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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

AND

BUDGET ESTIMATES

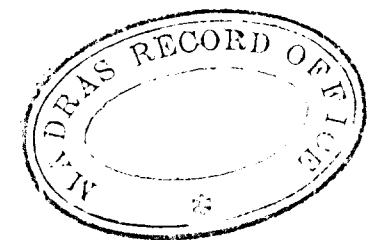
21-1-1904

OF THE

COCHIN STATE

FOR THE

MALAYALAM YEAR 1078.



MADRAS:

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1904.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN

FOR THE YEAR 1078 M. E.

(17th AUGUST, 1902, TO 16th AUGUST, 1903).

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

His Excellency the Governor's visit.—His Excellency the Governor of Madras and Lady Amphill paid a visit to the State in October, 1902. His Excellency and party arrived by special train at Ernakulam on Tuesday, the 14th October. A deputation consisting of myself, the Superintendent of Police and the Peishkar of the Northern Division met Their Excellencies on the southern platform of the Shoranur Station and I welcomed Their Excellencies to the State on behalf of His Highness the Raja. His Highness the Raja accompanied by the Elaya Raja and all the important officers of the State met Their Excellencies at the Ernakulam Station. The next day, His Excellency received a visit from His Highness the Raja at the Bolghatty Residency and returned His Highness' visit in the Darbar Hall at Ernakulam. The same night a State banquet was given in honour of Their Excellencies in the Ernakulam College Hall. On the 16th His Excellency and party crossed over to Ernakulam and visited the College and the General Hospital and in the evening there was a garden party at the Residency. On the 17th, His Excellency and party visited the Jewish Synagogue at Mattanchery and the Cruz Milagre gap and after dinner His Excellency and party left Bolghatty for Trivandrum.

2. *His Highness the Raja's visit to Delhi.*—The next important event to be recorded in this report is His Highness the Raja's tour to Northern India and his visit to Delhi to attend the Coronation Darbar. His Highness left the State on the 5th November, 1902, and after visiting Poona, Bombay, Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta and other important places in Upper India, reached Delhi on the 27th December. His Highness took part in all the important functions connected with the Darbar, and was, at the Chapter of the Indian Orders held on the 3rd January, 1903, invested by His Excellency the Viceroy with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. His Highness left Delhi on the 13th January and reached Ernakulam on the 22nd January. On the 11th July, 1903, His Highness was presented in Darbar by the British Resident with the Delhi Darbar gold medal.

3. *The Diwan.*—I assumed charge of the administration on the 6th September, 1902. During the period of about two months I was absent in Upper India with His Highness, Mr. T. C. Krishna Menon was appointed to officiate as Diwan without prejudice to his duties as Senior Puisne Judge of the Chief Court.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Land Revenue.

4. *Cultivation*.—During the year the area under wet cultivation rose from 1,33,701 to 1,34,207 acres, showing an increase of 506 acres due to the registry of unassessed lands occupied by ryots and brought to account by the normal and special revenue staff. Accurate statistics of the area of *parambas* (gardens and dry lands) are not available. The area under *kole* cultivation was 7,393 acres, or 350 acres more than in the previous year.

5. *Total Land Revenue*.—In the subjoined statement, the receipts on account of the various items of land revenue are compared with those of the previous year:—

Major and minor heads		1077 Rs.	1078 Rs.
LAND REVENUE PROPER (Current)	State	6,50,740	6,36,356
	Devaswam	53,791	54,049
	Total	6,54,531	6,90,405
LAND REVENUE PROPER (Arrears)	State	17,481	13,562
	Devaswam	2,183	1,889
	Total	19,667	15,451
LAND REVENUE MISCELLANEOUS (State)	(a) Renewal fees	6,866	2,560
	(b) Rent of fisheries	2,953	2,913
	(c) Irrigation cess	16,410	16,591
	(d) House tax	20,374	20,658
	(e) Interest on arrears	3,313	3,348
	(f) Survey receipts	95	245
	(g) Other items	11,343	7,234
	Total	61,354	53,694
LAND REVENUE MISCELLANEOUS (Devaswam)		33,548	12,432
Grand Total		7,99,100	7,71,972

There was a decrease under 'arrears', 'renewal fees' and 'other items'. As these are fluctuating items of revenue the decrease calls for no explanation. The increase under current Land Revenue proper was chiefly due to unregistered areas having been newly brought to book during the year.

6. *D. C. B.*—The arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 23,309 and the current demand to Rs. 7,59,970. Of these, Rs. 15,451 under arrears and Rs. 7,56,521 under current were collected and Rs. 2,776 under the former and Rs. 1,383 under the latter were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,082 under arrears and Rs. 2,066 under current at the end of the year. The percentage of current collection to current demand was 99·5 or ·5 more than in the previous year.

7. The balance at the end of 1077 was Rs. 8,681, but the arrear demand given above is Rs. 23,309. The explanation for the difference is the same as that given in the previous reports. Some items of arrears, kept under abeyance

for some reason or other, were brought to book during the year and the difference is due to this circumstance. In reviewing the Administration Report for 1077, the Madras Government suggested that all such arrears might at once be shown as arrears but this step which was seriously and carefully considered three years ago, had to be abandoned because it was found to be impracticable. According to the practice which obtained in the State till a few years back, irrecoverable arrears of land revenue were seldom written off but were shown in the accounts as kept under *Thadavu* or abeyance. The assessment on lands washed away by the sea or backwater, on lands made over to Travancore or the British Government in connection with settlement of boundary disputes, on lands relinquished by the holders and allowed to lie waste, on lands acquired by the Darbar for public purposes, on houses ruined and abandoned, and so forth, was kept under *Thadavu* in the accounts, with the result that these arrears have increased year by year and now amount to several lakhs of rupees. But as there are several items among these which are probably recoverable, it is not deemed advisable to dispose them of *en bloc*. They are therefore being separately considered and disposed of, each on its merits. This work was taken in hand two years ago and is now being pushed on vigorously. Some hundred items have already been disposed of, and it is hoped that the whole work will be completed in another year or two. Till that work is over, it seems to the Darbar that the inclusion of these old arrears in the State D. C. B. will only tend to disfigure the accounts and to create mistaken impressions.

8. *Coercive measures*.—Notices to pay up arrears were issued in 5,995 cases involving an amount of Rs. 75,480, as against 4,995 cases involving Rs. 63,750 in 1077; moveable property was distrained in 110 cases, involving Rs. 2,838, as against 92 cases involving Rs. 556 in the previous year. Actual sales of moveables took place only in 4 cases involving Rs. 24—3—0, as against 19 cases involving Rs. 41—13—7 in the previous year. The number of cases in which properties were placed on *Nadhyattam* was 54 involving Rs. 480, as against 34 involving Rs. 1,051 in the previous year. There was one case of permanent transfer of tenancy for realising a sum of Rs. 20, but there was no case in which the defaulters' rights in land were actually sold.

9. *Revenue cases*.—There were 148 cases of registry of waste lands and 7 cases of transfer of registry pending with the Peishkars at the beginning of the year, and 1261 cases of registry and 83 of transfer of registry were filed in the year. Of these, 1098 cases of registry and 62 of transfer of registry were disposed of, as against 996 cases of registry and 74 cases of transfer of registry in the previous year, leaving 311 cases of the former and 23 cases of the latter pending at the end of the year.

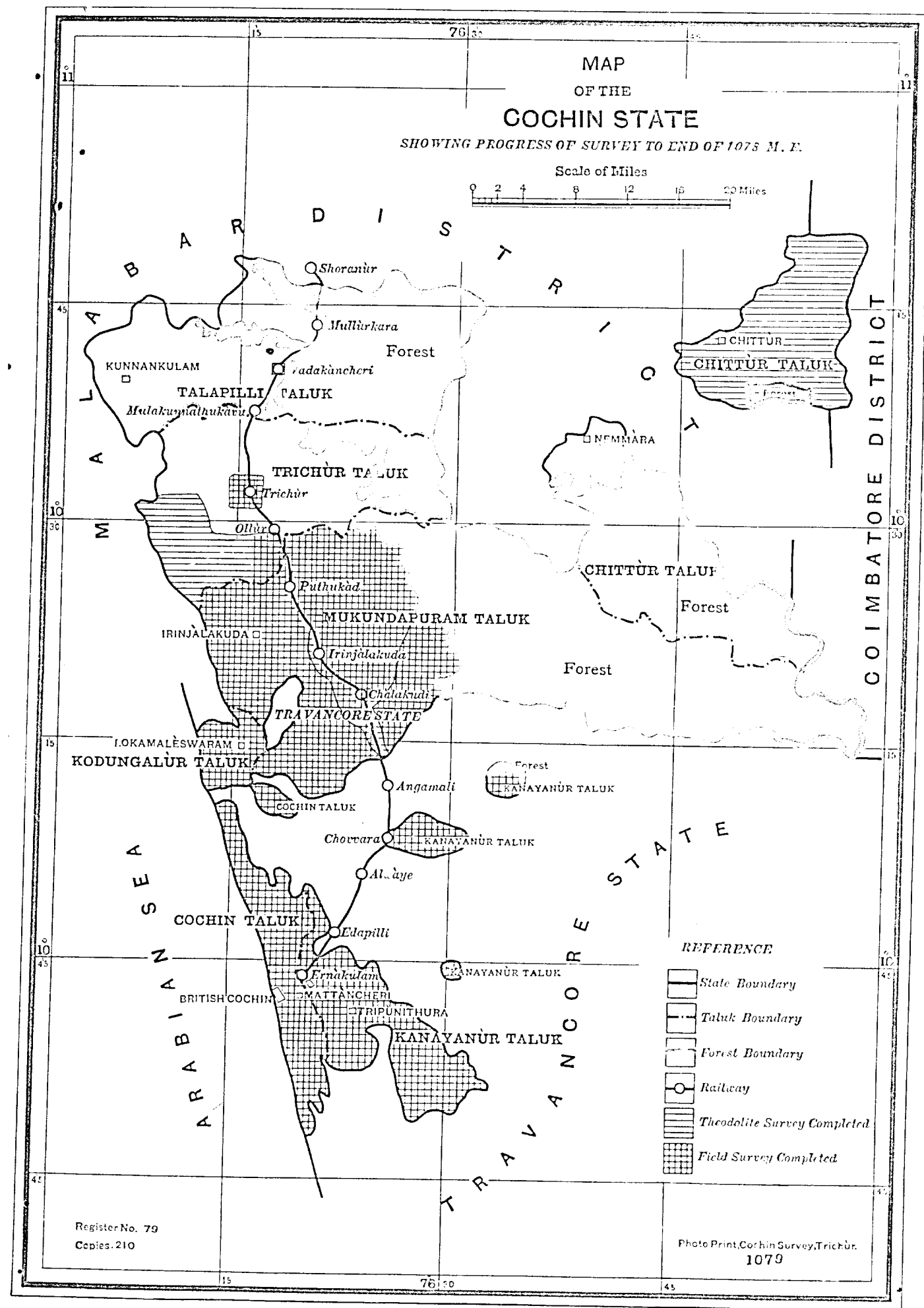
10. *Puthaval assessments*.—The assessment of unregistered lands occupied by ryots was conducted by the normal revenue staff. The special staff appointed for that purpose in the Chittur Taluk was abolished in the latter part of the year. The area thus registered was 506 acres of wet land and 579 gardens yielding an annual assessment of Rs. 5,009, as against 1,315 acres of wet land and 520 gardens in the previous year yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 7,211. The large increase in the previous year was due to the assessment of 259 acres of occupied accretion lands in the Cochin Taluk.

11. *The Revenue Survey*.—The Revenue Survey made good progress, 167 square miles of theodolite and 104 square miles of field survey having been completed during the year. The total expenditure on account of the department was Rs. 67,306, as against Rs. 53,723 in the previous year. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 15,863 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, &c. The expenditure debitable to theodolite survey was Rs. 12,960 and to field survey Rs. 38,483. The rates per square mile of theodolite and field survey were Rs. 80 and Rs. 388-11-6 respectively, as against Rs. 80 and Rs. 441-6-5 respectively in 1077. Frightful encroachments were being made in Trichur Town into public roads and other Government land which it was found difficult to stop without an authentic record to determine the limits of the private holdings and public grounds. The town survey was accordingly taken up and completed during the year. The cost of this survey was, for an extent of 5 square miles, Rs. 484 for theodolite and Rs. 3,348 for field surveys or an average of Rs. 96-13-4 and Rs. 669-9-3 respectively for theodolite and field surveys. This expenditure is not heavy considering the very detailed nature of the work that had to be performed. By the close of the year the survey operations had been completed in the three Taluks of Cochin, Cranganur and Kanayanur with the exception of one village Vadavakode in the last mentioned Taluk which, owing to some difficulties in boundary delimitation, could not be taken up till late in the year. The field survey of this village also was however completed and the preparation of the map and registers was in progress. The theodolite survey of a great portion of the Chittur Taluk and a small portion of the Trichur Taluk as also the field survey of the Mukundapuram Taluk, excluding the forest portion which it is not proposed to survey cadastrally, was also completed. The survey work remaining to be done is the theodolite survey of the remaining portions of the Trichur and Chittur Taluks and the whole of the Talapilli Taluk, the field survey of those three Taluks and the preparation of the Survey registers and maps of four Taluks including Mukundapuram. Arrangements have been made to finish the remaining survey work as much as practicable in the order given below:—

Year.	Nature of work.
1079.	... 1. Preparation of Survey registers and maps of the Mukundapuram Taluk. 2. Theodolite Survey of the remaining portion of the Chittur and Trichur Taluks. 3. Field Survey of the Chittur Taluk.
1080.	... 1. Preparation of Survey registers and maps of the Mukundapuram and Chittur Taluks. 2. Field Survey of the Trichur Taluk. 3. Theodolite Survey of the Talapilli Taluk.
1081.	... 1. Preparation of Survey registers and maps of the Trichur Taluk. 2. Field Survey of the Talapilli Taluk and theodolite Survey of the Nelliampathy Estates.
1082.	... 1. Preparation of Survey registers and maps of the Talapilli Taluk and Nelliampathy Estates.

The remarks of the Madras Government that the cost of survey work seems to require careful watching by the Darbar have been noted and the special attention of the Superintendent drawn to them. It must however be stated that the high cost is due to (1) a very minute survey, (2) the comparatively larger number of survey fields to an acre, (3) a large number of smaller survey fields caused by the subdivision of the large fields in view to facilitating the Settlement operations which necessarily entail the planting of a larger number of stones, (4) the large office establishment and supervision agency that have to be kept up, the cost of which has to be apportioned over a small area and (5) the high pay that has to be given to secure efficient hands. In the year under report there has been considerable reduction in the cost of field survey, and Mr. Thompson has promised not to spare any efforts in effecting a further reduction in the cost.



12. *Revenue Settlement.*—From para 6 of the report for the previous year it will be seen that a small field staff under the supervision of the Special Revenue Officer classified the soils in five villages of the Kanayanur Taluk. At the beginning of the year under report the survey records of 14 more villages of Kanayanur were available for settlement field work and during the course of the year the survey records of the remaining four villages of that Taluk and also of the five villages constituting the Cranganur Taluk were received from the survey office. The settlement field staff was accordingly increased to 15 classifiers, 2 Deputy Supervisors and one Supervisor and the field work in all the villages of Kanayanur and Cranganur Taluks was completed. The Deputy Supervisors and Supervisor checked the field work in all the villages and the Special Revenue Officer inspected 13 villages.

In addition to classification of soils the field staff was required to count the coconut, areca and jack trees standing on *parambas* or dry lands for, although unlike in Malabar, the dry lands here are assessed to revenue when occupied, the three description of trees above referred to are also assessed when their number is large and the aggregate tree assessment exceeds the land assessment. In the absence of reliable figures as to the extent of land under the numerous tenures which exist here and the present incidence of assessment thereon it is not possible until correct areas are available to work out a satisfactory scheme for the settlement of revenue. The results of the field work are now being tabulated and when this work is completed steps will be taken for the preparation of a scheme, the two Taluks, Kanayanur and Cranganur, being in a manner typical of the rest of the State excepting Chittur which will I think, have to be separately dealt with.

With a view to familiarize the land holders to the new survey numbers and areas and rectify any mistakes in registry, individual lists of lands were prepared and distributed to land holders in all the villages of the Kanayanur and Cranganur Taluks. 8,367 petitions complaining of mistakes in registry were presented to the Special Revenue Officer and 1,333 petitions were disposed of by that Officer after getting the complaints enquired into in the field.

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

Punnathur.—The total receipts under various items during the year amounted to Rs. 10,265. This, together with a cash balance of Rs. 5,768, made up a total revenue of Rs. 16,033. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,908, including a sum of Rs. 6,632 spent in the liquidation of debts, and a contribution of Rs. 1,520 for the maintenance of the members of the family. At the end of the year the Estate had to clear a debt of Rs. 66,271, including Rs. 300 taken as security as against Rs. 72,653 in the previous year.

Kavalapara.—The receipts amounted to Rs. 4,901, which with the cash balance of Rs. 4,975 made a total of Rs. 9,876. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,092. The Estate has invested Rs. 19,000 in the State 4 per cent Debenture Loan of 1903, and in the Madras Bank. At the close of the year there was a cash balance of Rs. 7,784 to the credit of the Estate in the State Treasury.

14. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure under the head "Land Revenue" exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 22,132 as shown below; the increase was due mainly to the increased expenditure on account of Survey and settlement.

	1077.	1078.	Increase or decrease.
A. LAND REVENUE	94,098	94,293	195
B. SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT	59,691	81,762	22,071
Total	1,53,659	1,76,055	22,396
Deduct one-fifth of the items debitable to "Law and Justice"	15,831	16,035	204
Net Total Expenditure	1,37,828	1,59,960	22,132

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

15. No Regulation was passed during the year.

The General Clauses and Forest Bills received the approval of the Madras Government, and will be passed into law during the current year. The Civil Procedure Bill and the Companies' Bill, which were pending the approval of the Madras Government at the close of the year, have since been returned approved.

16. The following Bills were under the consideration of the Darbar at the close of the year.

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

17. The compilation of Regulations, Proclamations and the rules and notifications having the force of law was completed during the year.

Police.

18. Mr. A. Subba Rao, the Superintendent, was in charge of the Department during the year, except for a period of about 2½ months when he accompanied His Highness the Raja to Upper India. Mr. R. J. D'Lemos, the senior Inspector, was in charge of the Department during the period.

19. *Strength and distribution.*—The sanctioned strength at the beginning of the year was a permanent force of 487 men and a temporary one of 27 men. The temporary force was afterwards reduced to 25 men and made permanent on the final decision of the Government to withdraw the British detachment from the State permanently. The sanctioned strength of the force on the last day of the year was thus 512, consisting of 72 officers and 440 men. The actual strength on the day was, however, only 64 officers and 435 men. Of these, 62 officers and 323 men were engaged in discharging purely police functions, the ratio of effective Police to population and area being one to 2,082 persons and one to 3·5 square miles respectively.

20. *Educational qualifications.*—There were 10 illiterate constables in the force as against 11 in the previous year. The instruction class for training men for the Station House Officers' posts was continued during the year.

21. *Punishments and rewards.*—There was an increase in the number of dismissals, suspensions and degradations which numbered 6, 28 and 23 respectively, as against 3, 23 and 19 in the previous year while there was a decline in the number of fines and black marks from 8 and 184 to 7 and 164 respectively. One Inspector, 15 Head constables and 46 constables received money rewards during the year.

22. *Policemen criminally prosecuted.*—There were 33 cases of Policemen criminally prosecuted, of which 2 were departmental, as against 42 and 1 respectively in the previous year. Both the departmental cases and 30 private cases ended in the acquittal of the accused and the remaining 1 case was pending trial. In 3 cases sanction to prosecute the complainants for preferring false complaints was applied for; in two of these cases sanction was refused, while the remaining case was pending orders.

23. *Inspection work.*—The Superintendent and the senior Inspector in charge were on circuit for 232 days, or 34 days more than in the previous year, and inspected all the stations and outposts. The inspection of stations by Police Inspectors was placed under a more satisfactory system by introducing a form of inspection report which rendered perfunctory inspection practically impossible.

24. *Escapes and recaptures.*—During the year 4 prisoners escaped from Police custody. All of them were recaptured and convicted.

25. *Processes.*—There was a satisfactory decline in the number of processes served by the Police from 22,585 to 19,671.

26. *Violent and unnatural deaths.*—The total number reported was 134, or 2 more than in the previous year. There were 3 murders, 14 suicides and 117 accidental deaths.

27. *Accidental fires.*—34 fires were reported, in which 3 lives were lost, 45 houses burnt, and property to the estimated value of Rs. 9,411 destroyed.

28. *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 1,076, as against 1,328 in the previous year. Including the 89 cases pending investigation at the beginning of the year, and the 2 occurrences of 1077 which were converted into cases in 1078, there were 1,158 cases for disposal, of which one old case pending investigation was ordered to be struck off the file, 301 were referred as false, (including 5 cases disposed of under section 132 b), 45 were reported as undetectable, and 752 were charged, leaving 59 under investigation. Of the cases charged, (752 + 43 cases pending trial at the beginning of the year), 642 ended in conviction, 72 in discharge or acquittal, 16 were compromised, 10 were struck off and 55 were pending trial at the close of the year. Of the 59 cases pending investigation with the Police, 12 were pending for less than one month, 9 for less than 2 months, 14 for less than 6 months, 4 for less than a year and 20 for more than a year.

29. *Grave Crimes.*—75 cases (including the two occurrences of 1077 converted into cases) were pending investigation at the beginning of the year and 391 cases were reported or taken up by the Police during the year which made up a total of 666 cases, of which one was ordered to be struck off the file, 213 were referred as false and 5 were disposed of under Section 132 (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of the 223 cases, viz. 213 referred as false and 5 disposed of under Section 132 (b), 216 were ordered to be struck off as false. Of the balance, viz. 449 cases, 347 were charged. In 46 cases the Magistrates were satisfied that there was no reasonable chance of detection and in 6 cases the Magistrates' orders were due, leaving thus 50 cases pending investigation at the close of the year.

30. *Conviction and recovery of property.*—The number of charged cases tried by the courts during the year was 366. Of these, 290 or 79 per cent ended in conviction, as against 73 per cent in the previous year. Out of Rs. 8,107 worth of

property lost during the year the Police recovered Rs. 6,898, the percentage of recovery being 85, as against 75 in the previous year.

31. *Duration of investigation.*—The average duration of cases charged by the Police was 13·4 days and that of cases referred as false was 16·8 days, as against 15·4 and 25·3 respectively in 1077. The average duration in days of the detention of accused persons in police custody was 4 in charged cases, 3 in referred cases and 6 in other cases, as against 5, 3 and 5 respectively in the previous year.

32. *Known Depredators.*—The number of K. D's in the register at the close of the year rose from 311 to 353.

33. *Piracy.*—The usual Police arrangements were made to check piracy, and it is satisfactory to note that no case was reported during the past two years.

34. *Cost.*—The total cost of the Police was Rs. 67,206, or Rs. 6·55 more than in the previous year. The average cost of a Policeman was Rs. 135, as against Rs. 129 in the previous year, the net cost per head of population being 1 anna 3·9 pies, as against 1 anna 1·2 pies in 1077.

35. *General Remarks.*—It is gratifying to note that there was a satisfactory decrease of crime and that there has been considerable improvement in the detection of cases and recovery of property. Under the able supervision of the Superintendent Mr. A. Subba Rao, the force is steadily gaining in efficiency and discipline.

—o:—

Arms, Ammunitions &c.

36. *Import permits.*—During the year 34 licenses and permits were issued for the import of guns, sulphur, percussion caps, shots &c. Particulars of the several consignments imported, &c. are given in the Appendix.

37. *Licenses for dealing in arms, ammunition, &c.* Under Regulation I of 1061, 78 licenses were issued during the year—10 for dealing in English powder, caps, shots &c.,—14 for dealing in sulphur and saltpetre, and 54 for the manufacture and sale of fireworks, &c.

Criminal Justice.

38. *Criminal Courts.*—There was no material change in the number of Courts which exercised criminal jurisdiction, the decrease of three 3rd class Magistrates being due to the fact that the persons who were newly appointed Magistrates were at first only invested with third 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 62, 256·5, 260·9 and 54·5 respectively, against 44·5, 280·5, 237 and 63 respectively in the previous year.

39. *File and disposal.*—In the Magistrates' Courts, 3,939 cases were filed during the year and 22 were pending from last year, of which 3,932 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 29 cases pending at the end of the year. In the Sessions Courts, 36 cases were filed, all of which were disposed of during the year.

40. *The number of persons under trial and how they were dealt with.*—The Magistrates dealt with 7,602 persons, of whom 79 were committed or referred to higher courts, 1,121 were convicted, 6,373 were discharged or acquitted, and 29 were otherwise disposed of. Complainants were ordered to pay compensation to 88 persons, as against 146 in 1077, for preferring false and vexatious complaints.

The Sessions Courts dealt with 89 persons, of whom 37 were convicted, 50 acquitted and 2 died or escaped.

41. *Nature of the offences dealt with by the Magistrates.*—Of the 3,932 cases disposed of by the Magistrates, 3,126 or 79·5 per cent related to offences under the Penal Code, and 806, or 20·5 per cent to offences under local and special laws.

42. *Sentences.*—Of the 1,121* persons convicted by the Magistrates during the year, 279 were sentenced to rigorous and 25 to simple imprisonment, 639 to fine, 98 to fine with imprisonment, 75 to whipping and 6 to whipping with other punishments. Of the 37 persons convicted by the Sessions Courts, 2 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life, 25 to rigorous imprisonment for various terms, 3 to simple imprisonment, and the remaining 7 to fine with imprisonment.

43. *Fine.*—The total fines imposed by the Magistrates' and Sessions Courts amounted to Rs. 9,330 and Rs. 253 respectively, of which Rs. 7,084 and Rs. 5 were realised. Fines amounting to Rs. 16,852 were pending realisation at the beginning of the year, of which Rs. 360 were realised during the year. A sum of Rs. 2,951 was written off as irrecoverable during the year and Rs. 1,485 cancelled in appeal. There was thus a balance of Rs. 14,553 pending realisation at the end of the year.

44. *Quality of the work done as shown by the Appeal test.*—32 per cent of the appealable orders of the subordinate magistrates were appealed against, or 2 per cent less than in the previous year, and the District Magistrates confirmed 44 per cent of the sentences as against 49 in 1077. The proportion of appeals to appealable sentences passed by the District Magistrates rose from 56 to 91 per cent, and the percentage of confirmation fell from 93 to 57.

45. *Duration of trials.*—The average duration of the cases disposed of by the first and second class Magistrates fell from 20 days and 9 days to 5½ and 8½ respectively, while that of cases disposed of by the third class Magistrates rose from 6 to 9 days. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Sessions Judges remained the same as in the previous year, viz. 4 days.

46. *Detention of witnesses.*—During the year, 5,720 witnesses were examined by the Magistrates, as against 6,700 in 1077, of whom none were detained for more than 3 days. The Sessions Courts examined 232 witnesses, of whom 20 were detained for more than three days.

47. *Appellate work of the District Magistrates.*—The District Magistrates received 223 appeals, and disposed of all of them in the year. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the Anjikaimal and Trichur District Magistrates was 7 days each, as against 7 and 13 days respectively in the previous year. The number of appellants concerned in the cases disposed of was 356. Appeals were rejected in the case of 3 of these and sentences were confirmed, modified and reversed in the case of 155, 59 and 134 respectively, while in the case of 5, new trial or further enquiry was ordered.

48. *Appellate work of the Sessions Courts.*—The Sessions Courts disposed of 7 appeals, including the one pending at the end of the previous year. The number of appellants dealt with was 14. The sentences passed upon 8 of them were confirmed, and those on the remaining 6 were reversed. The average duration of appeals disposed of in the Anjikaimal and Trichur Sessions Courts was 57 and 31 days respectively as against 20 and 8 in the previous year.

49. *Appellate work of the Chief Court.*—21 appeals were received and disposed of during the year. This includes 4 appeals by Government against orders of acquittal and 1 by a prisoner sentenced to imprisonment for life. In two of the

* The total comes to 1,121 as one person comes under both fine with punishment and whipping with other punishment.

former, the orders under appeal were reversed and in the other two, confirmed. In the latter case, the sentence appealed against was confirmed. The average duration of the appeals remained the same as in the previous year, viz. 7 days.

50. *Revisional work.*—Including the cases taken up otherwise than on application, the District Magistrates had for disposal 136 cases, all of which were disposed of. The Sessions Courts had 23 cases, including the 2 pending at the beginning of the year, and all of these were also disposed of. The Chief Court had for disposal 80 cases, including the three pending at the beginning of the year, of which 76 were disposed of.

51. *References to the Chief Court.*—2 cases involving 2 persons were referred to the Chief Court for confirmation of sentence under Section 275 of the code of Criminal Procedure. The sentence of life imprisonment passed on them was confirmed. The number of references made under Section 330 was 3 and all of them were disposed of in the year.

52. *Miscellaneous petitions.*—37 Petitions were received and disposed of by the Chief Court in the year as against 33 in 1077.

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

54. *Calendars.*—The Chief Court examined 282 calendars or 48 less than in the previous year.

55. *Financial.*—The receipts amounted to Rs. 5,757 or Rs. 612 less than in the previous year. The expenditure rose from Rs. 37,464 to Rs. 38,625.

Jails.

56. *Number of prisons.*—There were ten prisons as in the previous year, namely, the Central Jail at Ernakulam and nine subsidiary Jails.

57. *The Central Jail.*—There was no change in the sanctioned strength of the staff. Two warders were dismissed during the year for dereliction of duty. There were 12 convict maistries as in the previous year. There was no escape of prisoners. Three convicts were punished departmentally as against 13 in the previous year. Detailed figures are given in the Appendix regarding the number of prisoners of all classes confined in the Jail. 373 convicts passed through the Central Jail or remained in it during the year, the average daily number being 148.6, as against 200 in 1077. Of these, 117 were undergoing sentences of imprisonment exceeding two years, 172 exceeding three months and not exceeding two years, and the remaining 89 were undergoing sentences of less than three months. There were 121 re-convicted prisoners in the jail, or 17 less than in the previous year. Of these, 66 were undergoing imprisonment for the second time, 26 for the third time, and 29 for the fourth time and upwards.

The convicts are distributed according to their caste or creed in the following statement, from which it will be seen that, as in previous years, the Mahomedan community contributed the largest proportion of the convicts:—

	Number of convicts.	Ratio to the total population of their respective castes.
Hindus ..	221	1 to 2,568
Christians ..	103	1 to 1,825
Mahomedans ..	49	1 to 1,112

The convicts were supplied as usual with clothing made of drill manufactured in the Jail. The daily diet of the convicts consisted, as in previous years, of 1½ Cochin measures of rice and condiments to the value of three pies per head.

The number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital was 186, as against 247 in the previous year. 31 prisoners were vaccinated during the year, as against 47 in the previous year. Four prisoners died, as against 9 in 1077. The average weight of the convicts fell from 108.7 lbs. in the previous year to 106 in the year under report. Of the 226 convicts discharged, 111 gained and 89 lost weight, while 26 neither gained nor lost. Of the 148 convicts remaining at the end of the year, 72 gained and 57 lost weight, while 19 neither gained nor lost. The daily average number of convicts told off for work was 145, and of convicts employed in extra-mural work was 26, as against 195 and 22 respectively in 1077. The chief industries carried on in the jail were the manufacture of coir yarn, coir matting and rugs, basket making, cloth weaving, &c. The sale proceeds of jail manufactures amounted to Rs. 998, as against Rs. 4,074 in 1077. The vegetable garden, kept up to provide work for infirm prisoners, yielded Rs. 33.

The expenditure on account of the Central Jail amounted to Rs. 11,110, as against 13,177 in the previous year, while the earnings of the convicts came to Rs. 1,177, as against Rs. 4,076 in 1077. The gross expenditure per head of convict rose from Rs. 66 to Rs. 73, and the average earning of each convict fell from Rs. 21 to Rs. 8. The net expenditure per head of convict therefore increased from Rs. 45 to Rs. 65. The increase in the gross expenditure was caused by the fall in the number of admissions during the year, and the decrease in the earning of the convicts was due to the fact that a large quantity of articles manufactured in the Jail during the year remained unsold in stock at the end of the year.

58. *The Subsidiary Jails.*—The subsidiary jails continued to be 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. 2,968, as against Rs. 2,449 in the previous year, and the cost of dieting each prisoner per diem was as usual 1½ annas.

Civil Justice.

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

60. *The staff.*—Mr. S. Locke, the permanent Chief Judge of the Chief Court, continued to act as Diwan till 20th Chingam 1078 and was on special duty afterwards till the 7th Kumbham during which period Mr. A. G. Gover acted for him. During the year the Chief Judge was absent on leave for 27 days, the Senior Puisne Judge for 2 months and 13 days and the Junior Puisne Judge for 4 months, and during these periods the work of the Court was carried on by the remaining two Judges.

61. *Total civil litigation.*—The number of suits instituted and disposed of during the year was 8,928 and 8,952 respectively, as against 9,943 and 9,994 in 1077. There was thus a great decrease in the file and disposal of suits during the year. This decrease is observed both in original and appellate litigation. The suits pending at the end of the year fell from 562 to 538.

ORIGINAL CIVIL LITIGATION.

62. *File and disposal.*—The Munsiffs began the year with 171 cases, received 7,861, disposed of 7,845 and ended with a pending balance of 187 cases. Of these cases one was pending over one year old, 9 over six months and 177 below six months. The District Judges in the exercise of their original civil jurisdiction began the year with 130 cases, received 243, disposed of 260 and ended with a

balance of 113. Of these, 4 cases were more than 2 years old, 15 more than one year old, 30 over 6 months old and 64 below 6 months, of which 4, 13, 21 and 41 respectively were in the Anjikaimal District Court. In 1077, there were 20 cases over a year old, 39 over six months and 71 below six months. There was thus considerable improvement in this respect. The Chief Court disposed of the one original case pending with it at the beginning of the year.

63. *Contested suits.*—The number of contested suits disposed of by the Munsiffs fell from 2,438 to 2,171 and that by the District Judges rose from 171 to 185. The average duration of contested ordinary suits in the Munsiffs' Courts fell from 73.3 days to 62.7 days and that of contested small cause suits from 22.3 to 21.7 days. The average duration of contested cases in the District Courts was 253.5 days, as against 253 in 1077.

64. *Quality of original civil work.*—Thirty-nine per cent of the appealable decrees of the Munsiffs were appealed against and 60 per cent of such appeals were confirmed, as against 38 and 57 respectively in the previous year. 45 per cent of the decrees of the District Courts were appealed against with the result that 39 per cent were confirmed, as against 63 and 42 per cent respectively in 1077.

65. *Execution petitions.*—Including arrears the Munsiffs' and District Courts had 14,668 and 922 applications respectively for execution, as against 15,625 and 1,017 in 1077. Of these 13,704 and 793 were disposed of, as against 14,217 and 872 in 1077. In the Munsiffs' Courts, satisfaction was obtained in full in 1,614 petitions and in part in 2,046 petitions, and in the District Courts, the figures stand as 124 and 364 respectively. The remaining applications were not prosecuted.

APPELLATE CIVIL LITIGATION.

66. *The District Courts.*—The District Courts began the year with 180 appeal suits on their file. They received 579 fresh cases, disposed of 592 and ended the year with a balance of 167 cases, all of which were less than a year old. The average duration of the appeal suits disposed of rose from 115 to 123 days in the Anjikaimal court and from 109 to 111 days in the Trichur Court.

67. *The Chief Court.*—The Chief Court began the year with 75 cases, received 245, disposed of 249 and ended with a balance of 71, including both regular and special appeals. The average duration of appeals showed a considerable increase from 72 days in 1077 to 140.5 days in 1078. This increase was due to the facts that the disposals included some old standing cases that could not have been taken up earlier and that the Judges had to hear and dispose of during the year certain long standing cases in His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal. Of the 71 appeals pending, 3 were more than one year old, 13 between 6 months and one year and the remaining 55 were less than 6 months old.

68. *His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal.*—There were 7 appeals and 35 petitions in all for disposal, of which 5 appeals and 30 petitions were disposed of.

69. *Miscellaneous Appeals.*—The District Courts had for disposal 125 miscellaneous appeals in all, and disposed of 115, leaving a balance of 10, as against 25 at the end of 1077. The Chief Court had 50 cases in all and disposed of 34, leaving a balance of 16, as against 33, 27 and 6 respectively in 1077.

70. *References under the Land Acquisition Regulation.*—The District Courts had 26 cases of the previous year and 4 cases filed during the year, of which 28 cases were disposed of. The Chief Court received 63 cases during the year, of which 12 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 51 cases, all of which were less than three months old.

71. *Petitions under the Registration Regulation.*—Of the 26 cases including the 2 cases pending at the end of 1077, 24 were disposed of by the District Courts, leaving a balance of two.

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

73. *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.	1,41,582
Deduct half the expenditure of the stamp department	... Rs.	6,756
Net revenue on account of court fee stamps and labels	... Rs.	1,34,826
Add receipts under the head of Law and Justice, Civil	... Rs.	4,561
Total	... Rs.	1,39,387

Against the above revenue, the Darbar incurred an expenditure of Rs. 91,926, the saving to the Darbar on account of the administration of Civil Justice being Rs. 47,461.

Registration.

74. *Organization.*—The number of Registry Offices remained the same as in the previous year, viz. 15.

75. *Aggregate number of Registrations.*—The aggregate number of registrations during the year was 35,937, of which 13,808 were optional, as against 33,780 and 12,658 respectively in the previous year. The number of documents, registered in Book I, (those relating to immovable property), rose from 29,793 to 30,983, and those relating to movable property, registered in Book II, rose from 3,924 to 4,900. In Book IV, 52 wills and 2 authorities to adopt were registered, as against 62 and 1 respectively in 1077. Of these 54 documents, 4 were registered by Brahmins, 12 by Sudras, 15 by other Hindus and 23 by Native Christians. The average value of a document registered was Rs. 361, as against Rs. 329 in 1077.

76. *Time taken to register.*—99.8 per cent of the documents were registered on the day of presentation, as against 99.6 per cent in the previous year.

77. *Minor operations.*—The number of documents refused registration rose from 79 to 120, and that of applications for searches from 1,277 to 1,453. Eleven documents remained unclaimed at the end of the year, as against 32 at the end of 1077.

78. *Appeals to the Huzur Registrar and to the District Courts.*—There were 27 appeals to the Huzur Registrar, in six of which registration was ordered and the rest dismissed. Of the 26 appeals to the District Courts, including the 2 appeals pending at the end of 1077, registration was ordered in 17 cases, 4 were dismissed, 3 were closed on compromise and 2 were pending orders.

79. *Inspection.*—The Huzur Registrar inspected all his sub-offices 4 times each during the year except that of Nemmara which he visited only 3 times, whereas in the previous year he inspected only 5 sub-offices 4 times each.

80. *Financial.*—The receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 52,127 and Rs. 24,731 respectively. The former exceeded the latter by Rs. 27,396, as against Rs. 23,206 in 1077. The average registration fee for a document was Re. 1—4—1, as against Re. 1—3—10, in the previous year.

Military.

81. *Infantry and Artillery.*—At the beginning of the year, there were 292 officers and men in the force, including 2 officers and 20 men in the Artillery. During the year there were 16 admissions, 4 deaths, 7 discharges with pension or gratuity, one resignation and 3 dismissals. The total strength at the end of the year was thus 293.

His Highness the Raja's Body Guard.—The actual strength at the end of the year was only 13, there having been 3 vacancies among the Troopers.

Expenditure under the head military was Rs. 34,510 as against Rs. 30,094 in 1077.

Marine.

82. At the Sirkar port of Malipuram, 90 vessels, whose aggregate tonnage was 73,499, entered and cleared as against 105 vessels with a tonnage of 87,518 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 5,479 was collected on account of port dues as against Rs. 4,997 in 1077, and Rs. 61 was realized by the sale of "wrecks". No protests were filed during the year.

The Narakal light and obelisk were removed to Malipuram during the year. The light was maintained there from the 5th May to 30th September.

The South-West monsoon set in in the second week of June, a little later than in the previous year.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Season and Rainfall.

83. The season was favourable to agriculture and the rainfall abundant. The prices were comparatively low.

The rainfall at the 3 raingauge stations, viz., Ernakulam, Trichur and Tattamangalam is compared below with that of the four previous years :—

	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078
Trichur ...	107.54	118.07	115.02	128.56	154.25
Ernakulam ...	101.94	69.50	97.06	104.08	102.82
Tattamangalam...	66.25	68.94	66.58	47.32	79.01

The number of rainy days was 146 at Ernakulam, 135 at Trichur and 116 at Tattamangalam.

Coffee.

84. The total area assigned for coffee cultivation is 8,502 acres, of which 3,182 acres were under cultivation, 3,177 acres having been under mature and 5 acres under immature plants, as against 2,901½ and 1,036 acres respectively in the previous year. The total yield was 11,24,580 lbs. or an average of 354 lbs. per acre of mature plants, as against 67 lbs. in the previous year. The number of persons permanently employed in the estates was 143, and the average number of temporary hands was 947. The amount of quit-rent due from the estates was Rs. 12,753, of which Rs. 12,700 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 53.

Forest.

85. *Organization and staff.*—Mr. Alwar Chetty was in charge of the Department during the year, except during six weeks' absence on leave when Mr. R. Narayana Menon, the Assistant Conservator was in charge. Mr. R. Swaminathan, who was appointed Assistant Conservator on probation in the previous year, was confirmed in his appointment. Mr. R. E. Haffield, the Engineer in charge of the Tramway works, went on six months' leave in May, and Mr. Kumar Sircar was appointed to act for him. The office and field establishments were reorganized at the beginning of the year. The latter now consists of 2 Assistant Conservators, 6 Rangers, 21 Foresters, 70 Guards, 105 Watchers and 13 Tannadars. Two of the Darbar stipendary students returned from Dehra Dûn with higher standard certificates in Forestry.

86. *Constitution and management of the Forests.*—The entire forest area is divided into 2 Charges, called the Northern and Southern Divisions, each under an Assistant Conservator. The former comprises three and the latter two Ranges, each under a Ranger. Besides the 11 blocks of forest with

an aggregate area of 605 square miles, the teak areas in Chittur and Nemmara, estimated at 10 square miles, were selected for reservation. Demarcation and survey of these areas were commenced at the end of the year. Four new coupes in the Orukomban Working Circle and one in the Palapilli South forest were demarcated, and three of the coupes surveyed and mapped. The several sale depôts were constituted into a Direction Division, which, with the sawmill at Cheruthuruthy, was placed under a Ranger.

87. *Forest Law.*—The Madras Government has approved of the draft Forest Regulation which will be brought into force at an early date.

88. *Forest Crimes.*—There were 4 cases pending at the beginning of the year and 69 cases were reported during the year. Of these, 34 ended in conviction, 30 in acquittal and 9 were pending at the close of the year. The forest area was well protected save for stray cases of theft of timber.

89. *Working Schemes.*—As stated in the last report, no working plans have yet been prepared owing to the suspension of the demarcation and survey of the forest areas, but the provisions of the preliminary working schemes, prepared in the previous year, were followed. In the Orukomban Working Circle, three new coupes, were brought under working. In two of them a large majority of hard woods was extracted, and in the third the extraction was confined to teak, rosewood and venteak trees. Work was commenced during the year in a second coupe of the Palapilli South block. Trees of and above 6 feet girth of the marketable species were marked and sold. The right of collection and removal of topplings of inferior trees, felled in former years from this forest, was given out on contract. Topplings of teak and rosewood trees, felled in former years from the Paravattani forest estimated at about 1,500 candies, are being collected at the Trichur depôt. In the Pothundi forest, the right of felling and removal of a specified quantity of timber of 6 feet girth and above was given on contract. Rosewood was extracted from the Palapilli, Paravattani and Kodasserry forests. A few ebony and teak trees were also extracted from the Kodasserry forests. In the Machad forests, work was confined to cutting back badly grown, hide-bound and stunted teak trees and extraction of railway fuel. A large number of saleable teak trees was collected from the assigned lands in Chittur and Kodasserry, and converted into sleepers and keys. The marketable teak trees on the cultivated lands between the northern bank of the Kurumali river and Amballur—Parakadavu road were marked for felling. The Adirapilli block of 100 square miles of magnificent forests was not worked during the year owing to the blocking up of the only outlet which lies through the Travancore territory. The Conservator says that no outlet can be made through Cochin territory except at a prohibitive cost. I am in correspondence with the British Resident on this subject with a view to his intervention in inducing the Travancore Darbar to withdraw its objections.

90. *Exploitation of forest produce.*—The coupes in the Orukomban Working Circle and in the Palapilli and Paravattani forests were worked under the system of selection fellings. Topplings of teak and rosewood were collected from the Machad, Paravattani, Chooripara and Pothundy forests, the former being converted into railway sleepers, keys, and spokes and felloes, and the latter sold without being fashioned. Stray junglewood logs from the Paravattani and Palapilli forests and the sunken logs in the Chalakudi and Kurumali rivers were allowed to be removed by purchasers at very good prices. In the blocks proposed for reservation in the Chittur Kanam and the Medugal forest, badly grown, hide-bound and stunted teak trees were felled. In the Malayattur forest also, this method of improvement fellings was introduced during the year. The fuel supplied to the Madras Railway and to the

Shoranur-Cochin Railway was the result of 'coppice with standard felling' in the Machad and Melur forests. Nedunar (*Polyalthia fragrans*) and bamboos were the only species extracted under 'unregulated fellings.'

91. *Working of the Department with reference to the wants of the people.*—The people were allowed to enjoy the same privileges as in previous years, viz, those of removing, free of charge, head loads of fuel, bamboos and thorns for fencing, leaves for manure, &c.

92. *Working of the Department with reference to the requirements of Railways etc.*—During the year, sleepers and keys were supplied to the Madras, South-Indian and Shoranur-Cochin Railways, and timber (worked and unworked) was supplied to the Cordite Factory, the Central Jail at Salem, the Gun Carriage Factory at Madras and to the Executive Engineer, Calicut. The supply consisted of 46,919 teak sleepers, 9,033 cubic feet of teak sleepers and 748 cubic feet of junglewood sleepers for points and crossings, 3,14,241 teak keys, 5,945 cubic feet of teak in log, 148 teak joists, 1,552 cubic feet of Irul planks and 16,030 cubic feet of Pullamarudu. Besides the above consignments, 14,494 tons of wood fuel were also supplied to the Madras and Shoranur-Cochin Railways, as against 4,717 tons in the previous year.

93. *Communications and Buildings.*—Work was well advanced in the second section of the Forest Tramway and would have progressed more had it not been for the ill-health of Messrs. Hafield and Kumar Sircar. Considerable progress was made in the construction of the timber slide, which was completed since the close of the year. A self-acting inclined Railway, 5,000 feet long, was ordered during the year and it will be constructed on the Komalapara hill slope so as to connect the second and third sections of the Forest Tramway. When the transport scheme for the Orukomban Working Circle is completed, it will consist of a Tramway (metre gauge) from Orukombankutti to Komalapara a distance of 8 miles, a self-acting inclined Railway 5,000 feet long from the last mentioned place to Pothupara, then a section of Tramway 4½ miles long to Thoppathukamalai, then a timber slide 7,000 feet long to Anapandan and then a section of Tramway 4½ miles long to Punnakuzhingarai on the bank of the Kurumali river by which timber can be floated to the Trichur Railway station. A cart track 4½ miles long has also been constructed from Punnakuzhingarai to Wellikolangarai, from which to the Chalakudy Railway station, there is a D. P. W. road. Thus the timber carried by the Forest Tramway will be carted to the Chalakudy Railway station in the dry months of the year and floated by the Kurumali river to the Trichur Railway station in the rainy season. The work of blasting rocky obstructions and removing fallen trees in the Parambikolam river, commenced in the previous year, was continued, and in the Kurumali river a passage was forced open in the bar of rock between Punnakuzhingarai and Karikadavu.

An office for the Direction Division was constructed at Kokalai and a Forest Guard's residence at Kattukandam. The Conservator's Office building and quarters were thoroughly repaired, and all the buildings in charge of the department were maintained.

94. *Sirkar Elephants.*—There were 23 elephants in charge of the department at the beginning of the year and 10 were captured during the year. Of these, 6 were sold and 2 died, leaving 25 elephants at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 7,270 was realised by the sale of elephants and Rs. 926 by the sale of elephant tusks. The collections on account of elephant hire amounted to Rs. 2,137 as against Rs. 2,038 in the previous year. The expenditure on account of the capture and training and the treatment of the elephants amounted to Rs. 2,569 and Rs. 1,600, as against Rs. 1,579 and Rs. 1,260 respectively in 1977.

95. *Gross yield and out-turn of Forest produce.*—Subjoined is a statement showing the total yield of forest produce during the year, as compared with that of the previous year.

Kind of produce.		1077	1078	Increase or decrease	
By Sirkar Agency	Teak	Candies 12,496	Candies 20,620	+	8,124
	Blackwood	 142	 1,177	+	1,335
	Ebony	 73		—	73
	Junglewood	 12,271	 13,640	+	1,369
	Firewood	Tons 4,717	Tons 14,494	+	9,777
By Consumers	Teak	Candies 183	Candies 137	—	46
	Blackwood	 44	 11	—	33
	Ebony	 47	 131	+	84
	Junglewood	 7,581	 15,564	+	7,983
	Boats	No. 82	No. 413	+	331
	Bamboos	No. 1,57,293	No. 2,52,230	+	94,937
	Firewood	Rs. 6,084	Rs. 6,199	+	115
	Minor produce	Rs. 3,548	Rs. 4,228	+	680
	Nedunar		No. 4,200	+	4,200
Confiscation	Teak and Jungle-wood	Rs. 3,085	Rs. 836	—	2,249

Of the total yield of 20,620 candies of teak, more than three-fourths were extracted from the assigned and jenm lands in the Chittur, Talapilly and Mukundapuram taluks. Of the junglewood extracted by Sirkar agency, 6,000 candies were obtained from the Kotheramuzhi coupe in the Orukomban Working Circle. The increase in the quantity of junglewood removed by consumers was due to the sale of the exclusive right of removal of timber by purchasers and to the extraction of timber by contractors on payment of seigniorage for the preparation and supply of scantlings, planks etc. to the Cordite Factory.

96. *Miscellaneous produce.*—The right of collecting minor forest produce, including cardamoms, lemon grass and gum kino, was sold during the year for Rs. 2,938, as against Rs. 2,843 in the previous year. The amounts realised as royalty on games and as fees for registration and renewal of property marks of timber merchants were Rs. 90 and Rs. 110 respectively.

97. *Protection from fire.*—The Palapilli teak plantation and the coupes at Punnakuzhingarai, Kotheramuzhi, Anapandan, Komalapara and Parambikolam and the Forest Depôts were protected from fire. In the Parambikolam coupe, a fire occurred during the year, but it was promptly put out.

98. *Natural reproduction.*—The reproduction of teak both by seed and stool continued to be satisfactory except in the Parambikolam forest, where it was giving place to inferior but asserting species. In the Chittur Kanam and Kodasserry reserved blocks, dense and luxuriant coppice regrowth has come up after improvement fellings. Reproduction of rosewood is not very satisfactory. Ebony seedlings and saplings have been observed in the low valleys of the Kodasserry forest and on the slopes of the Vellani hill. In the ever green forests, except in places densely overgrown with reeds, reproduction of such valuable species as Pongu (*Hopea parviflora*), White Cedar, Venteak, Jack and Ayini is found to be very promising. In the deciduous forests, reproduction of the hardy Irul (*Nylia dolabriformis*) both by seed and rootsuckers is most noticeable. *Terminalias*, *Grewias* and *Lagerstromia* also reproduce themselves, but they suffer much from forest fires. In the Parambikolam forest, where bamboo is an unsaleable article, it is spreading itself, while it is scarce in the Anapandan valley.

99. *Artificial reproduction.*—The Palapilli teak plantation was maintained. Creepers were cut in compartments thinned in the previous year.

100. *Rubber cultivation.*—The Darbar has sanctioned the application of a planter for an area of 500 acres in the Kodasserry forest for planting rubber trees.

101. *Financial.*—The receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 4,07,933 and Rs. 4,15,363 respectively, as against Rs. 6,00,301 and Rs. 5,12,333 in the previous year. The receipts fell short of the expenditure by Rs. 7,430, while in 1077 there was a net revenue of Rs. 87,968. A sum of Rs. 50,993, due to the department on account of timber supplied to the Railways &c., was realised only since the close of the year. This amount and the sum of Rs. 1,31,314, spent on the Tramway, timber slide and connected works, should also be taken into consideration in calculating the financial results of the year. Thus the net result of the year was a surplus of Rs. 1,74,877, as against Rs. 2,18,968 in the previous year. The non-completion of the second section of the Forest Tramway affected the financial results of the year, for timber valued at Rs. 80,000, which was collected from the Kotheramuzhi coupe and for which there was considerable demand, could not be brought to the market for sale. There was also a stock of timber worth about Rs. 3,20,000 collected in the Anapandan and Parambikolam depôts.

102. *General remarks.*—Under the energetic administration of Mr. V. Alwar Chetty B. A., assisted by a staff of efficient and qualified men, the Forest Department continued to do very useful work. The delay, caused by the unfortunate ill-health of both Messrs. Haffield and Kunnar Sircar, in the completion of the Tramway retarded the bringing down of timber during the year: but with the vigorous efforts which are now being made to get the Tramway completed it is hoped, that before the close of the current year the department will be able to put more timber into the market and show more satisfactory financial results.

Trade.

103. The total value of imports at Malipuram was Rs. 2,250 and that of exports Rs. 5,995.

Public Works.

104. *The staff.*—Mr. G. E. Browning, the Chief Engineer, was on leave almost throughout the year. The Special Forest Engineer, Mr. R. E. Haffield, remained in charge of the department without prejudice to his own duties for 7 months and 12 days and the Assistant Engineer, Mr. Hara Iyer, for the remaining portion of the year. There were also some changes during the year in the executive staff, both divisional and sub-divisional.

105. *Treasury drawings.*—The expenditure under Public Works during the year was Rs. 2,65,861, as against Rs. 2,71,410 in the previous year and against the budget provision of Rs. 3,00,000. The subjoined statement gives particulars of the expenditure under the different heads:—

Budget heads.		Amount.
		Rs.
A—Works.—	Communications, original	.. 52,468
	Do., repairs	.. 65,836
	Buildings, original	.. 35,998
	Do., repairs	.. 41,730
	Irrigation, original and repairs	.. 14,644
	Miscellaneous, original	.. 7,675
	Do., repairs	.. 5,704
	Purchase and repair of tools, plant and stock	.. 288
	Miscellaneous	.. 122
	Total	.. 2,21,785
B—	Establishment and other charges	.. 41,076
	Grand Total	.. 2,65,861

106. *Roads*.—During the year, nearly 447 miles of road were maintained, as against 448 in the previous year. Owing chiefly to the heavy rains during the South-West monsoon, the condition of the roads was not quite as satisfactory as in previous years.

107. *Inspection*.—The Acting Chief Engineer and the Assistant Engineer inspected the several subordinate offices, subdivisional as well as divisional, twice during the year.

Railway.

108. An expenditure of Rs. 1,04,196 was incurred during the year on the Railway, thus raising the gross capital expenditure to Rs. 64,82,391. Deducting from this a sum of Rs. 39,335 realized by the sale of buildings &c., on lands acquired for the Railway, the net capital expenditure up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 64,43,056, or Rs. 6,19,674 more than the amount of the revised estimate.

Besides the sum of Rs. 4,224, referred to in the last year's report, a sum of Rs. 69,075 was received during the year from the Madras Railway Company as the Darbar's share out of the total gross earnings of Rs. 1,27,869 for the half year ending 31st December 1902. The Darbar's share in the net earnings of the first half of the year 1903 amounted to Rs. 1,04,602, but this amount was received and credited in the Sirkar accounts only after the close of the year under report.

Anchal.

109. *The staff*.—Mr. G. Anantha Narayana Iyer, the Superintendent, was retired from the service during the year and Mr. K. P. Karunakara Pisharody B. A., was appointed to the post on probation for one year. The former spent 32 days in camp and the latter 69. All the Anchal offices were inspected during the year.

110. *Anchal offices and letter boxes*.—Two Anchal offices and 7 letter boxes were newly opened during the year, which raised their number to 34 and 41 respectively. The length of the mail communication rose from 245 to 248 miles.

111. *The number of articles carried*.—The total number of private and official covers carried by Anchal during the year was 6,73,766, as against 7,13,202 in the previous year. The decrease of 5.5 per cent was probably due to the public resorting to the British Post to a greater extent, as the British mails began to be carried by train soon after the opening of the Shoranur-Cochin Railway which ensured their speedier carriage. Arrangements have since been made to carry the anchals also by the Shoranur-Cochin Railway.

112. *The Dead Letter office*.—2,234 articles of various descriptions were received, as against 2,015 in the previous year, of which all but 48 were disposed of.

113. *Financial*.—The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 8,244 or Rs. 63 more than in the previous year. The expenditure rose from Rs. 15,658 to Rs. 16,883, the increase being due to the purchase of new appliances for the Railway Anchal service and furniture &c, for the Anchal offices. The net cost to the Sirkar under this head therefore amounted to Rs. 8,639. This deficit is only nominal, as all official covers were carried free, and no credit was taken in the accounts for the same. The expenditure to the Sirkar per official cover was only a little over 5 pies.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Salt.

114. *The staff*.—Mr. H. W. M. Brown was in charge of the department except for three months when he was absent on leave and Mr. Parasurama Iyer, the Assistant Superintendent, acted for him.

115. *Depôts*.—The sub-depot at Pathinettarayalam which was opened in the previous year was converted into a bankshall during the year. A new sub-depot was opened during the year at Kakathiruthy, and the opening of a sub-depot at Chellanam was also sanctioned.

116. *Supply and consumption of Salt*.—The year opened with a balance of 55,582 maunds of salt, and during the year 1,90,000 maunds of Bombay salt were contracted for. The contractor actually delivered 1,83,103 maunds and full duty was recovered from him on the 6,897 maunds short delivered. Thus the total quantity of salt at the disposal of the Sirkar during the year was 2,38,685 maunds, as against 2,37,501 in the previous year. Of this, 1,82,299 maunds were sold (including the 4,570 maunds issued to Cranganur at cost price) and 167 maunds were written off as wastage, thus leaving a balance of 56,219 maunds at the close of the year. The quantity of salt sold during the year was 555 maunds more than in the previous year. The average consumption per head of population was 18.47 lbs., as against 18.41 lbs. in the previous year. With the vigilance of the Preventive Force the sale during the year would have been larger but for a poor fish and mango season and the sale of nearly 4,700 maunds of rejected salt which the contractor for the previous year had in hand.

117. *Financial*.—The receipts, expenditure and net revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 5,18,954, Rs. 1,16,101 and Rs. 4,02,853 respectively, as against Rs. 5,34,950, Rs. 1,13,957 and Rs. 4,20,993 in the previous year. The decrease in the receipts was due to the reduction in the duty of salt towards the latter part of the year under report.

118. *Salt Crime*.—A Drill Instructor was appointed during the year, and the men of the Preventive Force are undergoing training in elementary drill. One salt case was pending disposal at the beginning of the year, and 46 cases were reported during the year. Of these 47 cases, 32 ended in conviction, 10 in acquittal, and 5 were pending at the close of the year. Salt crime is on the decrease owing to the systematic patrolling of the frontier and all saline soils. The percentage of acquittals rose from 9 to 24. Mr. Brown attributes this to the defective law under which the department works and the high degree of corroborative evidence required by the Magistracy. Further improvement is expected in this direction when the new Salt Regulation, which is now under consideration, is brought into force.

119. *Inspection work*.—The Malipuram depot was inspected by the Superintendent and the Acting Superintendent 4 times during the year and the Superintendent was present at the depot on almost every day during the salt storing season. The Superintendent and his assistant spent 158 and 113 days respectively in camp, as against 194 and 103 in the previous year. The bankshalls were several times inspected by the Superintendent and his assistant and also by the Inspectors.

120. *General remarks*.—During the year, 21,934 maunds of salt were rejected, as against 7,284 in the previous year. Mr. Brown was sent during the year to Bombay to concert measures for securing a better quality of salt and introducing a more satisfactory system of supply. As a result of his representations, the Darbar has decided to have all salt passed in future in Bombay by a special agent of the Sirkar before it is shipped for Cochin, and no salt so passed will be rejected at Malipuram.

except when there are reasonable grounds to believe that the consignment has been tampered with since leaving Bombay.

Abkari.

121. *The current demand and collection.*—The farm was sold for a period of three years beginning from the year under report for an annual rental of Rs. 1,45,100, the annual rental for the previous triennial lease being Rs. 1,15,500. A sum of Rs. 1,44,439 was collected during the year, and the balance since the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 137 was collected as interest on arrears and Rs. 769 on account of fines and forfeitures.

122. *Old arrears.*—A sum of Rs. 8,393 was collected under this head from some of the old defaulting contractors. The decrees obtained against the remaining contractors are still pending execution, and every endeavour is being made to recover all outstandings.

123. *Licenses for the sale of foreign liquors.*—34 licenses were granted during the year, and fees amounting to Rs. 1,765 were realised, as against 32 licenses and Rs. 1,000 in the previous year.

124. *Total Abkari receipts.*—The total Abkari revenue amounted to Rs. 1,55,529 as against Rs. 1,16,669 in the previous year.

125. *General remarks.*—In his review of the Report for 1077 the British Resident passed some severe remarks about the Abkari Administration of the State which require some explanation. The system prevailing in the State is that of leasing out the monopoly of the Abkari farm by taluks or groups of taluks for fixed periods, and the lease which is now in force was given in May 1902 and runs for three years *viz.*, 1078 (1902—03), 1079 (1903—04), and 1080 (1904—05). By the time tenders for this lease were called for and disposed of, the Abkari Regulation had not been returned with the approval of the Madras Government, and it could not be foreseen when it would be so received. More stringent provisions than in the previous leases were however introduced in the current lease, reserving in the hands of the Superintendent of Abkari larger control over the opening of shops, depots and distilleries, the determination of the prices of toddy and liquor, maintenance of proper accounts, &c. As a result of this, it may be stated that the number of shops has considerably decreased especially on the British frontier and the administration of the abkari revenue has to a great extent been already systematized. Owing to the absence of a provision in the present lease to enforce the new Abkari law during its currency, it has not been possible to introduce the provisions of the Regulation at once, but I may state that it is well that it is so because it is not advisable to introduce any new measures of abkari reform without preparing the ground cautiously and slowly. As regards the Resident's remark that the monopoly for the whole State is in the hands of one Tamil contractor, I beg leave to point out that the State is divided into 7 farms which are held by different contractors in the present lease, as was also the case during the previous leases, and the Tamil contractor referred to, who holds some of the farms, has infused a healthy competition which resulted in augmenting the abkari revenue of the State.

Opium.

126. The current demand of the opium and the ganja farm was Rs. 24,505, and the whole of it was collected during the year. Including other collections which amounted to Rs. 210, the total revenue from opium and ganja during the year amounted to Rs. 24,715, as against Rs. 24,574 in the previous year. The abnormal figure at which the opium farm of the little town of British Cochin was sold both in this and the previous year naturally has a tendency of telling upon the revenue of this State under this head, but it is hoped that, as the Opium Regulation was brought into force since the close of the year and necessary rules have been framed under it, the opium farm of the State will show better returns hereafter.

Tobacco.

127. *Licenses for the sale of Tobacco.*—During the year, 1,597 licenses were issued for the sale of tobacco, as against 1,288 in the previous year, and the total receipts amounted to Rs. 20,700, as against Rs. 21,040 in the previous year. But taking the number of licenses issued for the year, there was an actual increase in revenue of Rs. 4,480 over that of the previous year and of Rs. 9,290 over that of 1076. A great part of the fees for the year was paid into the Treasury towards the close of 1077, which accounts for the apparent decrease in the actual receipts during the year, although the number of licenses issued for the year is greater than in the previous year. The miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 772, as against Rs. 1,177 in the previous year.

128. *Crimes against the tobacco Regulation.*—At the beginning of the year, 40 cases involving 44 persons were pending. During the year, 113 cases involving 119 persons were reported, as against 132 cases involving 144 persons in the previous year. Of these, 78 cases involving 80 persons ended in conviction, 37 cases involving 42 persons were acquitted, and the remaining 38 involving 41 persons were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Customs.

129. The amount due from the British Government on account of Customs under the Interportal Trade Convention was received since the close of the year. The miscellaneous collections under this head amounted to Rs. 133.

130. *General remarks.*—Mr. Brown who is in charge of the Salt department has also charge of the Abkari, Opium, Tobacco and Customs departments. The subjoined statement of the receipts under Salt, Abkari, Opium and Tobacco during his three years' administration, as compared with those of 1075, will show how carefully and efficiently he has discharged the duties of his office notwithstanding that he has had to contend against numerous disadvantages:—

Year.	Salt.	Abkari.	Opium.	Tobacco.
1075 ...	4,67,967	1,17,350	24,384	14,177
1076 ...	5,08,886	1,19,773	24,630	21,925
1077 ...	5,34,950	1,16,669	24,574	22,217
1078 ...	5,18,954	1,55,529	24,715	21,472

Stamps.

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

132. *Financial.*—The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 2,62,170 and the expenditure to Rs. 13,512, as against Rs. 2,52,931 and Rs. 14,026 respectively in the previous year.

133. *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 98 licensed vendors and closed with 106.

134. *Applications for adjudication and references to the Chief Court.*—There were 9 applications to the Peishkars for adjudication and one reference to the Chief Court under sections 30 and 12 respectively of the Stamp Regulation. They were all disposed of during the year.

Financial.

The actuals of 1078.

135. *Receipts and expenditure.*—The following statements exhibit the receipts and disbursements of the year under 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.

	Major Heads.	Actuals of 1077.	Actuals of 1078.	Difference between the actuals of the two years.
1	2	3	4	5
I	Land Revenue ..	7,09,578	7,03,602	— 5,976
II	Salt ..	5,34,950	5,18,954	— 15,996
III	Stamps ..	2,52,931	2,62,170	+ 9,239
IV	Customs ..	1,09,373	183	— 1,09,240
V	Abkari ..	1,16,669	1,55,529	+ 38,860
VI	Opium ..	24,574	24,715	+ 141
VII	Tobacco ..	22,217	21,472	— 745
VIII	Forest ..	6,26,008	4,37,933	— 2,18,165
IX	Registration ..	48,391	52,127	+ 3,736
X	Tribute ..	6,857	6,857	..
XI	Interest ..	13,493	80	— 13,413
XII	Anchal ..	8,181	8,211	+ 68
XIII	Law and Justice ..	10,595	10,318	— 277
XIV	Jails ..	5,101	1,189	— 3,912
XV	Police ..	1,973	1,817	— 156
XVI	Marine ..	5,070	5,688	+ 618
XVII	Education ..	33,800	32,140	— 1,660
XVIII	Temples and Oottupuras ..	1,03,976	85,276	— 18,700
XIX	Medical and Vaccination ..	1,712	234	— 1,148
XX	Stationery and Printing ..	1,927	1,463	— 469
XXI	Public Works ..	77,558	32,541	— 45,017
XXII	Railway ..	..	73,299	+ 73,299
XXIII	Miscellaneous ..	5,862	10,377	+ 4,515
	Total of service heads ..	27,20,886	24,16,493	—3,04,393
XXIV	Deposits ..	6,97,592	5,36,597	— 1,60,995
XXV	Advances repayable ..	4,27,276	3,17,133	— 1,10,133
XXVI	Remittances ..	22,40,381	14,76,993	— 7,63,388
XXVII	Investments withdrawn ..	8,36,723	3,03,894	— 5,32,829
XXVIII	Capital ..	14,520	7,293	— 7,227
XXIX	State Loans ..	3,00,000	7,01,419	+ 4,01,419
	Grand total ..	72,37,378	57,59,857	—14,77,521

RECEIPTS.

Explanations for the Variations.
6
IV. Decrease due to the non-receipt of the amount due under the Interportal Trade Convention for the year 1078.
V. Increase due to the higher price fetched by the resale of the farms.
VIII. Decrease due to the reduction in the supply of sleepers for Railway works, etc.
IX. Increase due to the larger number of documents registered during the year.
XI. Decrease due to the sale of all the Government Promissory Notes before the beginning of the year.
XVIII. The receipts are normal. The increase in the previous year was due to some adjustments made.
XIX. Decrease due to the change in the procedure of the supply of medicines to Cranganur. The cost of medicines was hitherto met by the Darbar in the first instance and subsequently recovered from Cranganur. The cost of medicines is now directly charged to Cranganur.
XXI. Increase in the previous year was due to the adjustment of old accounts.
XXII. The Railway was opened only by the end of 1077.
XXIII. Increase due to the sale of some of the old unserviceable materials in the palace and to the adjustment of old accounts.

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DISBURSEMENTS.

	Major heads.	Actuals of 1077.	Actuals of 1078.	Difference between the actuals of the two years.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Land revenue	1,37,828	1,59,960	+ 22,132
2	Palace	3,60,800	3,07,023	- 53,777
3	Subsidy	2,00,089	2,00,089	..
4	Excise	1,13,957	1,16,101	+ 2,144
5	Stamps	14,026	13,512	- 514
6	Customs	1,623	2,390	+ 762
7	Forests	5,12,333	4,15,363	- 96,970
8	Registration	25,185	24,731	- 454
9	Anchal	15,658	16,883	+ 1,225
10	Huzur Cutcherry	74,411	75,094	+ 683
11	Law and Justice	1,27,803	1,30,551	+ 2,748
12	Jails	15,626	13,178	- 2,448
13	Police	60,951	67,206	+ 6,255
14	Marine	1,020	926	- 94
15	Education	99,985	97,965	- 2,020
16	Religious	1,25,876	1,22,233	- 3,638
17	Charities	56,006	39,321	- 16,775
18	Medical	58,465	63,081	+ 4,616
19	Vaccination	4,696	4,712	+ 16
20	Sanitation and Conservancy	19,359	18,715	- 644
21	Pension and gratuity	43,998	46,953	+ 2,955
22	Stationery and Printing	29,872	28,526	- 1,346
23	Military	50,004	31,510	+ 18,494
24	Scientific &c. departments	..	..	..
25	Public works	2,71,409	2,65,861	- 5,548
26	Interest	55,363	75,664	+ 20,301
27	Miscellaneous	59,211	2,73,003	+ 2,13,792
	Total of service heads	25,15,765	26,13,568	+ 97,801
28	Deposits	6,01,300	6,07,119	+ 5,819
29	Advances repayable	4,97,219	3,53,503	- 1,43,716
30	Remittances	20,74,809	14,63,417	- 6,11,392
31	Investments	..	5,67,541	+ 5,67,541
32	Cochin State Railway	16,35,077	1,04,196	- 15,30,881
33	State loans	..	1,00,000	+ 1,00,000
	Grand total	73,24,260	58,14,342	- 15,09,918

DISBURSEMENTS.

Explanations for the Variations.
6
1. Increase due partly to the payment of a higher rate of assessment on Sirkar lands in the British Malabar and partly to the enlarged operations of the survey and settlement departments.
2. The expenditure is normal. The increase in 1077 was due to the performance of some big ceremonies in the palace.
6. Increase due to arrears of pay for the previous years drawn this year.
7. Decrease due to reduction in the operations of the department.
9. Increase due to the purchase of new appliances for the conveyance of the State Anchal by rail.
12. Decrease due to the reduction in the number of prisoners.
13. Increase due to the payment in 1078 of the cost of clothing, arms, and accoutrement purchased for 1077.
17. Decrease due to the reduction in the number and scale of expenditure of Oottupuras (or feeding houses).
18. Increase due to the purchase of a larger quantity of medicines and to the arrears of pay of 1077 drawn by the Medical Officer.
21. Increase due to the retirement from service of some officers.
23. Increase due to the purchase of uniforms for the Commandant and some of the Nair Brigade and to the personal allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem paid to the Commandant from the beginning of the year.
26. Increase due to the additional temporary loans raised in the year.
27. Increase mainly due to the expenditure incurred in connection with His Highness the Raja's trip to Delhi.

The receipts under service heads were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 3,04,393. The expenditure under service heads exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 97,801. The transactions of the year however resulted in a deficit of Rs. 1,97,073, of which Rs. 1,10,500 was due to the non-realization of the amount due for the year under the Interportal Trade Convention.

136. *Capital account.*—A sum of Rs. 7,293 was realized by the sale of buildings &c., on lands acquired for the Railway and by the sale of Railway materials. As in previous years the only head of expenditure debited to capital is the Railway.

137. *Loans.*—As stated in para 149 of the previous year's report, arrangements were made for starting a fresh debenture loan of Rs. 10 lakhs during the year. Up to the last day of the year, only Rs. 4,25,200 were allotted and the amount collected minus the discount was Rs. 4,16,449. In addition to the temporary loan of Rs. 3 lakhs at the close of the last year, a temporary loan of Rs. 2,85,000 was also raised during the year. Of this, one lakh was repaid towards the close of the year and the liabilities of the Darbar at the close of the year under report were Rs. 14,25,200 in Debenture loans and Rs. 4,85,000 in temporary loans. Of the latter, Rs. 2,85,000 has since been repaid.

138. *The opening and closing balances.*—The opening and closing balances of the year were Rs. 2,21,934—15—8 and Rs. 1,67,450—1—6 respectively.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Vital statistics.

139. *Registration.*—The registration of births and deaths was carried out by the Proverthy Officers. Particulars of the births and deaths during the year under report are given in the Appendix.

140. *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 489, although the total number of deaths from cholera, reported during the year, was 1,088, as against 197 and 786 respectively in the previous year. The mortality from fever and from dysentery or diarrhoea was 2,605 and 1,320 respectively, as against 2,216 and 950 respectively in the previous year.

Vaccination.

141. *Vaccination.*—During the year under report, 68 calves were successfully inoculated, as against 115 in 1077, and an aggregate quantity of 18,078 grains of lymph was prepared. Of this, 13,951 grains were distributed amongst the vaccinators, 3,527 grains preserved as stock and 600 grains were sold to the Municipality of British Cochin. The cost of manufacture amounted to Rs. 315. A sum of Rs. 109 was realised by the sale of lymph.

142. *Operations.*—The number of vaccinations, primary and re-vaccination, amounted to 23,938, of which 18,707, or 78.1 per cent, were successful, as against 36,825 and 31,049 or 84.3 per cent respectively in the previous year. Of the 20,560 subjects who underwent primary vaccination, 904 were under one year, 8,046 were above one year and under six years and 11,610 were above six years, as against 1,596, 11,653 and 16,372 respectively in 1077.

143. *Expenditure.*—The cost of the department was Rs. 4,712, or Rs. 16 more than in 1077.

Sanitation and Conservancy.

144. *Organization.*—There were no changes in the constitution of the several Boards. The Boards held 44 meetings, as against 38 in the previous year.

145. *Operations.*—The operations of the department consisted chiefly in keeping the roads and drains of the several towns clean. As in the previous year, only the streets of Ernakulam, Mattancheri, Tripunithura and Trichur were regularly lighted. The private scavenging system was confined to Ernakulam, Trichur and Mattancheri.

146. *Precautionary measures against plague.*—The examination of passengers by sea and land from plague infected areas continued to be strictly enforced during the year. 1,350 passengers and 81 vessels were inspected.

147. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on sanitation and conservancy amounted to Rs. 13,715, as against Rs. 19,381 in the previous year. The receipts on account of sanitation amounted to Rs. 859, or Rs. 252 more than in 1077.

Medical Relief.

148. *Staff*.—Mr. G. N. Coombes L. R. C. P. & S. (Edinburgh) was in charge of the department during the year.

149. *Hospitals and Dispensaries*.—Ten hospitals, three dispensaries and two temporary dispensaries worked during the year. The total number of beds available was 244, the same as in the previous year.

150. *Work done*.—During the year, 4,146 in-patients and 185,473 out-patients were treated or 50 and 332 more than in the previous year. The daily average attendance of in-patients rose from 167 to 168 and of out-patients from 1,005 to 1,016. The surgical operations rose from 7,551 to 7,733. Post mortem examinations for pathological purposes numbered 2 and those for medico-legal purposes 65, as against 7 and 62 in the previous year.

Of the 4,146 in-door patients, 3,018 were returned as recovered fully under treatment, 540 as relieved and 197 as discharged otherwise. The total mortality registered during the year was 391, or 9.43 per cent of the total treated, as against 533, or 13 per cent, in the previous year. Of these 391 deaths, 129 cases were admitted in a moribund condition.

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 order of frequency as in the previous year. Under small-pox and cholera, the admissions were 123 and 489 respectively, as against 523 and 197 in 1977.

151. *Women and Children*.—Mrs. Williams, the Lady Doctor, was in charge of the Mattancheri hospital and Miss. D'Araujo, the lady apothecary, continued to work in the female ward of the Trichur Hospital. They treated 19,796 women and 14,253 children, or 3,050 women and 2,456 children more than in the previous year, the average daily attendance of women being 153 and of children 68, as against 119 and 55 in 1977. The midwifery cases attended to by them rose from 75 to 79, and the operations performed by them increased from 896 to 1,260. There were 9 midwives as in the previous year. The number of cases of labour attended by them rose from 375 to 440.

152. *The Lunatic Asylum*.—This institution continued to be under the charge of the Medical Officer. The year opened with 6 lunatics (4 males and 2 females). Six lunatics (all males) were admitted during the year. Of these 12 lunatics, one was discharged as cured, two as otherwise and two died—one of acute diarrhoea and the other of tubercular disease of lungs—leaving 7 lunatics (5 males and 2 females) in the asylum at the close of the year. The expenditure on account of the asylum was Rs. 1,006, or Rs. 56 more than in the previous year.

153. *Expenditure*.—The total expenditure on the Medical department for the year was Rs. 63,081, as against Rs. 58,465 in the previous year.

154. *Inspection*.—The Medical Officer inspected all the hospitals and dispensaries during the year.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

Education.

155. *Total number of schools and pupils*.—The total number of schools that worked during the year was 1,491, as against 1,434 in the previous year, the number of pupils under instruction rising from 44,490 to 47,315. There was thus an increase of 4 per cent in the number of schools, and of 6 per cent in the number of pupils. As in the previous year, the increase was almost wholly under "unaided schools". The number of Sirkar and aided schools increased by seven, the number of pupils under instruction in them rising from 17,992 to 19,334.

156. *Agencies managing Education*.—Out of the 47,315 pupils under instruction, 27,981 were in unaided schools, 12,222 in aided schools, and the remaining 7,112 in Sirkar schools. Thus 59 per cent of the educational work was done unaided by the Darbar, 26 per cent by aided agencies, and 15 per cent directly by the Educational department, as against 60 per cent, 25 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively in the previous year.

157. *Boys and Girls*.—Of the 47,315 pupils under instruction, 33,659, or 71 per cent, were boys and 13,656, or 29 per cent, girls. The percentage of boys under instruction to the male population of school-going age was 55, and of girls to the corresponding female population was 22, as against 50 and 21 in 1977.

158. *Education among the different sections of the community*.—Of the three communities which form the bulk of the population, the Christians stand foremost in point of education. 75 per cent of the Christian boys and 41 per cent of the Christian girls of school-going age were under instruction during the year, the corresponding figures for Hindus and Mahomedans being 48 and 59 respectively for boys, and 16 and 18 respectively for girls. As observed in the report for 1977, the educational activity of the Christians is chiefly confined to Primary or Lower Secondary education; for, of the 13 pupils that passed the F. A. Examination in 1978, only 3 were Christians and the rest were Hindus, and similarly of the 68 pupils that passed the Matriculation Examination, only 3 were Christians and the rest were Hindus.

159. *Protection from small-pox*.—Of the 19,334 pupils in Sirkar and aided schools, 18,846 had either been vaccinated or had had small-pox, and only 488, or 2.5 per cent, were unprotected, as against 3 in the previous year.

160. *Collegiate Education*.—Collegiate instruction was given in the second grade College at Ernakulam, maintained by the Darbar. Mr. Cruickshank, the Principal of the college, retired from 1st January 1903, and was succeeded by Mr. Davies. Eighty pupils studied in the college department, as against 66 in the previous year; 26 candidates appeared for the First-in-Arts Examination of the Madras University, of whom 13, or 50 per cent, passed, the average for the Presidency being 37.5 per cent. The receipts of the college department amounted to Rs. 3,757 and the expenditure to Rs. 8,692, the net expenditure thus being Rs. 4,935, or Rs. 61-11-0 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 106-0-9 in the previous year.

161. *High School education*.—High School or upper secondary instruction was imparted in 12 schools during the year, of which 3 were Sirkar (including the college), 7 aided and 2 un-aided. The total number of pupils that were given upper secondary

education was 952,—407 in Sirkar schools, 355 in aided schools and 190 in un-aided schools. 164 pupils appeared from the seven schools for the Matriculation Examination, of whom 68, or 41 per cent, passed, the average for the Presidency being 31·7 per cent. The best result was that shown by the C. M. S. aided High School, Trichur, which passed 8 out of 12. The un-aided High School at Chittur passed 11 out of 19. The Darbar derived from its High School department a fee income of Rs. 12,433, and spent on it a sum of Rs. 15,979: the net expenditure incurred was therefore Rs. 3,546, or an average of Rs. 8—11—5 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 10-8-9 in 1077. The grants-in-aid given to the High School departments of the aided schools amounted to Rs. 1,095, the average expenditure per pupil instructed being Rs. 3-1-4, as against Rs. 3—2—3 in 1077.

162. *Lower Secondary Education.*—Lower secondary instruction was imparted in 32 schools during the year of which, 12 were Sirkar schools (including the lower secondary departments of the college and high schools), 19 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 1,845, of whom 778 were in Sirkar schools, 967 in aided schools, and 100 in unaided schools. The receipts from the lower secondary departments of the Sirkar schools amounted to Rs. 9,289, and the expenditure on the same to Rs. 17,455, the net cost was thus Rs. 8,166, or an average of Rs. 10-7-11 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 10-0-9 in the previous year. The grants-in-aid given to the lower secondary departments of aided schools amounted to Rs. 2,906, giving an average expenditure to the Darbar of Rs. 3-0-1 per pupil instructed in these schools, as against Rs. 3-2-2 in the previous year.

163. *Primary Education.*—Primary instruction was imparted in 1,178 schools during the year, of which 56 were Sirkar schools (including the primary departments of the College, high and lower secondary schools), 127 were aided schools (including the primary departments of the high and lower secondary schools), and 995 were unaided schools, (including the primary department of a high school). The number of pupils that received primary instruction was 37,950, of whom 5,813 were in Sirkar schools, 10,752 in aided schools, and 21,385 in unaided schools. The fees realised by the Darbar from the primary departments of the schools amounted to Rs. 6,639, and the expenditure on the same amounted to Rs. 29,048. The net cost was therefore Rs. 22,409, or an average of Rs. 3-13-8 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 4-3-10 in the previous year. The amount disbursed as grant to the primary departments of aided schools was Rs. 9,714, giving an average expenditure to the Darbar of Re. 0-14-5 per pupil instructed, as against Re. 0-15-1 in 1077.

164. *Special Education.*—A statement showing the number and strength of special schools is given in the Appendix (41). Of these, two were Sirkar institutions, viz, the Normal school at Trichur and the Sanskrit Patasala at Tripunittura. The Normal school trained 15 teachers during the year, as against 16 in 1077. All of them were lower secondary men, drawing a stipend of Rs. 6 per mensem. 15 candidates appeared for the teachers' certificate examination of 1078, of whom 10 passed. There were 4 industrial schools as in the previous year of which two were aided and two unaided. The majority of the pupils were Christians. Detailed information regarding the industries taught in these schools is given in the Appendix. The total expenditure on the Sirkar special schools was Rs. 1,863. The grants-in-aid given to the aided special schools amounted to Rs. 719, or an average of Rs. 5-1-0 per pupil instructed.

165. *Inspections.*—The inspecting Officers during the year were Mr. F. S. Davies, specially deputed as usual, the Superintendent of Education, his Deputy, and the two inspecting school masters. The total number of schools inspected was 623, as against 600 in the previous year.

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

<i>Heads.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
Direction and Inspection ...	...	9,201
Sirkar schools ...	32,140	73,039
Aided schools ...	...	14,465
Miscellaneous ...	...	1,260
Total ..	32,140	97,965

The net expenditure to the Sirkar on account of education was Rs. 65,825, of which 14 per cent was spent on the directing and inspecting agency, 62·1 per cent on Sirkar schools and 22 per cent on aided schools. The net expenditure is classified below according to the branches of instruction:—

<i>Heads.</i>	<i>Net expenditure.</i>
Direction and Inspection . . .	9,201
Collegiate education . . .	4,935
Secondary education . . .	15,713
Primary education . . .	32,123
Miscellaneous . . .	3,853
Total ...	65,825

Of the net outlay on education, 7·5 per cent was spent on collegiate education, 23·9 per cent on secondary education, 48·8 per cent on primary education and 14 per cent on the directing and inspecting agency.

167. *General remarks.*—The revision of the grant-in-aid rules has not yet been taken in hand, but I hope to be able to give my attention to it during the current year. The suggestion of the Madras Government regarding the desirability of relaxing the rules with a view to bring the large number of private schools under control is engaging the attention of the Darbar. However lax the rules may be made, it will not be possible to bring a great many of these schools into the aided list. As many as 103 of these unaided schools were what are called Arabic schools where the Koran is the only subject taught. In the majority of Sanskrit schools, of which there are reported to be 130, elementary instruction in Sanskrit is imparted, while in a few advanced schools, one or more of the following subjects are taught:— Sanskrit grammar, literature, poetry, astrology, logic, philosophy, medicine and the Vedas. In the case of music schools, 47 in number, a teacher receives a few pupils in his or her house, and teaches them singing and dancing. In a very few of these, however, scientific vocal music and playing on the *Vina* are taught. For a variety of reasons, most of these schools cannot be brought under control. Still a large number of them can usefully be brought under inspection and aid by the relaxation of the rules, and every attempt, so far as the finances of the State will permit, will be made to attain this end.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Press.

168. The amount of work done in the Sirkar Press during the year under report is valued at Rs. 35,596, as against Rs. 27,021 in the previous year. The expenditure on account of the Press was Rs. 9,927, or Rs. 1,850 less than in 1077.

Stationery.

169. 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. Hussan Ali of Bombay and Perumal Chetty of Madras were given the contract. The total expenditure for the year on this account was Rs. 18,599, as against Rs. 18,095 in 1077.

Population.

170. 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.

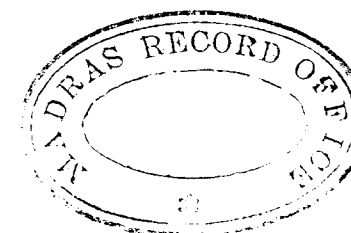
171. The subjoined statement exhibits the financial condition of Cranganur at the beginning and at the end of the year under report :—

		Rs.			Rs.
Opening Balance.	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury ..	17,522	Disbursements under service heads	..	64,135
	Investments ..	1,50,785	Do debt heads ..	20,369	
Total ..		1,68,307	Total ..		84,504
Receipts under service heads ..		80,692	Closing balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury ..	19,294
Do. debt heads ..		2,784		Investments ..	1,47,985
Total ..		2,51,783	Total ..		1,67,279
			Grand total ..		2,51,783

The expenditure under debt heads includes a sum of Rs. 17,818, paid as advance on account of Public Works.

Ernakulam, }
5th December, 1903. }

N. Pattabhirama Rau,
Diwan of Cochin.



APPENDIX.

CHAPTER I.—General.

GENERAL.

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

District	TALUK	Total population (Census of 1901)						Distribution of population by religions																										
		Area in square miles			Number of occupied houses			Hindus			Jains			Musalmans			Christians			Jews			Animistic											
		Number of Panchayats			Number of Persons			Total			Males			Females			Total			Males			Females			Total			Males			Females		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	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	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females					
Northern or Trichur. Southern or Angikamal.	Cochin	...	621	5	61	22,195	62,571	58,985	59,637	30,792	28,865	59,657	59,657	30,792	28,865	54,657	54,657	3,383	3,630	3,383	53,042	27,289	25,753	623	293	330	96	43	53					
	Kannayannur	...	803	5	83	20,493	58,945	55,683	71,293	36,722	34,571	71,293	71,293	36,722	34,571	70,293	70,293	2,697	2,971	2,697	37,137	18,987	18,150	414	211	203	116	54	62					
	Cranganur	...	183	1	7	5,556	14,710	14,430	20,418	10,292	10,126	20,418	20,418	10,292	10,126	20,418	20,418	3,639	3,639	3,561	1,522	779	743	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Mukundapuram.	...	418	10	139	22,115	80,335	81,498	107,616	52,987	54,629	107,616	107,616	52,987	54,629	107,616	107,616	4,039	3,881	3,881	45,353	22,871	22,482	100	44	56	844	394	450					
	Total	...	580	21	296	77,339	216,061	209,906	258,984	139,793	128,191	267,984	267,984	139,793	128,191	267,984	267,984	14,299	13,522	13,522	137,034	69,926	67,128	1,137	548	589	1,056	491	565					
	Trichur	...	225	9	174	24,857	71,647	73,157	103,262	50,747	52,515	103,262	103,262	50,747	52,515	103,262	103,262	2,557	2,368	2,368	36,469	18,117	18,352	...	...	...	448	226	222					
	Talapilli	...	271	10	163	26,291	73,886	77,429	116,076	56,216	59,854	116,076	116,076	56,216	59,854	116,076	116,076	7,290	7,255	7,255	20,379	10,209	10,170	...	...	...	321	171	150					
	Chittur	...	285	4	25	17,375	43,606	45,915	75,939	36,791	39,148	75,939	75,939	36,791	39,148	75,939	75,939	3,580	3,621	3,621	4,337	2,152	2,185	...	...	...	2,072	1,083	989					
	Total	...	781	23	362	68,526	189,139	196,829	295,271	143,754	151,517	295,271	295,271	143,754	151,517	295,271	295,271	13,427	13,244	13,244	61,185	30,478	30,707	...	...	...	2,841	1,480	1,361					
	Grand Total	...	1,361	44	652	145,885	405,206	406,825	554,255	274,547	279,708	554,255	554,255	274,547	279,708	554,255	554,255	27,726	26,766	26,766	198,239	100,404	97,835	1,137	548	589	3,897	1,971	1,926					

CHAPTER II.—Administration of the Land.

(2) Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of Land Revenue (State) for 1078.

NAME OF TALUK	Demand.				Collection.				Amount written off.				Total of Cols.			Balance.											
	Arrears.		Current.		Total 2 & 3.		Arrears.		Current.		Total 5 and 6.		Arrears.		Current.		Total 8 & 9.		7 and 10.		Arrears.		Current.		Total Cols. 12 and 13.		
	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	
1																											
Kanayanur	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.	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.
	5,595 3 8	72,324 15 7	77,920 3 3	1,187 6 6	71,425 5 4	72,612 11 10	17 10	110 10 8	127 11 6	72,740 7 4	4,390 12 4	788 15 7	5,179 11 11														
Cochin	8,414 15 4	1,03,326 11 11	1,11,741 11 3	5,668 11 0	1,03,992 2 3	1,08,750 4 1	2,728 7 1	77 4 8	2,805 11 8	1,11,555 15 9	18 6 6	167 5 1	185 11 6														
Mukundapuram	3,211 5 2	1,20,974 10 7	1,24,185 15 9	3,211 5 2	1,20,559 4 1	1,23,800 9 3	...	184 10 11	184 10 11	1,23,985 4 2	...	200 11 7	200 11 7														
TOTAL FOR THE SOUTHERN DIVISION	17,221 8 2	2,96,626 6 1	3,13,847 14 3	10,066 13 6	2,95,096 11 8	3,05,163 9 2	2,745 7 10	372 10 3	3,118 2 1	3,08,281 11 3	4,409 2 10	1,157 11 1	2,556 3 1														
Trichur	554 13 10	1,35,041 11 8	1,35,595 14 6	503 11 4	1,34,417 5 5	1,34,921 11 9	14 12 1	504 4 11	519 11 11	1,35,440 1 8	36 6 6	119 6 4	155 12 10														
Talapilli	939 2 9	1,24,182 5 6	1,25,121 8 3	801 15 7	1,23,719 7 7	1,24,521 7 2	13 11 5	396 4 4	403 15 9	1,24,931 6 11	123 7 9	66 9 7	190 1 4														
Chittur	2,456 10 3	1,37,371 6 5	1,39,828 11 8	2,159 5 10	1,36,806 5 9	1,38,995 11 7	...	102 4 11	102 4 11	1,39,098 0 6	267 4 5	462 11 9	730 11 2														
TOTAL FOR THE NORTHERN DIVISION	3,950 10 10	3,96,594 12 7	4,00,545 7 5	3,495 11 9	3,94,913 2 9	3,99,438 3 6	28 7 5	1,092 14 2	1,031 5 7	3,99,469 9 1	427 2 8	648 11 8	1,075 14 4														
GRAND TOTAL	21,173 3 1	6,93,221 2 8	7,14,393 5 5	13,561 14 3	6,90,039 14 5	7,03,601 12 8	2,773 15 3	1,375 8 5	4,149 7 8	7,07,751 4 4	4,836 5 6	1,805 11 10	6,642 1 4														

(2) Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of Land Revenue (Devassam) for 1078.

NAME OF TALUK.	DEMAND.			COLLECTION.			AMOUNT WRITTEN OFF.			TOTAL OF COLS.			BALANCE.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total 2 & 3.	Arrears.	Current.	Total 5 and 6.	Arrears.	Current.	Total 8 and 9.	7 and 10.	Arrears.	Current.	Total Column 12 and 13.		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1															
Kanayanur	Rs. A.P. ...	Rs. A.P. 6,985 ...	Rs. A.P. 6,985 ...	Rs. A.P. ...	Rs. A.P. 6,985 ...	Rs. A.P. 6,985 ...	Rs. A.P. ...	Rs. A.P. ...	Rs. A.P. ...	Rs. A.P. 6,985 ...	Rs. A.P. ...	Rs. A.P. ...	Rs. A.P. ...		
Cochin	47 2 11	828 15 7	876 2 6	40 10 4	821 7 4	862 1 8	...	...	...	862 1 8	6 8 7	7 8 3	14 10 10		
Mukundapuram	10 ... 7	5,720 12 3	5,730 12 10	10 ... 7	5,720 12 3	5,730 12 10	...	...	...	5,730 12 10	...	...	...		
TOTAL FOR THE SOUTHERN DIVISION	57 3 6	13,534 12 4	13,591 15 10	50 10 11	13,527 4 1	13,577 15 ...	...	...	...	13,577 15 ...	6 8 7	7 8 3	14 10 10		
Trichur	42 6 4	12,235 7 8	12,277 14 ...	42 6 4	12,210 13 7	12,233 3 11	...	...	...	12,233 3 11	...	...	...		
Talapilli	563 5 7	18,355 10 1	18,918 15 8	559 ... 6	18,229 1 2	18,888 1 8	...	...	...	18,889 4 3	4 5 1	25 6 4	29 11 5		
Chittur	344 14 ...	2,516 10 5	2,561 8 5	231 9 2	2,395 13 6	2,627 6 8	...	...	...	2,627 6 8	113 4 10	120 12 11	234 1 9		
TOTAL FOR THE NORTHERN DIVISION	950 9 11	33,107 12 2	34,088 6 1	883 ...	32,935 12 3	33,768 12 3	...	...	...	33,774 11 2	117 9 11	166 1 ...	283 10 11		
Outside the State	1,129 9 6	20,106 1 9	21,235 15 5	1,005 10 2	20,018 3 9	21,023 13 11	2 4 7	1 9 2	3 13 9	21,027 11 8	121 10 9	86 8 10	208 3 7		
GRAND TOTAL	2,457 6 11	66,748 14 3	68,826 3 2	1,889 5 1	66,481 4 1	68,370 9 2	2 4 7	7 8 1	9 12 8	68,386 5 10	245 13 3	230 2 1	505 15 4		

CHAPTER III.--Protection.

(4) Return showing the equipment and general internal management of the Police force during the year 1078 N. E.

(iv) *Return of cognizable crimes for the year 1078 M. E.*

[illegible]

A.—POLICE.

(7) Comparative statement of cases handled by the Police during the years 1077 and 1078 M. E.

Districts.	Divisions.	Cases.						Persons.						Property.					
		1077.			1078.			1077.			1078.			1077.			1078.		
		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
Anjikaimal.	Kanayanur	102	64	62.74	81	67	82.72	168	80	52.97	110	76	69.09	867	498	56.86	1,162	885	76.16
	Cochin	102	80	78.43	97	90	92.78	182	106	58.24	127	111	87.40	1,469	1,232	83.86	2,214	1,983	89.56
	Cranganur	52	40	76.92	25	24	96.00	111	67	60.36	29	26	89.65	395	328	83.03	442	362	81.90
	Mukundapuram	60	47	78.33	66	58	87.87	100	71	71	90	74	82.2	1,422	1,202	84.52	1,061	881	83.03
	Total	316	231	73.10	269	239	88.84	561	333	59.35	356	287	80.61	4,153	3,255	78.37	4,879	4,111	84.25
	Trichur	128	67	52.34	69	50	72.46	215	77	35.81	108	73	67.59	4,573	3,947	86.31	1,293	1,010	78.13
	Talapilli	75	62	82.66	66	54	81.81	114	82	71.93	97	78	80.41	1,656	1,205	72.77	1,436	1,337	93.0
	Chittur	45	35	77.77	48	45	93.75	84	48	57.14	78	59	75.64	1,374	403	29.33	499	440	88.17
	Total	248	164	66.12	183	149	81.42	113	207	50.12	233	210	74.20	7,603	5,555	73.6	3,228	2,787	86.3
	Grand Total	564	395	70.03	452	388	85.84	974	540	55.44	639	497	77.77	11,756	8,810	74.94	8,107	6,898	85.08

(8) Comparative statement of processes served by the police during the years 1077 and 1078 M. E.

A.—POLICE.

Year.	Arrest warrants.		Search warrants.		Distress warrants.		Summonses.		Other processes.		Total.		Average.	
	Processes.	Persons.	Processes.	Persons & houses.	Processes.	Houses.	Processes.	Persons.	Processes.	Persons & houses.	Processes.	Persons & houses.	Of processes executed by each executive police man.	Of persons executed by houses.
1077 ...	1,363	1,363	1,270	1,270	92	92	16,522	16,522	3,338	3,338	22,585	22,585	58	58
1078 ...	1,195	1,195	1,045	1,045	89	89	14,421	14,421	2,918	2,918	19,671	19,671	50	50

B.—ARMS, AMMUNITION &c.

(9) *Statement of arms and warlike stores imported under licenses issued during the year 1978 M. E.*

DETAILS OF STORES.														REMARKS.					
UNDER LICENSES ISSUED BY.																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Cartridges for small arms.			12	13	14	15	16					
							Revolvers	Gun-powder	Round-shot.						Fuses for mining.	Dynamite cartridges.	Filled		
																	Military.	Sporting.	Unfilled.
The Chief Secretary to the Madras Government Judicial, R No. 999 dated 20th September, 1902.																			
The Commissioner of Police, Madras No. 113 dated 24th October, 1902																			
Do. do. No. 63 dated 21th October, 1902																			
Do. do. No. 74 dated 11th November, 1902																			
Do. do. No. 115 dated 21th November, 1902																			
The Chief Secretary to the Madras Government Judicial, R No. 1250 dated 15th December, 1902.																			
The Commissioner of Police, Madras No. 153 dated 4th December, 1902																			
The Chief Secretary to the Madras Government Judicial, dated 25th December, 1902																			
Do. do. Judicial, R No. 179 dated 9th February, 1903																			
Do. do. do. R No. 279 dated 3rd March, 1903																			
Do. do. do. R No. 658 dated 4th June, 1903																			
Do. do. do. R No. 658 dated 10th July, 1903																			
Do. do. do. R No. 331 dated 25th March, 1903																			
The Diwan Ref. on P No.																			
" " 77 of 78																			
" " 93 of 78																			
" " 131 of 78																			
" " 137 of 78																			
" " 176 of 78																			
" " 202 of 78																			
" " 217 of 78																			
" " 219 of 78																			
" " 261 of 78																			
" " 316 of 78																			
" " 313 of 78																			
" " 312 of 78																			
" " 374 of 78																			
" " 361 of 78																			
" " 359 of 78																			
" " 401 of 78																			
" " 424 of 78																			
" " 457 of 78																			
" " 477 of 78																			
" " 432 of 78																			
" " 613 of 78																			
Total.		2	625	2012	500	3000	200	1744	700	210000	161	123875	2000						

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, (Criminal.)

(10) *Statement showing the number and general result of inquiries and trials in the Courts of the Magistrates exercising Original Jurisdiction during the year 1978 M. E.*

[illegible]

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. (Criminal.)

(10) Statement showing the number and general result of inquiries and trials in the Courts of the Magistrates exercising Original Jurisdiction during the year 1078 M. E.—(Continued).

Name of the Court.	Number of persons.—Continued.						Number of witnesses discharged after examination.						Number of witnesses discharged without examination.						Cases in which the accused have not appeared.						REMARKS.															
	Who were disposed of during the year.						Number of witnesses discharged after examination.						Number of witnesses discharged without examination.						How disposed of.																					
	Disposed or acquitted.	Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.	Total.	Committed or referred.	Otherwise.	Grand total.	Pending trial at the close of the year.	Aggregate number of days during which the cases lasted.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of days during which the oldest case disposed of was pending.	On the 1st day.	On the 2nd day.	On the 3rd day.	After the 3rd day.	Total.	On the 1st day.	On the 2nd day.	On the 3rd day.	After the 3rd day.	Total.	Amount paid to witnesses as expenses.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received during the year.		Total.	Transferred to column 5.	Dismissed under Sections 174, 217, 218 Criminal Procedure Code.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of days since the oldest pending case was registered.	In Cases.	To persons.								
District Magistrate (Amalgamated Courts, Trichur)	23	8	3	11	11	..	48	..	158	5	23	65	4	..	..	69	..	..	..	..	..	43-5-0	..	27	29	17	10	..	2	56	..	..	..	..	..					
Kanniyar	28	..	1	4	..	..	32	..	147	9	38	56	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	22-0-0	2	27	29	17	10	..	2	56	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Cochin	762	150	..	150	..	..	921	..	1139	9	84	107	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	30-0-6	5	160	162	75	14	14	..	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Mukundapuram	1015	212	..	212	..	..	1232	..	1850	4	121	883	201	..	..	1092	21	..	..	..	..	7-11-0	15	378	392	262	13	18	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Craignur	362	81	..	81	..	..	443	..	987	8	109	112	..	..	..	119	46	..	..	..	..	53-13-0	..	120	126	27	93	..	3	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Adoor	412	47	..	47	..	..	462	..	375	..	61	375	1	..	..	376	..	..	..	..	..	14-6-6	..	103	105	57	11	37	..	8	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Trichur	512	78	..	78	..	..	592	..	1204	1	109	112	..	..	..	376	..	..	..	..	..	29-4-3	30	539	569	493	42	28	..	6	54	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Talapilli	421	61	..	61	..	..	482	..	502	2	156	373	68	..	..	482	25	..	..	..	..	10-4-0	51	506	521	281	32	11	..	3	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Kunnamkulam	777	102	..	102	..	..	879	..	3207	5	152	511	82	..	..	486	25	..	..	..	..	4-0	1	159	151	123	21	7	..	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chittur	508	86	..	86	..	..	594	..	3780	13	228	455	1	..	..	594	41	15	..	..	..	1-13-0	..	111	111	10	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nemmara	102	74	..	74	..	..	176	..	117	..	81	274	23	..	..	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2nd Class Magistrate's Courts, Kunnamkulam	99	16	..	16	..	..	115	..	344	..	49	123	5	..	..	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3rd Class Magistrate's Courts, Kunnamkulam	224	27	..	27	..	..	251	..	1681	13	68	127	4	..	..	131	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. (Criminal.)

(11) Statement showing the details of the pendency of cases and persons for Inquiry or Trial on the last day of the year 1078 M. E.

CAUSE OF PENDENCY.	Number of cases pending Inquiry or Trial.									Number of persons pending inquiry or trial.												REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
										Distributed according to length of time.						Distributed according to custody.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total.	In custody.		Not in custody.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
		15 days and under.		Over 15 days.		Over 1 month.		Over 2 months.		Over 3 months.		Over 6 months.		Total.		Number of days during which the oldest of these cases has been pending.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, (Criminal.)

(12) Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the several Courts exercising original criminal jurisdiction for the year 1978 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.					Total No. of persons convicted.			
	Imprisonment.										Forfeiture of property.					Fine.					Whipping.					Total.	For one year and under.	For three years and under.	Total.					
	For life.					For a term.					Grand total.					In addition to other punishment.					Total.									In addition to punishment.		Without punishment.	Total.	Security for good behaviour.
	Rigorous.	Simple.	Total.	Rigorous.			Simple.			Grand total.	In addition to other punishment.	Without other punishment.	Total.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	Total.	In punishment.	Juvenile offenders.	Others.	Total.	In lieu of other punishment.													
				With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Total.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Total.																									
Death.	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					
1																																		
Sessions Courts																																		
District Magistrates' Courts																																		
2nd Class Magistrates' Courts																																		
3rd Class Magistrates' Courts																																		

* This is included in col. 14

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, (Criminal.)

(12) Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the several Courts exercising original criminal jurisdiction for the year 1978 M. E.—(Continued).

NAME OF THE COURT.	Dates of ordinary punishments.															No. of persons sentenced				Amount of fine realized except in tobacco cases.				REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Fines															To imprisonment					Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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	Number of persons.					Number of persons.					Number of persons.					Number of persons.					Number of persons.					Amount of fine.					Amount of fine.					Amount of fine.					Amount of fine.					Grand total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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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.	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.

[illegible]

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, (Criminal).

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

CAUSE OF PENDENCY.	No. of cases pending trial.						No. of persons pending trial.					REMARKS.
	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
Chief Court.												
1. Pending receipt of record or return of notice, or of both	A ..	3			3	15	4				4	
2. Pending explanation &c. called for	A ..											
3. Pending final disposal	A ..											
4. Pending judgment or order	A ..											
	R ..		1		1	74			2		2	
Anjikaimal Sessions Court.												
None.												
Trichur Sessions Court.												
None.												
Anjikaimal District Magistrate's Court.												
None.												
Trichur District Magistrate's Court.												
None.												

C. JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, (Criminal.)

(15) Statement showing the number and general result of trials in the Chief Court and the Sessions Courts in the exercise of Criminal original jurisdiction during the year 1978 M. E.

1	COUNTS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	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																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons

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D.—JAILS.

(16) Statement showing the number and disposal of all classes of prisoners in the Central Jail and the Subsidiary Jails during the year 1978 M. E.

	The central Jail				The subsidiary Jails			Grand total	Remarks.
	Convicts	Under trial prisoners	Civil debtors	Total	Convicts	Under trial prisoners	Total		
Remaining at the beginning of the year ..	163	7	6	176	43	5	48	224	
Admitted during the year ..	215	30	51	296	316	517	833	1,129	
Discharged during the year (including those that died and escaped) ..	230	17	52	299	314	518	832	1,131	
Remaining at the end of the year..	148	20	5	173	45	4	49	222	

D.—JAILS.

(17) Statement showing the classification of convicts in the Central Jail according to their sentences (1978 M. E.)

Nature of sentences.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Rigorous imprisonment for life ..	15	1	16
Do. for more than 7 years but not for life ..	13	..	13
Do. for more than 2 years but not for more than 7 years ..	86	2	88
Do. for more than 6 months and not more than 2 years ..	88	..	88
Do. for more than 3 months and not more than 6 months ..	84	..	84
Do. not exceeding 3 months ..	64	..	64
Simple imprisonment ..	20	5	25
Total ..	370	8	378

D.—JAILS.

(18) Statement showing the classification of convicts in the Central Jail according to their age. (1978 M. E.)

Below 16 years ..	3
From 16 to 29 ..	23
Do 20 to 39 ..	165
Do 30 to 49 ..	169
Do 40 to 59 ..	55
Do 50 to 69 ..	16
Above 69 ..	7
Total ..	378

E. JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. (CIVIL.)

(19) Statement showing the general result of the trial of the original suits in the Civil Courts in the year 1078 M. E.

COURTS.	No. of cases filed.		Cases in which decrees passed.					Contested & decided in Court.					Average duration of each case.				Duration of cases pending.				REMARKS.		
	Remaining from last year.	Insured.	Total.	Without contest.			Contested & decided in Court.		Contested.		Un-contested.		Above 2 years.	Above 1 year.	Above 6 months.	Below 6 months.							
				By confession.	By Compromise and consent.	By arbitration.	In whole.		In part.	In favour of defend- ant.	Total.												
							By part.	In whole.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Munsiffs' Courts.	Ernakulam	51	595	616	13	291	29	34	345	101	58	110	272	16	1	18	15	15	15	15	15	16	16
	Cochin	14	577	591	8	424	4	66	461	40	10	47	97	7	1	25	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
	Trichur	3	381	384	11	267	10	33	310	33	5	22	60	3	1	6	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Irinjidakuda	26	748	784	18	367	30	49	446	148	41	94	283	37	2	18	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	Trichur	1	582	583	27	365	20	79	464	56	6	24	86	6	1	24	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
	Trichur	14	724	738	..	467	5	44	516	122	10	70	202	20	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Wadakkancheri	12	700	712	3	323	11	57	401	167	18	93	278	30	1	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
District Courts.	Chittur	30	471	501	6	185	9	41	237	151	2	67	223	35	2	25	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Chittur	371	371	371	1	241	7	41	289	44	2	35	81	..	..	19	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Nemmara	1	164	165	8	93	9	22	124	17	..	11	28	..	..	19	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Total	157	1,015	1,172	48	2,067	79	299	2,447	857	144	515	1,516	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Courts.	Grand Total	157	7,861	8,032	118	4,751	161	612	5,556	1,910	178	753	2,171	187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Anjilimal	85	143	228	12	34	..	11	45	49	23	30	102	79	9	25	1	9	..	17	21	41	41
	Trichur	45	100	145	1	23	..	4	27	26	25	22	83	34	7	6	21	21	..	19	30	23	23
	Total	130	243	373	3	57	..	15	72	85	48	52	185	113	..	..	..	..	..	19	30	64	64
District Courts.	Chief Court	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..2x. 2m.	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total	302	8,101	8,406	121	4,808	161	657	5,628	1,325	226	806	2,357	300	..	..	..	..	..	20	39	241	241

E-JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. (Civil)

(20) Statement showing the number and description of the original suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the year 1078 M. E.

DESCRIPTION OF CLAIMS.	Number of cases in the different Courts.													Remarks.
	Munsiffs' Courts.								District Courts.				Grand Total	
	Ernakulam	Cochin	Irinjilakuda	Trichur	Wadakkancheri	Chittur	Nemmara	Total	Anjilimal	Trichur	Total	Chief Court		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
On written promise for certain sum ...	471	579	674	1382	1688	382	90	4657	25	16	41...		4701	
On unwritten promise ...	72	73	62	102	150	206	61	735	2	...	2...		737	
On account stated ...	117	96	11	84	...	107	7	422	11	11	22...		444	
Money paid or received ...	11	38	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	46	46...		95	
For goods sold or delivered ...	25	4	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...		29	
For breaches of contract not including above ...	275	46	295	5	...	...	...	621	...	1	1...		623	
Rent ...	74	101	166	79	117	33	1	594	16	...	16...		610	
Recovery of personal property or value thereof ...	7	2	2	5	4	4	...	21	2	...	2...		26	
For injuries to person ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
For injuries to property ...	...	...	7	...	...	13	1	21	1	2	3...		21	
For defamation ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1...		2	
Suits relating to ejectment ...	95	194	92	51	81	31	...	548	22	43	65...		613	
Suits to redeem immovable property...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Suits for foreclosure or sale of mortgaged property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Declaration of right to property ...	8	21	4	11	25	4	...	74	10	10	20...		91	
For division of property ...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	6	5	11...		17	
For maintenance ...	2	6	2	2	...	32	1	45	1	...	1...		46	
Suits not included in the above ...	10	2	15	2	...	8	...	37	...	9	9...		46	
Total ...	1171	1158	1330	1727	1469	812	164	7861	100	143	243...		8104	

E. JUDICIAL STATEMENT (Civil)

(21) Statement showing the business of the Appellate Civil Courts in the year 1078 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.		In whole in favour of appellants.	In favour of respondents.					
District Courts.	180	579	759	35	97	53	592	167	3 months and 24 days.	
Regular Appeals.	42	79	121	6	31	14	89	41	6 months and 1 day.	
Special Appeals.	33	166	199	11	91	36	169	303	3 months and 10 days.	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, (Civil.)

(22) *Statement showing the execution of the decrees of the Civil Courts in the year 1078 M. E.*

COURTS		No. of decrees passed during the year.	No. of applications for execution			No. of decrees completely executed	No. of decrees partly executed	No. of decrees in which there was no execution	Pending at the end of the year	No. of cases in which specific performance was enforced	No. of civil processes in execution					Remarks	
			Pending from last year.	Filed	Total						Sale of real property	Sequestration of real property	Declaration of right to real property	Sale of personal property	Imprisonment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
District Courts.	Munsiffs' Courts.	Ernakulam ..	1,205	251	2,733	2,984	432	833	1,581	138	..	218	204	..	77	623	
		Cochin ..	1,149	261	1,931	2,132	320	69	1,556	187	..	236	191	..	33	692	
		Irinjalakuda ..	1,324	337	2,465	2,822	293	217	2,155	157	..	190	172	..	27	561	
		Trichur ..	1,720	154	3,077	3,231	224	182	2,679	140	..	239	208	..	50	776	
		Wadakkancheri ..	1,450	266	2,192	2,458	195	446	1,667	153	..	74	264	..	48	670	
		Chittur ..	837	195	795	990	113	253	366	191	..	21	55	..	31	252	
		Nemmara ..	160	4	47	51	10		40	1	..	1	1	..	..	27	
	Total ..	7,845	1,408	13,260	14,668	1,614	2,046	10,044	964	..	979	1,095	..	269	3,512		
District Courts.		Anjikaimal ..	149	87	468	555	83	311	71	90	..	1	63	..	62	88	
		Trichur ..	111	58	309	367	31	59	239	34	..	91	47	..	6	71	
	Total ..	260	145	777	922	124	360	310	124	..	92	110	..	68	159		
	Grand Total ..	8,105	1,553	14,037	15,590	1,738	2,410	10,354	1,088	..	1,071	1,205	..	337	3,671		

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, (Civil).

(23) *Statement showing the value of the suits disposed of in the Civil Courts in the year 1078 M. E.*

Courts.	Suits not exceeding in value								Exceeding Rs. 10,000	Total	Remarks.
	5 Rs.	20 Rs.	100 Rs.	200 Rs.	500 Rs.	1,000 Rs.	5,000 Rs.	10,000 Rs.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Munsiffs' Courts.	Ernakulam ...	46	307	496	139	159	58	...	...	...	1,205
	Cochin ...	10	140	493	215	218	73	...	...	...	1,149
	Irinjalakuda ...	43	312	569	222	131	47	...	...	...	1,324
	Trichur ...	73	502	783	224	103	35	...	...	...	1,720
	Wadakancheri ...	45	336	708	175	142	44	...	...	...	1,450
	Chittur ...	39	183	347	133	87	48	...	...	...	837
	Nemmara ...	19	80	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
	Total ...	275	1,860	3,457	1,108	840	305	...	...	...	7,845
District Courts.	Anjikiamal ..	...	...	8	5	9	118	6	3	149	
	Trichur ..	...	4	16	4	8	1	72	7	5	111
	Total ...	...	4	18	9	17	1	190	13	8	260
The Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Grand Total	...	275	1,864	3,475	1,117	857	306	191	13	8	8,106

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, (Civil and Criminal.)

(24) *Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, original and appellate existing on the last day of the year 1078 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, stating the number of Judges in each	Judicial powers of each Tribunal original and appellate	Qualification of Judges previous to appointment	Total number of Judges			Average annual salary of each paid Judge		Execution or other function exercised by the same officer year devoted to judicial work	Average number of Advocates attached to each Court	Criminal		Civil (original)	Revenue	Civil (appellate)
								European	Convenanted	Unconvenanted	European	Native			Criminal	Civil (original)			
Munsiffs' Courts, exercising only civil powers	..	..	..	7	1	6. District Munsiffs to hear civil suits up to Rs. 1,000 and 1 Munsiff to hear small cause suits only	..	..	..	..	Rs. 2,000	Rs. 2,166	222	18	7845	..	..	..	
District Courts, exercising civil and criminal powers	..	..	..	2	1	Civil—unlimited Criminal—unlimited, sentence of life imprisonment and death being however subject to confirmation by the Chief Court	..	..	..	..	Rs. 4,800	Rs. 3,750	214	39	200	..	..	..	
Chief Court exercising civil and criminal powers	..	..	..	1	3	Civil—unlimited Criminal—unlimited, sentence of death and life imprisonment not being however subject to confirmation by His Highness the Raja	..	1	2	..	Chief Judge Rs. 11,400 Senior Puisne Judge Rs. 7,200 Junior Puisne Judge Rs. 6,000	Rs. 9,100	219	26	..	..	..	..	

F.—REGISTRATION.

(25) Statement showing the number and nature of the deeds registered in the several Registration offices in the year 1078 M. E.
the total value of such deeds, and the average value of each deed in each office, &c.

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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. under Rs. 100.	Mortgages 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.	V.M.S.				Authorities to adopt.	Total of cols. 14 and 15.	Grand total of cols. 10, 13 and 16.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Cochin	...	568	212	618	163	672	...	417	2,681	212	76	318	...	...	3	3,002	15,40,931	513	4 9
Ernakulam	...	622	207	816	213	629	...	441	2,929	136	36	500	...	...	9	3,432	14,26,525	415	10 5
Kanayanur	...	967	119	313	212	238	...	168	1,467	184	9	213	...	...	1	1,681	4,46,580	265	7 7
Kuzhupilli	...	274	83	233	78	238	...	142	1,136	12	14	157	...	...	2	1,226	5,06,068	390	7 9
Thiruvanchikulam	...	429	128	576	104	371	...	263	1,867	32	44	481	...	...	2	2,359	9,42,568	401	1 5
Mukundapuram	...	668	523	499	467	489	...	493	3,138	53	57	613	...	...	3	3,754	9,23,812	246	1 4
Adur	...	371	333	387	329	426	...	142	2,424	80	118	158	...	...	1	2,220	4,49,756	251	2 9
Nellayi	...	224	219	163	169	398	...	309	1,389	4	153	157	...	...	...	1,513	3,87,565	202	9 5
Trichur	...	781	676	838	533	794	...	372	4,003	42	507	519	...	...	14	4,563	13,72,182	251	2 9
Enamavu	...	448	213	493	321	328	...	190	1,366	22	320	312	...	...	4	2,315	7,13,812	300	11 6
Kunnankulam	...	433	314	605	531	536	...	368	3,093	24	401	427	...	...	7	3,927	13,72,182	304	6 4
Talapilli	...	370	290	576	251	515	...	67	1,780	12	168	180	...	...	7	1,967	6,50,064	184	4 11
Chelakkara	...	235	186	237	80	557	...	407	1,702	13	175	193	...	...	5	1,961	4,15,792	211	6 1
Chittur	...	224	190	339	65	287	...	215	1,983	8	415	447	...	...	1	1,837	7,75,823	408	1 9
Nemmara	...	87	66	98	41	64	...	58	394	7	117	124	...	...	1	519	16,81,185	915	210
Total of 1078	18	5,998	3,819	6,632	3,530	6,995	3	3,958	29,982	885	1,015	4,935	5	21	61,35,837	1,29,83,284	1,446	361	4 6
Do. 1077	9	5,544	3,656	6,106	3,653	6,445	...	4,280	29,793	897	3,117	3,924	62	1	62,34,780	1,11,07,832	328	328	12 3
Percentage of increase or decrease	+ 100	+ 8.1	+ 5.2	+ 8.6	+ 3.3	+ 8.5	+ 300	- 9.6	+ 3.9	+ 9.0	+ 28.8	+ 21.8	- 10.1	+ 1.0	+ 1.2	+ 6.3	+ 16.8	+ 10.6	...

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F.—REGISTRATION.

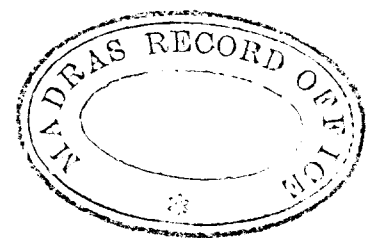
(26) Statement showing the classified value of the documents registered in the several Registration offices in the year 1078 M. E.

OFFICES.		No. of documents not exceeding in value Rupees												Total of cols. 2 to 14	Remarks.
		50	100	500	1,000	5,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	50,000	100,000	200,000	500,000		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Cochin	819	535	1,163	283	170	15	9	10	...	1	1	...	11	3,002	
2. Ernakulam	736	589	1,433	337	255	20	5	...	...	...	1	...	12	3,432	
3. Kanayanur	578	241	604	167	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1,681	
4. Kuzhupilli	311	224	466	174	115	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,236	
5. Thiruvanchikulam	542	358	1,082	239	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,350	
6. Mukundapuram	1,339	851	1,290	235	111	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,754	
7. Adur	958	450	821	121	60	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,320	
8. Nellai	685	279	394	103	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,543	
9. Trichur	1,870	840	1,263	279	173	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,563	
10. Enamavu	699	438	926	169	98	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2,345	
11. Kannankulam	1,583	687	1,618	186	59	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,527	
12. Talapilli	969	338	503	87	52	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,967	
13. Chelakara	833	245	426	156	171	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,901	
14. Chittur	418	235	579	233	272	30	17	6	4	...	...	...	1	1,837	
15. Nemmara	15	70	161	61	65	8	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	519	
Total in 1078	12,480	6,394	11,922	2,926	1,878	147	52	17	6	1	22	110	35,937		
Total in 1077	11,620	6,339	11,248	2,527	1,737	142	36	9	7	1	...	114	33,780		

F.—REGISTRATION.

(27) Statement showing the minor operations of the Registration department in the year 1078 M. E.

Offices.										Remarks
	General powers of attorney attested	Special powers of attorney attested	Attendance at private residences and jails by registering officers	Number of documents refused registration	Number of applications made for searches	Number of applications made for copies	Number of documents which remained unclaimed at the end of the year	Number of documents which remained unclaimed at the end of the year	Number of documents which remained unclaimed at the end of the year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Huzur Registrar's Office	...	...	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	
Cochin	166	167	58	8	269	293	...	...	...	
Ernakulam	43	35	72	12	129	129	...	...	...	
Kanayanur	15	19	11	20	117	13	...	...	...	
Kuzhupilli	2	1	16	24	48	49	...	...	...	
Thiruvanchikulam	17	7	32	2	58	58	...	...	...	
Mukundapuram	10	15	43	12	175	150	...	...	...	
Adur	4	3	7	7	70	70	...	...	...	
Nellai	4	3	8	3	30	30	...	...	...	
Trichur	18	26	29	4	158	154	...	...	...	
Enamavu	9	2	29	4	57	57	...	...	...	
Kannankulam	5	4	21	11	14	67	...	...	...	
Talapilli	3	3	6	2	102	100	...	...	...	
Chelakara	3	2	29	3	49	49	...	...	...	
Chittur	12	4	55	5	145	12	...	...	...	
Nemmara	7	...	4	1	31	31	...	...	...	
Total	302	291	420	120	1,453	1,280	11	...	...	



CHAPTER VI.—Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

A.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(28) Statement showing the number of births during the year 1078 M. E.

Taluks.	Number of births registered.	Class of persons							Males.	Females.	Total.
		Europeans	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomadians.	Other classes.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kanayanur ...	1217	...	...	318	823	75	1	1217	596	621	1217
Cochin ...	875	...	...	384	436	44	11	875	414	461	875
Cranganur ...	184	...	...	10	131	43	...	184	95	89	184
Mukundapuram ...	1453	...	...	302	1043	92	16	1453	697	756	1453
Trichur ...	1024	...	...	261	748	14	1	1024	524	500	1024
Talapilli ...	1339	...	...	163	1055	115	6	1339	666	673	1339
Chittur ...	678	...	...	65	523	54	36	678	360	318	678
Hospitals ...	162	...	1	105	25	4	27	162	88	74	162
Total ...	6932	...	1	1608	4784	441	98	6932	3440	3492	6932

A.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(29) Statement showing the number of deaths during the year 1078 M. E.

TALUKS.	Number of deaths registered.	Class of Persons.						Cause of death.										Males.	Females.	Total.
		Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomadians.	Other classes.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Injuries.							
													Suicide.	Wound or accident.	Snake-bite.	Killed by wild beasts.	All other causes.			
Kanayanur	.. 1301	...	...	377	638	86	.. 1301	134	135	303	249	.. 15	5	..	460	1301	707	594	1301	
Cochin	.. 1142	...	...	561	459	99	23 1142	199	25	462	214	3	6	...	233	1142	632	510	1142	
Cranganur	.. 246	...	...	9	169	68	.. 246	57	3	78	42	...	...	...	66	246	153	93	246	
Mukundapuram	.. 1513	...	...	379	1035	83	11 1513	255	91	541	266	2	18	7	1	302	1513	845	668	1513
Trichur	.. 964	1	..	232	701	25	5 964	4	49	434	186	2	6	17	2	264	964	540	424	964
Talapilli	.. 1614	...	...	250	1166	168	30 1614	372	31	418	222	9	31	23	..	508	1614	830	784	1614
Chittur	.. 629	...	...	46	474	71	38 629	..	2	334	81	2	8	1	..	201	629	311	286	629
Medical Institutions	.. 338	..	3	179	72	21	123 338	37	41	35	60	..	15	...	..	210	338	239	162	338
Total	.. 7807	1	3	2033	4914	625	230 7807	1088	377	2605	1320	18	90	53	3	2244	7807	4289	521	7807

B.—MEDICAL RELIEF.

(30) Statement showing the classes and sexes of the in-door and out-door patients treated during the year 1078 M. E.

No.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Treated during the year.					Classes.					Average daily attendance.			
		3			Total.	Children.	Women.	Men.	Total.	Children.	Women.	Men.	Total.	Children.	Women.
		Men.	Women.	Children.											
1	Ernakulam General hospital	14,910	6,539	6,601	28,079	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Tripanthura hospital	7,014	3,015	3,802	13,651	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Mattancheri women and children's hospital	11,130	12,344	7,633	31,127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Prinjankada hospital	4,291	1,535	1,563	7,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Trichur civil do.	15,721	7,452	6,000	29,773	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Kunnankulam do.	6,253	3,669	2,755	12,732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Nemmara do.	5,804	2,644	3,559	11,937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Chittur do.	5,935	2,777	3,159	11,901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Nellampathy do.	2,592	718	263	3,483	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Ernakulam Jail do.	186	...	...	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Cranganur dispensary	7,166	2,381	2,165	11,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Chalandy do.	9,541	4,197	2,878	16,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Wadakkanchery do.	4,497	1,613	1,557	7,577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Temporary forest dispensary	3,253	13	39	3,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Temporary Kappiragally dispensary	12	8	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	93,320	48,904	42,335	189,619	...	...	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—MEDICAL RELIEF.

(31) Statement showing the number of in-door and out-door patients treated during the year 1978 M. E.

1		2										3		4			
Name of Institution.	Total treated during the year	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Percentage of deaths to total treated	In-door patients.						Out-door patients		Total number of patients, both in-door and out-door.		
							Male	Female	Men	Women	Children	Total	Number treated	Average daily attendance			
																Number of beds available	Daily average number
1. Ernakulam General hospital	1062	625	913	37	157	17.60	40	28	2882	1442	353	4677	27017	13500	28079		
2. Tripunittura hospital	160	121	10	16	13	8.12	7	7	518	237	23	778	13491	11208	13651		
3. Mattancherry women and children's hospital	612	528	29	22	33	5.39	...	19	...	2130	380	2510	30645	17830	31127		
4. Irinjilakuda hospital	252	185	40	22	6	1.98	6	6	573	213	46	832	7137	3840	7389		
5. Trechar Civil hospital	1068	770	141	47	80	7.70	24	19	645	1474	399	3951	28735	13044	29773		
6. Kannankulam hospital	297	227	34	47	15	5.05	6	8	462	496	148	781	12445	7248	12742		
7. Nemmara hospital	179	156	13	21	6	3.35	7	4	400	301	71	772	11778	5713	11957		
8. Chittur hospital	159	103	35	9	12	7.54	3	6	237	79	21	327	11742	6601	11901		
9. Neelampatty hospital	112	85	8	1	18	16.07	6	6	102	...	02	...	3371	1723	3483		
10. Ernakulam Jail hospital	10	6	...	...	4	40.00	6	6	195	...	...	...	176	466	186		
11. Cheanganur dispensary	60	37	11	10	2	3.33	6	6	195	115	10	253	11652	6419	11712		
12. Chakkudy dispensary	180	153	5	8	14	7.77	3	3	48	05	01	602	16386	7474	16616		
13. Wadakkanchery dispensary	25	22	1	...	2	8.00	6	6	68	...	02	70	7552	2316	7377		
14. Forest dispensary (temporary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3405	2892	3405		
15. Kanjirapally dispensary do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	402	21		
Total	4146	3018	540	197	391	9.43	120	124	8321	6840	1464	10844	185173	101049	189619		

B.—MEDICAL RELIEF.

(32) *Statement showing the diseases treated during the year 1978 M. E.*

1	2	General diseases										3	General diseases.										4	5																			
Number	Name of Institution	General diseases										Total	General diseases.										Total	Operations																			
		Group A					Group B						Group C					Group D																									
1	Prattenden General Hospital	Small-pox	Cholera	Dysentery	Malarial fevers	Primary syphilis	Secondary syphilis	Gonorrhœa	Scurvy	Worms	Debility	Rheumatic	Tubercular	Leprosy	Veneral diseases other than those in group A	All other general diseases	Diseases of the nervous system	Diseases of the eye	Diseases of the ear	Diseases of the nose	Diseases of the circulatory system	Lungs (Diseases of)	Other diseases of the respiratory	Diarrhœa	Dyspepsia	Diseases of liver	Other diseases of digestive system	Goitre	Spleen (diseases of)	Diseases of the lymphatic system	Diseases of the urinary system	Diseases of the generative system	Diseases of the organs of locomotion	Diseases of the connective tissue	Diseases of the skin	Ulcers	Poisons	General injuries	Local injuries	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each dispensary			
2	Prattenden General Hospital	63	63	102	5788	85	227	185	2230	461	87118	4	5	100	301	472	397	31	1712	53	2487	880	1624	314	4568	2100	7	59	99	242	22	1123	1605	1958	4	16	16	16	16	16			
3	Prattenden General Hospital	26	26	471	680	20	168	100	1118	80	2306	6	15	2705	102	687	230	11	2333	32	4197	1781	5010	83	4236	1	9	63	77	131	45	407	146	678	2621	1388	1	10	10	10	10	10	
4	Prattenden General Hospital	227	227	836	880	193	71	62	992	70	183	3	2	21	614	50	163	203	21	33	15	300	220	312	18	1362	1	1	61	146	76	15	292	406	477	6	9	9	9	9	9		
5	Prattenden General Hospital	19	19	811	2903	270	277	178	1032	388	111118	11	11	60	1746	447	516	1241	60	508	192	1661	1131	490	113	6042	1	1	65	83	174	21	282	2515	1698	8	37	37	37	37	37		
6	Prattenden General Hospital	1	1	28	411	672	111	130	1927	410	807	2	2	9	140	131	830	880	39	49	2	337	171	207	61	1938	1	21	61	67	147	32	414	1002	517	2	3	3	3	3	3		
7	Prattenden General Hospital	1	1	273	1025	57	192	76	2605	31	89118	2	2	9	270	2307	569	63	152	26	217	192	107	31	1410	1	36	125	56	121	30	67	1516	1315	3	3	3	3	3	3			
8	Prattenden General Hospital	1	1	103	1238	19	38	38	1921	103	522	..	..	17	186	38	41	56	4	1	1	215	28	37	37	370	1	55	19	27	29	25	18	220	293	..	3	3	3	3	3		
9	Prattenden General Hospital	1	1	53	54	1	1	1	605	81	16818	..	..	17	776	130	274	328	67	300	101	582	641	745	45	1654	..	2	36	73	319	13	331	1156	789	16	200	578	11712	446	11712	446	11712
10	Prattenden General Hospital	1	1	63	413	617	62	150	1488	227	770	..	..	17	776	130	274	328	67	300	101	582	641	745	45	1654	..	2	36	73	319	13	331	1156	789	16	200	578	11712	446	11712		
11	Prattenden General Hospital	1	1	63	413	617	62	150	1488	227	770	..	..	17	776	130	274	328	67	300	101	582	641	745	45	1654	..	2	36	73	319	13	331	1156	789	16	200	578	11712	446	11712		
12	Prattenden General Hospital	1	1	63	413	617	62	150	1488	227	770	..	..	17	776	130	274	328	67	300	101	582	641	745	45	1654	..	2	36	73	319	13	331	1156	789	16							

CHAPTER VII.—Instruction.

EDUCATION.

(33) Statement showing all Sirkar schools during the year 1078 M. E.

Schools.	Strength on the last day of the year.			Highest Standard.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
I COLLEGE—				
The Ernakulam College	727	..	727	Form VIII
II HIGH SCHOOLS—				
The Trichur District High School	512	..	512	do VI
The Palaco High School	29	..	29	do
III LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOLS—(a) Fully developed—				
The Kunnankulam District School	191	..	191	do III
The Irinjalakuda District School	341	..	341	do
The Chittur District School	290	..	290	do
The V. J. C. G. School, Trichur	..	215	215	do
The Caste Girls' school, Irinjalakuda	..	139	139	do
(b) Partially developed—				
The Caste Girls' school, Ernakulam	..	144	144	Form II
The A. V. Boys' school, Cranganur	258	..	258	do
The Caste Girls' school, do.	..	150	150	do
The Syrian Girls' School, Trichur	..	186	186	do I
IV PRIMARY SCHOOLS—(a) Fully developed				
The A. V. School, Enamavu	96	..	96	Class IV
The A. V. Caste Girls' School, Tripunithura	..	134	134	do
The Taluk School, Tripunithura	353	..	353	do
The Caste Girls' School, Elangunnappuzha	..	80	80	do
The Proverthy School, Palom	84	25	109	do
do. Puthukad	78	2	80	do
The Normal School, Trichur (Practising Branch)	90	..	90	do
The Proverthy School, Ooragom	69	..	69	do
do. Kuttanellur	77	..	77	do
The Syrian Girls' School, Ollur	..	67	67	do
The Proverthy School, Chelakara	100	..	100	do
do. Thiruvilwamala	95	..	95	do
The Caste Girls' school, Thiruvilwamala	..	89	89	do
do. Nemmara	..	94	94	do
The V. J. C. G. School, Chittur	..	112	112	do
(b) Partially developed:—				
The Proverthy School, Nettu	26	..	26	Class III
do. Vellarapilly	94	..	94	do
The Caste Girls' School, Cheranellore	..	58	58	do
do. Vellarapilly	..	30	30	do
The Syrian Girls' School, Tripunithura	..	56	56	do
The Proverthy School, Elangunnappuzha	112	..	112	do
The Latin Girls' School, Karuthedom	..	124	124	do
The Proverthy School, Mala	57	23	80	do
The Syrian Girls' School, Irinjalakuda	..	115	115	do
The Caste Girls' School, Thiruvanchikulam	..	63	63	do
The Proverthy School, Paravattany	55	15	70	do
do. Peringottukara	66	7	73	do
do. Kuttoor	57	13	70	do
The Caste Girls' School, Ooragom	..	79	79	do
The Syrian Girls' School, Enamavu	..	110	110	do
do. do. Arnattukara	..	103	103	do
The Caste Girls' School, Chelakara	..	67	67	do
The Proverthy School, Nemmara	47	..	47	do
The Caste Girls' School, Thathamangalam	..	93	93	do
do. do. Nallepilly	..	81	81	do
The Proverthy School, Kanayaur	56	14	70	do II
do. Pallipuram	56	19	75	do
do. Pathinettarayalom	69	14	83	do
do. Mukundapuram	52	10	62	do
do. Choondal	57	1	58	do
The Caste Girls' School, Pazhayannur	..	66	66	do
The Taluk School, Chittur	122	..	122	do
The Proverthy School, Ernakulam	103	..	103	do I
do. Vadavakodo	37	4	41	do
V SPECIAL SCHOOLS—				
The Normal School, Trichur	15	..	15	
The S. S. Patasala, Tripunithura	18	1	19	
Total	4,494	2,618	7,112	

EDUCATION.

(34) Abstract statement of schools of all grades and of pupils attending them during the years 1077 & 1078.

Class of Institutions.	No. of Institutions		No. of Pupils in											
	1077	1078	1077						1078					
			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	66	233	197	200	..	696	86	240	194	213	..	727
High Schools	2	2	..	165	169	212	..	566	..	167	164	210	..	541
Lower Secondary Schools	8	9	..	..	412	1,247	..	1,659	..	..	420	1,494	..	1,914
Primary Schools	44	44	..	..	..	3,719	..	3,719	..	..	..	3,896	..	3,896
Special Schools	2	2	..	..	..	..	50	50	..	..	..	..	34	34
Total	57	58	66	398	798	5,378	50	6,390	86	407	778	5,813	34	7,112
Aided.														
High Schools	6	7	..	308	622	965	..	1,895	..	357	691	1,137	..	2,183
Lower Secondary Schools	11	12	..	..	287	1,045	..	1,332	..	..	276	1,069	..	1,345
Primary Schools	103	103	..	..	..	7,870	..	7,870	..	..	..	8,516	..	8,516
Special Schools	5	4	..	..	..	..	205	205	..	..	..	..	148	148
Total	125	131	..	308	909	9,830	205	11,302	..	357	967	10,752	148	12,222
Total of Sirkar and Aided Schools	182	189	66	706	1,707	15,208	255	17,992	86	762	1,745	16,565	182	19,334
Unaided.														
High Schools	2	2	..	133	59	161	..	295	..	190	100	162	..	452
Lower Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	957	994	..	..	..	20,390	..	20,390	..	..	..	21,223	..	21,223
Special Schools	253	306	..	..	..	..	5,801	5,801	..	..	..	..	6,306	6,306
Total	1,252	1,392	..	133	59	20,550	5,801	25,490	..	190	100	21,385	6,306	27,981
Grand total	1,434	1,491	66	844	1,766	35,758	6,056	44,190	86	952	1,845	37,950	6,488	47,315

EDUCATION.

(35) Abstract statement of boys and of girls in the several departments of schools during the year 1078 M. E.

			College department.	High school department.	Lower Secondary department.	Primary department.	Special department.		Total.
Sirkar	Boys	...	80	407	710	3,264	33		4,494
	Girls	..	..	..	68	2,549	1		2,618
	Total	..	80	407	778	5,813	34		7,112
Aided	Boys	...	..	355	907	7,906	118		9,286
	Girls	...	..	..	60	2,846	30		2,936
	Total	...	..	355	967	10,752	148		12,222
Total of Sirkar and aided schools...			80	762	1,745	16,565	182		19,334
Unaided	Boys	..	..	190	100	15,163	4,420		19,879
	Girls	...	..	..	..	6,216	1,886		8,102
	Total	...	..	190	100	21,385	6,306		27,981
Grand Total			80	952	1,845	37,950	6,488		47,315

EDUCATION.

(36) Statement showing the classification of schools according to the agencies managing them during the years 1077 and 1078.

Agency	1077				1078			
	No. of schools	No. of pupils		Total	No. of schools	No. of pupils		Total
		Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls	
Government ...	57	4,112	2,578	6,690	58	4,494	2,618	7,112
Church Mission Society ...	17	988	433	1,421	17	1,049	399	1,448
Roman Catholic Missionaries ...	8	957	198	1,155	10	1,069	299	1,367
Native Priests ...	24	1,678	759	2,437	28	1,945	827	2,772
Native Gentlemen ...	58	4,231	1,081	5,312	64	4,701	1,216	5,917
Masters themselves ...	18	760	217	977	12	523	165	688
Total ...	182	12,726	5,266	17,992	189	13,780	5,554	19,334
Unaided schools ...	1,252	18,842	7,656	26,498	1,302	19,879	8,102	27,981
Grand Total ...	1,434	31,568	12,922	44,490	1,491	33,659	13,656	47,315

EDUCATION.

Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population of School-going age during the year 1078.

TALUKS.	Population of school-going age.		Pupils.		Percentage.	
	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Kanayanur ...	8,842	8,352	4,985	1,641	56	20
Cochin ...	9,311	8,758	5,183	2,279	56	26
Cranganur ...	2,206	2,164	2,002	930	118	43
Mukundapuram ...	12,050	12,225	5,443	2,535	45	20
Trichur ...	10,747	11,019	6,793	3,250	63	29
Talapilli ...	11,083	11,614	4,951	2,100	45	19
Chittur ...	6,541	6,801	3,700	921	57	13
Total ...	60,780	61,023	33,659	13,656	55	22

EDUCATION.

(37) Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population during the years 1077 and 1078.

Taluks.	Population.	Pupils.		Proportion of pupils to population.	
		1077	1078	1077	1078
Kanayanur ...	1,14,628	6,508	6,626	1 in 18	1 in 17
Cochin ...	1,20,456	6,846	7,462	1 in 18	1 in 16
Cranganur ...	29,140	2,845	3,532	1 in 10	1 in 8
Mukundapuram ...	1,61,833	7,808	7,980	1 in 20	1 in 20
Trichur ...	1,45,104	10,443	10,043	1 in 14	1 in 14
Talapilli ...	1,51,315	6,143	7,051	1 in 25	1 in 21
Chittur ...	89,549	3,897	4,621	1 in 23	1 in 19
Total ...	8,12,025	44,490	47,315	1 in 18	1 in 17

EDUCATION.

(39) Statement showing the classification of pupils according to caste or creed during the year 1078.

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 ...	274,547	279,708	41,182	41,956	19,716	6,845	7	2	48	16
Christians ...	100,404	97,835	15,061	14,675	11,343	6,038	11	6	75	41
Mahomedans ...	27,726	26,766	4,159	4,015	2,484	706	9	3	59	18
Jews ...	548	589	82	88	110	67	20	12	134	76
Jains ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animists ...	1971	1926	296	299	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parsees ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	405,209	406,925	60,780	61,023	33,659	13,656	8	3	55	22

EDUCATION.

(40) Statement showing the strength and standard of the Sirkar and aided Girls' Schools in 1078.

Name of School	Sirkar or aided	Strength	Highest standard
Victoria Jubilee Caste Girls' School, Trichur ..	Sirkar	215	Form III
Caste Girls' School, Irinjalakuda ..	do	139	" III
Do Ernakulam ..	do	144	" II
Do Cranganur ..	do	150	" II
Syrian Girls' School, Trichur ..	do	186	" I
A. V. Caste Girls' School, Tripunithura ..	do	134	Class IV
Caste Girls' School, Elangunnappuzha ..	do	80	" IV
Syrian Girls' School, Olkur ..	do	67	" IV
Caste Girls' School, Thiruvilwamala ..	do	69	" IV
Do Nemmara ..	do	94	" IV
Victoria Jubilee Caste Girls' School, Chittur ..	do	112	" IV
Caste Girls' School, Cheranellur ..	do	58	" III
Do Vellarapilly ..	do	30	" III
Syrian Girls' School, Tripunithura ..	do	56	" III
Latin Girls' School, Karuthedon ..	do	121	" III
Syrian Girls' School, Irinjalakuda ..	do	115	" III
Caste Girls' School, Thiruvanchikulam ..	do	68	" III
Do Ooragom ..	do	79	" III
Syrian Girls' School, Enamavu ..	do	110	" III
Do Arattukara ..	do	103	" III
Caste Girls' School, Chelakkara ..	do	67	" III
Do Tattamargalam ..	do	93	" III
Do Nallepilly ..	do	81	" III
Do Pazhayannur ..	do	66	" II
Convent School, Ernakulam ..	Aided	84	Form III
C. M. S. Girls' School Trichur ..	do	77	" III
Mar Thoma Syrian Girls' School, Kunnankulam ..	do	79	" II
Jacobite Do Do ..	do	120	Class IV
A. V. Girls' School, Narakkal ..	do	71	" III
C. M. S. Parish Girls' School, Kunnankulam ..	do	69	" III
Muthuvummal Mahomedan Girls' School ..	do	65	" III
Girls' School, Athikod ..	do	50	" III
Thirumal Deraswami Girls' School Cochin ..	do	69	" III
Zenana mission School, Chirakkal ..	do	35	" III
Do Industrial School, Chempukavu, Trichur ..	do	35	"
Total ..		3,212	

EDUCATION.

(42) Statement showing the industries taught in the Industrial Schools in 1078.

Name of Industry.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Needle work	...	20	20
Mat making	...	11	11
Cookery	...	...	...
Tailoring	50	...	50
Embroidery	7	...	7
Rosary making	6	...	6
Shoe-making	4	...	4
Carpentry	19	...	19
Black-smith's work	2	...	2
Rope making	33	...	33
Printing work	17	...	17
Book binding	17	...	17
Composing	3	...	3
Weaving	4	...	4
Type-casting	12	...	12
Gardening	5	...	5
Total	179	31	210

EDUCATION.

(41) Statement showing the number and strength of Special Schools.

Schools.	Number of schools.	Strength.	Whether Sirkar, aided or unaided.
The S. S. Patasala	1	19	Sirkar.
The Trichur Normal school	1	15	Do.
Other Sanskrit schools	130	2,303	2 aided and 128 unaided.
Arabic schools	103	2,498	Unaided.
Hebrew schools	2	103	Do.
Music schools	47	724	Do.
Bible schools	20	546	Do.
Industrial schools	4	160	2 aided and 2 unaided.
Hindustani schools	2	27	Unaided.
Guzeratti schools	2	93	Do.
Total	312	6,488	

EDUCATION.

(43) Statement showing the number and qualifications of the teachers employed in Sirkar and Aided schools during the year 1078 M. E.

Departments.	Graduates.		First in Arts.		Matriculats.		Higher examina- tion 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.	
College	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
High School	16	16	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	19	31
Lower Secondary	1	16	5	11	18	34	3	2	1	1	...	1	29	58	87	87
Primary	1	...	...	15	35	...	115	69	25	37	69	252	225	393	...	618
Malayalam Munshees	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	8	...	8
Sanskrit do	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	12	...	14
Gymnastic Instructors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	8	...	10	...	14
Music and Sewing teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	31	...	31
Total	16	26	7	14	31	71	3	117	72	25	38	74	369	276	531	897

EDUCATION.

(44) Statement showing the results of the public examinations held in the year 1078 M. E.

	Number presented.	Number passed.
First-in-Arts—The Ernakulam College	26	13
Matriculation—The Ernakulam College	57	17
The Trichur District School	26	15
The Trichur C. M. S. High School	12	8
The Tirumala Devaswom High School	11	3
The Ernakulam St. Albert's High School	33	13
The Chittur High School	19	11
The Kunnankulam Mar Ignatius' High School	6	1
Total	190	81

EDUCATION.

(45) Statement showing the inspection work done during the years 1077 and 1078 M. E.

INSPECTING OFFICERS.	Number of schools inspected.		Number of pupils examined.		Number of days spent on circuit.		Number of days spent in actual inspection work.	
	1077	1078	1077	1078	1077	1078	1077	1078
Special Mr. F. S. Davies	14	13	3,190	2,957	23	33	20	27
Superintendent of Education	104	60	8,921	3,521	136	117	127	63
Deputy do do	146	162	8,105	7,862	208	184	125	121
Inspecting School Master, Northern Division	181	218	9,400	9,587	196	190	141	139
Do do Southern Division	155	170	8,822	10,334	393	365	121	123
Total	600	623	38,498	34,274	866	829	534	473

EDUCATION.

(46) Classified statement of receipts during the years 1077 and 1078 M. E.

Head of receipt.	1077		1078		Increase or decrease.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Collegiate education	3,123	7 11	3,757	2 9	633	11 9
High school education	12,477	9 11	12,432	10	44	15 11
Lower Secondary education	9,845	3 8	9,288	13	556	6 8
Primary education	6,335	14 3	6,638	15 4	303	1 1
Miscellaneous	..	..	22	1 6	22	1 6
Total	31,782	2 10	32,133	10 7	357	7 9

EDUCATION.

(47) Classified statement of expenditure during the years 1077 and 1078 M. E.

Heads of charges.	1077						1078						Increase or decrease	
	Sirkar		Aided		Total		Sirkar		Aided		Total		Rs.	A. P.
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		
Direction and inspection	9,478	7 4	..	..	9,478	7 4	9,201	.. 7	..	..	9,201	.. 7	— 277	6 9
Collegiate education	10,121	11 7	..	..	10,121	11 7	8,692	10 8	..	..	8,692	10 8	— 1,429	11 11
High school	16,675	12 4	966	10 8	17,641	7	15,978	15 1	1,091	14 8	17,073	13 9	— 568	9 3
Lower Secondary	17,864	5 6	2,850	1 8	20,714	7 2	17,451	14 4	2,995	12 10	20,360	11 2	— 353	12 10
Primary	29,133	1 4	9,317	3 4	38,450	4 8	29,047	6 8	9,714	7 6	38,762	.. 2	+	311 11 6
Special	1,948	1 8	598	4	2,546	5 8	1,865	10	749	6 4	2,615	.. 4	+	68 10 8
Libraries, reading rooms and field games clubs &c.	..	..	1,031	5	1,031	5	..	..	1,260	1 7	1,260	1 7	+	228 12 7
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	85,221	7 9	14,768	8 8	99,989	.. 5	82,240	11 4	15,724	10 11	97,965	6 3	— 2,019	10 2

EDUCATION.

(48) Statement of the libraries which received grants during the year 1078 M. E.

Institutions.	Number of members.	Sirkar grant paid.			Subscriptions.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Ernakulam Library	54	600	..	..	808	..	..
Trichur (English) do	27	234	2	6	395	..	..
Do (Malayalam) do	31	84	..	..	89	..	..
Kunnankulam do	7	27	9	..	27	9	..
Princes' Library, Tripunithura	14	100	..	..	168	..	..
Ernakulam Literary Union Library	173	23	12	1	114	13	6
Chittur Library	30	22	10	..	181	8	..
Total	336	1,092	1	7	1,783	14	6

From G. T. MACKENZIE, Esq., I.C.S., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ernakulam, 11th December 1903, Camp No. 57.

I have the honour to submit herewith the Administration Report of the Cochin State for the Malabar year 1078 (1902-1903). This report reached me on December 5th, ten days before the due date.

LAND REVENUE.

2. The seventh paragraph of the report is not satisfactory. The practice in the office of the Diwan of Cochin has been that any item about which there is doubt or dispute does not appear as an arrear in the demand, collection and balance statement, but is placed under the head "Abeyance" until the doubt or dispute is settled. By means of this arrangement the demand, collection and balance statement has shown a wonderful collection of 99 per cent. of the undisputed demand, while the disputed demand has been hidden away under "abeyance." The disputed items thus placed out of sight remained for years without any decision and increased in number until the total amount under "abeyance" was several lakhs. The Madras Government, in their order on last report, said that this system may now cease and that all money that is in arrear may be shown as arrear. The Cochin Darbar are unwilling to do this, because the inclusion in the demand, collection and balance statement of these old arrears will disfigure the accounts and create mistaken impressions. This shows an inability on the part of the Darbar to understand the serious nature of this flaw in their administration. A large balance in the demand, collection and balance statement may create an impression that the collecting agency is negligent, but a much graver fault is that items under enquiry should be hidden away for years without any decision. Among merchants there is a saying that "suspense" is the refuge of an inefficient book-keeper, and a similar remark may perhaps be made on this head "abeyance."

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

3. It is satisfactory to note in paragraph 46 that no witness before a magistrate was detained more than three days, but paragraph 40 shows that the acquittals have increased and the compensation for vexatious complaints has decreased. I regard malicious complaints as a crying evil in the Cochin State, and I hold the opinion that

the magistrates can do something to stop this evil if they have the courage to give compensation for wrongful accusations. This year, among the persons placed before a magistrate, 84 per cent. were acquitted, and the magistrate gave compensation to one in 72 of these.

JAILS.

4. The high death-rate last year, when nine inmates died, seems to have been a temporary fluctuation. This year only four inmates died. Nothing has yet been done to introduce new rules and a more stringent discipline, although Government specially noticed this point last year.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

5. The increase of the average duration of appeals decided in paragraphs 66 and 67 is a healthy sign as it shows that the old appeals were taken up and heard.

FORESTS.

6. The Forest department continues to be administered with much energy. Paragraph 92 shows that Mr. Alwar Chetty contrives to secure a market for his timber. The following paragraph relates to the tramway which has again been inspected by the Raja. So much is being done in the Cochin forests that the expenditure exceeds the receipts of the year, but a perusal of paragraph 101 shows that if the expenditure on the tramway be set aside as extraordinary and if credit be taken for half a lakh paid in after the close of the year, the operations of the department are financially successful.

7. A department worked with so much zeal must needs produce some controversial matter. With regard to the closing portion of paragraph 89, I adhere to the opinion which I expressed last year that Cochin ought to provide for the Adarapalle block of one hundred square miles of forest an outlet in Cochin territory and ought not to expect Travancore to give an outlet across Travancore territory. Paragraph 95 touches on a point which has been under discussion with the Madras Government, the cutting by the forest officers of teak that has grown on land that is in occupation by cultivators. There is a third subject, not mentioned in this report, which ought to be kept in view and discussed. This is the design to take back under the Land Acquisition Act fields which have been given for cultivation and to restore the teak forest which has been felled in the south of the Chittoor taluk.

PUBLIC WORKS.

8. If the forest be excluded the area of the Cochin State is less than 700 square miles. In this small area the Public Works department spend between two and three lakhs in the year. To carry on correspondence with the Chief Engineer the Diwan has in the Public Works branch of his office a staff of nine clerks. I never came across so glaring an instance of excessive establishment.

RAILWAY.

9. The Shoranur-Cochin Railway is now paying more than 3 per cent. on the capital cost and it will give better returns when more locomotives and rollingstock are obtained from Europe.

ABKARI.

10. Paragraph 125 is an admission that the Cochin Darbar have done little or nothing. The Tamil contractor, who is said to hold some of the farms, holds five of the seven. It may have been necessary to bring him in to compete with the local men but he ought to be under control. Although the Darbar knew that the approval of their Abkari Bill was daily expected they issued tenders which tie their hands until August 15th, 1905. We must wait until that date for any improvement.

OPIMUM.

11. The explanation of the very high figure at which the Collector of Malabar sold the opium monopoly in British Cochin appears to be that the contractor in the Cochin State paid a high price for British Cochin in order to keep out any competitor. If that be the true explanation the Cochin Darbar have no cause of complaint. There is no evidence that opium is smuggled from British Cochin into the State.

EDUCATION.

12. There is ample material in the Cochin State for an interesting description of the education that is given, but paragraphs 155 to 167 furnish little but dry statistics. In a State where the people themselves without a penny of assistance from the Darbar maintain a constantly increasing number of elementary schools and where the various classes of the community are eager to maintain their own schools, a man with an observant eye ought to be able to clothe these statistics with instructive comment.

FINANCIAL.

13. The following statement shows the actual receipts and expenditure during the year under report:—

					Year 1078.
					RS.
Opening balance (cash)	..	..	..	..	2,21,935
Receipts under service heads	..	..	..	..	24,16,493
Other receipts	..	..	..	..	33,43,364
				Total	59,81,792
Expenditure under service heads	..	..	..	..	26,13,566
Other expenditure	..	..	..	..	32,00,776
				Total	58,14,342
Closing balance (cash)	..	..	..	..	1,67,450

Under the service heads there was an excess of expenditure over receipts by Rs. 1,97,073, while as compared with the previous year the receipts show Rs. 3,04,393 less and the expenditure Rs. 97,801 more.

Of this decrease in the receipts Rs. 1,10,500 represents the sum under the Inter-portal Trade Convention due in 1078 but realized in 1079. One material decrease is under Forest, Rs. 2,18,165, because of reduced supply of sleepers to the railways, etc.; also of the price of timber sold during the year half a lakh was received only during the following year. Another decrease is Rs. 15,996 under Salt because of the reduction of salt duty in British India. Against these must be set off Rs. 73,299, a new item, namely, the first earnings of the State railway, and Rs. 38,860 under Abkari on account of the enhanced prices paid by contractors for the abkari farms.

As regards expenditure Miscellaneous shows a large increase, Rs. 2,13,797, chiefly due to the Raja's Delhi tour. Other increases are Rs. 22,152, owing to enlarged operations in the Survey and Settlement departments, and Rs. 20,301, interest paid on additional loans raised. It should also be remembered that the Darbar have been meeting the special expenditure on the forest tramway from the current revenues. During the year Rs. 1,31,314 was so spent. However, the total forest expenses were Rs. 96,970 less, owing to the reduced working of the forests. There was also a saving of Rs. 16,775 from Oottupurals or eating-houses for Brahmans because some of them were abolished and the cost of others was reduced.

For the purpose of providing more funds for the railway and of repaying the temporary loan of Rs. 5,85,000, the Darbar started as projected in the revised budget a State debenture loan of Rs. 10 lakhs. Although the whole sum was notified it was only possible to allot Rs. 4,25,200 before the close of the year and this fetched in cash, after making allowances for discount, etc., Rs. 4,16,449. For this reason the temporary loan could not be repaid beyond one lakh. But Rs. 1,04,196 was expended on the railway. The net result was that at the end of the year the State was indebted to the extent of Rs. 19,10,200, but at the same time possessed a valuable asset of Rs. 64½ lakhs in the railway alone.

There is one point which is not mentioned in the administration report. It is that the Government of India were pleased to sanction as security for the State debenture loan above referred to the sum of Rs. 1,10,500 annually due to the Darbar from the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention. This sum has hereafter to be kept apart from year to year as a set off against the loan until the loan is repaid. The Darbar in framing the revised estimate for 1079 will doubtless bear this fact in mind as well as the orders passed by the Madras Government upon the last year's administration report in regard to the sinking fund which was proposed to be opened for the liquida

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER—No. 149, Political, dated 17th March 1904.

The Darbar have submitted their report for the Malabar year 1078 (August 1902 to August 1903) with commendable promptitude.

2. *Land Revenue*.—The collections are given as 99·5 per cent. of the demand. Certain contested arrears are however excluded and the report gives no information as to their amount. There seems to have been considerable delay in the past in disposing of cases of disputed arrears. The Darbar now report that the work of disposing of them was taken in hand two years ago, and hope to complete it in another year or two. The Government trust it will be completed before the end of the current year and desire all arrears to be entered in the Demand, Collection and Balance statement in future reports.

3. *Revenue Settlement*.—It may be hoped that some definite scheme of settlement will be formulated at an early date. The policy of continuing the laborious task of tree counting before deciding whether it would not be possible to adopt some garden scheme, similar to that finally applied to Malabar, seems to be of doubtful advantage. The present Diwan of the State should be competent to formulate a satisfactory scheme and it will be a matter of regret, if his services are not used for the purpose.

4. *Police*.—The working of the Police department during the past year appears to have been on the whole satisfactory. It is not clear whether the Darbar have introduced a system for the identification of criminals by means of finger prints. If they have not, they should be advised to adopt its introduction at the earliest opportunity.

5. *Criminal Justice*.—The administration of criminal justice appears to be not altogether satisfactory in respect of the quality of the work done by the courts as judged by the appeal test, the realization of fines and the steps taken to put a stop to the practice of bringing false complaints.

6. *Jails*.—In the review of the last year's report the Government expressed their regret at the delay in issuing rules under the Prison Regulation of 1076 for the purpose of rendering imprisonment more deterrent. The Resident should report whether rules have yet been issued.

7. *Public Works*.—The expenditure on "Communications—Repairs" is given as Rs. 65,836. In future reports the amount spent on roads and the amount (if any) spent on navigable canals and the backwater should be shown separately.

As observed by the Resident, an establishment of nine clerks in the Diwan's office to carry on correspondence with the Chief Engineer seems to be excessive.

The Government note with satisfaction that the new railway yielded over a lakh of rupees net for the first half-year of 1903 and are glad to find that the Darbar are already obtaining a considerable return on the 64 lakhs invested in the line.

8. *Abkiri*.—Pending consideration of a special report which is now before the Government on the subject of the liquor shops which exist near the British frontier the Governor in Council will not comment on the statement of the Darbar regarding the steps taken to remedy the evil complained of.

9. *Vital Statistics*.—Registration of vital statistics shows but little improvement.

10. *Vaccination.*—The work of the Vaccination department showed a large decline, only 23.0 per mille of the population having been successfully vaccinated against 33.2 per mille in the previous year. Infantile vaccination was deplorably backward as only 13 per cent. of the children born during the year, against 27.6 in the previous year, were protected from small-pox.

11. *Education.*—It is hoped that the action promised in the direction of bringing a large number of unaided schools under inspection and aid will not be long delayed. The expenditure on primary education may be increased with advantage. As observed by the Resident the people themselves now maintain an increasing number of elementary schools, but it is desirable that by the offer of sufficient inducement those schools should be brought under proper control and that their efficiency should thus be enhanced. The Darbar hint at financial difficulties. But perhaps it may be found possible to devote a larger proportion of the available funds to primary education. It is observed that the Ernakulam College costs the State nearly Rs. 5,000 and every student in it Rs. 61-11-0 per annum. The fees might well be raised and the cost to the State reduced. The College at Mangalore is maintained at a cost to Government of only Rs. 10-4-0 a student, and the Colleges at Palghat and Tellicherry cost those municipalities only Rs. 29-4-0 a student.

12. *Financial.*—There is an apparent fall in the ordinary revenue from 27.2 lakhs to 24.2 lakhs. The decrease is attributable to the facts that the sum due under the Interportal Trade Convention (1.1 lakhs) was not received in time to be included in the accounts and that the Forest receipts decreased by 2.2 lakhs. The fall in Forest receipts seems to be due to difficulty in disposing of stock as the actual outturn of forest produce exceeded that of last year under nearly every head, and the present stock is valued at 4 lakhs.

The report is silent as to the proposal made last year to start a sinking fund for the liquidation of debts. If the project has been postponed owing to transient financial embarrassment the Government hope that the first opportunity offered by an improvement in the financial position will be seized to revive it.

13. The Government have constant evidences of the close interest which His Highness the Raja takes in every detail of the administration and of the sagacity with which His Highness directs it, and they cannot conclude this review without expressing their cordial recognition of His Highness' strenuous endeavours to promote the welfare of the State.

(True Extract.)

M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
Copy to the Revenue Department.

ENDORSEMENT—No. 150, Political, dated 17th March 1904.

Copy to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

A. GALLETTI,
Ag. Assistant Secretary.

