargo is conveyed by lighters to and from British Cochin where the customs dues are paid. The only exceptions during the year seem to be the landing of some chemicals and the shipping of some timber at Malipuram as shown in appendix 29.

FORESTS.

16. Under the supervision of Mr. Alwar Chetty of the Madras Forest Department, the work done by the Cochin Forest Department is always interesting. One point on which Forest officers sometimes fail is that they are not good salesmen and do not study the markets. In this part of his work Mr. Alwar Chetty is excellent. The timber enumerated in paragraph 100 of the report would not have been accepted by the various departments to which it was consigned, had he not taken pains to ascertain the exact requirements of these departments and taken pains to meet these requirements. This part of his work has replenished the Cochin treasury at a period of financial pressure.

17. The Forest Bill has not yet become law and the Conservator awaits this law before he publishes any "working plans" for his forest. I believe that to a man trained in forestry the phrase "working plan" has a very definite meaning and denotes an elaborate book with measurements and surveys on a Dehra Dun model. But meanwhile paragraph 99 shows that the Conservator is working on "methods" and timber is finding its way to the market.

18. At the foot of page 22 it is stated that owing to difficulty of transport the Conservator has ceased working in the Adarapalle forest. I hope that this difficulty is only temporary. At present the only outlet from this forest is southward through Travancore territory and egress was formerly permitted by Travancore, but recently Travancore has reserved the forest on the Travancore side of the frontier and has since objected to Cochin timber from Adarapalle passing through that Travancore reserved forest. An outlet could easily be made by Cochin along Cochin territory and thus this Adarapalle forest will remain untouched only until Cochin has funds to construct the desired outlet, from this magnificent forest of one hundred square miles of timber.

19. Paragraph 103 mentions that the industry of collecting lemon grass has extended to the Cochin State. This industry is well established in Travancore. From the lemon grass a fragrant oil is expressed and this is shipped at British Cochin for Europe where it commands a high price, being used, I believe, in the manufacture of scented soap. As this lemon grass grows freely on all the hills of Southern India, this trade seems capable of expansion.

20. It is satisfactory to note in paragraph 96 that the wholesale plunder of timber which went on in former years is a thing of the past.

21. The draft Forest Bill was submitted to Government during the year for approval and is still under discussion. In the order upon the previous administration report Government expressed a warning that great care should be taken to see that the forest development does not unduly interfere with the interests of the cultivators. The Cochin State has two distinct areas. One half of the State is a densely populated, cultivated tract. The other half is a very thinly inhabited tract of forest. Thus the greater part of the work of the Forest department lies in forest known only to jungle tribes and remote from cultivation. But on the fringe of the forest, where the arable land of the cultivator receives the wind-carried seeds of the forest trees, there is much need for common sense on the part of Forest officers, and it is to be hoped that the warning of Government will be remembered and heeded.

22. Although under the system of departmental working the expenditure on forests has much increased, the receipts are so large that the net receipts, the surplus of receipts over expenditure, has risen as follows:—

	RS.		RS.		RS.
In 1073	.. 1,727	In 1075	.. 1,33,423	In 1077	.. 2,18,968
In 1074	.. 33,740	In 1076	.. 1,52,278		

From this surplus of Rs. 2,18,968 the Darbar has spent Rs. 1,31,000 on the forest tramway and timber slides, and this reduces the surplus shown to Rs. 87,968. This tramway, as explained in previous years, is intended to open out forests in the interior which contain splendid timber and hitherto have seldom been trodden by human foot. Thus the tramway may be classed as an extraordinary reproductive work. The report by Mr. Haffield which is printed as appendix 33 in the report deserves perusal. During the year a portion of the tramway was inspected by His Highness the Raja who made a long and toilsome march on foot through the forest.

RAILWAYS.

23. The railway from Shoranur junction on the Madras line to Ernaculam—the head-quarter town of the Cochin State—was opened during the year, and at once commenced to earn a promising income, the net receipts being between 2 and 3 per cent. on the capital expenditure. Goods traffic seems to be a little slow in taking to this new channel, but the passenger traffic that offers is very large and exceeds the capacity of the passenger rolling-stock that had been provided. It will be necessary to greatly increase the number of passenger carriages and the number of trains.

24. A suggestion was made by the Darbar that it is desirable to arrange for the transit of goods direct from the ship's side to the railway station at Ernaculam, without detention for customs purposes at British Cochin. It will be understood that British Cochin is the port and that all goods landed for the Cochin State pay duty at British Cochin and proceed to their destination. The Madras Government offered to meet the views of the Darbar by placing at Ernaculam an establishment of the Sea Customs staff for which the Cochin State would pay. But the British Cochin Chamber of Commerce regarded the proposed arrangement as unsuitable and the Madras Railway authorities were not in favour of it, because they have in view a booking-office in British Cochin and a boat-service across the lagoon to the Ernaculam station. Thus the scheme remains in abeyance. The only firm at present whom it would benefit are Messrs. Best & Co. of Madras who propose to land at Cochin oil in bulk for the supply of the West Coast, and are constructing adjacent to the Ernaculam railway station a wharf with vats for the storage of the oil when landed.

POST OFFICE.

25. The number of articles carried by the Anchel post continues to increase, probably because it is slightly cheaper than the Imperial post office. Travancore works this post at a profit, but Cochin works it at a loss, the area being too small to support the cost of the supervising agency.

TELEGRAPHS.

26. The Superintendent of Telegraphs, Madras Division, complained that the drooping fronds of the cocoanut trees touched his wires and spoiled the insulation. The Diwans of Cochin and Travancore issued notice to landowners along the line of wire telling them to lop these fronds.

SALT.

27. There was a slight increase in the amount of salt sold by the State to consumers, and the rate of consumption per head of the population stands at 18.41 lb. per annum, which is higher than the Madras but lower than the Travancore figure. The explanation given is a repetition of the words used in the previous report, the good quality of the salt and the attention paid to the suppression of salt illicit manufacture and smuggling. With regard to the quality of the salt, it is true that in the two years covered by these two reports all the salt brought from Bombay by the contractors has been accepted, but in the year 1075 a quantity of 981 maunds was rejected, and I am told that in the present year a still larger quantity has been rejected. Under the bad system which Mr. Merriman brought to notice, the Cochin Darbar compels the contractor to pay full duty upon the rejected salt and then leaves the rejected salt in his hands to be sold by him to the people of the Cochin State or to be smuggled out of the State. It is suggested that a better plan would be to send an official to Bombay to reject bad salt before it goes on board ship for Cochin.

TOBACCO.

28. The Travancore State with a frontier which for a great part of its length permits a preventive force to scrutinize its merchandise, levies frontier duties on tobacco and obtains a revenue of nearly ten lakhs. Cochin with a frontier which is unsuited to such levies imposes a license fee on sellers of tobacco and obtains a revenue of only Rs. 21,000.

ABKÁRI.

29. This is the fourth review which I have written on Cochin administration reports, and for the fourth time I am compelled to say that the Abkári administration is unsatisfactory. It must be admitted that there were difficulties in the way. The former contractors, who still appear in paragraph 137 of this report as paupers, had to be replaced, and in August 1899 the Darbar brought in a Tamil contractor, who still holds the monopoly. According to paragraph 136 he does not even pay his current demand, and paragraph 139 shows a decrease of revenue. It appears to me that this contractor does what he pleases, and that the Darbar not only exercises no control but does not even know what the contractor is doing. It was hoped that the Abkári Regulation would improve matters, but the Darbar have not yet framed rules under that regulation.

OPIUM.

30. For many years the opium contract of the Cochin State was held by Jews of Matancheri—a town which adjoins British Cochin. In comparison with the price paid for the Travancore monopoly these Jews paid for the Cochin monopoly an excessive price and the explanation usually believed was that they valued the Cochin monopoly as an opportunity to smuggle opium into Travancore. They obtained their stock of opium from Bombay. In 1898 a Matancheri Jew retired on pension who for thirty-four years had been in the office of the Collector of Bombay as Inspector of Opium, and in 1901 the Madras Government issued rules compelling the contractor to obtain his opium from storehouses in the Madras Presidency and no longer from Bombay. For these or for other reasons, the Matancheri Jews gave up the opium contract and it was taken by a Hindu at a reduced figure. Nevertheless the opium contracts continue to be a subject of interest. After the Cochin State contract was thus sold at a reduced figure, the contract in the diminutive town of British Cochin, with its population of 21,042 souls, went up to Rs. 8,000 and this year has sold for Rs. 12,150. That is to say, Travancore, with a population of twenty-nine lakhs, gets a revenue of about Rs. 63,000 from opium or a little more than one-third of an anna from each person. The Cochin State, with its population of 812,025, obtains an income of Rs. 24,574 or a little less than half an anna from each person. British Cochin obtains a revenue of more than nine annas from each person. It would be interesting to know the reason for this excessive figure.

MEDICAL.

31. The vital statistics were very slightly better. The number of births reported rose from 5,267 to 5,787, and the number of deaths from 6,446 to 7,354. These figures are still ridiculously short of the truth. The prevalence of small-pox created alarm and caused an increase in the number vaccinated. The hospitals and dispensaries continue to do good work. The increase in the number of cases attended by trained midwives is satisfactory. Each now attends more than forty cases in the year.

EDUCATION.

32. There is an increase of 4,050 pupils in unaided schools, that most healthy and spontaneous feature of education in the Cochin State. The education given in these unaided primary schools is rudimentary, the children being taught to read and write Malayalam and learning by rote arithmetic with a cumbrous system of fractions which has to be unlearned when the child enters a school of higher standard. The teachers are men who cling to old methods and know little of modern ideas. Some of the children in these schools are so very young that evidently they are sent by their parents to school to be kept out of mischief and to learn to sit still. These schools are maintained by the people themselves, and in these schools a child at least learns his letters and prepares to proceed to a better school. If these schools do little good, they do no harm and they cost the State nothing.

33. A very remarkable instance of an unaided school is the high school at Chittoor—an outlying taluk of the Cochin State between Palghat and Pollachi. This school has not applied for any grant from the Cochin Darbar and it receives none. The

school has a staff of three graduates, of whom one has the L.T. qualification, a Sanskrit Pandit, a matriculate Malayalam Pandit, and a certificated gymnastic instructor. It is entirely a high school with no lower secondary or primary department. There are 119 pupils, of whom 75 are Brahmans, 43 are Nayars or other Hindus, and one is a Muhammadan. For matriculation 21 appeared and 15 passed, one in the first class.

34. Since the close of the year under report, Mr. Cruickshank, the Principal of the Ernakulam College and as such the adviser of the Darbar in matters of education, attained the age of sixty years and retired on pension from the Cochin service. Mr. F. S. Davies, Vice-Principal, has succeeded to the vacant post. It is to be hoped that in future years some attempt will be made to give more information regarding education in the State and to clothe these statistics with some instructive comment. As an instance of what I mean I would select the paragraph on Special Education. Even if this paragraph 178 be supplemented by appendix 52, there is much which one would wish to know. Some description might be given of the 2,428 students of Sanskrit or of the 2,320 students of Arabic. We might be told what music 571 pupils study. Also, what are the schools called Bible schools, and the reason why the 118 Bible schools with 2,995 scholars this year fell to 16 Bible schools with 353 scholars. Cochin is so small a State that it ought not to be difficult to know what is going on and the reason for these changes.

GRATUITOUS RELIEF.

35. In Travancore and Cochin there has existed from time immemorial a custom of maintaining at the expense of the State eating-houses where Brahmans are fed gratuitously. Probably the original intention of these institutions was to give food to travellers, but in course of time resident Brahmans also obtained food at these places. In the Cochin State there were thirteen such institutions, which cost the State Rupees 60,000 per annum. From 13th April 1902, a reduction was made. Four of the institutions were abolished, and in five others meals are now given to travellers only. At Tripunithura, the Raja's residence, and in another of these institutions, which is in an endowed temple, no change has been made. A new institution was opened near Puthucad railway station for the benefit of Brahman travellers. These changes have reduced the cost to the State from about Rs. 60,000 to about Rs. 40,000.

FINANCIAL.

36. The following statement shows the actual receipts and expenditure during the year 1077, and the receipts and expenditure according to the revised estimate of 1078 and budget estimate of 1079:—

	Actuals of 1077.	Revised estimate of 1078.	Budget estimate of 1079.
Opening balance (cash) ..	Rs. 3,08,816	Rs. 2,21,935	Rs. 4,43,323
Receipts under service heads	27,20,886	24,15,927	24,51,327
Other receipts	45,16,492	30,95,000	18,00,000
Total ..	75,46,194	57,32,862	46,94,650
Expenditure under service heads	25,15,765	27,54,539	25,07,549
Other expenditure	48,08,494	25,35,000	20,25,000
Total ..	73,24,259	52,89,539	45,32,549
Closing balance (cash) ..	2,21,935	4,43,323	1,62,101

37. Book adjustments which for some years have been a conspicuous feature in the Cochin accounts went on in 1077 also. This kind of adjustment makes difficult a correct comparison of figures between one year and another, and it is desirable that this work, although it has been necessary because the old accounts of the State have been scrutinized, should be concluded soon. The ordinary receipts and expenditure during the year under report yield a surplus of Rs. 2,05,121, but more than half of this large amount is due to these book adjustments.

During the year Forests brought large receipts as usual and exceeded the income of the previous year by Rs. 1,17,986, mainly owing to more extensive sales of timber to various Railways and the Cordite Factory. Other increases are Rs. 26,064, because of a larger sale of salt, and Rs. 4,114 under Education. Against these increases must be set off a decrease of Rs. 1,13,825 under Customs and Marine, Rs. 50,014 under Interest, Rs. 15,023 under Stamps, etc., and Rs. 6,622 under Land Revenue. The decrease under Customs and Marine is only nominal and represents one year's amount due to the Darbar under the Interportal Trade Convention, the Darbar having drawn in 1076 the amount due for 1075 also. Interest was less, because all the remaining Government pro-notes were sold during the year to meet the expenditure on the railway.

On the expenditure side, Forests show an increase of Rs. 1,56,497, of which, however, Rs. 1,31,000 is spent upon the tramway which should rightly be regarded as an extraordinary reproductive work; Salt Rs. 15,045, because of larger purchases and the reorganization of the Salt department; Interest Rs. 46,421, because of the railway loan of 10 lakhs raised in 1076; and Palace Rs. 46,709, because of the death ceremonies of the late and the penultimate Senior Rani. On the other hand a large decrease appears under the Public Works, Rs. 1,99,415. This and the decrease of Rs. 7,641 under Military are due to the fact that expenditure had to be incurred under these heads in 1076 on account of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit. For the same reason Miscellaneous also shows Rs. 32,800 less. Another decrease is Rs. 13,107 under Medical, because there was less fear of plague and some of the precautionary measures adopted in 1076 were cancelled.

The figures shown against "other receipts" and "other expenditure" swelled, since remittances to the Madras Bank on account of the railway expenditure continued. Government pro-notes were sold for Rs. 8,36,723 as against Rs. 15,88,410 in 1076 and only a small temporary loan of Rs. 3 lakhs was raised as against the railway debenture loan of 10 lakhs and the temporary loan of Rs. 2,72,275 raised in 1076. Rs. 16,35,077 was spent upon the railway during the year under report as against Rs. 26,68,820 in the previous year.

The year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 2,21,935 in the treasury.

REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1078.

38. The revised estimate closely follows the budget figures and the few variations that appear have been made in accordance with the actual experience during the first six months of the current year. The sale of the Abkari farms is expected to fetch Rs. 32,000 more, and Forests an increase of Rs. 25,000. The figures under Forests are still 2½ lakhs less than the actuals of 1077 and so are very cautiously estimated. Rupees 5,500 worth of jewels belonging to a temple were sold and consequently there is a larger receipt under Temples and Oottupurams. Also a larger demand for licenses to sell tobacco is expected to bring an increased license fee of Rs. 4,500. On the other hand, Stamps will sell for Rs. 10,000 less, and the railway receipts have been lowered by Rs. 25,000. This is because the income for the second half of the current year will be collected only in 1079. The Darbar expects to draw Rs. 1,50,000 a year as its share of profits on the railway.

As regards expenditure, an increased allotment of Rs. 7,500 is provided for Survey and Settlement, Rs. 5,000 for further reorganization of the Salt department, and Rs. 9,850 for purchasing tents, new furniture, etc., for the Huzar office. The Forests would require Rs. 25,000 less, because the Darbar thinks that the forest roads and bridges will require less expenditure in 1078.

39. With the railway debenture loan of Rs. 10 lakhs it was expected that the Shoranur-Cochin Railway would cost Rs. 57 lakhs, but as a matter of fact the Darbar actually spent Rs. 63 lakhs by the end of 1077 and this increased expenditure was met by temporary loans. Also the Darbar has to meet further expenditure in 1078, Rs. 1,50,000, for providing more engines and rolling-stock, and to this end and in order to repay the temporary loans referred to, the Darbar proposes to raise a State debenture loan of Rs. 10 lakhs, and credit has been taken for this amount in the revised estimate for 1078. Thus, before the beginning of 1079, the Darbar will have raised a total loan of Rs. 20 lakhs. And with these loans the Darbar will have at the end of 1078 a cash balance of Rs. 4,43,323.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1079.

40. In 1079, Rs. 40,000 more has to be paid as interest on the loans raised, the total interest payable being Rs. 90,000. But the special expenditure on account of His Highness' trip to Delhi disappears, the Forest tramway will be very nearly finished, and except the maintenance charges nothing more will have to be spent upon it. On the other hand it must begin to yield a good income and also a substantial income will accrue from the railway, Rs. 1,50,000. There will henceforth be more money in the treasury and the Darbar proposes now to start a sinking fund and contribute annually towards it Rs. 1,50,000. This amount is to be divided into two sums of Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 70,000, which will be separately invested and allowed to accumulate untouched. It appears to me that unless the Darbar expects to obtain 5 per cent. interest on these sums, the amount set apart is barely sufficient.

CONCLUSION.

41. During the year under report the administration was carried on by Mr. S. Locke, Chief Judge, as Acting Diwan. The routine of the administration worked punctually and smoothly and all credit is due to Mr. Locke for this. At the close of the year Mr. N. Pattabhirama Rao came to Cochin as Diwan, his services being lent for a term of years by Government. There is every hope that, during his tenure of office, the Cochin State will continue in the path of intelligent progress—progress which always has the support of His Highness the Raja.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER—No. 336, Political, dated 21st July 1903.

The administration report of the Cochin State for the Malabar year 1077 (August 1901 to August 1902) and the budget estimates for 1079, together with the revised estimate for 1078, were received by the Government about a week after the due date. The report has been slightly reduced in bulk as compared with that of the previous year. The question of the date of submission of the report will be separately considered.

2. *Land Revenue*.—The cost of survey per square mile is high and the expenditure under this head seems to require careful watching by the Darbar.

The Residents remarks regarding the decrease in the outstanding arrears do not appear to be altogether correct, although no doubt there has been some improvement; but the arrear balances which are reviewed from year to year do not represent the actual state of affairs. The system explained in paragraph 10 of the administration report might now well be abandoned. In order to arrive at the figure which represents the true arrear demand at the beginning of any year, it is necessary under that system to include in the arrear demand statement the total of all the demands of previous years as entered in the separate registers. There seems no reason why all money in arrears should not be shown at once as "arrears." In the case of occupied waste lands which have been assessed and registered for the first time the Government believe that it would be found a more correct procedure to include the whole amount of the assessment as demand in the year in which the cultivation is brought to account, noting the fact in the explanation of the increase in the current demand.

3. *Jails*.—The healthiness of the Ernakulam jail would seem to require some inquiry on the part of the Darbar. Although the average daily population of the jail was less than in M.E. 1076, the number of prisoners treated in hospital and the number of deaths exceeded those in the previous year, while of the convicts discharged more lost weight than gained it.

The Government regret that the rules under the Prison Regulation of 1076, reported last year to be under preparation with the view of rendering imprisonment more deterrent, have not as yet been brought into force.

4. *Forests*.—The administration of the Forest department reflects credit on those concerned; the results of the sales of timber were eminently satisfactory. In a separate communication the Government have expressed their views as to the provisions of the draft Forest Regulation.

5. *Railways*.—It is gratifying to learn that the passenger traffic on the Shoranur-Cochin Railway is steadily developing. The Government understand that the Madras Railway Company have made arrangements to provide additional engines and carriages to meet the increased traffic.

As regards the scheme for the direct transit of goods from the ship's side to the Ernakulam railway station, it is observed that before deciding whether to take advantage of the customs facilities which the Madras Government are prepared to grant the Darbar are waiting the receipt of trustworthy figures in respect of the volume of trade.

6. *Salt and Abkari*.—The Government hope that the suggestions made by Mr. Merriman for the improvement of the salt administration are receiving attention. The Darbar would be taking a step in the right direction if they discarded the present system of compelling the contractor to pay full duty on rejected salt and of leaving

such salt in his hands to be sold by him to the people of Cochin or else smuggled out of the State. The Darbar should be advised to adopt the method suggested by Mr. Merriman, namely, to receive all salt and to reserve power to pay a reduced price for such quantity as is not clearly up to sample.

The Government concur with the Resident in considering the abkari administration to be in need of reform. The matter is of consequence and much more attention to the working of the department appears to be called for. The want of control over the abkari contractor is presumably the cause of the large number of liquor shops which exist near the British frontier.

7. *Vital Statistics*.—The Governor in Council desires to reiterate the importance of improving the preparation of the vital statistics of the State.

8. *Education*.—The special feature of education in Cochin is the large number of unaided private schools belonging almost entirely to the primary grade and of the most elementary character. Deficiencies in strength and numerous other details are said to be obstacles in the way of recognition. It is, however, most desirable that these institutions should be recognised and brought under control, and for effecting this object the Darbar might with advantage consider whether it is not possible temporarily to relax the rules in this respect.

9. *Financial*.—The Resident has reviewed the financial position of the State on the lines indicated in the remarks made by the Government on the report for M.E. 1076.

The temporary loan raised in 1076 appears to be Rs. 2,75,000, and not Rupees 2,72,275 as stated in the fourth clause of paragraph 37 of the Resident's review. The latter figure seems to have been arrived at by taking the railway debenture loan at the full ten lakhs, instead of Rs. 9,97,275, and by deducting it from the total loan raised in 1076, viz., Rs. 12,72,275.

In regard to the proposal of the Darbar to start a sinking fund for the repayment of the railway debenture loan and of a new loan of ten lakhs, it is observed that, as the two loans are to be liquidated in eight and fifteen years commencing from M.E. 1079, the Darbar will have to set apart Rs. 1,10,500 and Rs. 51,800 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest instead of Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 70,000, respectively, as stated in the report. There should of course be no difficulty in providing the additional amount required, namely, Rs. 12,300.

10. The Governor in Council cordially appreciates the able endeavours of the Darbar to increase the prosperity of Cochin. Much of the success which has already been achieved may be ascribed to the personal interest which His Highness evinces in the administration of the State.

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(True Extract.)

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N03G. S. FORBES,
Ag. Chief Secretary.