

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

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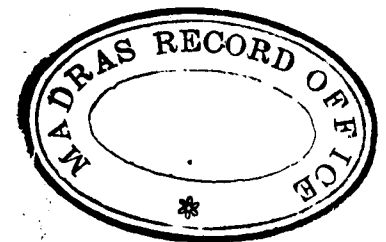
BUDGET ESTIMATES

OF THE

COCHIN STATE

FOR THE

MALAYALAM YEAR 1080.



MADRAS:

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN

FOR THE YEAR 1080 M. E.,

(16th AUGUST, 1904, TO 15th AUGUST, 1905.)



Description.—Cochin is a Native State in subsidiary alliance with the British Government. It lies between 9° 48' and 10° 50' N. lat. and 76° 5' and 76° 58' E. long. and has an area of 1,361½ square miles. It is divided into 7 Taluks, viz, Kanayanur, Cochin, Cranganur, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur, the respective head quarters of which are Ernakulam (the capital), Mattancheri, Cranganur, Irinjalakuda, Trichur, Wadakanheri and Chittur. The population of Cochin, according to the Census of 1901, was 812,025, of whom 405,200 were males and 406,825 females.

2. *The Ruling Family.*—His Highness Sir Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., Raja of Cochin, was born on the 27th December 1852 and ascended the Masnad on the 23rd October 1895. His Highness was created a K. C. S. I. in 1897, and a G. C. S. I. in 1903. Her Highness Kunjipilla Thampuram, Senior Rani, was born on the 2nd July 1840, and Rama Varma, Elaya Raja, on the 6th October 1858. Besides these, there are 63 princes and 75 princesses in His Highness the Raja's family.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The chief event of the year of general and political importance is the visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore in December 1904. His Highness arrived at Ernakulam at 4 p. m. on the 1st December and, after spending two days here as the guest of His Highness the Raja when he was entertained with all the honours due to his exalted position, left Ernakulam at 5 p. m. on the 3rd idem. This visit of His Highness the Maharaja and the visit of His Highness the Raja to Travancore in the previous year have, it is gratifying to find, more closely cemented the friendly relations subsisting between the two sister States.

His Highness Sir Prabhu Narain Singh Bahadur C.C.I.E., Maharaja of Benares, also visited the State in March 1905, arriving at the capital on the 12th and leaving it on the 13th. His Highness was entertained as a State guest during his stay in Cochin, and exchanged visits with His Highness the Raja.

Sir George Prettyman, General Commanding the Madras Forces, and Lady Prettyman, who visited the State early in November 1904, were also treated as State guests.

2. *His Highness' tours.*—On the 26th August 1904, His Highness left the capital for Kanjirappilli, where he spent about seven weeks as usual, returning to Tripunithura on the 15th October. His Highness also spent at Trichur about ten days in January and three days in May 1905. His Highness paid a visit to Tiruvanchikulam on the 9th March 1905. His Highness visited Madras in February 1905, to attend the investiture of the Honourable Sir James Thomson with the insignia of K. C. S. I. Leaving Shoranur by special train at 7 p. m. on the evening of the 7th, His Highness reached Madras at 8-30 A. M. on the 8th February, paid a State visit to His Excellency the Governor of Madras on the same day and received a return visit from His Excellency on the following day. His Highness returned from Madras by special train on the 14th February. His Highness proceeded for the hot weather to Coonoor, where he stayed from the 15th March 1905 to 4th May, returning to Ernakulam on the 5th May 1905.

3. *His Highness the Raja's Family.*—Four princes and four princesses were born, and one prince and two princesses died during the year under report.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Land Revenue.

4. *Cultivation.*—During the year the area under wet cultivation was 1,36,092 acres, or 698 more than in 1079. The increase was due to the registry of unassessed lands occupied by ryots and brought to account during the year. Accurate statistics of the area of parambas will be available only after the survey of the whole State is completed. The area under Kolé cultivation was 7,852 acres, or 474 acres more than in the previous year.

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

Major and minor heads.		1079 Rs.	1080 Rs.
LAND REVENUE PROPER (Current)	State	6,40,804	6,48,498
	Devaswam	69,447	57,712
Total		7,10,251	7,06,150
LAND REVENUE PROPER (Arrears)	State	19,819	22,677
	Devaswam	1,788	2,576
Total		21,557	25,253
LAND REVENUE MISCELLANEOUS (State)	(a) Renewal fees	5,768	5,428
	(b) Rent of fisheries	2,894	2,987
	(c) Irrigation cess	16,845	17,022
	(d) House tax	20,935	21,256
	(e) Interest on arrears	3,141	2,784
	(f) Survey receipts	151	198
	(g) Other items	4,032	4,359
Total		54,864	53,979
LAND REVENUE MISCELLANEOUS (Devaswam)		9,803	10,081
Grand Total		7,95,975	7,95,409

6. *D. C. B.*—The arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 35,718 and the current demand to Rs. 7,77,861. Of these, Rs. 25,253 under arrears and Rs. 7,70,210 under current were collected and Rs. 5,297 under the arrear and Rs. 2,994 under the latter were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,421 under arrears and Rs. 4,677 under current at the end of the year. The percentage of current collection to current demand was 99.01, as against 99.3 in 1079.

7. The balance at the end of 1079 was Rs. 7,663, but the arrear demand given above is Rs. 35,718. The explanation for the difference is the same as that given in my previous reports. The special officer who was appointed to examine the cases of old arrears completed his work in the Taluks of Kanayanur, Cochin and Oranganur. The total number of cases that had to be dealt with by him rose from 2,100, referred to in the previous report, to 3,800, of which as many as 1,827 cases were disposed of by him during the year. The disposal of these cases has increased the current land revenue demand by Rs. 5,352, and arrears amounting to Rs. 4,046 were also ordered to be collected. Of these, Rs. 2,880 under current and

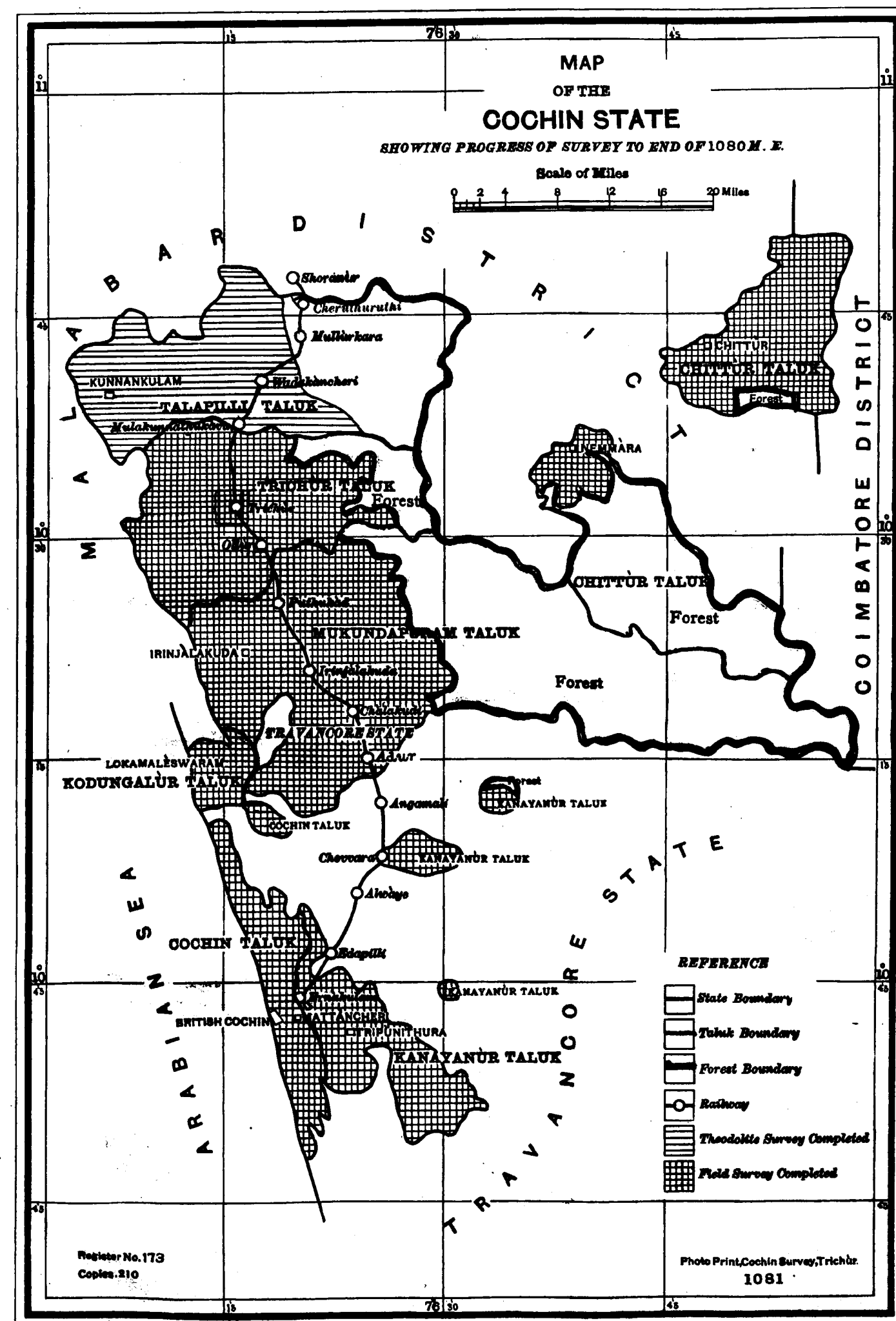
Rs. 11,800 under arrears were brought to account during the year and the balance has been included in the current year's accounts. The amount of old arrears ordered to be written off as the result of the special officer's scrutiny of the accounts was Rs. 27,86,680. Every effort is being made to dispose of the remaining cases of old arrears during the current year.

8. *Coercive measures.*—Notices to pay up arrears were issued in 9,341 cases involving an amount of Rs. 98,797, as against 6,536 cases involving Rs. 76,943 in 1079; moveable property was distrained in 91 cases involving Rs. 942, as against 21 cases involving Rs. 497 in the previous year. Actual sales of moveables took place in 4 cases involving Rs. 11-3-5, as against the same number of cases involving Rs. 20-7-8 in the previous year. The number of cases in which lands were placed on *Nadupattom* was 47 involving Rs. 1,283, as against 30 involving Rs. 1,196 in the previous year. There were 8 cases of permanent transfer of registry for realising a sum of Rs. 197-12-9, as against one case involving Rs. 3-4-0 in the previous year.

9. *Revenue cases.*—There were 314 cases of registry of waste lands and 26 cases of transfer of registry pending with the Peishkars at the beginning of the year, and 657 cases of registry and 18 of transfer of registry were filed in the year. Of these, 808 cases of registry and 44 of transfer of registry were disposed of, as against 1,431 cases of registry and 55 of transfer of registry in 1079, leaving 163 cases of the former alone pending at the end of the year.

10. *Puthuval assessments.*—The assessment of unregistered lands occupied by ryots was conducted by the normal revenue staff. The area registered was 698 acres of wet land and 996 gardens yielding an annual assessment of Rs. 14,071, as against 1,187 acres of wet land and 762 gardens in the previous year yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 6,943. The decrease in the extent of wet land brought to book during the year was due to the fact that, towards the middle of the year, puthuval registry was stopped in Cochin and Kanayanur in view of the preliminary operations in these Taluks for the introduction of the new settlement from the beginning of the current year.

11. *Revenue Survey.*—The Revenue Survey operations continued to make good progress, 151 square miles of theodolite and 184 square miles of field survey having been completed during the year, as against 181½ miles of the former and 147½ miles of the latter in the previous year. The total expenditure on account of the department was Rs. 83,736, of which Rs. 14,333 was spent in the preparation of the field measurement books, in conducting special surveys and in purchasing instruments &c. The expenditure debitable to survey proper amounted only to Rs. 69,403, of which Rs. 13,970 was for theodolite and Rs. 55,433 for field survey. The rates per square mile of the theodolite and field survey were Rs. 92-8-3 and Rs. 301-4-3 per square mile, as against Rs. 62-4-0 and Rs. 365-10-2 respectively in 1079. The Talapilli Taluk, where chiefly the theodolite survey operations were conducted in the year, covers large extents of undulating country of hills and rocks, of thick forest growth and alternating valleys and fields, and consequently presents peculiar difficulties in regard to survey operations, which accounts for the increase in the expenditure under the theodolite survey. It is satisfactory to note that the field survey of the Trichur Taluk, where there is a large number of small holdings, was completed at a comparatively small cost. In addition to the above, the preparation of the Taluk maps of Cochin, Kanayanur and Cranganur and the measurement of new sub-divisions of fields preparatory to the introduction of settlement in the said three Taluks were carried out by the Department during the year.



12. *Settlement.*—Mr V. K. Raman Menon B. A., the Settlement Peishkar, was on privilege leave for four months and the Assistant Settlement Peishkar Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Iyer B. A., acted for him during the period. A scheme for the settlement of the land revenue was drafted during the year and received the approval of the Madras Government in February 1905 and the new Settlement was accordingly introduced in three Taluks, viz., Kanayanur, Cochin and Cranganur, by the close of the year. The number of fields dealt with was 95,415, covering an extent of 22,281 acres, and the number of pattas was 13,842, giving an average of 6.98 fields and 5.94 acres per patta. The increase in Land Revenue Proper by the new Settlement for the three Taluks is Rs. 75,812 or 39.99 per cent, and the total increase including miscellaneous is Rs. 78,696 or 37.65 per cent as shown in the statement given below.

TALUKS.	Revenue demand of 1930 according to the D. C. B. of 1880.			Demand according to Settlement.			Difference.		Percentage.	
	Land Revenue Proper.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Land Revenue Proper.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Land Revenue Proper cols. 2 and 5.	Totals cols. 4 and 7.	Land Revenue Proper.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
KANAYANUR ..	67,607	5,852	73,459	1,08,898	8,462	1,17,360	41,291	43,501	61.07	59.76
COCHIN ..	94,767	9,054	1,03,821	1,19,496	11,627	1,31,123	21,729	27,912	26.00	26.29
CRANGANUR ..	27,159	4,565	31,724	36,951	2,266	39,217	9,792	7,493	36.02	23.62
TOTAL ..	1,89,533	19,471	2,09,004	2,65,345	22,355	2,87,700	75,812	78,696	39.99	37.65

No field work was done during the year as the whole settlement party was engaged throughout the year in the preparation of the several accounts relating to the introduction of the Settlement in the three Taluks referred to above. The survey records of 45 villages out of the total number of 60 villages of the Mukundapuram Taluk, which is the next Taluk to be taken up for settlement, having been received from the Survey Office, individualwar statements with a view to verify registry were prepared and issued. 8,000 petitions were received from land-holders pointing out mistakes and omissions in the registry, which will be looked into and rectified in the course of the field operations since commenced. Besides the above items of work, the settlement party was also employed in preparing Desamwar registers for a few villages of the Trichur Taluk and for almost all the villages of the Talapilli Taluk which were required to enable the Survey department to prepare their land registers. The Settlement Peishkar and his Assistant spent respectively 40 and 143 days in camp in making Inam and Escheat enquiries and inspecting fields in connection with objections on rough pattas. The work carried out by the settlement party during the year was thus very heavy and the successful manner in which it was got through reflects much credit on the Settlement Peishkar Mr. Raman Menon and his Assistant Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyer.

13. *Maintenance of Survey marks and land records.*—The question of maintenance of survey marks and land records was necessarily allowed to lie over till the introduction of the new Settlement. It has since been taken up for consideration, and necessary arrangements are being made in this respect as regards the three Taluks in which the new Settlement has been introduced from the beginning of the current year.

14. *Boundary disputes.*—Several cases of encroachments on both sides of certain canals which form the boundaries between Cochin and Travancore and between Cochin and British territory were brought to notice during recent years. The local officers of the States concerned were deputed jointly to inspect and report on these encroachments, and the matter will be dealt with on the receipt of their joint report. There are several small isolated tracts of British territory within Cochin limits and *vice versa* near the Palghat and the British Cochin frontiers. Those near the Palghat frontier were inspected jointly by commissioners appointed by the two Governments in 1977, and their joint report is under consideration. Commissioners were similarly appointed to deal with the isolated tracts near British Cochin.

15. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure under the head "Land Revenue" exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 18,959 as shown below:—

	1979	1980	Increase + or Decrease —.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. LAND REVENUE ...	92,657	92,013	— 644
B. SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT ...	94,241	1,13,846	+ 19,605
TOTAL ...	1,86,898	2,05,859	+ 18,961
Deduct one-fifth of the items debitable to "Law and Justice" ...	15,809	15,811	+ 2
Net Total Expenditure ...	1,71,089	1,90,048	+ 18,959

16. *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 heads during the year amounted to Rs. 15,789. This, together with the opening balance of Rs. 3,762, made up a total revenue of Rs. 17,551. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,315, including a sum of Rs. 4,443 spent in the liquidation of debts and a contribution of Rs. 4,318, paid to the Court of Wards, Madras, for the maintenance of the members of the family. At the end of the year the estate had to clear a debt of Rs. 55,680, as against Rs. 60,123, in the previous year.

Kavalapara.—The receipts amounted to Rs. 6,460, which, together with the opening balance of Rs. 4,308, made a total of Rs. 10,768. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,899. At the end of the year there was a cash balance of Rs. 4,869 to the credit of the estate in the State treasury. This, together with the Rs. 25,000 invested in the State Debenture loan, leaves an aggregate amount of Rs. 29,869 to the credit of the estate.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

17. Four Regulations were passed into law during the year, *viz*, a Regulation to amend Regulation I of 1962, the Court Fees Regulation, the Forest Regulation and the Companies Regulation. By His Highness' Proclamation dated 2nd February 1905 the Indian Evidence Act I of 1872 was brought into force in the State from the first of Meenom.

18. A Gambling Regulation and a Tolls and Ferries Regulation and a Regulation for the better management of Hindu Religious Institutions were submitted to the Resident for the approval of the Madras Government.

Military.

19. *Infantry and Artillery.*—At the beginning of the year, these forces consisted of 294 officers and men. During the year, there were 29 admissions, one death, 13 discharges on pension, 8 resignations and 11 dismissals. The total actual strength at the end of the year was 290, the sanctioned strength being 303. The State Band made good progress during the year.

20. *His Highness the Raja's Body Guard.*—The actual strength at the close of the year was 16, consisting of one Jemadar, one Havildar, one Naick and 13 Troopers.

The total cost of the department was Rs. 38,218, or Rs. 31 more than in 1979.

Police.

21. Mr. A. Subba Rao, B. A., the Superintendent, was on leave for about one month at the beginning of the year and about two months at its close. During the former period the Senior Inspector Mr. D'Lemos was in charge and during the latter Mr. P. Shanganuni Menon, B. A., the Peishkar of the Northern Division, acted for him. The Superintendent's Office staff and the Reserve Force, which were formerly independent of each other, were reorganised and amalgamated and were placed under the control of the Head Quarter Inspector.

22. *Strength and distribution.*—The sanctioned strength of the Force at the commencement of the year was 70 officers and 438 men. During the year two first grade constabships were abolished and the posts of one School Head Constable, one Drill Instructor, one Gymnastic Instructor and one Head Quarter Inspector were created. The sanctioned strength of the Force on the last day of the year was thus 72 officers and 438 men, while the actual strength was 72 officers and 429 men. Of the above, 70 officers and 352 men were engaged in discharging purely executive functions, the ratio of effective police to population and area being one to 1,924 persons and one to 3.2 square miles respectively.

23. *Educational qualifications.*—There were 8 illiterate constables—one Nayar and 7 M. homedans—as against 10 in the previous year. The class for training men for the Station House Officers' posts was continued during the year, and 7 of the men who appeared for the Station House Officers' test passed.

24. *Military Police.*—A Reserve Force consisting of 13 officers and 96 men, intended for doing the duties of the Military Police, is being trained to the level of military efficiency. The Force is being recruited as far as possible with pensioned officers and men of suitable age from the British Indian Regiments. The Inspector of this Force is a retired Subadar and a retired Color-Havildar is the Junior Drill Instructor; a retired Naick and a retired Private were appointed as head constables and 5 Privates as constables. The force is supplied with 100 Snider carbines with bayonets, 12 muzzle loaders, 4 Inspectors' swords and 21 ordinary police swords. It is also provided with an adequate supply of ammunition. The men are being trained in drill, musketry and athletic exercises. The progress made by this Force is reported to be very satisfactory.

25. *Finger print bureau.*—A bureau for the identification of criminals by finger prints was opened during the year.

26. *Punishments and rewards.*—There was an increase in the number of degradations, blackmarks, suspensions and fines, which numbered 29, 294, 37 and 22 respectively, as against 28, 192, 27 and 19 in the previous year, while there was a fall in the number of dismissals from 12 to 8. One Inspector and one head constable were promoted and 8 head constables and 23 constables were given red-marks for good work turned out by them. Two Inspectors, 16 head constables and 38 constables were given money rewards by the Darbar, and 2 head constables and one constable were similarly rewarded by private individuals.

27. *Policemen criminally prosecuted.*—There were 45 cases of policemen criminally prosecuted, 43 by private individuals and 2 by the Department, as against 57 in the previous year, and 9 cases were pending disposal at the beginning of the year. Of these 54 cases, 2 ended in conviction, 3 were compromised, one was withdrawn by the complainant, 45 were thrown out and 3 were pending trial at the close of the year. In 4 cases compensation was awarded to the accused policemen.

28. *Inspection work.*—The Superintendent spent 147 days on tour, and the Inspector in charge and the acting Superintendent 30 days each, thus making a total of 207 days of inspection, as against 222 days in the previous year. All the Stations and Outposts were inspected during the year. The inspection of Stations by Police Inspectors is reported to have been also satisfactory.

29. *Escapes and recaptures.*—During the year, 5 prisoners escaped from police custody, of whom 4 were recaptured. Six policemen responsible for these escapes were punished departmentally.

30. *Processes.*—The number of processes served by the Police was 16,718, as against 20,397 in 1079. Of these, 673 were arrest warrants, 270 search warrants, 62 distress warrants, 13,741 summonses and 1,972 other processes.

31. *Violent and unnatural deaths.*—The total number reported was 134, or 7 more than in the previous year. There were 6 murders, 6 culpable homicides, 19 suicides and 103 accidental deaths, as against 6, 5, 19 and 97 respectively in 1079.

32. *Accidental fires.*—60 fires were reported, in which 62 houses, including petty sheds, were burnt, and property to the value of Rs. 4,759 destroyed.

33. *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 1,291, as against 1,131 in 1079. These consisted of 759 cognizable and 99 non-cognizable cases under the Penal Code, and 433 cases under the special and local laws. Including the 41 cases that were pending investigation at the beginning of the year, there were altogether 1,332 cases for disposal, of which, 231 were ordered to be struck off as false, 969 were charged by the Police (including the one case referred as false by the Police but declared to be true by the Magistrate), five were undetectable, in 57 cases the Magistrates were satisfied that there was no reasonable chance of detection and in 22 the Magistrates' orders were due, leaving 48 cases pending investigation at the close of the year. Of the 1,022 cases charged (969 charged during the year + 53 cases pending trial at the commencement of the year), 869 ended in conviction, 104 in acquittal or discharge, in one case the accused died and 29 cases were compromised or struck off, leaving 28 cases pending trial at the close of the year.

34. *Grave crimes.*—32 cases were pending investigation at the beginning of the year and 562 cases were reported or taken up by the Police during the year, which made up a total of 594 cases, of which, 188 were referred as false and in 5 the Station House Officers considered no investigation was called for and disposed them of accordingly under section 132 (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of these 193 cases, 170 were ordered to be struck off and 7 declared to be doubtful, thus leaving a balance on the whole of (594—177) 417 cases. Of these 417 cases, 315 were charged by the Police, in 55 cases the Magistrates were satisfied that there was no reasonable chance of detection, three were undetectable and in 14 cases the Magistrates' orders were due, leaving a balance of 30 cases pending investigation at the close of the year.

35. *Conviction and recovery of property.*—The number of charged cases tried by the Courts during the year was 335. Of these, 233, or 80 per cent, ended in conviction, as against 73 per cent in the previous year. Out of Rs. 18,345 worth of property lost during the year in charged cases the Police recovered Rs. 17,026, the percentage of recovery being 92.8, as against 86 in 1079. This high percentage was due mainly to the general success of the Police in recovering lost property, though it was greatly helped by the recovery of almost the whole of the property, amounting to Rs. 10,500, involved in a single case.

36. *Duration of investigation.*—There was a slight decrease in the average duration of cases under the Penal Code charged and referred during the year, the averages being 12.99 and 15.3 days respectively, as against 13.07 and 15.9 days in 1079. Including the cases under special and local laws, the average duration in charged cases was 6.3 days, as against 6.5 in the previous year. The average duration in days of the detention of accused persons in Police custody was .30 in charged cases, .31 in referred cases and .53 in other cases, as against .4 in charged and referred and .2 in other cases in the previous year.

37. *Known Depredators.*—The number of K. Ds in the register at the close of the year was 302, or 87 less than in the previous year. This decrease was due to the exclusion from the register of the K. Ds who were in the Jails. In the register of 1079 those who were at large as well as those in confinement were included.

38. *Piracy*.—No case of piracy was reported during the year.

39. *Cost*.—The total cost of the Police was Rs. 77,003, as against Rs. 67,093 in 1079. The average cost of a Policeman was Rs. 146, or Rs. 14 more than in the previous year, the net cost per head of population being 1 anna 5·8 pies, as against 1 anna 3·9 pies in 1079.

40. *General remarks*.—The department worked satisfactorily during the year under the efficient supervision of the Superintendent Mr. A. Subba Rao.

—:—

Arms, Ammunitions, &c.

41. *Import permits*.—During the year, 45 licenses and permits were issued for the import of guns, sulphur, percussion caps, shots, &c.

42. *Licenses for dealing in arms, ammunition, &c.*—Under Regulation I of 1061, 90 licenses for dealing in arms and ammunition and for the manufacture and sale of fireworks were issued during the year. Of these, 12 were for dealing in English powder, caps, shots, etc, 15 for dealing in sulphur and saltpetre, and 63 for the manufacture and sale of fireworks, &c.

—:—

Criminal Justice.

43. *Criminal Courts*.—There was no material change in the number of Courts that exercised criminal jurisdiction. The average number of working days in the Sessions Courts and in the first, second and third class Magistrates' Courts during the year was 31·5, 276·5, 240·4 and 285 respectively, as against 34, 278, 204·9 and nil respectively in the previous year.

44. *File and disposal*.—In the Magistrates' Courts, 3,261 cases were filed and 41 were pending from last year, of which 3,267 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 35 cases pending at the close of the year. The file and disposal of cases in the previous year were 4,127 and 4,115 respectively. In the Sessions Courts, 36 cases, or one more than in 1079, were filed, all of which were disposed of during the year.

45. *The number of persons under trial and how they were dealt with*.—The Magistrates dealt with 6,233 persons, of whom 76 were committed or referred to higher Courts, 1,548 were convicted, 4,587 were acquitted or discharged and 22 were otherwise disposed of. Complainants were ordered to pay compensation to 105 persons, or 2·28 per cent of the persons discharged &c, as against 127, or 1·85 per cent in the previous year. The Sessions Courts dealt with 47 persons, of whom 28 were convicted and 19 discharged.

46. *Nature of offences dealt with by the Magistrates*.—Of the 3,267 cases disposed of by the Magistrates, 2,777, or 85 per cent, related to offences under the Penal Code and the remaining 490, or 15 per cent, to offences under local and special laws.

47. *Sentences*.—Of the 1,548 persons convicted by the Magistrates during the year, 345 were sentenced to rigorous and 27 to simple imprisonment, 972 to fine, 122 to fine with imprisonment, 75 to whipping, and 7 to whipping with other

punishments. Of the 28 persons convicted by the Sessions Courts, 2 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life, 14 to rigorous imprisonment for various terms, 3 to simple imprisonment and 9 to fine with imprisonment.

48. *Fine*.—The total fines imposed by the Magistrates' and Sessions Courts amounted to Rs. 12,418 and Rs. 770 respectively, of which Rs. 8,394 and Rs. 68 were realised. Fines amounting to Rs. 11,517 were pending realisation at the beginning of the year, of which Rs. 404 were realised during the year. A sum of Rs. 2,026 was written off as irrecoverable, and Rs. 1,976 cancelled in appeal. There was thus a balance of Rs. 11,837 pending realisation at the end of the year.

49. *Quality of work done as shown by the appeal test*.—There was considerable improvement in the quality of work done by the subordinate Magistrates as judged by the appeal test. Only 24 per cent of the appealable orders of the subordinate Magistrates were appealed against, as against 32 in the previous year, and the District Magistrates confirmed 48 per cent of the sentences, as against 46 per cent in 1079. The proportion of appeals to appealable sentences passed by the District Magistrates rose from 57 to 83 per cent, and the percentage of confirmation from 67 to 71.

50. *Duration of trials*.—The average duration of cases disposed of by the first and second class Magistrates was 25·94 and 8·7 days respectively, as against 6·8 and 8·3 in the previous year. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Sessions Courts was 5·25 days, as against 6·6 in 1079. The increase in the average duration of cases disposed of by the first class Magistrates was due to the fact that some cases had had to be adjourned more than once on account of other pressing engagements of the Public Prosecutor.

51. *Detention of witnesses*.—The Magistrates examined 6,421 witnesses, as against 5,871 in 1079, of whom none were detained for more than 3 days at a time. The Sessions Courts examined 267 witnesses, of whom none were detained for more than 3 days at a time, as against 6 detained for more than 3 days in 1079.

52. *Prevention of offences*.—54 cases were filed under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, of which 10 related to security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour, 40 to public nuisance and 4 to disputes as to immoveable property. All the cases, with the exception of 3 relating to security for keeping the peace or good behaviour, were disposed of during the year.

53. *Appellate work of the District Magistrates*.—The District Magistrates received 204 appeals and disposed of 203 during the year. The average duration of appeals disposed of increased both in the Anjikaimal and Trichur District Magistrates' Courts from 7·6 and 7 days respectively to 9. The number of appellants concerned in the cases disposed of was 365. Appeals were rejected in the case of one of these, and sentences confirmed, modified and reversed in the case of 174, 46 and 144 respectively.

54. *Appellate work of the Sessions Courts*.—The Sessions Courts received and disposed of 11 appeals. The number of appellants dealt with was 24. Appeal was rejected in the case of one and sentences confirmed and reversed in the case of 17 and 6 respectively. The average duration of appeals disposed of in the Anjikaimal and Trichur Sessions Courts rose from 12 and 12·3 days respectively in 1079 to 19 and 23 in 1080.

55. *Appellate work of the Chief Court*.—The Chief Court received 17 appeals, of which 15 were disposed of during the year. The disposals include 2 appeals preferred by the Government against orders of acquittal and one by a prisoner

sentenced to imprisonment for life. In one of the former, the order under appeal was confirmed, while in the other two the orders of the lower Courts were reversed. The average duration of appeals was 17 days, as against 15 in the previous year.

56. *Revisional work.*—Including the cases taken up otherwise than on application, the District Magistrates had for disposal 81 cases and the Sessions Courts 8, all of which were disposed of during the year. The Chief Court had for disposal 83 cases, including the 11 pending at the beginning of the year, of which 75 were disposed of.

57. *References to the Chief Court.*—Two cases involving two persons were referred to the Chief Court for the confirmation of sentences under section 275 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of these, one was disposed of, the order of the lower Court being reversed. The other, on which there was also an appeal by the prisoner, was remanded to the lower Court for taking further evidence. There were 5 petitions under Section 330, all of which were disposed of in the year.

58. *Miscellaneous petitions.*—The Sessions Courts received and disposed of 72 miscellaneous petitions during the year. Including the 2 petitions pending at the beginning of the year, the Chief Court had for disposal 60 petitions, and all of them were disposed of.

59. *Inspection of Courts.*—The District Magistrates inspected all the subordinate Magistrates' Courts during the year.

60. *Calendars.*—The Chief Court examined 273 calendars, as against 287 in 1079, and records were called for in 12 cases.

61. *Extradition.*—22 persons were extradited during the year, of whom 18 were convicted and four acquitted or discharged.

62. *Financial.*—The receipts amounted to Rs. 7,605, or Rs. 78 less than in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 43,996, as against Rs. 39,697 in the previous year.

Civil Justice.

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

64. *The Staff.*—Mr. K. Narayana Marar, the Junior Puisne Judge, was on special duty for over four months to make enquiries in connection with the suspicious death of a convict in the Central Jail and the general administration of that institution. He was on sick leave for nearly three months towards the end of the year, and Mr. Locke, the Chief Judge, was on privilege leave for 17 days in Kumbham. During the absence of these Judges on leave or special duty, the remaining two Judges carried on the work of the Court. Mr. T. S. Narayana Iyer, the Anjikaimal District Judge, who was on deputation as special Land Acquisition Peishkar, rejoined duty on the 1st of Kanm and was posted to Trichur. Mr. T. A. Anantharama Iyer continued to act as District Judge of Trichur during the absence of Mr. Narayana Iyer on special duty.

65. *Total civil litigation.*—The total number of suits instituted and disposed of during the year was 7,562 and 7,590 respectively, as against 9,207 and 9,215 in 1079. The suits pending at the end of the year fell from 530 to 502.

ORIGINAL CIVIL LITIGATION.

66. *File and disposal.*—The Munsiffs began the year with 242 cases, received 6,607, disposed of 6,652 and ended with a pending balance of 197. Of these, one was over 2 years old, 20 over 6 months and 176 under 6 months. The District Judges, in the exercise of their original civil jurisdiction, began the year with 70 cases, received 231, disposed of 244 and ended the year with a balance of 57. Of these, one was over a year old, 10 were over 6 months and 46 were under 6 months old, of which, 1, 2 and 20 respectively were in the Trichur District Court. In 1079, there were 10 cases over one year old, 18 above 6 months and 42 below 6 months. There was thus a satisfactory decrease in the arrears of original suits both in the Munsiffs' and District Courts at the end of the year.

67. *Contested suits.*—The number of contested suits disposed of by the Munsiffs was 1,809, as against 2,114 in the previous year, and that by the District Judges was 147, as against 203. The average duration of contested ordinary suits in the Munsiffs' Courts fell from 82.8 days to 78.3 days and that of contested small cause suits rose from 22.8 to 28.4. The average duration of contested cases in the District Courts fell from 172.5 to 164.5.

68. *Quality of original civil work.*—20 per cent of the appealable decrees of the Munsiffs were appealed against and 54 per cent of such appeals were confirmed, as against 36 and 54 respectively in the previous year. 52 per cent of the decrees of the District Courts were appealed against with the result that 44 per cent were confirmed, as against 64 and 38 respectively in 1079.

69. *Execution petitions.*—Including arrears, the Munsiffs' and District Courts had 10,446 and 839 applications respectively for execution, as against 15,625 and 959 in the previous year. Of these 9,576 and 759 were disposed of, as against 14,379 and 749 in 1079. In the Munsiffs' Courts satisfaction was obtained in full in 1,024 petitions, and in part in 332, while the figures for the District Courts were 119 and 51. The remaining applications were not prosecuted.

APPELLATE CIVIL LITIGATION.

70. *The District Courts.*—The District Courts began the year with 40 appeals, received 458, disposed of 458 and ended the year with a balance of 40, of which none was more than a year old. The average duration of the appeal suits disposed of fell from 114 to 79 days in the Anjikaimal District Court and from 67 to 43 days in the Trichur Court.

71. *The Chief Court.*—The Chief Court began the year with 178 appeal suits on their file. They received 266 fresh cases, disposed of 236 and ended the year with a balance of 208 cases, of which 22 were over a year old, 91 over 6 months and 95 under 6 months. The average duration of appeals rose from 136 days in 1079 to 177 days in 1080. This rise in the average duration is explained by the Judges as follows:—

"Judges had to attend to some big cases, such as the Arthat Church case on the file of His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal, which occupied much of their time during which they could not attend to other cases. Again, many of the Regular Appeals disposed of were old standing ones, some of which stood over as it was not found convenient to form a full Bench during the greater part of the second quarter and the whole of the third quarter of the year."

72. *His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal.*—There were one appeal and 3 petitions pending at the beginning of the year, and one appeal and 5 petitions were received during the year. Of these, one appeal and 7 petitions were disposed of.

73. *Miscellaneous Appeals.*—The District Courts had for disposal 84 miscellaneous appeals in all and disposed of 77, leaving a balance of 7, as against 11 at the end of 1079. The Chief Court had 64 cases in all and disposed of 20, as against 56 and 41 respectively in the previous year.

74. *References under the Land Acquisition Regulation.*—The District Courts had 91 cases in all for disposal and disposed of 85, leaving a balance of 6 at the end of the year, as against 32, 17 and 15 respectively in the previous year. The Chief Court had 42 cases and disposed of 40, leaving a balance of 2, as against 58, 18 and 40 respectively in 1079.

75. *Petitions under the Registration Regulation.*—Including the 9 appeals pending at the beginning of the year, the District Courts had 28 cases, of which 24 were disposed of.

76. *References under the Stamp Regulation.*—Including the 2 references pending from last year the Chief Court had for disposal 3 cases, all of which were disposed of.

77. *Financial.*—The receipts for which credit is due to the Civil Judicial Department were as follow:—

	1079. Rs.	1080. Rs.
Sale proceeds of court fee stamps and labels	1,98,301	1,45,171
Deduct half the expenditure of the stamp department	6,054	6,866
Net revenue on account of court-fee stamps and labels	1,27,247	1,38,505
Add receipts under the head of Law and Justice, Civil	5,466	4,516
Total	1,32,713	1,43,021

Against the above revenue, the Darbar incurred an expenditure of Rs. 93,278, as against Rs. 93,532 in 1079, the saving to the Darbar on account of the administration of Civil Justice being Rs. 49,743, as against Rs. 39,181 in the previous year.

Jails.

78. *Number of prisons.*—There were 10 prisons as in the previous year, namely, the Central Jail at Ernakulam and 9 Subsidiary Jails.

79. *The Central Jail.*—The sanctioned strength of the staff remained the same as in the previous year. Mr. A. Robinson, the Superintendent, was in charge of the Jail till 4th Dhanu, when he was placed under suspension in connection with a case of grievous hurt caused to a convict and referred to in para 56 of the last year's report. The Jailor was also placed under suspension. Mr. K. T. Thomas, B. A., a Police Inspector, was appointed to act as Superintendent, and a first class head constable to act as Jailor. Mr. Thomas remained in charge of the Jail for the rest of the year. Mr. K. Narayana Marar, the Junior Puisne Judge of the Chief Court, who was deputed to make the necessary enquiries in connection with the above case as well as the general administration of the Jail, submitted his report and as the result of the enquiry, the Darbar dismissed Mr. Robinson and the Jailor. An application was made for the services of an experienced British Officer for the Superintendent's place, and Mr. J. A. Marshall, the Officer selected by the Madras Government, took charge of the Central Jail since the close of the year. Besides the two dismissals referred to above, 2 head warders and 12 warders were

dismissed for bad conduct. The post of an Industrial Instructor was created during the year and a trained man was appointed to it.

The number of convict maistries was 12, the same as in the previous year. 150 convicts were punished departmentally, as against 11 in 1079. This increase as well as the dismissal of the warders was due to the enforcement of better discipline and to the assault made on the Acting Superintendent by some of the convicts. The following statement shows the number of prisoners of all classes confined in the Central Jail during the year:—

	Convicts	Under trial prisoners	Civil debtors	Total
Remaining at the beginning of the year	155	3	5	163
Admitted during the year	305	27	27	359
Discharged during the year (including those that died, escaped, &c.)	304	21	20	354
Remaining at the end of the year	156	9	3	168

460 convicts passed through the Central Jail or remained in it, the average daily number being 145.2, as against 139.9 in 1079. Particulars as to the classification of convicts according to their terms of imprisonment are given below:—

Nature of sentences.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Rigorous imprisonment for life	11	1	12
Do for more than 7 years but not for life	28	1	29
Do for more than 2 years but less than 7 years	58	1	59
Do for more than 6 months but less than 2 years	101	1	102
Do for more than 3 months but less than 6 months	92	..	92
Do for less than 3 months	149	..	149
Simple imprisonment	18	4	17
Total	452	8	460

There were 91 re-convicted prisoners in the Jail, or 24 less than in the previous year. Of these, 44 were undergoing imprisonment for the second time, 16 for the third time and 31 for the fourth time and upwards.

The convicts are distributed according to their creed in the following statement:—

	Number of convicts.	Ratio to the total population of their respective castes.
Hindus	224	1 to 2,474
Christians	162	1 to 1,224
Mahomedans	72	1 to 757
Jews	2	1 to 569

The convicts were supplied as usual with prison uniform made of drill manufactured in the Jail. Their daily diet consisted, as in previous years, of 1½ Cochin measures of rice and condiments to the value of 3 pies per head.

The number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital was 887, as against 261 in the previous year. In regard to this increase the Chief Medical Officer reports that the general health of the convicts was in no way less satisfactory than in previous years but that the increase in the number of prisoners treated in the Jail hospital was due to the greater vigilance on the part of the Jail authorities. Of the 887 prisoners treated, 287 were for general diseases and the rest for local diseases. 80 prisoners were vaccinated, as against 57 in 1079. Five prisoners died, as against two in the previous year. The average weight of the convicts was 106.95 lbs., as against 106.38 lbs. in 1079. Of the 304 convicts discharged during the year, 133 gained and 123 lost weight, while 48 neither gained nor lost. Of the 156 convicts remaining at the close of the year, 105 gained and 32 lost weight, while 19 neither gained nor lost. The daily average number of convicts told off for work was 142, and of convicts employed in extramural work 15, as against 137 and 19 respectively in 1079. The chief industries carried on in the Jail were the manufacture

of coir yarn, coir matting and rugs, basket making, cloth weaving, making of jamkals &c. The sale proceeds of jail manufactures was Rs. 4,173, as against Rs. 3,796 in the previous year. The vegetable garden continued to be kept up to provide work for infirm prisoners.

The expenditure on account of the Central Jail amounted to Rs. 10,558, as against Rs. 10,691 in the previous year, while the earnings of the convicts rose from Rs. 3,862 in 1079 to Rs. 4,265. The gross expenditure per head of convict was Rs. 72 and the average earning of each Rs. 30, as against Rs. 75 and Rs. 28 respectively in the previous year. The net expenditure per head of convict fell from Rs. 47 to Rs. 42.

80. *Subsidiary Jails.*—The subsidiary jails continued to be under the supervision of the local Magistrates. There were at the beginning of the year 58 prisoners in the subsidiary jails and 936 prisoners were admitted during the year. Of these, 951 prisoners were discharged, leaving a balance of 43 at the close of the year. The total cost of the sub-jails was Rs. 2,515, as against Rs. 2,263 in the previous year, and the cost of dieting each prisoner per diem was, as usual, 1½ annas.

81. *General.*—A committee including the new Superintendent has been appointed to draft the necessary rules under the Prisons Regulation.

Registration.

82. *Organisation and Staff.*—Mr. T. C. Cherian, the Huzur Registrar, retired on pension at the beginning of the year and was succeeded by Mr. K. Shangu Warriar, B. A. The latter was appointed to act as Peishkar of the Northern Division towards the end of the year, when Mr. C. Anthappayi, B. A. was appointed to act for him. The number of Registry Offices remained the same as in the previous year, namely 15.

83. *Aggregate number of registrations.*—The aggregate number of registrations during the year was 36,210, of which 14,273 were optional, as against 36,564 and 13,799 respectively in the previous year. The number of documents registered in Book I (those relating to immovable property) fell from 31,772 in the previous year to 31,359, while those relating to moveable property, registered in Book II, rose from 4,745 to 4,779. In Book IV, 72 wills were registered, as against 47 in the previous year. Of these, 38 were executed by Hindus, 32 by Christians and two by Mahomedans. The average value of a document registered was Rs. 337, as against Rs. 331 in 1079.

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

85. *Minor operations.*—The number of documents refused registration was 89, or 8 more than in the previous year, and that of applications for searches fell from 1,537 to 1,448. 19 documents remained unregistered and they were pending enquiry at the close of the year. There were 44 appeals to the Huzur Registrar, in 28 of which registration was ordered and 14 were dismissed. The remaining two were pending disposal at the close of the year. Of the 28 appeals to the District Courts, including the 9 appeals pending at the close of 1079, registration was ordered in 14 cases, 10 were dismissed and 4 were pending orders.

86. *Inspection.*—The Huzur Registrar inspected all the Registry Offices four times each except that of Nenmara which he inspected only twice, whereas in the previous year he inspected only 9 offices four times each.

87. *Financial.*—The receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 56,519 and Rs. 26,087 respectively, as against Rs. 51,242 and Rs. 26,616 in the previous year. The receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 30,432, as against Rs. 24,626 in 1079. The increase in the receipts was due to the revision of the scale of registration fees. The average registration fee for a document was Rs. 1-5-9, as against Rs. 1-3-7 in the previous year.

Marine.

88. At the Sirkar Port of Malipuram, 138 vessels, whose aggregate tonnage was 1,50,113, entered and cleared, as against 84 vessels with a tonnage of 76,930 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 9,414 was collected on account of port dues, as against Rs. 5,125 in the previous year, and Rs. 32 was realised by the sale of 'wrecks', as against Rs. 41 in 1079. Four protests were filed and a sum of Rs. 20 was collected. The increase in the port dues was due to the fact that a larger number of vessels called at the port than in the preceding year.

The light was exhibited from the Malipuram flagstaff from the 15th May 1905.

The south west monsoon set in in the second week of June.



CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Season and Rainfall.

89. *Season and Rainfall.*—The Season was not on the whole unfavourable to agriculture, though the rainfall was not so timely and copious as in the previous year. The price of food grains remained stationary during the greater part of the year, but there was a noticeable rise towards its close. A statement showing the prices of the staple food grains is given in the Appendix. The daily average rate of wages of a skilled labourer was 8 annas per diem in towns and 6 annas in villages and of an unskilled one 4 annas per diem in towns and 2½ annas in the villages.

The rainfall at the three rain-gauge stations, viz, Trichur, Ernakulam and Tathamangalam, is compared below with that of the four previous years :—

	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080
Trichur ...	115.02	128.56	154.25	139.23	102.08
Ernakulam ...	97.06	104.08	102.82	130.09	81.43
Tathamangalam ...	66.58	47.32	79.01	58.78	57.93

The number of rainy days was 140 at Ernakulam, 118 at Trichur and 90 at Tathamangalam.

Coffee.

90. The total area, assigned for coffee cultivation, is 8,502 acres, of which 3,517½ acres were under cultivation—3,493½ acres under mature and 24 acres under immature plants—as against 3,557½ and 5 acres respectively in the previous year. The total yield was 546,260 lbs, or an average of 156 lbs per acre of mature plants, as against 91 lbs in the previous year. The number of persons permanently employed in the estates was 156, and the average number of temporary hands was 803½. The amount of quit-rent due from the estates was Rs. 12,845, of which Rs. 12,770 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 75.

Forest.

91. *Organisation and Staff.*—Mr. V. Alwar Chetty, B. A., was in charge of the department throughout the year. With a view to push on the Tramway works and gradually to convert the temporary Tramway staff into a permanent one, a permanent Forest Engineer on a salary of Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 450 was appointed towards the end of the year. On the completion of the acquisition of the teak areas in the Chittur Taluk, the ranges of Nenmara and Chittur were again amalgamated into one. One Forester was sent to the Forest School, Dehra Dun, for training. Two Rangers were dismissed from the service for malpractices and three Foresters, 15 Forest Guards and 14 Watchers were suspended or dismissed.

92. *Constitution and management of the forests.*—The area under the control of the department continued to be the same as in the previous year, namely, 605 square miles. A part of the Kodassery Forest was demarcated. Owing to the paucity of hands in the subordinate staff, much was not done in this important matter. Steps have been taken for the survey of the finally acquired areas in the Chittur Taluk.

93. *Forest Law.*—The Forest Regulation was brought into force during the year and the necessary rules were also framed and published. Steps are being taken for the reservation of Forest areas.

94. *Forest Crimes.*—There were three cases pending at the beginning of the year and 28 cases were reported during the year, as against 40 in the previous year. Of these, 20 cases ended in conviction and 8 in acquittal; one was discharged and 2 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of acquittal to cases disposed of was 27.5, as against 47.9 in the previous year. In the year 1078 there were 69 cases, in 1079 forty and in the year under report only 28 cases.

95. *Working schemes.*—A new working circle called the Pothundy Working Circle was constituted and work started during the year. This working circle is divided into two series, as both deciduous and evergreen forests are included in it. In each of the two series, a coupe was demarcated and in the coupe of evergreen forests all exploitable trees were marked and listed. With a view to prepare a regular working plan for the Orukomban Working Circle, steps have been taken to get detailed analysis of the crop. A coupe was demarcated in the B series of this circle, but none in the others. As in the previous years, extraction was confined to hard woods, but there are now good prospects of finding a market for the soft timbers. The removal of monopoly trees on lands permanently assigned for cultivation was practically completed during the year.

96. *Exploitation of forest produce.*—All timber coupes continued to be worked under the method of selection felling. In the Orukomban Working Circle, most of the timbers extracted remained stacked on the Tramline owing to its noncompletion. From three of the coupes, irul trees were felled and converted into sleepers. Teak and blackwood logs from two of the coupes were taken to the Kokala depot and sold. Marked trees of other species from all the coupes were sold to private merchants. The forest areas for the supply of fuel to the railway were worked on the system of coppice felling. Improvement felling was effected in the pure teak areas in the Machad Forest. Improvements were effected to the Paravattani river, and a large quantity of teak was taken in rafts to Trichur. The Kurumali and Chalakudi rivers were also utilised to a considerable extent.

97. *Working of the department with reference to the wants of the people.*—The people continued to enjoy the privileges of free grazing and removal, free of charge, of firewood, timber required for agricultural implements, split bamboos and thorns for fencing and leaves for manure.

98. *Working of the department with reference to the requirements of Railways &c.*—49,036 irul sleepers and 10,342 cubic feet of bridge timbers were supplied for the Azhikal-Mangalore extension. 2,20,081 teak keys and a considerable quantity of teak scantlings, planks and point and crossing sleepers were supplied to the Madras Railway Company. To supply the Kolar Gold Fields, the Calcutta and Madras markets, and for the manufacture of tea-chests, 28,560 cubic feet of teak, 1,555 of rosewood and 2,05,706 of junglewood were sold to Messrs. Aspinwall & Co. Over 60,000 sleepers were sent to Baliapatam, and a large quantity of bridge timbers, keys and cushions, to Trichinopoly. A consignment of teak keys was sent to Hubli for the Southern Maharatta Railway.

99. *Communications and buildings.*—The roads and cart tracks made in the previous years were maintained. A cart track was made by the Coupe contractor from Poykad to the Palapilli-Chemoni road. The natural timber slide in the Pothundies was improved. The most important work of the year was the construction of the Forest Tramway. During the year the Darbar sanctioned the extension of the Tramway from Punnakuzhingarai to the Chalakudi

Railway Station, a distance of about 15 miles. Another important step taken was the conversion of the Thoppathikavalai-Anapandan timber slide into a self-acting incline. Owing to the varying nature of the gradients of this hill slope, the incline will be in three sections, one 1,000 feet long and the other two 3,000 feet long each, and there will be three brake gears. Earthwork for this incline was well advanced, and the wire-rope and brake for one incline were received during the year. The Pothupara-Komalapara self-acting incline of 5,000 feet in two sections was completed during the year and is now in working order. The survey of the extension from Punnakuzhingarai to Chalakudi was taken up and finished. The gap of about 5 miles in the Orukomban-Parambikolam section was also completed. At Vettuvazhi and Madavarachal on the tramline, rest houses were constructed. At Chalakudi, a residence for the Assistant Conservator was approaching completion. In Trichur a storeshed was constructed. A Forest guards' quarters at Potta and another at Kanniarcode were also constructed. All the buildings and elephant training sheds in charge of the department were kept in repairs.

100. *Sirkar elephants*.—The year opened with 24 elephants in charge of the department, and 6 were captured during the year. Of these, 6 were sold for a sum of Rs. 12,060, and 4 died, leaving 20 elephants at the end of the year.

101. *Gross yield and outturn of the Forest produce*.—The following table compares the total yield during the year with that of the previous year.—

Kind of produce.		1079	1080	Increase or decrease	
By Sirkar Agency	Teak ... Candies	20,282	23,320	+	3,038
	Blackwood ... "	2,032	1,874	—	158
	Ebony ... "	"	78	+	78
	Junglewood ... "	19,497	37,900	+	18,403
	Firewood ... Tons	9,798	10,590	+	792
	Bamboos ... Nos.	89,780	1,405	—	88,375
	Other minor produce ... Rs.	"	322	+	322
By Consumers	Teak ... Candies	595	950	+	355
	Blackwood ... "	564	60	—	504
	Ebony ... "	"	2	+	2
	Junglewood ... "	15,055	9,375	—	5,680
	Boats ... Nos.	322	508	+	186
	Firewood ... Rs.	7,866	7,386	—	480
Confiscation	Bamboos ... Nos.	2,13,780	2,17,900	+	4,120
	Teak and Junglewood ... Rs.	1,557	1,008	—	549

The increase under teak and junglewood was due to the supply of timber in logs to Messrs. Aspinwall & Co., and in sleepers and scantlings to Railways and other purchasers. The increase in the quantity of firewood was caused by a larger supply to the Shoranur-Cochin Railway than in the previous year. The decrease in the number of bamboos by Sirkar agency was due to there having been no departmental collection of the same for floating timber as in the previous year. The fact that the standing trees were not sold to any purchasers as in the previous year accounts for the decrease under blackwood.

102. *Miscellaneous produce*.—A sum of Rs. 2,442 was realised by the sale of minor produce, as against Rs. 1,625 in the previous year.

103. *Protection from fire*.—A sum of Rs. 773 was spent in protecting the areas subjected to special protective measures. There was only one fire in the protected areas, but it was put out before any damage was done. For the protection of the Forest depots along the Tramline, which contained timber to the value of nearly ten

lakhs of rupees, very stringent measures were taken. As in the previous year, a considerable portion of the unprotected forests escaped conflagration, owing to the removal of topplings and windfalls and the localisation of fellings.

104. *Protection from cattle*.—Free grazing of cattle, sheep and goats and elephants was continued to be allowed, but it was confined to the outskirts of the forests.

105. *Natural reproduction*.—In the Kannimara Working Circle (pure teak forest acquired in the previous year), the coppice regrowth was excellent, many of the shoots having attained a height of 20 feet, but reproduction from self-sown seed was poor. In the Pothundies also reproduction of teak from seeds was not satisfactory. In the Medugal forest, where teak is the predominant species, reproduction both by seed and stool was satisfactory. In the Orukomban Working Circle, reproduction of teak continues, but artificial restocking also appears to be necessary. Reproduction of irul by root suckers in worked coupes continued to be marked. In the Erumakayam coupe, on the removal of the exploitable trees of the different species, irul is establishing itself far more rapidly and vigorously than any other species. In all deciduous forests where there is ventek, it is reproducing itself satisfactorily by seed. In the worked fuel coupes, growth from stools is completely restocking the areas. In several localities, root-suckers of rosewood have been met with in abundance. In the evergreen forests, reproduction of the valuable species was not satisfactory.

106. *Artificial reproduction*.—In the Kannimara Working Circle, a blank area of two acres was ploughed and sown with teak seeds and cattle kept out. There are now about 10 seedlings per square foot. The Palapilli teak plantation was maintained and improvement thinnings were effected in 7 compartments at a cost of Rs. 250. Teak seeds were sown broad cast in the Mettupadam block, and a large percentage of them have germinated. In the Pothundi and Paravattani forests, dead trees and windfalls and topplings were removed. In the Machad forests, hide-bound, stunted and otherwise badly grown teak trees were cut back. In the Palapilli forests, the improvement thinning chiefly consisted in removing dead, dying and suppressed teak saplings.

107. *Financial*.—The receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 8,86,032 and Rs. 8,15,757 respectively, as against Rs. 5,84,272 and 4,99,152 in the previous year. Compared with that of the previous year, the gross revenue showed an increase of Rs. 3,01,760. The expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 3,16,605. It included the sum of Rs. 2,54,627 spent during the year on the Tramway and Rs. 5,449 spent in acquiring the teak areas of Chittur. If these two items are not charged to revenue, the net revenue of the year was Rs. 3,30,351.

108. *General remarks*.—Although the Darbar decided only after the year was much advanced to extend the Forest Tramway to Chalakudi Railway Station, i. e., a distance of 15 miles from its original terminus, yet it is gratifying to note that the work was rapidly pushed through and the whole line was by the end of the year almost completed, only few gaps here and there of short lengths remaining to be filled up. The energetic manner in which the work was pushed through was very creditable to the officers concerned. The increased transactions in sales of timber which the department was able to effect during the year are due to the enterprising activity of the Conservator Mr. Alwar Chetty.

Trade.

109. The total value of imports at Malipuram was Rs. 4,800, as against Rs. 3,130 in 1079, and that of exports Rs. 3,600, as against Rs. 6,371 in the previous year.

Public Works.

110. *The Staff*.—Mr. G. E. Browning, the Chief Engineer, was on leave during the first five months of the year and Mr. K. Subramania Iyer, B. A., B. E., the Senior Supervisor, acted for him. The State is for purposes of public works divided into two divisions, each of which is under the charge of a Supervisor. Under each Supervisor there are three Overseers and a Sub-overseer who are in charge of subdivisions.

111. *Expenditure*.—The expenditure under public works during the year was Rs. 3,02,610, as against Rs. 2,54,623 in the previous year, and as against a budget provision of Rs. 3,00,000. The subjoined statement gives the particulars of budget grants and expenditure under the different heads.—

Budget head	Budget grant	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
A—WORKS.—Communications, original	21,815	18,599
Do repairs	48,844	50,896
Buildings, original	82,537	79,823
Do repairs	59,992	68,722
Irrigation, original	6,533	4,067
Do repairs	12,681	11,983
Miscellaneous, original	11,046	25,872
Do repairs	9,058	8,806
Purchase and repair of tools, plant and stock	488	593
Reserve Funds	9,806	..
Total	2,62,000	2,67,861
B—Establishment and other charges	88,000	34,749
Grand total	3,00,000	3,02,610

Besides the above works, contribution works costing Rs. 33,592 were executed by the department for Cranganur, for the Punnathur and Kavalapara Estates and for some Devaswams under the management of the Sirkar. Thus the total expenditure incurred by the Department was Rs. 3,36,202.

The following are the important works completed during the year:—

Name of work.	Total outlay including expenditure incurred in previous years.
1. Constructing a road from the Chalakudi river bridge to join the old road at the Chalakudi Police Station	Rs. 9,809
2. Paving with Henkes' tiles the Ernakulam palace and the Diwan's office room	.. 3,125
3. Constructing a kitchen for the 10th Prince's Palace.	.. 4,057
4. Providing the verandahs of the Sirkar Press with iron railings	.. 2,204
5. Constructing an Easwaraseva Madham in the Hill Palace	.. 14,037
6. Constructing an outhouse for the 6th Prince's Palace	.. 3,898
7. Paving the Krishnavilas Palace with tiles	.. 5,898
8. Repairs to the Sirkar Pandikasala at Mattancheri	.. 2,325
9. Repairs to the Karikode Vishnu temple	.. 2,156
10. Repairs to the Ooragam Devaswam Oottupura	.. 2,211
11. Retiling two Gopurams of the Vadakkunnathan temple, Trichur	.. 2,941
12. Repairs &c. to the Hill Palace	.. 3,226
13. Repairing the Kuzhur Chira	.. 3,784

14. Constructing a Taluk Cutcherry at Cranganur	Rs. 16,208
15. Reconstructing the Oottupura attached to the Cranganur Chief's Kovilakam	.. 3,004
16. Repairs to the Trikulasekharapuram and subordinate temples	.. 2,135
17. Extending the Cranganur Puthen Kovilakam	.. 7,542
18. Repairs to the Sringapuram temple at Cranganur	.. 5,966
19. Extending the Sringapuram Oottupura	.. 3,655

112. *Roads*.—During the year, 450 miles of road were maintained, as against 448 miles in the previous year, and the condition of the roads was fair. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of roads and navigable canals was Rs. 42,649 and Rs. 365 respectively.

113. *Inspection*.—All the divisional and sub-divisional offices were inspected by the Chief Engineer during the year.

Railway.

114. *Receipts and expenditure*.—The gross receipts on account of the Railway during the year amounted to Rs. 3,92,783. In the previous year's report the net receipts after deducting the maintenance expenditure were shown as Rs. 1,96,296. But the actual gross receipts in that year amounted to Rs. 3,52,964. Deducting from the gross receipts an expenditure of Rs. 2,02,376 incurred on account of working expenses, the net receipts amounted to Rs. 1,90,407, which represents 2·8 per cent on the net capital expenditure of Rs. 67,88,610 up to the end of 1904. The Darbar's share in the gross earnings of Rs. 1,98,270 during the first half of 1905, amounted to Rs. 84,722, but this amount was realised only after the close of the year under report.

The total expenditure on the Railway during the year was Rs. 2,82,883—Rs. 2,02,376 on account of working expenses and Rs. 80,507 on account of capital expenditure. The net capital expenditure at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 68,10,437.

With reference to the remarks of the Madras Government in para 10 of the review of the last year's administration report, regarding the amount shown as capital expenditure up to the end of 1903, I beg to submit that the figure given in my report was the correct one. According to the balance sheet in the copy of the Capital and Revenue accounts forwarded with G. O., No. 709 Ry., dated 12th April 1904, the capital expenditure including suspense was Rs. 64,41,390 and not Rs. 63,96,052 as stated in the review. Thus the difference between the figures given in the last year's report and that given in the Capital and Revenue accounts is only Rs. 8,888, and this was due to the fact that certain items of expenditure incurred by the Darbar were not brought to account by the Madras Railway Company and certain amounts refunded into the treasury by the Executive Engineers in charge of the construction of the line were given credit under land acquisition charges, while the same amounts were credited under construction by the Madras Railway Company. The Chief Auditor of the Madras Railway Company was addressed on the subject, and he has since made the necessary adjustments in the Capital and Revenue accounts for the half year ending 31st December 1904.

Anchal.

115. Mr. K. P. Karunakara Pisharody, B. A. was in charge of the department throughout the year. The Railway Anchal service, tentatively opened in the previous year, was made permanent during the year.

116. The Superintendent spent 116 days in camp, as against 136 in the previous year. All the anchal offices and the Railway Anchal section were inspected during the year.

117. *Anchal offices and letter-boxes.*—Two new experimental anchal offices and 5 letter boxes were opened and one anchal office and two letter boxes were abolished during the year. The total number of anchal offices and letter boxes at the end of the year was 40 and 60 respectively, as against 39 and 57 in the previous year. The length of the mail communication rose from 284 to 287 miles.

118. *The number of articles carried.*—The total number of official and private covers carried by Anchal during the year was 9,48,857, as against 7,79,484 in the previous year. This large increase was mainly due to the correct and punctual delivery of covers everywhere, the increased facilities afforded to the public by the opening of letter boxes in various places and in the Railway Anchal van and to the introduction of the night delivery system in some of the important places.

119. *Dead Letter Office.*—2,565 articles of various descriptions were received during the year, as against 2,573 in the previous year, of which all but 34 were disposed of.

120. *Financial.*—The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 9,947, as against 9,517 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 17,535, as against Rs. 16,459 in the previous year. The expenditure to the Sirkar per official cover was only 3·14 pies, as against 4 pies in the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Salt.

121. *The staff.*—Mr. H. W. M. Brown was in charge of the department during the year except for 3 months, when he was absent on leave and his Assistant Mr. N. A. Parasurama Iyer, B. A., acted for him.

122. *Depôts.*—The number of selling depôts at the beginning of the year including the one at Cranganur was 20. The sub-depôts at Kakathuruthy and Chellanam were made independent depôts during the year.

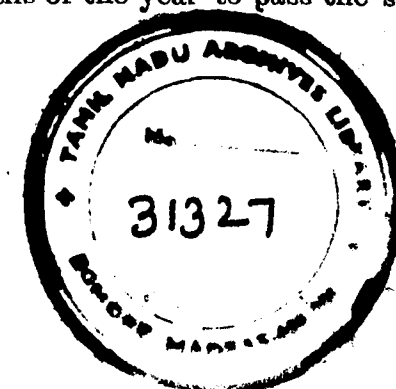
123. *Supply and consumption of salt.*—The year opened with a balance in stock of 43,785 maunds of salt, and during the year 2,20,000 maunds were contracted for. The contractor actually delivered only 2,12,888 maunds and full duty was recovered from him on the 7,112 maunds short delivered. In regard to the balance of 4,320 maunds of salt, referred to in the last year's report, the contractor delivered 3,111 maunds during the year, and full duty was recovered on the remaining 1,209 maunds. The total quantity of salt at the disposal of the Sirkar during the year was 2,59,784 maunds, as against 2,42,828 in the previous year. Of these, 1,99,527 were sold (including the 4,650 maunds issued to Cranganur at cost price) and 267 maunds were written off as wastage, thus leaving a balance of 59,990 maunds at the close of the year. The quantity of salt sold during the year was 674 maunds more than in the previous year. The average consumption per head of population was 20·21 lbs., as against 20·15 in the previous year and 18·47 and 18·41 lbs. in 1078 and 1077 respectively.

124. *Financial.*—The receipts, expenditure and net revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 4,56,358, Rs. 1,32,720 and Rs. 3,23,638 respectively, as against Rs. 4,86,133, Rs. 1,53,553 and Rs. 3,32,580 in the previous year. The decrease in the gross and net revenue is due to the reduction of the duty on salt to Rs. 1-8-0 per maund.

125. *Salt crime.*—Including the one case pending at the beginning of the year, there were 20 cases for disposal, of which 19 were disposed of, 17 ending in conviction and 2 in acquittal. The percentage of acquittal was thus only 10·5, as against 11·9 in the previous year.

126. *Inspection work.*—The Superintendent and his Assistant spent 159 and 53 days respectively in camp, as against 137 and 134 days in the previous year. The decrease in the latter figure was due to the fact that the Assistant Superintendent was in Bombay for about 5 months of the year to pass the salt.

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Abkari.

127. *The current demand and collection.*—The year under report was the third year of the triennial lease, and the demand for the year was Rs. 1,45,100, the annual rental for the previous triennial lease being Rs. 1,15,500. The whole of the demand was collected during the year. A sum of Rs. 140 was collected as interest on arrears and Rs. 1,707 on account of fines and forfeitures.

128. *Old arrears.*—During the year, a sum of Rs. 5,480 due from one of the old defaulting Abkari contractors was written off the accounts as irrecoverable. The decrees obtained against the remaining contractors are pending execution and the Darbar is taking active steps to realise the outstandings.

129. *Licenses for the sale of foreign liquor.*—30 licenses were granted during the year and 6 taverns for the sale of foreign liquor opened for the first time, and fees amounting to Rs. 1,216 were realised, as against 32 licenses and Rs. 835 in the previous year.

130. *Total abkari receipts.*—The total abkari revenue amounted to Rs. 1,48,300, as against Rs. 1,47,128 in the previous year.

131. *Abkari crime.*—The Abkari Regulation was introduced at the beginning of the year. During the year, 171 cases were reported, of which 128 ended in conviction, 7 in acquittal and 26 were released departmentally, one was compounded and 9 were pending disposal at the close of the year. The percentage of acquittals (excluding departmental releases) was 5.2, which must be regarded as satisfactory for the first year of working of the Abkari Regulation.

Opium.

132. The current demand of the second year of the biennial lease of the opium and ganja farms was Rs. 26,100, and the whole of it was collected during the year. Including other collections which amounted to Rs. 132, the total revenue from opium and ganja during the year amounted to Rs. 26,232.

133. *Crimes against the Opium Regulation.*—28 cases involving 28 persons were reported and charged during the year, as against 26 cases involving 27 persons in the previous year. Of these, 24 ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal and one was pending disposal at the close of the year.

Tobacco.

134. *Licenses for the sale of Tobacco.*—During the year, 1,933 licenses were issued for the sale of tobacco, as against 1,725 in the previous year, and fees amounting to Rs. 28,460 were collected, as against Rs. 22,920 in the previous year. But taking the actual number of licenses issued there was an increase in revenue of Rs. 2,360 over that of the previous year and of Rs. 3,130 over that of 1078. The Treasury figures do not show the actual increase as a great part of the fees for the year was paid into the treasury at the close of 1079. The miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 1,487, as against Rs. 1,307 in the previous year.

135. *Crimes against the Tobacco Laws.*—At the beginning of the year 63 cases involving 67 persons were pending and 113 cases involving 123 persons were reported during the year, as against 172 cases involving 189 persons in the previous year. Of these, 163 cases involving 176 persons were disposed of, 147 cases involving 155 persons ending in conviction, and 16 cases involving 21 persons in acquittal. Two cases involving 2 persons were removed to the Block Register as the accused could not be found. The percentage of acquittals was 9.8, as against 12.8 in the previous year.

Customs.

136. *Customs.*—The amount received from the British Government on account of customs under the Interportal Trade Convention was Rs. 1,10,500.

Stamps.

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

138. *Financial.*—The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 2,49,240 and the expenditure to Rs. 13,333, as against Rs. 2,37,252 and Rs. 12,107 respectively in the previous year.

139. *Ex-officio and licensed Vendors.*—The number of ex-officio Vendors, including the Superintendent, and the number of licensed Vendors remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 8 and 109 respectively.

140. *Application for adjudication and references to the Chief Court.*—There were 9 applications for adjudication to the Peishkars under section 30 of the Stamp Regulation and 3 references to the Chief Court under section 45 including the two pending at the beginning of the year. All of them were disposed of during the year.

Financial.

141. *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 HEAD.	ACTUALS OF 1079.	ACTUALS OF 1080.	Difference between the actuals of the two years.
1	2	3	4	5
I	Land Revenue	7,14,987	7,25,094	+ 10,107
II	Salt	4,86,188	4,56,858	-- 29,775
III	Stamps	2,97,252	2,49,240	+ 11,988
IV	Customs	2,21,000	1,10,500	-- 1,10,500
V	Abkari and Ganja	1,51,478	1,52,650	+ 1,172
VI	Opium	21,881	21,882	+ 1
VII	Tobacco	24,227	29,947	+ 5,720
VIII	Forests	5,84,272	8,86,082	+ 3,01,760
IX	Registration	51,242	56,519	+ 5,277
X	Tribute	6,857	6,857	.. ..
XI	Interest	86	80	-- 6
XII	Anchal	9,517	9,947	+ 430
XIII	Law and Justice	13,149	12,121	-- 1,028
XIV	Jails	3,862	4,265	+ 403
XV	Police	1,699	1,661	-- 38
XVI	Marine	5,171	9,470	+ 4,299
XVII	Education	85,929	47,896	+ 11,967
XVIII	Temples and Oottupuras	87,160	98,425	+ 6,265
XIX	Medical	457	1,114	+ 657
XX	Stationery and Printing	2,022	2,688	+ 616
XXI	Public Works	44,977	52,774	+ 8,897
XXII	Railway	1,96,296	8,92,788	+ 1,96,497
XXIII	Miscellaneous	5,648	5,861	+ 213
XXIV	Capital	3,182	8,852	+ 670
	Total of service heads ..	29,07,884	33,32,966	+4,25,082
XXV	Deposits	4,88,981	7,64,338	+ 2,75,407
XXVI	Advances	4,07,441	8,81,984	+ 4,74,498
XXVII	Remittances	20,02,829	27,40,068	+ 7,37,739
XXVIII	State loans	5,02,341	2,68,800	-- 2,88,741
	Total of debt heads ..	34,01,042	46,49,940	+12,48,898
	Grand total ...	63,08,926	79,82,906	+16,73,980

EXPLANATIONS FOR THE VARIATIONS.

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II. Decrease due to the reduction in the duty on salt towards the latter part of 1079.

IV. The increase in 1079 was due to the collection of two years' amounts due under the Interportal Trade Convention.

VII. Increase due to the larger number of licenses issued during the year.

VIII. Increase due to the larger sale of timber during the year.

IX. Increase due to the raising of the scale of Registration fees from the beginning of the year.

XVI. Increase due to the larger number of vessels called at the port during the year.

XVII. Increase due to the raising of fees in the Sirkar schools.

XIX. Increase due to the recovery of Rs. 780 from the Nelliampathy planters for the upkeep of the hospital at that station from the beginning of the year.

XXI. Increase due to the higher bids obtained at the sale of the toll and ferry contracts.

XXII. The practice up to the end of 1079 was to credit only the net receipts after deducting the revenue expenditure. From the beginning of 1080, however, gross receipts are credited.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	MAJOR HEAD.	ACTUALS OF 1079.	ACTUALS OF 1080.	Difference between the actuals of the two years.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Land Revenue	1,71,089	1,90,048	+ 18,959
2	Palace	3,55,782	3,01,785	— 53,947
3	Subsidy	2,00,089	2,00,089	.....
4	Excise	1,53,553	1,82,720	— 29,167
5	Stamps	12,107	13,833	+ 1,726
6	Customs	1,608	1,867	+ 259
7	Forests	4,99,152	8,15,757	+ 3,16,605
8	Registration	26,616	26,087	— 529
9	Anchal	16,459	17,585	+ 1,076
10	Huzur	70,578	71,329	+ 751
11	Law and Justice	1,83,229	1,37,275	+ 4,046
12	Jails	12,954	12,742	— 212
13	Police	67,098	77,003	+ 9,910
14	Marine	1,197	877	— 320
15	Education	99,854	1,14,293	+ 14,929
16	Religious	1,82,968	1,41,290	+ 8,327
17	Charities	40,552	39,201	— 1,351
18	Medical	64,622	63,924	— 698
19	Vaccination	4,769	4,870	+ 101
20	Sanitation and Conservancy	20,736	22,907	+ 2,171
21	Pension and gratuity	50,561	54,490	+ 3,929
22	Stationery and Printing	30,279	34,276	+ 3,997
23	Military	38,187	38,218	+ 31
24	Public Works	2,54,623	3,02,610	+ 47,987
25	Interest	93,979	1,02,471	+ 8,492
26	Miscellaneous	46,060	1,20,698	+ 74,638
27	Railway	2,86,874	2,82,883	— 3,991
	Total of service heads ..	28,84,914	33,29,568	+ 4,44,654
28	Deposits	5,09,911	7,06,408	+ 1,96,497
29	Advances	5,20,110	9,52,324	+ 4,32,214
30	Remittances	19,60,341	27,74,610	+ 8,14,269
31	State loans	2,85,000	2,00,000	— 85,000
	Total of debt heads ..	32,75,362	46,33,537	+ 13,58,175
	Grand total ..	61,60,276	79,63,105	+ 18,02,829

EXPLANATIONS FOR THE VARIATIONS.

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| 1. Increase due to the larger allotment for expediting the operations of the Survey and Settlement departments. |
| 2. Decrease due to the absence of any big items of expenditure such as His Highness' tour in 1079. |
| 4. Decrease due to the lower price paid to the contractor for salt purchased than in the previous year. |
| 7. Increase due to the larger extraction, &c., of timber and the larger expenditure incurred on account of the Tramway. |
| 13. Increase due to the payment in the year of the cost of clothing &c., supplied in the previous year, and also to the proportionate contribution paid for the upkeep of the Railway Police on the Shoranur-Cochin Railway. |
| 15. Increase due to the raising of the standard of some of the Sirkar Schools, revision of scale of establishment and the conversion of an aided school into a Sirkar District school. |
| 16. Increase due to the performance of Kalasams in certain temples and the strengthening of the Superintendent's office. |
| 20. Increase due to the expenditure incurred for putting up plague camps. |
| 22. Increase due to the purchase of more paper during the year for printing Regulations &c. |
| 24. Increase due to the larger allotment spent on buildings and miscellaneous public works. |
| 25. Increase due to the payment of interest on the full loan as well as of the arrears of the previous years. |
| 26. Increase due to the purchase of additional horses and carriages and to the entertainment of distinguished guests. |
| 27. Actuals for 1080 include the capital as well as the revenue expenditure. |

The receipts and expenditure under service heads including the expenditure on the Railway and the Forest Tramway exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 4,25,082 and Rs. 4,44,654 respectively. The larger revenue received from the Forest department and the expenditure which was necessitated to produce it contributed to this increase. The increase or decrease under other heads do not call for any special remarks except the increase of receipts under Railway and decrease of receipts under Customs which are only nominal, and the increase of expenditure under "Miscellaneous" which was due to the entertainment of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore and other distinguished visitors during the year. The transactions of the year however resulted in a surplus of Rs. 3,398. This surplus would have been over two and a half lakhs of rupees but for the fact that the capital expenditure of Rs. 2,54,627 on account of the Forest Tramway was debited to service heads.

142. *Loans.*—Including a temporary loan of two lakhs of rupees raised towards the close of the year under report, the liabilities of the Sirkar under this head amounted to 22 lakhs. The subjoined statement shows the loans raised and repaid since 1075.

YEAR.		Loans raised.	Loans repaid.	* Includes Rs. 20,385 being the discount allowed on the sale of debenture bonds.
1075	(1899—1900)	1,30,000	30,000	
1076	(1900—1901)	12,72,275	3,75,000	
1077	(1901—1902)	3,00,000	...	
1078	(1902—1903)	7,01,449	1,00,000	
1079	(1903—1904)	* 5,22,676	2,85,000	
1080	(1904—1905)	2,63,600	2,90,000	
Total		31,90,000	9,90,000	

143. *Opening and closing balances.*—The opening and closing balances of the year were Rs. 5,79,748 and Rs. 5,99,547 respectively. Of the former, Rs. 1,84,287 was in the State treasuries and Rs. 3,95,461 in the Bank of Madras. Of the latter, Rs. 2,46,662 and Rs. 3,52,885 were in the State treasuries and in the Bank of Madras respectively.

144. *Sinking fund.*—I have already explained in my memorandum appended to the budget estimate for 1081 why no provision could be made for a sinking fund in the year under report.

145. *Accounts.*—Of the several suggestions made by the Special Audit Officer Mr. E. S. Hensman for the further improvement of the present account system, the most important one was the abolition of the Huzur Treasury by the formation of Sub-treasuries into District treasuries. Effect was given to this suggestion from the beginning of the year under report, and I am glad to say that it is working satisfactorily.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Vital statistics.

146. *Registration.*—The registration of births and deaths was carried out by the Proverthy officers as usual. Particulars of the births and deaths during the year under report are given in the Appendix. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of these figures as in the absence of a law to enforce correct registration we shall have to depend on what information the Proverthy staff may be able to collect. A Regulation has since been drafted and forwarded to the British Resident for the approval of the Madras Government. When this Regulation becomes law it is hoped that more accurate figures will be available.

147. *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 5, although the total number of deaths from cholera, reported during the year, was 33, as against 9 and 38 respectively in the previous year. The mortality from dysentery and diarrhoea was 3,105 and 1,537 respectively, as against 2,930 and 1,204 in the previous year.

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Vaccination.

148. *Vaccination.*—During the year under report, 90 calves were successfully inoculated, as against 69 in the previous year. The aggregate quantity of lymph prepared was 22,111 grains, as against 15,601 grains in 1079. Of this, 19,320 grains were supplied to the vaccinators and 2,791 grains preserved as stock paste. The cost of manufacture amounted to Rs. 330.

149. *Operations.*—The number of vaccinations, primary and re-vaccination, during the year was 33,572, of which 28,035 or 83·5 per cent were successful, as against 23,932 and 19,139 or 79·9 per cent respectively in the previous year. Of 29,187 subjects who underwent primary vaccination, 1,767 were under one year, 11,969 were above one year but under six years and 15,451 were above six years, as against 1,190, 7,930 and 12,351 respectively in 1079.

150. *Expenditure.*—The cost of the department was Rs. 4,870, or Rs. 101 more than in 1079.

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Sanitation and Conserbancy.

151. *Organisation.*—There were no changes in the constitution of the Sanitary Boards. The Boards held 38 meetings, as against 49 in the previous year.

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

153. *The Plague.*—Happily, no plague cases were imported into the State during the year. The precautionary measures against plague were the same as those adopted in the previous year, viz, the passport system, Police surveillance and segregation. 5,034 passports were issued to passengers from plague infected areas, 6,396 passengers were kept under observation, and 46 vessels were inspected. There were 93 prosecutions under the plague rules, of which, 89 ended in conviction.

154. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on sanitation and conservancy amounted to Rs. 22,907, as against Rs. 20,736 in the previous year. The receipts on account of sanitation amounted to Rs. 1,223, or Rs. 80 more than in 1979.

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Medical Relief.

155. *Staff.*—Mr. G. N. Coombes, L. R. C. P. and S. (Edinburgh) was in charge of the department during the year except for a period of over one month when Mr. R. P. Gunther, the Senior Assistant Surgeon, acted for him.

156. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—Ten hospitals, three dispensaries and two temporary dispensaries worked during the year. The total number of beds available was 255, or 3 more than in the previous year.

157. *Work done.*—During the year, 4,004 in-patients and 2,04,930 out-patients were treated, or 329 in-patients and 23,460 out-patients more than in the previous year. As there was no serious outbreak of any epidemic diseases and as the season was a healthy one, this large increase in the number of patients (both in-door and out-door) must be attributed to the growing popularity of the medical institutions. The daily average attendance of in-patients rose from 164 to 167 and of out-patients fell from 980 to 976. The number of surgical operations performed during the year was 7,869, as against 7,679 in the previous year. Post-mortem examinations for pathological purposes numbered 2 and those for medico-legal purposes 49, as against 3 and 51 respectively in the previous year.

Of the 4,004 in-door patients, 3,395 were discharged, 93 absented, 354 died and 162 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The total mortality registered during the year was 354, or 8.84 per cent of the total treated, as against 299, or 8.13 per cent in the previous year. Of these 354 deaths, 87 cases were admitted in a moribund condition.

As in the previous years, the largest number of admissions was for diseases of the digestive system. Worms, skin diseases, malarial fevers, eye diseases, diseases of the respiratory system and ulcers come next in order of frequency. Under small-pox and cholera the admissions were 112 and 5 respectively as

158. *Women and children.*—Mrs. Williams, the Lady Doctor, was in charge of the Mattancheri women and children's hospital, and Miss D' Araujo, the Lady Apothecary, continued to administer medical aid to women in the Trichur hospital. They treated 21,334 women, and 15,841 children, or 2,130 women and 2,714 children more than in the previous year, the daily average attendance of women being 163 and of children 70, as against 143 and 62 respectively in 1979. The midwifery cases attended to by them rose from 69 to 85 and the operations performed by them also rose from 1078 to 1263. There were 9 midwives as in the previous year. The number of cases of labour attended to by them rose from 352 to 414. A Brahmin widow sent by the Darbar to Madras for training as a sick nurse and midwife successfully completed her course and joined the department during the year.

159. *The Lunatic Asylum.*—This institution continued to be under the charge of the Medical Officer. The year opened with 7 lunatics (4 males and 3 females), and 3 (all males) were admitted during the year. Of the 10 lunatics, 3 were discharged and 2 died (1 of tuberculosis and the other of anæmia and general dropsy), leaving 5 lunatics (4 males and 1 female) in the asylum at the close of the year. The expenditure on account of the asylum was Rs. 906, or Rs. 51 less than in the previous year. The proposal to abolish this asylum is still under consideration.

160. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on the Medical department for the year was Rs. 63,924, as against Rs. 64,522 in the previous year.

161. *Inspection.*—The Medical Officer inspected all the hospitals and dispensaries during the year, with the exception of the two temporary dispensaries.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

Education.

162. *Total number of schools and pupils.*—During the year the total number of Sirkar schools was 56 and aided schools 121. Of these, 42 and 98 were purely Vernacular schools and in the rest English instruction was also imparted. The total number of pupils who attended these schools was 18,310. There were 1,017 unaided schools, of which 981 imparted instruction only in the Vernaculars and in the rest English was also taught. Two of the latter, viz, the Chittur High School and the Trichur St. Thomas High School, were upper secondary institutions. The total strength of the unaided schools was 23,320. Of the 981 Vernacular schools referred to above, only 67 followed the curricula of studies prescribed by the State. The rest were pyal schools, teaching the three R's according to the old method. In some schools, the advanced pupils were also given elementary instruction in Sanskrit, thus qualifying them for admission to advanced Sanskrit schools. In addition to the above, there were 307 special schools, of which 2 were Sirkar, 4 aided and the rest unaided. The number of pupils that attended these schools was 22, 160 and 5,935 respectively. The revised grant-in-aid code referred to in the last year's report was brought into force only after the close of the year. Many of the unaided schools, which are conducted in substantial accordance with the State educational rules and with the grant-in-aid code, will be brought into the aided list during the course of the current year.

163. *Agencies managing education.*—Of the 47,647 pupils under instruction, 29,155 were in unaided schools, 11,831 in aided schools and the remaining 6,661 in Sirkar schools. About 61 per cent of the educational work was done unaided by the Darbar, 25 per cent by the aided agencies and 14 per cent directly by the Educational department, as against 60, 25 and 15 per cent respectively in 1079.

164. *Boys and girls.*—Of the 47,647 pupils under instruction, 34,024, or 71 per cent, were boys and 13,623, or 29 per cent, were girls. The percentage of boys and girls under instruction to the male and female population of the school-going age was 56 and 22 respectively, as against 57 and 22 in the previous year.

165. *Education among the different sections of the community.*—Of the three communities which form the bulk of the population, the Christians stood foremost in point of education, 80 per cent of the Christian boys and 43 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 for boys in both the cases and 16 and 18 respectively for girls. The educational activity of the Christians is chiefly confined to primary or lower secondary education, for, of the 27 pupils that passed the F. A. examination, only 3 were Christians and the rest Hindus and similarly, of the 94 that passed the Matriculation examination, only 12 were Christians and the rest Hindus.

166. *Protection from small pox.*—Of the 18,492 pupils in Sirkar and aided schools, 17,908 had either been vaccinated or had had small-pox and only 584, or 3.1 per cent, were unprotected.

167. *Collegiate education.*—Collegiate instruction was given in the grade college at Ernakulam, maintained by the Darbar. 111 pupils studied in the College department, as against 91 in the previous year. 41 candidates appeared for the First-in-Arts Examination of the Madras University, of whom 27, or 66 per cent passed, the average for the Presidency being 40.3 per cent. The receipts of the College department amounted to Rs. 5,291 and the expenditure to Rs. 8,863, the net expenditure thus being Rs. 3,572, or Rs. 32.2 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 20.8 in the previous year. The increase in the average was due to the increase in salaries given to the Principal and the Vice-Principal and the entertainment of personal assistant to the Principal. A sum of Rs. 751 was also paid as stipends and scholarships.

168. *Upper Secondary education.*—High School or Upper Secondary instruction was given in 16 schools, of which 7 were Sirkar (including the Upper Secondary department of the College), 7 aided and 2 unaided. The total number of pupils that were given Upper Secondary instruction was 1,219 (554 in Sirkar schools, 41 in aided schools and 250 in unaided schools). 251 pupils appeared from the 9 fully developed schools for the Matriculation Examination, of whom 94, or 37 per cent, passed, the average for the Presidency being 28.2. The best result was that shown by the Cochin Tirumala Devaswam aided High School which passed 9 out of 10. The Chittur unaided High school passed 16 out of 24. The Darbar derived from its High School department a fee income of Rs. 16,904, and spent on it a sum of Rs. 22,484, the net expenditure incurred being Rs. 5,580, or an average of Rs. 10.1 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 4.9 in 1079. The grants-in-aid given to the High school department of the aided schools amounted to Rs. 1,136, the average expenditure per pupil instructed being Rs. 2.7 as against Rs. 2.9 in 1079.

169. *Lower Secondary education.*—Lower Secondary instruction was imparted in 39 schools during the year, of which 12 were Sirkar (including the Lower Secondary departments of the College and High Schools), 26 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 education during the year was 2,143, of whom 1,030 were in Sirkar schools, 967 in aided schools and 146 in the unaided schools. The receipt from the Lower Secondary department of the Sirkar schools amounted to Rs. 12,864, and the expenditure on the same to Rs. 17,802. the net expenditure was therefore Rs. 4,938, or an average of Rs. 4.8 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 11.8 in 1079. The grants-in-aid given to the Lower Secondary department of aided schools amounted to Rs. 2,985, giving an expenditure to the Sirkar of Rs. 3.2 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 2.9 in 1079.

170. *Primary education.*—Primary instruction was imparted in 1,193 schools of which 56 were Sirkar schools (including the Primary departments of the College High and Lower Secondary schools), 121 were aided schools (including the Primary departments of the High and Lower Secondary schools) and 1,016 unaided schools (including the Primary department of a High School). The number of pupils that received primary instruction was 38,157, of whom 4,914 were in Sirkar schools, 10,289 in aided schools and 22,924 in unaided schools. The fees realised by the Darbar from the Primary departments of the schools amounted to Rs. 11,393 and the expenditure on the same to Rs. 34,460. The net expenditure was therefore Rs. 23,067, or an average of Rs. 4.7 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 3.7 in the previous year. The amount disbursed as grant to the Primary departments of aided schools was Rs. 9,029, giving an average expenditure to the Darbar of Rs. 3.8 per pupil instructed as against Rs. 3.5 in 1079.

171. *Special education.*—A statement showing the number and strength of special schools is given in the Appendix. Of these, 2 were Sirkar institutions, viz, the Normal School at Trichur and the Sanskrit Patasala at Tripunithura. The Normal School trained 14 teachers as in the previous year, of whom 3 were Matriculates and the rest Lower Secondary men. All of them appeared for the Teachers' Certificate examination of 1080, of whom 12 passed with 3 in the first class. There were 2 Industrial schools as in the previous year. 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. 2,039. The grants-in-aid given to the aided special schools amounted to Rs. 852.

172. *Inspection.*—Mr. F. S. Davies, the Principal of the Ernakulam College specially deputed as usual, the Superintendent of Education, the Deputy Superintendent and the Inspecting School Masters were the inspecting officers during the year and the total number of schools inspected by them was 708, as against 659 in the previous year.

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

HEADS.	RECEIPTS. Rs.	EXPENDITURE. Rs.
Direction and inspection ...	....	9,416
Sirkar Schools	46,452	85,648
Aided Schools	...	15,359
Miscellaneous ...	1,444	3,860
Total ...	47,896	1,14,283

The net expenditure to the Sirkar on account of education was Rs. 66,387, or Rs. 2,962 more than in the previous year, of which 14·2 per cent was spent on the directing or inspecting agency, 59·04 on Sirkar schools and 23·1 on aided schools. The net expenditure is classified below according to the branches of instruction :—

HEADS.	NET EXPENDITURE.
Direction and inspection	Rs. 9,416
Collegiate education	„ 3,572
Secondary education	„ 14,639
Primary education ...	„ 32,096
Miscellaneous ...	„ 6,664
Total ...	Rs. 66,387

Of the net outlay on education 5·4 per cent was spent on collegiate education, 22·05 on secondary education, 48·55 on primary education and 14·2 on the directing and inspecting agency.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Press.

174. The amount of work done in the Sirkar Press during the year under report is valued at Rs. 41,662, as against Rs. 40,827 in the previous year. The expenditure on account of the Press was Rs. 9,642, or Rs. 491 less than in 1079.

Stationery.

175. The different kinds of paper with the Cochin Government watermark were supplied by Messrs. John Dickinson & Co., of London. Tenders for the supply of articles of stationery other than paper were invited, and Messrs. A. L. Varunni & Sons were given the contract. The total expenditure for the year on account of Stationery was Rs. 24,634, as against Rs. 20,146, in 1079.

Cranganur.

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

Opening balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury	Rs.	25,504	Disbursements under service heads	Rs.	1,83,995	
	Investments	"	1,32,985		Do. under debt heads	"	25,621
	Total	"	1,58,469		Total	"	1,59,616
Receipts under service heads			78,074	Closing balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury	"	22,059
	Do. under debt heads	"	80,097		Investments	"	1,32,985
	Total	"	1,58,171		Total	"	1,55,044
Grand total			3,14,660	Grand total			3,14,660

The increased expenditure under service heads was due to the adjustment of a large number of Public Works bills during the year.

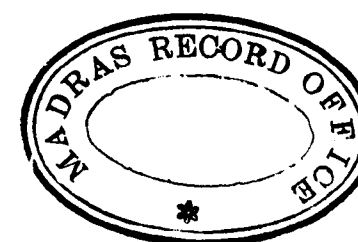
The expenditure under debt heads includes a sum of Rs. 19,630 paid as advance on account of Public Works.

Ernakulam,

9th December, 1905.

N. Pattabhirama Rau,

Diwan of Cochin.



APPENDIX.

CHAPTER I.—General.

GENERAL.

(1) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1080 M. E.

Serial No.	Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Residency.					
1	G. T. Mackenzie I. C. S.	Resident in Travancore & Cochin	1-1-80	8-4-80	
2	J. Andrew I. C. S.	Do	4-4-80	31-12-80	
3	Capt. W. M. Fenning I. A.	Assistant Resident	...	...	
4	H. Campbell Perkins	Medical Officer in charge of the Residency Hospital, Trivandrum	...	...	
5	C. M. Agur B. A.	Manager, Resident's Office, and Officer in charge of the Resident's Treasury	1-1-80	5-5-80	
6	J. B. D' Lemos	Ag. Do Do	6-5-80	9-10-80	
7	M. Verghese B. A.	Ag. Do Do	10-10-80	31-12-80	
Palace.					
8	C. S. Gopaladesika Chariar	Sarvadhikaryakar to His Highness the Raja			
General Administration.					
9	N. Pattabhirama Rao B. A.	Diwan of Cochin			
10	C. Achyuta Menon B. A.	Secretary to the Diwan			On leave from 18/7/80 to 27/10/80
11	M. V. Anantharama Iyer B. A.	Acting Secretary to the Diwan	18-7-80	27-10-80	
12	Do	Chief Auditor and Secretary to the Diwan in the Audit Branch	1-1-80	17-7-80	
			28-10-80	31-12-80	
13	M. Sankara Menon B. A.	Acting Do	18-7-80	27-10-80	
14	Do	Assistant Secretary to the Diwan	1-1-80	17-7-80	
			28-10-80	31-12-80	
15	C. Anthappayi B. A.	Acting Do	18-7-80	27-10-80	
Revenue.					
16	V. K. Raman Menon B. A.	Peishkar Southern Division, and District Magistrate of Anjikaimal	...	...	On deputation as Settlement Peishkar
17	A. Sankara Menon B. A. & B. L.	Sub pro tem Do	...	...	
18	P. Shanguunni Menon B. A.	Peishkar, Northern Division, and District Magistrate of Trichur	1-1-80	12-11-80	Ag: Superintendent of Police from 15/11/80
19	K. Shangu Warriar B. A.	Acting Do	14-11-80	31-12-80	
20	V. K. Raman Menon B. A.	Settlement Peishkar	...	...	On leave from 26/5/80 to 25/9/80
21	T. V. Kasturi Ranga Iyer B. A.	Acting Do	26-5-80	35-9-80	
22	J. Thompson	Superintendent of Survey	...	...	
23	V. Alwar Chetty B. A.	Conservator of Forests	...	...	
24	C. Anthappayi B. A.	Superintendent of Stamps, Stationery and printing	1-1-80	17-7-80	On leave from 12/2/80 to 29/4/80
			28-10-80	13-11-80	
25	P. Damodara Menon B. A.	Acting Do	12-2-80	29-4-80	
			18-7-80	27-10-80	
26	N. A. Parasurama Iyer B. A.	Acting Do	16-11-80	31-12-80	

N. B.—Columns 4 & 5 are left blank in the case of officers who were holding the same appointment throughout the year.

GENERAL.

(1) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1080 M. E.—(Continued).

Serial No.	Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
27	H. W. M. Brown	Superintendent of Salt etc Revenue	...	...	On leave from 18-7-80 to 14-10-80
28	N. A. Parasurama Iyer B. A.	Acting Do	16-7-80	14-10-80	
Judicial.					
29	S. Lookes Barrister-at-Law	Chief Judge, Chief Court	...	...	On leave from 12-7-80 to 29-7-80
30	T. C. Krishna Menon B. A. & B. L.	Senior Puisne Judge Do	...	...	
31	K. Narayana Marar B. A. & B. L.	Junior Do Do	...	...	On leave from 6-10-80 to 31-12-80
32	V. K. Kochunni Menon B. A. & B. L.	District and Sessions Judge, Anjikaimal	...	...	
33	T. S. Narayana Iyer M. A. & B. L.	Do Trichur	1-2-80	31-12-80	Special L: A. Peishkar from 1-1-80 to 31-1-80
34	T. A. Anantharama Iyer B. A. & B. L.	Acting Do	1-1-80	31-1-80	
35	A. Subba Rao B. A.	Superintendent of Police and Commandant of the Nair Brigade	...	...	On leave from 14-1-80 to 18-2-80 and from 6-11-80 to 31-12-80
36	R. D' Lemos	Inspector in charge	14-1-80	18-2-80	
37	P. Shanguunni Menon B. A.	Acting Superintendent of Police.	13-11-80	31-12-80	
38	K. Shangu Warriar B. A.	Huzur Registrar	1-1-80	18-11-80	Ag: Peishkar of the N. Dn: from 14-11-80
39	C. Anthappayi B. A.	Acting Do	14-11-80	31-12-80	
40	N. V. Subbarama Iyer B. A. & B. L.	Chief Sirkar Vakil	...	...	On leave from 1-1-80 to 30-8-80 and from 18-8-80 to 12-10-80
41	B. K. Raghavan Nambar B. A. & B. L.	Acting Chief Sirkar Vakil	1-1-80	30-8-80	
42	T. M. Krishna Menon B. A. & B. L.	Acting Chief Sirkar Vakil	15-8-80	12-10-80	
43	A. Robinson	Superintendent of Central Jail	1-1-80	8-5-80	Dismissed from service
44	K. T. Thomas B. A.	Sub pro tem Do	4-5-80	31-12-80	
Miscellaneous.					
45	A. Sankara Narayana Iyer B. A.	Superintendent of Devaswams and Oottupuras	...	...	
46	G. E. Browning A. M. I. C. E.	Chief Engineer	...	...	On leave from 1-1-80 to 30-6-80
47	K. Subbarama Iyer B. A. & B. L.	Acting Do	1-1-80	30-6-80	
48	F. S. Davies B. A.	Principal, Ernakulam College	...	...	
49	A. P. Subramania Iyer B. A.	Superintendent of Education	...	...	
50	Captain Leverett	Master Attendant of Sirkar Ports	...	...	
51	G. N. Coombes L. B. C. P. & S.	Chief Medical Officer	...	...	On leave from 25-7-80 to 6-9-80
52	E. P. Gunther	Acting Do	25-7-80	6-9-80	
53	V. Krishna Iyer	Jenmam Registration Officer	...	...	
54	K. P. Karunakara Pisharody B. A.	Superintendent of Anchals	...	...	

N. B.—Columns 4 & 5 are left blank in the case of officers who were holding the same appointment throughout the year.

CHAPTER III.—Protection.

A.—Legislation.

(2) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagam 1080 M. E.

Serial No.	DESCRIPTION.	Whether adapted from British Indian acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	Regulation I of 1010—extending the powers of jurisdiction of the Zillah Judges.	Yes		Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043 which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076.
2	Regulation II of 1010—for the future guidance of the Appeal Court	..		Do.
3	Regulation III of 1010—for giving greater efficiency to the system of Police established in Cochin.	..		Partly repealed by Regulation VIII of 1076 & Regulation I of 1077.
4	Regulation IV of 1010—for constituting the Zillah Courts Criminal Courts of the respective Zillahs and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court Circuit Judges and for defining their respective powers.	..		Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043 which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076.
5	Regulation I of 1036—for the speedy administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and for the establishment of small cause Courts.	..		Do.
6	Regulation II of 1036—to clear the doubts of the Appeal Court in regard to the provisions of Regulation I of 1036.	..		
7	Regulation I of 1041—for the appointment of duly qualified Vakils to plead in Courts.	..		Amended by Regulation II of 1071.
8	Regulation II of 1041—for providing specially against Criminal breach of contract on the part of artificers, workmen and labourers.	..		
9	Regulation I of 1042—for extending the powers vested in the Munsiffs and for defining their jurisdiction.	..		Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1076.
10	Regulation III of 1043—providing for the admission of counsel in criminal cases.	..		
11	Regulation I of 1049—for the Registration of documents.	..		Amended by Regulation V of 1079.
12	Regulation I of 1053—for prescribing rules for the confiscation of animals, conveyances, &c. used in contraband trade.	..		Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1077.
13	Regulation I of 1057—to amend the Law relating to the Civil Courts.	..		Partly repealed by Regulations II and III of 1076.
14	Regulation I of 1058—for the better regulation of the Police in Cochin.	..		Partly repealed Regulation III of 1075.
15	Regulation I of 1059—the Cochin Penal Code.	..		
16	Regulation II of 1059—the Code of Criminal Procedure.	..		Amended by Regulation VI of 1074.
17	Regulation I of 1061—for regulating the export, import, manufacture and sale of Military stores, arms and ammunition.	..		
18	Regulation II of 1061—providing for the execution by the Courts of Cochin of decrees passed by the Civil Courts of British India and Travancore.	..		
19	Regulation I of 1062—providing for the restriction and control of the erection of Religious buildings &c.	No		Amended by Regulation I of 1080.

A.—Legislation.

(2) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagam 1080 M. E.—(Continued).

Serial No.	DESCRIPTION.	Whether adapted from British Indian acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
20	Regulation I of 1066—rendering the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 of the Governor-General of India in Council effectual and to prevent the solemnization of illegal marriage in this State.	Yes		
21	Regulation I of 1067—amending the law relating to the management of the Anchal service &c.	..		
22	Regulation II of 1070—for acquiring land for public purposes.	..		Amended by Regulation IV of 1074.
23	Regulation I of 1071—Stamp Regulation.	..		Amended by Regulation I of 1074
24	Do. II of 1071—Amending Regulation I of 1041	..		
25	Do. III of 1071—The Cattle Trespass Regulation.	..		
26	Proclamation dated 8th February 1897 for taking effective precautionary measures against the spread of Bubonic plague	..		
27	Regulation I of 1072—Epidemic Diseases Regulation.	..		
28	Do. I of 1074—Amending Regulation I of 1071	..		
29	Do. II of 1074—Survey Regulation.	..		
30	Do. IV of 1074—Amending Regulation II of 1070	..		
31	Do. V of 1074—The Destruction of Records Regulation.	..		
32	Do. VI of 1074 Amending Regulation II of 1059.	..		
33	Do. I of 1075—The Notaries Public Regulation.	..		
34	Do. III of 1075—The Special Police Regulation.	..		
35	Do. IV of 1075—for preventing the landing of goods at places other than Malipuram or Narakal.	..		
36	Regulation I of 1076—The Cochin Census Regulation.	..		
37	Do. II of 1076—The Cochin Chief Court Regulation.	No		Amended by Regulation IV of 1079.
38	Regulation III of 1076—The Cochin Civil Courts Regulation.	..		
39	Regulation IV of 1076—A Regulation for the protection of Judicial Officers.	Yes		
40	Regulation V of 1076—The Coffee-Stealing prevention Regulation.	..		
41	Regulation VI of 1076—The prisons Regulation.	..		
42	Regulation VII of 1076—making better provision for the efficient working of the British Postal Department in the State.	..		
43	Regulation VIII of 1076—The Opium Regulation.	..		
44	Do. I of 1077—The Abkari Do.	..		
45	Do. I of 1079—The Civil Procedure Code.	..		
46	Do. II of 1079—The Limitation Regulation.	..		
47	Do. III of 1079—The General Clauses Regulation.	..		
48	Do. IV of 1079—Amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation II of 1076.	No		

A.—Legislation.

(2) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadakam 1080 M. E.—(Continued).

Serial No.	DESCRIPTION.	Whether adapted from British Indian acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
49	Regulation V of 1079—Amending the Cochin Registration Regulation I of 1049.	Yes		
50	Indian Evidence Act I of 1872.	"	1080	Brought into force from 1st Meenom 1080 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 2nd February 1906.
51	Do. I of 1080—Amending Regulation I of 1062.	"	Do	Introduced during the year under report.
52	Do. II of 1080—The Court Fees Regulation.	"	Do	
53	Do. III of 1080—The Forest Do.	"	Do	
54	Do. IV of 1080—The Companies Do.	"	Do	

B.—Military.

(3) Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military force in the Cochin State in 1080 M. E.

Arm of service	Number of fighting officers & men				Details of force at the end of the current year								Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers	Remarks
	At the end of the last year	Recruited this year		Casualties	Total of men at the end of the current year	No. of regiments or battalions	Number of guns	Number of men						
		Died	Invalided					Discharged, deserted etc.	European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	..	14	3	1	..	16	..	..	..	1	2	13	Rs. 196	Non-fighting men such as clerks, etc are omitted this year.
Sappers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Artillery	..	22	..	..	..	22	..	4	..	..	2	20	Rs. 164	
Infantry	..	272	29	113	19	263	..	..	..	6	23	339	Rs. 2,108	
Imperial service troop	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

C.—POLICE.

(4) Statement showing the sanctioned strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1080 M. E.

Description of office.		Number.	Pay of grade.				Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
			1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12
			Rs.	Rs.											
Superintendent	...	1	500—700	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspectors First Grade	...	2	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Second Grade	...	2	80	160	...	3	...	...	1	2	7*	...	...	...	...
Do. Third Grade	...	3	60	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reserve Inspector	...	1	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Head Constables	...	3	20	60	...	5	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
School Head Constable	...	1	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Drill Instructor	...	1	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drill Instructor (Assistant)	...	1	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gymnastic Instructor	...	1	15—18	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Grade Head Constables	...	12	15	180	...	12	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...
Second Do.	...	44	12	528	...	47	...	...	...	9	50†	...	...	...	...
First Grade Constables	...	135	7	945	...	59	...	...	...	16	124	...	...	...	...
Second Do.	...	303	6	1,818	...	154	...	...	...	23	297	...	...	...	...
Do. temporary	...	25	6	150	...	8	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
Total	...	535	.....	5,024	8	280	2	59	518\$	...	...	...	...	...	...

* One first grade Inspector was on other duty and the two second grade Inspector's posts were vacant. The vacancies were filled up by the appointment of sub pro tem and acting Inspectors in the third grade.

† Vacant

‡ The Drill Instructor's post and 5 first grade head constables were vacant and their work was conducted by 6 head constables appointed sub pro tem in the second grade.

§ The actual strength of the Force on the last day was 526. There were therefore only eight illiterate men. These are elderly men and will soon leave the Force on pension.

Column 6 represents the number of times punished and not the number of persons punished.

C.--POLICE,

(5) Comparative statement of cases handled by the Police during the years 1979 and 1980 M. E.

Districts.	Divisions.	Cases.				Persons.				Property.				Remarks.						
		1079		1080		1079		1080		1079		1080								
		Charged.	Detected.	Percentage.	Charged.	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	21
Anjikaiimal.	Kanayanur	114	93	81.57	127	109	85.82	196	125	63.77	183	136	74.32	1,666	1,366	81.93	1,550	1,988	83.09	
	Cochin	102	88	86.27	107	86	80.37	179	148	82.68	247	126	51.01	1,096	1,009	92.06	12,077	11,799	97.69	
	Cranganur	27	24	88.88	18	18	100.00	25	19	76.00	31	29	93.55	164	129	78.65	380	188	49.47	
	Mukundapuram	62	52	83.87	79	73	92.40	136	95	69.85	98	92	93.88	963	901	93.55	1,070	749	70.00	
	Total	305	257	84.26	331	286	86.40	536	387	72.20	559	383	68.51	3,889	3,405	87.55	15,077	14,024	93.02	
Trichur.	Trichur	50	36	72.00	92	72	78.26	82	53	64.63	163	105	64.41	713	577	81.03	2,110	2,036	96.54	
	Talapilli	51	38	74.50	71	52	73.24	81	57	70.37	111	82	73.87	1,132	1,037	91.51	709	632	89.14	
	Chittur	24	19	79.16	34	23	67.64	35	25	71.42	60	31	51.66	399	256	64.32	449	334	74.38	
	Total	125	93	74.40	197	147	74.62	198	135	68.18	334	218	65.27	2,244	1,870	83.36	3,268	3,002	91.83	
Grand Total		430	350	81.39	528	433	82.01	734	522	71.11	893	601	67.30	6,133	5,275	86.02	18,345	17,026	92.81	

N. B.—Column 3 includes the charged cases of previous years that were taken up for trial during the year but excludes those that were under trial at the close of the year.

D.--JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, (Criminal)

(6) *Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Criminal Courts of the Cockin State during the year 1980. M. E.*

Description of offences	Number of offences			No. of cases disposed of in 1080	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons sentenced										No. of persons acquitted or discharged			No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment										Remarks
	Balance from 1079	Committed during 1080	Total				Simple imprisonment	Rigorous imprisonment and fine	Fine only	Whipping	Total	No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died during or before trial	Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months			From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
1. Offences against public tranquility such as unlawful assemblies, rioting and affray and abettment thereof	1	18	19	17	127	34	20	1	13	34	18	10	1	4	6	1	1	2	2													
2. Offences by or relating to Public servants		22	22	20	27	4	1	1	2	4	18				1																	
3. Giving or fabricating false evidence and other offences against Public justice		48	48	48	56	29	8	1	20	29	23	1	3	4	1																	
4. Offences relating to coin &c.		4	4	4	4	1			1	1	7																					
5. Offences relating to weights and measures		1	1	1	1																											
6. Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, diseases and morals and other public nuisances	3	158	161	160	173	140	2	5	133	140	33	2	1	4	1																	
7. Murder and abettment		10	10	10	19	2	2			2	4																					
8. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and abettment		11	11	11	61	5	2	3		5	47		2																			
9. Causing death by rash or negligent acts																																
10. Attempt at suicide and abettment																																
11. Hurt		8	8	8	8	7	6	1		7	1		5	2																		
12. Grievous hurt	13	1,190	1,193	1,187	2,468	190	28	1	15	146	190	2,982	5	8	14	17																
13. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement		47	47	46	92	28	16	1	1	28	57		6	4	12	4																
14. Assault and use of criminal force	1	27	28	26	65	7			7	7	58		1																			
15. Kidnapping	1	62	63	63	151	29	2		27	29	121		1																			
16. Rape and attempt of rape		8	8	8	42						23																					
17. Other offences affecting the human body		6	6	6	8	1	1	1	1	1	4																					
18. Theft		46	46	46	86	24	2	2	9	24	61		2																			
	6	483	489	474	988	312	4	155	31	50	66		31	72	30	42	17	1	2													

(b) *Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Criminal Courts of the Dochin State during the year 1980 M. E.—(Continued).*

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(7) *Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1980 M. E.*

D.-JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. (Criminal).

(8) Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the
Cochin State during the year 1080 M. E.

Tribunals.	Number of persons and cases.									
	Number of appeals.		Sentences.						Further en- quiry &c. ordered.	
	Appeals rejected.	Persons Cases	Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Proceedings quashed.	
			Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases
Chief Court	17	...	9	8	2	3	2	...	1	1
Anjikkannal Sessions Court	9	1	11	3	...	...	6	5	...	...
Trichur Sessions Court	2	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anjikkannal District Magis- trate's Court	117	1	89	47	46	24	76	45	...	...
Trichur District Magistrate's Court	87	...	85	58	...	...	68	28	...	...
Total ...	232	2	200	118	48	27	155	80	1	1
Remarks.										

D.-JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. (Civil).

(9) CIVIL WORK.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts of Cochin for the year 1080 M. E.

Tribunals.	Suits filed during present year									
	Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer or remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value
Anjikkannal District Court	79	57	122	121	201	178	144	144	57	34
Trichur District Court	34	12	117	110	151	128	100	13	23	20
Ernakulam District Munsiff's Court	23	43	124	107	231	120	123	109	48	21
Cochin District Munsiff's Court	26	40	118	108	126	112	110	40	19	18
Trinjalekuda District Munsiff's Court	43	76	131	100	130	107	103	76	21	9
Trichur District Munsiff's Court	24	35	186	132	188	147	137	35	38	10
Wadakkancherry District Munsiff's Court	31	30	147	115	146	118	147	109	30	84
Chittur District Munsiff's Court	33	13	87	77	90	79	89	77	18	13
Neemara District Munsiff's Court	5	...	146	136	151	136	135	...	1	2
Total	300	312	897	683	907	675	686	612	254	127
Remarks.										

D.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. (CIVIL).

(10) CIVIL WORK.—*Results of applications for execution of decrees.*

(10) CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees.

	Opening balance.		Applications brought to the register.						Total.		Disposed of.		Closing balance.	Nature of applications applying dis-posal at the close of the year.														
	Past year.	Present Year.	Value of opening balance for present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20									
Tribunal	Anjakmal District Court	90	141	72,528	11' 4	481	342	3,86,017	13	2	571	488	4,58,546	8	6	480	436	3,96,017	12	8	141	47	63,538	11	10	41	6	....
	Trichur District Court	34	60	56,992	5 10	345	296	2,04,375	4	9	379	356	2,61,967	10	7	319	393	2,21,992	2	9	60	33	39,445	7	10	31	2	....
	Ernakulam District Munsiff's Court	138	213	42,029	3 2	3,371	1,571	2,49,284	10	3	3,509	1,784	2,91,318	13	5	3,296	1,602	2,56,435	7	10	213	182	34,858	5	7	182	....	....
	Cochin District Munsiff's Court	187	154	35,764	15 9	2,197	1,548	2,17,574	10	10	2,364	1,703	2,53,359	10	7	2,230	1,598	2,36,002	3	4	154	104	17,297	7	3	104	....	....
	Irinjalakuda District Munsiff's Court	157	262	34,755	8 5	2,524	1,680	2,43,795	11	9	2,631	1,942	2,78,551	4	2	2,419	1,793	2,56,897	6	10	262	149	21,713	13	4	149	....	....
	Trichur District Munsiff's Court	140	341	41,468	0	3,262	1,773	1,99,399	10	7	3,403	2,114	2,40,867	10	7	3,061	1,956	2,22,865	4	1	341	158	18,002	6	6	158	....	....
	Wadakkancherri District Munsiff's Court	150	185	27,876	4 8	2,414	1,817	99,838	14	6	2,564	2,002	1,27,715	3	2	2,379	1,839	1,00,890	5	3	185	163	26,834	13	11	163	....	....
	Chittur District Munsiff's Court	191	87	16,574	2 4	840	774	1,06,195	14	5	1,031	861	1,22,770	0	9	944	748	93,308	6	4	87	113	29,461	10	5	70	43	....
	Nemmara District Munsiff's Court	1	4	85	3 5	53	37	914	310		54	41	999	7	3	30	40	569	1	2	4	1	30	6	1	1	....	....
	Total	1,088	1,447	3,23,094	6 11	15,487	9,838	17,07,396	14	116,575	11,285	20,35,491	5	15,128	10,335	17,86,318	2	3	1,447	950	2,50,173	2	9	899	51	....	....	....

D.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, (Civil):

(11) CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in Civil Courts of Cochín for the year 1080 M. E.

	How disposed of										Average duration																					
	Decisions confirmed				Decisions amended		Cases re-manded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of																							
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year																						
Opening balance	41	88	129	104	170	192	82	88	104	2,07,420	8	22,25,097	11	9	33	39	9	8	25	15	8	19	7	7	Ys.	Ms.	Ds.	Ys.	Ms.	Ds.		
Filed during	30	90	231	162	261	252	171	148	90	62,279	10	2	54,581	11	11	100	76	15	12	21	14	25	25	10	21	...	...	...	...	...		
Total	109	28	286	274	345	302	317	274	28	62,364	7	11	64,386	12	5	156	139	60	59	41	46	52	16	8	14	...	...	...	...	...		
Disposed of during balance	58	12	238	194	296	196	284	184	12	42,434	9	8	40,617	12	5	166	110	51	29	35	21	15	11	17	13	...	...	...	...	...		
Closing balance	288	218	834	724	1,072	942	854	694	218	3,74,499	5	53,84,834	...	6	455	364	185	108	122	96	100	71	42	55	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tribunal.	Chief Court.	Regular appeals...	41	88	129	104	170	192	82	88	104	2,07,420	8	22,25,097	11	9	33	39	9	8	25	15	8	19	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	
	Anjiksainal District Court	Special appeals...	30	90	231	162	261	252	171	148	90	62,279	10	2	54,581	11	11	100	76	15	12	21	14	25	25	10	21	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	28	286	274	345	302	317	274	28	62,364	7	11	64,386	12	5	156	139	60	59	41	46	52	16	8	14	...	...	...	...	...
		Trichur District Court	...	58	12	238	194	296	196	284	184	12	42,434	9	8	40,617	12	5	166	110	51	29	35	21	15	11	17	13	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	288	218	834	724	1,072	942	854	694	218	3,74,499	5	53,84,834	...	6	455	364	185	108	122	96	100	71	42	55	...	...	...	...	...	

E.-JAILS.

(12) Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Cochin State during the year 1080 M. E.

	No. of Prisons	Number of persons					Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jail and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	REMARKS—showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remain-Admitted ing from last year the year	Total	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Ernakulam Central Jail	...	1	163	359	446	522	145-39	149-44	168	10,557	121026-9 days	There were 5 deaths in the Central Jail during the year:—
Kanayanur Sub-Jail	...	1	1	132	93	133	2-60	2-99	...	127	4 88-21 "	1. A lunatic convict from general in-juries.
Cochin Do.	...	1	1	160	125	161	4-35	4-32	10	179	11 59-79 "	2. A small-pox case.
Mukundapuram Do.	...	1	7	110	120	117	7-93	4-40	5	252	1 16-44 "	3. A case of sudden death owing to organic disease of the heart.
Chalakudi Lock-up	...	1	1	82	50	83	1-74	2-10	1	90	7 9-3 "	4. A case of death from acute dysentery
Trichur Sub-jail	...	1	36	174	215	210	18	15	17	1,163	12 2 2 "	5. A female admitted in bad health died of general dropsy from anaemia and debility.
Talapilli Do.	...	1	1	73	54	74	12	17	7	114	12 5 9 "	
Kunnankulam Do.	...	1	...	41	43	41	0-06	0-15	...	54	2 6 8 "	
Chittur Do.	...	1	8	56	60	61	35	23	1	178	7 0-14 "	
Nenmara Do.	...	1	...	23	34	23	51	57	...	23	9 10 9 "	
Craanganur Do.	...	1	3	85	63	88	2-45	8-41	2	330	15 10-44-02 "	

F.-REGISTRATION.
(13) Registration of documents in the Cochin State.

NAMES OF REGISTRY OFFICES	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused.		Documents remaining un-registered at the close of the year.		REMARKS.
	1079	1080	Mortgages		Sale deeds		Wills.		Money bonds		Miscellaneous		1079	1080	1079	1080	1079	1080	1079	1080	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	1																				
Cochin	2,929	3,002	940	1,043	693	746	2	9	26	23	1,268	1,161	2,928	2,964	19,30,764	15,16,702	0	8	16	2	
Ernakulam	3,622	3,426	1,010	1,126	1,174	753	...	4	13	11	1,425	1,522	3,596	3,400	13,03,464	18,04,789	4	7	22	4	5
Kanayanur	1,763	1,671	636	684	430	448	...	5	5	9	692	525	1,751	1,668	4,38,111	4,71,176	0	6	7	2	1
Kushupilli	1,428	1,414	490	401	386	319	3	3	8	5	601	686	1,415	1,401	5,83,469	5,71,366	1	9	10	13	3
Thiruvanchikulam	2,231	2,014	733	738	544	503	1	1	7	3	946	769	2,225	2,004	7,46,879	6,80,887	0	6	3	8	2
Mukundapuram	3,739	3,541	949	871	1,066	1,062	5	6	8	9	1,711	1,533	3,733	3,540	8,49,700	7,96,072	14	8	1	...	
Adur	2,578	2,622	691	785	780	763	2	3	6	7	1,109	1,064	2,572	2,612	4,79,301	5,00,741	13	4	5	10	1
Nellayi	1,615	1,687	404	446	511	550	...	...	2	...	698	691	1,607	1,683	5,56,338	5,63,324	12	11	5	2	3
Trichur	4,043	4,017	1,388	1,135	1,281	1,270	9	6	9	10	1,366	1,596	4,087	4,014	19,35,737	15,01,948	6	3	4	1	9
Enamavn	2,566	2,433	702	676	642	580	3	3	9	12	1,210	1,133	2,566	2,433	6,33,100	6,18,924	1	7	...	...	3
Kunnankulam	4,049	4,331	1,569	1,504	828	848	10	17	73	57	1,569	1,906	4,046	4,324	7,51,174	8,07,762	15	9	3	4	...
Talapilli	1,747	1,833	528	548	491	489	1	5	6	4	721	787	1,745	1,831	4,41,475	4,83,448	14	7	1	2	1
Cholakkam	2,070	1,938	501	625	546	492	4	3	16	6	1,003	812	2,003	1,932	5,83,605	7,33,046	11	2	7	5	...
Chittur	1,797	1,901	515	577	431	431	6	3	119	96	726	714	1,795	1,804	13,28,366	14,92,818	8	2	4	...	3
Nenmara	490	498	163	161	130	163	1	4	10	3	186	157	490	458	3,43,048	3,69,150	7	2	...	...	...
Total	36,667	36,318	11,149	11,320	9,333	9,476	47	72	317	255	16,221	15,195	36,564	36,210	1,21,03,487	1,32,11,410	3	9	81	92	19

F.—REGISTRATION.

(14) Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1080 M. E.

Description.	PAST YEAR.			PRESENT YEAR.			REMARKS.
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mortgage deeds	11,149	44,60,276 4 3	16,603	11,320	42,30,783 14 10	19,052 8	
Sale deeds	9,933	34,70,514 9 8	11,134 8	9,476	35,17,549 15 3	12,427	
Wills	47	35,340	188	72	82,658 5 2	288	
Moneybonds	317	1,38,245 10 8	426 8	255	1,49,265 8 1	439 8	
Miscellaneous documents	15,118	39,99,061 1 1 1/2	16,450	15,087	42,31,152 8 5	16,986 8	
Total Registration fees	36,564	1,21,03,437 8 8 1/2	44,802	36,210	1,22,11,410 3 9	49,193 8	
Fees for copies of registered documents			918 11			969 7	
Search fees			2,006			2,378 12	
Miscellaneous receipts			3,520 2 9			3,976 13 9	
Grand Total	36,564	1,21,03,437 8 8 1/2	51,241 13 9	36,210	1,22,11,410 3 9	56,518 8 9	
Deduct expenditure			26,616 1 7			26,087 4 1	
Net Saving			24,625 12 2			30,431 4 8	

CHAPTER IV.—Production and Distribution.

A.—SEASON AND RAINFALL.(15) *Statement of rainfall in the Cochin State during the year 1080 M. E.*

STATIONS.	Chingom	Kanni	Thulam	Vrischikam	Dhanu	Makaram	Kumbham	Meenam	Medom	Edavan	Mithunam	Karkadagom	Total	Total for past year	Average of past 5 years	Remarks.
TRICHUR	6.15	18.08	5.73	...	...	...	29	...	3.39	14.71	35.93	17.80	102.08	189.23	127.89	
ERNAKULAM	9.11	10.43	5.02	...	...	...	1.55	08	7.27	10.08	24.39	10.55	81.43	190.00	103.00	
TATHAMANGALAM	2.63	2.10	6.80	...	...	...	...	15	3.00	4.50	21.10	17.65	57.98	58.78	61.92	
Total for the State	11.89	30.61	17.55	...	...	...	1.84	23	13.66	38.24	81.42	46.00	241.44	328.10	292.84	

B.—STAPLE FOOD GRAINS.(16) *Statement as to the prices of staple food grains.*

ARTICLES				Prices of food grains per maund of 82½ lbs.						Remarks
				During Karkadagam 1079			During Karkadagam 1080			
RICE (Husked)	..	..	..	3	18	3	4	4	10	
WHEAT	..	..	..	4	3	4	4	5	10	
PEAS	..	..	..	8	12	8	4	5	0	
DHOLL	..	..	..	5	0	0	5	2	4	
GRAM	..	..	..	2	3	1	3	6	7	
TIL OR GINGELLY	..	..	..	5	5	7	8	1	11	
GREEN PEAS	..	...	..	4	4	8	5	7	10	
BENGAL GRAM	..	..	..	4	9	7	5	2	9	

C.—AGRICULTURAL STOCK.(17) *Agricultural stock in the Cochin State during the year 1080 M. E.*

Name of Taluk.	Year	Horses and cattle						Sheep and goats	Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Asses		with 2 bullocks	with 4 bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
				Male	Female								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kanayanur	1080	15,227	5,128	5,761	1,509	31	...	9,538	2,010	...	35	56	.
Cochin	..	263	1,868	3	5	23	2	932	...	...	58	34	
Cranganur	..	768	1,760	166	373	5	...	846	221	...	...	...	
Mukundapuram	..	20,311	8,432	6,339	5,920	54	1	6,153	15,177	...	119	324	
Trichur	..	5,175	9,734	6,089	2,878	235	11	9,425	12,648	...	602	440	
Talapilli	..	29,628	19,956	28,471	2,010	17	10	34,793	43,705	...	171	614	
Chittur	..	8,975	7,200	9,175	3,985	134	125	2,646	6,225	...	250	762	
Total	...	80,545	54,078	55,954	16,625	479	149	64,328	79,986	...	1,235	2,280	

D.—PUBLIC WORKS.(18) *Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1080 M. E.*

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	STATE FUNDS.			CONTRIBUTION.			Total	Remarks
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1 Communications	18,599	50,396	68,995	.....	922	922	69,917	
2 Buildings	79,828	68,722	1,48,545	12,958	17,178	30,136	1,78,681	
3 Irrigation	4,067	11,968	16,050	.....	359	359	16,409	
4 Miscellaneous	25,372	8,906	38,678	126	2,049	2,175	35,853	
5 Purchase & repair of tools, plant and stock	598	.....	598	.....	.....	.....	598	
Total	1,28,454	1,39,407	2,67,861	13,084	20,508	33,592	3,01,453	
Establishment and other charges..	.....	.....	84,749	.....	.....	.....	84,749	
Grand Total	.....	.....	3,02,610	.....	.....	.....	3,36,202	

CHAPTER V.—Revenue and Finance.

ABKARI.

(19) Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Cochin State during the year 1980 M. E.

Taluka.	Country spirit.		Toddy.		Opium.		Ganja.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kanayanur	144		736	Rs. 25,100	8		5	Rs. 4,350	893	1,71,200	[A] Column 5 gives the revenue from both toddy and country spirit shops. Separate figures cannot be given as the latter is sold as * whole. (a) Reduced under the new rules to 73-80-30 shops respectively. (b) Reduced under the new rules to 66-78-43 shops respectively.
Cochin	246	[A]	1,011	35,500	17		18		1,292		
Mukundapuram	34		130	17,000	9		9		182		
Trichur	(a) 104		(b) 185	41,000	6		9		301		
Talapilli	(a) 39		(b) 405	12,500	2		2		448		
Chittur	(a) 96		(b) 165	14,000	1		1		263		
Total	663		2,632	1,45,100	43	21,750	41	4,350	3,379	1,71,200	

N. B.—The number of shops is only approximate as under the old system it was not possible to get accurate statistics.

CHAPTER VI.—Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

A.—VITAL STATISTICS.
(20) Vital statistics of the Cochin State for the year 1080 M. E.

NAME OF TALUK	Population	Births				Deaths				Ratio per 1000 of population				Remarks
		Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Births		Deaths		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Kanayanur ..	1,14,628	1,283	1,487	204	....	1255	1505	250	....	11.19	12.97	10.94	13.12	
Cochin ..	1,20,456	917	1,081	164	....	882	1170	288	....	7.61	8.97	7.32	9.71	
Cranganur ..	29,140	363	497	134	....	344	717	373	....	12.45	17.05	11.80	24.60	
Mukundapuram ..	1,61,833	1,603	1,712	109	....	1282	1725	443	....	9.90	10.57	7.92	10.65	
Trichur ..	1,45,104	1,153	1,168	15	....	1165	1083	....	82	7.94	8.04	8.02	7.46	
Talapilli ..	1,51,315	1,368	1,348	..	20	1312	1346	34	....	9.04	8.90	8.67	8.89	
Chittur ..	89,549	598	518	....	80	650	562	....	88	6.67	5.78	7.25	6.27	
Medical Institutions ..	..	134	164	30	....	303	347	44	....	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	8,12,025	7,419	7,975	556	100	7193	8455	1432	170	9.14	9.82	8.86	10.41	

B.—MEDICAL RELIEF.
(21) Statement showing the Medical Relief afforded in the Cochin State during the year 1080 M. E.

Hospitals & Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated		Results of In-door patients				Expenditure	Daily average	REMARKS.
	Out-door	In-door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment			
1. Ernakulam General hospital	31,284	1,170	888	40	179	63	Rs. 63,924 exclusive of the Cranganur dispensary.	208.12	The expenditure under the head of each institution has not been kept hitherto but will be furnished in future reports.
2. Ernakulam Central Jail hospital	840	47	39	....	5	3		10.70	
3. Tripunithura hospital	11,948	114	100	....	14	....		98.40	
4. Mattancherri Women and Children's hospital	32,277	729	659	....	39	81		217.60	
5. Chalakudy hospital	17,965	192	172	....	12	8		98.75	
6. Irinjalakuda hospital	9,209	264	259	....	5	....		52.64	
7. Trichur hospital	31,254	947	812	39	61	35		177.11	
8. Kunnankulam hospital	7,714	202	183	....	11	8		48.62	
9. Chittur hospital	12,889	103	77	3	12	11		70.75	
10. Nenmara hospital	12,270	99	82	10	6	1		63.86	
11. Cranganur dispensary	13,397	72	67	....	3	2		77.40	
12. Vadakancheri dispensary	9,411	41	38	1	2	....		39.73	
13. Nelliampathy dispensary	3,544	24	19	....	5	....		19.28	
14. Forest Tramway dispensary, temporary	6,774	....	....	....	....	....		18.55	
15. Kanjirapilly dispensary, temporary	200	....	....	....	....	....		7.62	
Total	200,928	4,004	3,395	93	854	162	Rs. 63,924	1,199.11	

CHAPTER VIII.—Instruction.

EDUCATION.

(22) Statement showing the classification of schools according to the agencies managing them during the years 1079 and 1080 M. E.

AGENCY	1079				1080			
	No. of Schools	No. of pupils		Total	No. of Schools	No. of pupils		Total
		Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls	
AIDED								
Government	58	4,738	2,645	7,383	58	4,594	2,127	6,661
Church Mission Society	18	1,160	370	1,530	20	1,309	416	1,725
Roman Catholic Missionaries	8	1,002	245	1,247	10	1,008	252	1,260
Native priests	27	2,028	749	2,777	26	1,983	826	2,759
Native Gentlemen	65	4,532	1,266	5,798	61	4,401	1,272	5,673
Masters themselves	9	453	117	570	8	332	82	414
Total	185	13,913	5,392	19,305	183	13,517	4,975	18,492
Unaided Schools	1,325	20,536	8,238	28,774	1,318	20,507	8,648	29,155
Grand total	1,510	34,449	13,630	48,079	1,501	34,024	13,623	47,647

EDUCATION.

(23) Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population of School-going age during the year 1080 M. E.

Taluk	Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Kanayanur	8,842	8,352	4,758	1,564	54	19
Cochin	9,311	8,758	6,163	2,559	66	29
Cranganur	2,306	2,164	1,705	642	77	30
Mukundapuram	12,050	12,225	5,129	2,186	43	18
Trichur	10,747	11,019	7,728	3,498	72	32
Talapilli	11,083	11,614	5,402	2,299	49	20
Chittur	6,541	6,891	3,189	875	48	13
Total	60,780	61,023	34,024	13,623	56	22

EDUCATION.

(24) Statement showing the classification of pupils according to caste or creed during the year 1080 M. E.

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	19,962	6,497	7	2	48	16
Christians	100,404	27,835	15,061	14,675	12,016	6,365	12	23	80	43
Mahomedans	27,726	26,766	4,159	4,015	1,984	708	7	3	48	18
Jews	548	589	82	88	60	58	11	9	73	60
Jains	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animists	1,971	1,926	296	289	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parsees	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total	405,200	406,825	60,780	61,023	34,024	13,623	8	3	56	22

EDUCATION.

(25) Statement showing the number and strength of Special Schools in 1080 M. E.

	Number of schools	Strength	Whether Sirkar, aided or un-aided
The S. S. Patasala	1	8	Sirkar.
The Trichur Normal school	1	14	Do.
Other Sanskrit schools	80	1,592	2 aided and 78 un-aided.
Arabic schools	105	2,119	Un-aided.
Hebrew schools	1	48	Do.
Music schools	46	625	Do.
Bible schools	34	841	Do.
Industrial schools	2	94	Aided.
Hinduani schools	2	19	Un-aided.
Tamil schools	35	662	Do.
Total	307	6,017	2 Sirkar, 4 aided and the rest un-aided.

EDUCATION.

(26) Statement showing the industries taught in the Industrial Schools in 1080 M. E.

NAME OF INDUSTRY						Boys	Girls	Total
Needle work	..	..	..	..	..	31	14	45
Mat making	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12
Cookery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
Embroidery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rosary making	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
Shoe-making	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Carpentry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Black-smith's work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rope-making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Book binding	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
Composing	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Weaving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Type-casting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gardening	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Total						68	26	94

EDUCATION.

(27) Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Cochin State during the year 1080 M. E.

Description of schools	Number of schools		No. of pupils on the roll on the last day of the year		Average daily attendance		Expenditure						Remarks
	1079	1080	1079	1080	1079	1080	Collegiate	Upper secondary	Lower secondary	Primary	Special	Miscellaneous	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
SIRKAR SCHOOLS ..	58	58	7,888	6,661	6,094.2	5,928.8	8,868	22,484	17,802	84,460	2,089	3,860	
AIDED SCHOOLS ..	127	125	11,922	11,881	9,428.8	9,577.8	.....	1,186	2,985	9,029	2,909	.....	
TOTAL ..	185	183	19,810	18,492	15,518.0	15,506.6	8,868	23,670	19,787	93,489	5,008	3,860	

From—J. ANDREW, Esq., I.C.S., Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—Trivandrum, the 8th January 1906.
No.—Ref. on C. 3100.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration Report of the Cochin State for the Malabar year 1080 (16th August 1904 to 15th August 1905).

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

2. Mr. G. T. Mackenzie was Resident for the first three, and I for the remaining nine, months of the year under report. M.R.Ry. N. Pattabhirama Rao was Diwan throughout the year.

3. His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore visited Cochin in December 1904 and was the guest of His Highness the Raja for two days. His Highness Sir Prabhu Narain Singh, Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Benares, also paid a visit to Cochin last March and was the guest of the Raja. His Highness the Raja visited Madras in February 1905 in order to be present on the occasion of the investiture of the Hon'ble Sir James Thomson with the Insignia of K.C.S.I.

4. My tours through the two States extended to three months and fifteen days during the nine months in which I was in charge.

LAND REVENUE.

5. The special officer deputed to enquire into the cases of old land revenue arrears has completed his enquiries in the three taluks in which the new settlement has been introduced, viz., Kanayanur, Cochin and Cranganore, and the Darbar have on his recommendation, written off Rs. 27,86,680 from the accounts as irrecoverable. This progress is satisfactory, and it may be expected that the Darbar will succeed in disposing of the remaining cases before the close of the current year.

6. The number of demand notices is disproportionately large to the number of sales that actually took place and show a large increase over the figures of the previous year. The matter requires the attention of the Darbar with a view to prevent the promiscuous issue of such notices.

SURVEY.

7. In their order on the administration report for the previous year Government remarked on the necessity for taking early steps for the maintenance of survey marks and records, but from the present report it does not appear that the work has been seriously taken up. Towards the end of October the Diwan informed me that the

matter was engaging the attention of the Darbar and that orders would issue shortly. I fear that the Darbar has not been sufficiently alive to the importance of the subject and the reasons for the delay given in paragraph 13 of the report are not very convincing. I have again invited the attention of the Diwan to the matter. In other respects substantial progress has been made and the preparation of field measurement books has received attention.

SETTLEMENT.

8. The Settlement scheme which received the assent of Government last February was introduced into the three taluks of Kanayanur, Cochin and Cranganore and resulted in an increase in land revenue from these taluks of 37.65 per cent. The Darbar are pushing on the settlement operations with vigour and the Diwan pays a well deserved tribute of praise to the settlement peishcar and his assistant for the zeal with which settlement operations were conducted in the three taluks.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

9. The Commissioners appointed to adjudicate on the claims of the respective Governments to certain isolated tracts of land near the British Cochin frontier have not prepared their reports.

WARDS' ESTATES.

10. The attention of the Darbar has already been drawn to the danger of investing the savings from the Wards' estates in easily convertible securities and they have promised that they shall in future invest such surpluses in the improvement of the estates and in the purchase of lands.

LEGISLATION.

11. The draft Gambling and Ferries and Tolls Regulations were returned to the Diwan for a reconsideration of some of their provisions which appeared to be defective and have not been received back. The draft Regulation for the better management of Hindu Religious Institutions is still under discussion with the Diwan.

MILITARY POLICE.

12. The formation of a Military Police is a new feature in the Police Administration of the State. The report is silent as to the duties on which they were employed during the year. The Diwan has, however, subsequently reported that the force is employed in escorting treasure, keeping order during important festivals and furnishing special guards when the ordinary police are inadequate. Their main object would be to take the place of the British sepoys lately withdrawn from Trichur on occasions of emergency, should such arise.

13. A fingerprint bureau for the identification of criminals was opened and it would be well if future reports show the nature and result of the work done.

14. Compensation was awarded in only 4 out of 45 cases of prosecution of policemen which were thrown out.

Not less than 92.8 per cent. of lost property was recovered, a very satisfactory state of things if complete reliance can be placed on the figures.

15. Care should be taken to restore to the registers of known depredators persons who were on it at the time of their admission to jail unless their inclusion is on other grounds not necessary.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

16. Not less than 4,587 out of 6,233 persons charged before Magistrates were acquitted or discharged, but compensation was ordered to be given to only 105 persons. This points to want of discretion on the part of the Magistrates in entertaining cases and issuing processes, and to an inadequate sense of the duty of awarding compensation in the case of frivolous and vexatious complaints. Judging by the result of appeals, the quality of work done by the Magistracy showed an improvement.

17. Not a single witness was detained for more than three days at a time. Care should be taken to see that this apparently satisfactory state of things is not illusory by guarding carefully against adjournments being granted in order to show that witnesses are not detained more than three days "at a time".

CIVIL JUSTICE.

18. The administration of the Civil Justice shows an improvement especially in the reduction of the time occupied in the disposal of cases by Munsifs and District Judges. The Judges explain the large pendency in the Chief Court at the close of the year.

JAILS.

19. The Ernakulam Central Jail administration continued to be a great blot on the general administration and the exhaustive enquiry made by a Judge of the Chief Court revealed a scandalous state of corruption and mismanagement. The satisfactory sign is that the Darbar realized the urgent need for reform and secured the loan of the services of Mr. J. A. Marshall of the Madras Jail Department as Superintendent of the Central Jail. Unfortunately he was most seriously injured by some of the convicts just as he had begun to introduce various reforms, and he was all but killed. This, however, happened subsequent to the close of the year under report, and I mention it here as the injuries he sustained have necessitated his proceeding on leave and the appointment of a substitute—only temporarily I hope. This of course retards the progress of reforms.

20. The Darbar have not yet framed rules under the Prisons Regulation of 1076 and this has been a subject of remark in the reviews of the Administration Reports for the last three years. The work was about to be taken up in earnest when Mr. Marshall became incapacitated as just mentioned.

FORESTS.

21. It is satisfactory to note that much progress was made in the construction of the Forest Tramway which was extended as far as Chalakudi Railway station. The line was opened by His Excellency the Governor after the close of the year, and the Administration Report for 1081 will be the appropriate occasion for dwelling on the history and results of this most important work which reflects the highest credit on His Highness and the Administration. In paragraph 108 of the report a well deserved tribute is paid to the enterprising activity of the Conservator M.R.Ry. V. Alwar Chetty, and it is only due that mention should also be made of Mr. Haffield, the Engineer in charge of the Forest Tramway, who did so much to bring this important work to a successful issue.

PUBLIC WORKS.

22. The expenditure on buildings, original and repairs alike, was much larger than in previous years, but it is expected that it will be less in the future.

RAILWAY.

23. The net receipts from Railway represent only 2.8 per cent. on the net capital expenditure at the end of 1904 as against 3.04 in the previous year.

ABKARI.

24. The Abkari Regulation and the rules framed thereunder which were brought into force at the beginning of the year appear to have had a good effect on the abkari administration. On the expiry of the old contract new contracts were entered into by the Darbar, conditions being inserted which should have the effect of preventing smuggling and other illicit practices, especially near the British frontier. From what I have seen, the Darbar are anxious to remove all causes of complaint by Government of malpractices on the Cochin side of the frontier, and I think the efforts made by the Darbar are proving reasonably effectual. I would especially note that the number of shops for the sale of country spirits and toddy has been reduced considerably in the taluks adjoining British territory, viz., Trichur, Tallapalli and Chittur.

FINANCIAL.

25. The following statement shows the financial condition of the State for the year under report :—

	RS.
Opening balance	5,79,748
Receipts under service heads	33,32,966
Other receipts	46,49,940
Total ..	85,62,654
Expenditure under service heads	33,29,568
Other expenditure	46,33,537
Total ..	79,63,105
Balance	5,99,549

The receipts and expenditure under service heads in the year under report increased by 4.25 and 4.45 lakhs of rupees, respectively, the chief increase being under Forests (Rs. 3,01,760) and Railway (Rs. 1,96,487).

The decline of Rs. 1,60,500 under Customs is only nominal as the receipts under this head in 1079 represented the amount for two years due to the Darbar from the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention.

Increased expenditure is noticeable under most heads especially Forest (Rupees 3,16,605), Public Works (Rs. 47,987), and Miscellaneous (Rs. 83,638), the increase under Forests being chiefly due to the cost of the extension of the tramway to Chalakudi which was debited to service head, and that under Miscellaneous to the entertainment of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore and other distinguished visitors during the course of the year.

26. The liabilities of the State at the close of the year was 22 lakhs of rupees for the liquidation of which the Darbar contemplated the starting of a sinking fund, but for reasons already stated in the memorandum on the budget estimate for 1081 the sinking fund was not opened.

VITAL STATISTICS.

27. The statistics relating to births and deaths cannot be accepted as reliable. The draft regulation providing for the compulsory registration of births and deaths was returned to the Diwan for reconsideration of some of its provisions which appeared to be defective. This regulation when passed and brought into force will no doubt insure a more accurate registration of births and deaths.

VACCINATION.

28. It is satisfactory to note that greater attention was paid to vaccination in the year under report, but the attention of the Darbar is again invited to the necessity for looking more closely after infantile vaccination.

SANITATION AND CONSERVANCY.

29. On receipt of G.O., No. 22, Political, dated 8th January 1904, the attention of the Darbar was invited to the desirability of taking early steps to frame a municipal enactment for the local administration of Muttancherry town with a view to the protection of British Cochin, and the Darbar promised to prepare a draft Municipal Regulation similar to the District Municipalities Act of the Madras Presidency. It has not, however, been received.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

30. The increased attendance at the hospitals in spite of the healthy character of the season is a tribute to the popularity of the Medical officers and institutions. The Lunatic Asylum continues in the same unsatisfactory state, but it is not easy to see how to put it on a satisfactory footing without a considerable increase of expenditure which the small number of inmates scarcely warrants.

EDUCATION.

31. The number of unaided schools is still large, being only 7 less than in the previous year, while the number of pupils in such schools has increased by 381. On the other hand the number of Government and aided schools has fallen by 2 and 8, respectively. Thus the hope expressed by Government in reviewing former administration reports that more unaided schools would be brought under inspection and aid has not yet been fulfilled. The Diwan expects that the revised Grant-in-aid Code recently introduced will have the effect of bringing more unaided schools into the aided list, and it is to be hoped that the Code has been so framed and will be so interpreted as to ensure the attainment of this end. It is satisfactory to note that the expenditure on primary education showed a considerable increase, but the fall in the numbers attending the industrial schools deserves attention.

32. In statement No. 24 female Christian population is shown as 27,835 which is evidently a mistake for 97,835 and the percentage of girl pupils to population is therefore 7 instead of 23.

CONCLUSION.

33. His Highness continued to take keen interest in the administration of the State on the satisfactory progress of which he is to be congratulated. The new settlement under the special guidance of the Diwan, himself a Settlement officer, has made good headway and the construction of the Forest Tramway deserves to be specially noticed.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Order—No. 236, Political, dated 3rd April 1906.

Land Revenue, Survey and Settlement.—The Government are in general agreement with the Resident's observations and are glad to note that good progress was made with the new settlement operations under the special guidance of the Diwan. With reference to paragraph 7 of the Resident's review, however, it may be noted that the remarks made by Government in paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 159, Political, dated the 22nd March 1905, could hardly be expected to have borne fruit during the Malabar year 1080 as the preparation of field maps, in which some progress has been made, is a necessary preliminary to any scheme of maintenance of survey marks.

2. *Police.*—The Government note with satisfaction that a finger-print bureau was opened during the year under review. Crime increased to some extent, but the percentage of convictions in cases charged and of stolen property recovered indicate an improvement in detection.

3. *Criminal Justice.*—The percentage of frivolous prosecutions continued high: the Darbar may be advised to direct the magistracy to make more use of the powers conferred on them by section 220 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Regulation II of 1059). In paragraph 52 of the report, statistics of the cases dealt with under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code are given, but not the results of the cases. The Darbar should be requested to give this information in future reports.

4. *Abkari.*—The rise in the number of foreign liquor licenses from 19 in M.E. 1075 to 36 in the year under report is noticeable. The fees have doubled in the same period.

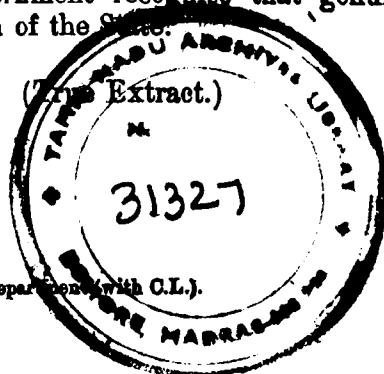
5. *Vaccination.*—The Government are glad to note that the work of the vaccination staff showed a considerable advance over that of the previous year and that there was some improvement in the vaccination of infants.

6. *Education.*—There was a rise in the net cost per pupil in the Ernakulam College. It would have been well if, as suggested in paragraph 11 of G.O., No. 149, Political, dated the 17th March 1904, there had been an enhancement in the rate of fees charged. The average cost per pupil in the Upper Secondary forms of the Circar schools exhibited a considerable rise during the year under report while there was a fall, correspondingly great, in the Lower Secondary forms. These striking variations should have been explained.

7. *Forests.*—The increase of three lakhs in forest revenue is satisfactory: and the Government have much pleasure in endorsing the Resident's opinion that the progress made in the Forest Tramway and in the administration of the department reflects the highest credit on His Highness the Raja and the Conservator of Forests.

8. *Conclusion.*—The administration of the State during the year continued to show the progressive and enterprising policy of His Highness the Raja. The advance made in the settlement operations and the development of the tramways were particularly satisfactory and the Government recognise that genuine efforts are being made to improve the abkari system of the State.

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M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
Copy to the Government of India, Foreign Department (with C.L.).