

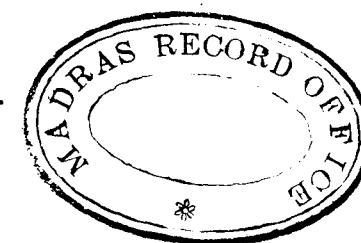
REPORT

ON THE

Administration of Cochin

FOR THE YEAR, 1082 M. E.

(17th AUGUST, 1906, TO 16th AUGUST, 1907).

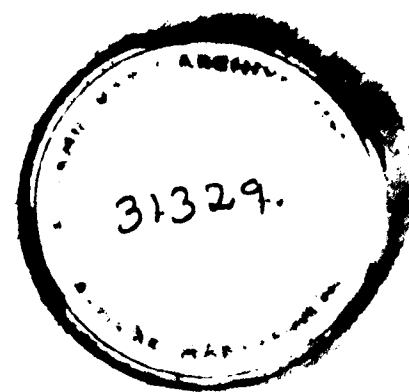


ERNAKULAM.

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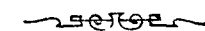
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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.



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, of which 605 square miles are Forests. 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, Wadakancheri and Chittur. The population in Cochin, according to the Census of 1901, was 8,12,025, of whom 4,05,200 were males and 4,06,825 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 Masnud 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 Thampuran, Senior Rani, was born on the 2nd July 1840, and Rama Varma Elaya Raja, on the 6th October 1858. Besides these, there are 67 male and 82 female members in His Highness the Raja's family.



REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN

M. E. 1082.

(17th AUGUST 1906, TO 16th AUGUST 1907).

GENERAL SUMMARY.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Madras visited the State in January, 1907. His General Highness the Raja spent a few weeks as usual in Coonoor during the hot weather, and also toured in the State.

2. The current demand of land-revenue amounted to Rs. 8,51,153, of which Rs. 8,35,943 or 98·2 per cent were collected. Of the arrears (Rs. 66,385), Rs. 5,056 were written off the accounts and Rs. 51,703 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,626. The revenue was realised without much difficulty, as movable property was sold in 14 cases only and in no case were the defaulter's rights in his land sold. The Revenue survey of the whole State was practically completed, and the new Settlement was introduced in the Chittur taluk, which resulted in an increase of 48 per cent in the demand. Only two more taluks remained to be settled at the end of the year. The expenditure under land-revenue rose by Rs. 30,284 to Rs. 1,12,452, and Rs. 84,672 were spent on Survey and Rs. 37,624 on Settlement. The village establishments of the settled taluks were revised.

3. Five Regulations were passed during the year and 11 Bills were under the consideration of the Darbar at the close of the year. Legislation.

4. The sanctioned strength of the police force was 72 officers and 438 men. On an average there was one member of the force to every 2,030 persons and 3·4 square miles. The number of departmental punishments fell from 438 to 311. Police-men were prosecuted in 30 cases, 4 of which were brought departmentally; only one case ended in conviction. The number of grave crimes charged by the Police was 483. Of the cases charged, 463 were disposed of, of which 415 or 89·6 per cent ended in conviction. The percentage of lost property which was recovered fell from 61·5 in the previous year to 33. The average duration of investigation of cases charged fell from 13·23 to 13·17 days. The number of known depredators on the register was 324. There was some increase of crime specially grave crime. Police.

5. The number of cases for disposal by the Magistracy was 3,081, of which 3,001 were decided; of the latter, 63·94 per cent related to offences under the Penal Code. Of 4,846 persons accused in the decided cases, 2,155 were convicted and 2,691 were acquitted, discharged or otherwise disposed of. Of the persons convicted, 1,450 were punished with fine only and 86 with whipping only. Of sentences against which appeals were filed, 40 per cent of those passed by District Magistrates and 50 per cent of those passed by subordinate Magistrates were confirmed. During the year 243 appeals were preferred to District Magistrates and all but six were decided. The Sessions Courts received and decided 7 appeals; the sentences passed on 4 of the 10 appellants were confirmed, those on 4 appellants were modified and the appeals were rejected in the case of two. The Chief Court decided 23 appeals in which 25 persons were concerned. The sentences on 22 appellants were confirmed and those on 2 modified. New trial or further enquiry was ordered in the case of the remaining one. The receipts under "Criminal Justice" fell from Rs. 6,611 to Rs. 6,104, and the expenditure from Rs. 46,177 to Rs. 39,700. Criminal Justice.

6. There were, as in the previous year, one central and 10 subsidiary jails. The average number of convicts imprisoned daily in the central jail rose from 155·7 to 171·1. The cost of the Prisons.

Central jail at Ernakulam increased from Rs. 12,311 to Rs. 18,570, and the average expenditure per head from Rs. 68 to Rs. 86. The total cost of the subsidiary jails was Rs. 2,460.

Civil Justice. 7. The number of Civil Courts remained unaltered. The total number of suits, original and appellate, was 10,283, of which 9,615 were decided; the arrears fell from 696 to 668. The number of cases decided by Munsiffs (8,633) was 229 less than the number for disposal during the year (8,862). The average duration of ordinary contested suits in Munsiffs' Courts fell from 79.1 to 78.3 days and in District Courts from 220 to 170 days. Of the Munsiffs' decrees against which appeals were filed, 54 per cent were confirmed. The corresponding percentage of decrees passed by District Courts, which were confirmed on appeal, was 31 per cent. There were 517 ordinary appeals for disposal by District Judges, and 442 were decided, the balance pending at the end of the year (75) being 23 more than the number pending at the beginning; the average duration of appeal suits rose to 2 months and 29 days in the Anjikainal District Court and to two months and one day in the Trichur District Court. Of 540 appeals for disposal by the Chief Court, 251 were decided, the balance (251) pending at the beginning of the year being raised to 286 at the end of the year. The increase in pendency was due to certain defects in law, to remedy which necessary steps were taken during the year. The number of cases pending in His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal was one at the beginning of the year and it was disposed of during the current year. The receipts on account of "Civil Justice" were Rs. 1,72,738 and the expenditure was Rs. 95,197, as against Rs. 1,60,797 and Rs. 96,987 respectively in 1081.

Registration. 8. The aggregate number of documents registered during the year was 40,774, the number in 1081 having been 36,122. Of these, 40,629 or 99.6 per cent were registered on the day of presentation. Registration was refused in 76 cases. The receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 64,846 and Rs. 26,529, the net revenue being Rs. 38,317 or Rs. 6,508 more than in 1081.

Military. 9. The infantry and artillery with a strength of 278 and the body-guard with a strength of 16 cost the State Rs. 38,085 or Rs. 1,093 less than in the previous year.

Marine. 10. The 64 vessels which entered and cleared at the Sirkar port of Malipuram had an aggregate tonnage of 1,13,814 tons. The port dues amounted to Rs. 8089, being Rs. 114 more than in the preceding year.

Season and Rainfall. 11. The mean of the rainfalls recorded at 3 stations was 122.22 inches, the means in 1080 and 1081 being 80.48 and 93.69 inches respectively. The south-west monsoon set in on 7th June and was unusually very heavy. The season was not quite as favourable to agriculture as usual. Arrangements were made for organising a department of agriculture.

Forests. 12. There was a marked increase in Forest crime. Of 51 forest cases decided by Magistrates 50 ended in conviction. The demarcation of the forests was begun and a few working schemes were introduced. Timber was sold to the Madras and South Indian Railway Companies. The receipts fell from Rs. 7,79,348 to Rs. 7,63,028, and the expenditure advanced from Rs. 8,24,478 to Rs. 8,93,826. The expenditure on the Forest Tramway during the year was Rs. 4,38,758, as against Rs. 3,41,184 in 1081. The construction of the Tramway was practically completed in the year.

Trade. 13. The value of imports at Malipuram was Rs. 10,738; there were no exports.

Public Works. 14. The amount spent on Public Works was Rs. 2,77,316, which is Rs. 22,364 less than the amount spent in the previous year. During the year under report 150 miles of road were maintained. The subject of irrigation received considerable attention.

Railway. 15. The booked capital expenditure on the Cochin State Railway up to the end of the year was Rs. 68,81,897. The gross earnings of the Railway during the year amounted to Rs. 3,91,378, and deducting from this the working expenses of Rs. 2,35,689, the net receipts amounted to Rs. 1,55,689 which represents 2.27 per cent on the capital outlay.

Anchal. 16. As three new anchal offices were opened, their number rose to 44 and the length of the anchal line advanced from 287 to 307 miles. The number of articles given out for delivery rose from 10,41,323 to 11,60,252. In the Dead Letter Office 3,269 articles were dealt with. The receipts rose by Rs. 381 to Rs. 11,810 and the expenditure increased by Rs. 290 to Rs. 19,668.

17. The total receipts and expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 34,38,140 and Rs. 35,27,890, respectively, the corresponding figures for 1081 being Rs. 33,37,810 and Rs. 33,88,475. The cash balances in the Treasuries at the beginning and close of the year were Rs. 4,37,812 and Rs. 5,95,430, respectively. To provide funds for completing the construction of Forest Tramway a temporary loan of Rs. 2,25,000 had to be raised during the year. The liabilities under the head of loans amounted to Rs. 23,90,000 at the close of the year. It was not possible to make any provision for a sinking fund during the year.

18. The sum of Rs. 1,10,500 recovered under the Interportal Trade Convention from the British Government was as usual the only item of customs revenue during the year. **Financial.**

19. The quantity of salt sold during the year was 2,2,20,235 maunds and was 8,135 maunds more than the quantity sold in the previous year. The average consumption per head of population rose from 21.67 lbs to 22.47 lbs. The salt duty was reduced by 8 as. per maund during the year, and consequently the receipts fell by Rs. 28,063 to Rs. 4,07,989. **Salt.**

20. There was a decrease in the receipts from licenses for the sale of tobacco which fell from Rs. 33,560 to Rs. 29,780. **Tobacco.**

21. The total revenue from abkari rose from Rs. 1,85,665 to Rs. 1,92,520. The revenue from opium rose by Rs. 269 to Rs. 22,761. **Excise.**

22. The Stamp revenue advanced from Rs. 2,69,741 to Rs. 2,95,338 and the expenditure rose from Rs. 16,932 to Rs. 19,270. **Stamps.**

23. A Regulation to regulate the registration of births and deaths was passed during the year but was brought into force only from the current year. The mortality from cholera rose from 54 to 2,672. **Vital Statistics.**

24. There were 10 hospitals and 4 dispensaries, as well as a temporary Tramway dispensary. Of 4,973 in-patients, 516 (10.37 per cent) died. The number of out-patients treated rose from 2,00,028 to 2,04,709. In the Lunatic Asylum, 7 patients were treated. The total expenditure of the department fell from Rs. 68,111 to Rs. 66,124. Preliminary steps were taken to open two new dispensaries in rural parts. **Medical Relief.**

25. The expenditure on sanitation and conservancy rose from Rs. 21,146 to Rs. 21,264. The number of towns conserved remained the same viz., 10. **Sanitation.**

26. During the year 29,971 vaccine operations were performed, of which 27,394 (91.4 per cent) were successful, the figures for 1081 being 30,166 and 26,006 respectively. The cost of the department fell from Rs. 4,797 to Rs. 4,758. **Vaccination.**

27. The number of schools fell slightly. The number of aided schools, however, rose from 165 to 183. The fall was chiefly in the unaided schools, due to the extension of Sirkar aid to some of them and the abnormal floods and the prevalence of cholera during the latter part of the year. The number of pupils in all schools was 47,154 (33,623 boys and 13,531 girls). The number of special schools was 276. The special schools included 105 Sanskrit, 99 Arabic, 1 Hebrew, 49 Music, 13 Bible, 5 Industrial, 1 Guzeratti and 2 Hindustani schools. It is estimated that 55 per cent of the boys of school-going age and 22 per cent of the girls of the corresponding age attended schools. The total and net expenditure on education rose from Rs. 1,20,830 and Rs. 70,433 to Rs. 1,36,859 and Rs. 86,190 respectively. **Instruction.**

28. CONCLUSION.-- Please see chapter IX.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

M. E. 1082.

(17th AUGUST 1906, TO 16th AUGUST 1907).

His Excellency the Governor of Madras accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Lawley and Lord Wenlock, a former Governor of Madras, visited the State in January 1907. Their Excellencies arrived at Ernakulam by special train at 3-40 P. M. on the 26th January, 1907 and at 8 P. M. on that day Their Excellencies were entertained by His Highness the Raja at a State banquet at the Ernakulam College Hall. The next morning His Excellency visited the Jewish synagogue, the Coronation Palace and the hospital at Mattancherri. At 12 A. M. on the 28th, His Highness paid a State visit to His Excellency which was returned by His Excellency at 4 P. M. On the same evening His Excellency presided at the distribution of prizes in the Ernakulam College and attended the garden party in the College grounds. On the 29th His Excellency and party visited the principal public buildings at Ernakulam and after breakfast left for Travancore.

2. His Highness the Raja left Tripunithura on 18th September, 1906 on tour to Kanjirapilli and, after a stay there of about five weeks, returned to the capital on 24th October, 1906. On the 5th January, 1907 His Highness visited Thiruvanchikulam, stayed there for two days and on his way back visited Pallipuram, Ayyampilli and Narakal, returning to Tripunithura on the 7th January. In March 1907, His Highness spent five days at Trichur, visiting *en route* Oorakam and Perumanom, and returned to Tripunithura on the 26th March. His Highness proceeded to Coonoor in April 1907 for a change and after a sojourn there of about six weeks returned to Tripunithura on 8th June, 1907.

3. Three male and five female members were born and four male members died in His Highness the Raja's family during the year.

4. Mr. N. Pattabhirama Rau continued as Diwan till the 20th March, 1907 on which date he availed himself of three months' privilege leave, on the expiry of which he applied for, and was granted, furlough preparatory to his reversion to the British service. Mr. S. Locke, Chief Judge of the Chief Court, acted as Diwan from the 20th March to 15th May, 1907, and Mr. A. R. Banerji, M. A., of the Indian Civil Service, was appointed by His Highness as Diwan with effect from 15th May 1907, and he assumed charge on the afternoon of that day.

The Ruling family.

Diwanship.



CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REALISATION OF REVENUE.

Current revenue. 5. The total current demand under land revenue proper for the year was Rs. 7,93,142, while it was Rs. 7,06,513 in 1081. The increase in the demand amounting to Rs. 86,629 was mainly due to the introduction of the new Settlement rates in the Mukundapuram taluk and the reduction in the increment remission allowed to the pattadars of the Cochin and Kanayanur taluks under the increment remission rules. The area under wet or paddy cultivation in the settled taluks of Cochin, Kanayanur, Mukundapuram and Chittur was 1,13,995 acres and that in the Trichur and Talapilli taluks, pending settlement, was 56,279 acres. The area under dry or paramba cultivation in the settled taluks was 1,54,114 acres. Accurate statistics regarding the area under dry cultivation are not available in the two taluks not yet settled. The demand under land revenue miscellaneous fell from Rs. 62,603 in 1081 to Rs. 58,011. This fall was due to the abolition in the settled taluks of the numerous petty cesses under section 20 of the Settlement Proclamation. Thus the total current demand under all heads of land revenue rose from Rs. 7,69,116 to Rs. 8,51,153, of which Rs. 8,35,943 were collected and Rs. 2,760 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,450 at the close of the year. The percentage of current collection to the current demand was 98.2 as against 98.5 in 1081.

Arrears. 6. The arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 66,385 of which Rs. 51,703 were collected and Rs. 5,056 were written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,626. The balance under arrears at the end of 1081 as given in the Administration report for that year was Rs. 7,728, but the arrear demand for 1082 given above is Rs. 66,385. This marked increase in the demand was partly due to the arrears charged on lands newly brought under assessment during the year, and partly to the disposal by the special officer, appointed to examine cases of old disputed arrears, of almost all the cases pending adjustment in the beginning of the year. The disposal of these cases raised the current demand by Rs. 498 and arrears amounting to Rs. 6,054 were also ordered to be collected. The amount of old arrears ordered to be written off was Rs. 5,29,580. The balance of old arrears still under investigation amounts to Rs. 4,55,780. These represent mostly revenue held in abeyance in the Trichur and Talapilli taluks and it is hoped will be disposed of completely in the current year.

Total land revenue and expenditure. 7. The aggregate receipts under land revenue amounted to Rs. 8,87,646, as against Rs. 7,84,660 in the previous year. The cost of permanent land revenue establishment amounted to Rs. 1,12,452, as against Rs. 82,168 in 1081. The increase was due to the revision of the village establishments of the Mukundapuram taluk settled during the year and the cost of stones for the preservation of land marks in the settled taluks.

Coercive measures. 8. Notices to pay up arrears were issued in 7,250 cases involving an amount of Rs. 94,833, as against 10,969 cases involving an amount of Rs. 1,19,380 in 1081; movable property was distrained in 106 cases involving Rs. 3,362, as against 320 cases involving Rs. 1,237 in the previous year. Actual sales of movables took place in 14 cases involving Rs. 692, as against 7 cases involving Rs. 25 in the previous year. The number of cases in which lands were placed on *nadupattom* was 41 involving Rs. 1,294, as against

75 involving Rs. 1,000 in the previous year. There was only one case of permanent transfer of registry in the year involving Rs. 7, as against 22 cases involving Rs. 329 in 1081. In no case were the defaulters' rights over properties sold in the year. Thus the total number of coercive measures under all classes fell from 11,393 in the previous year to 7,412 in the year under report. This appreciable reduction in the number of coercive measures adopted is a satisfactory feature in the land revenue administration of the year. A draft Revenue Recovery Bill was under consideration during the year, and it is hoped that coercive measures would further be reduced after that Bill is passed into law.

SURVEY.

9. The main operations of the department consisted of, as usual, initial cadastral survey and the preparation of the necessary records connected therewith. Under initial cadastral survey, 18 square miles of theodolite and 81 square miles of field survey were completed in the year, as against 90 and 160 square miles respectively in the previous year. The most important item of the theodolite survey was of the Nelliampathy coffee estates (15 square miles) which was completed as originally estimated. 19 villages (80 square miles) of the Talapilli taluk and one village (one square mile) of the Trichur taluk were taken up and completed in field survey. With this, the theodolite and field survey of the whole State was completed. The only important item of work pending at the end of the year was the preparation of the final survey records of the Talapilli taluk. The chief item of special work done during the year was forest survey. The demarcation of the Forest Tramway up to the Coimbatore frontier beyond Parambikolam comprising a length of 38½ miles was undertaken and completed, as also the topographical survey or contouring of 29½ square miles of several hill ranges constituting forest reserves within the revenue-surveyed area of the Trichur taluk. During the year 6,506 copies of village maps, 200 taluk maps and 11,74,077 other miscellaneous publications were printed under different processes such as photo-zincography, zincography, cyanotype, lithography and ferro-prussiate printing and issued by the department at a cost of Rs. 5,242. The total cost of the department was Rs. 84,672, as against Rs. 84,976 in 1081.

10. The rules issued tentatively towards the end of 1081, for the maintenance of land records and survey marks, were introduced in the settled taluks of Kanayanur, Cochin, Kodangallur and Mukundapuram and a temporary deputy surveyor was appointed in each of the taluks to do the technical work due to changes in the fields.

SETTLEMENT.

11. The chief items of work done by the Settlement party during the year were (1) the introduction of the settlement in the Chittur taluk, (2) the completion of the preparation of the settlement records of the Mukundapuram taluk and (3) the classification and registration enquiry of 52 of the 72 villages of the Trichur taluk. Besides these, individualwar statements for all the villages of the Trichur taluk and 60 out of the 74 villages of the Talapilli taluk were issued preliminary to the commencement of the settlement operations in these taluks, and considerable progress was made in the printing of the settlement registers of the first batch of taluks settled. With the completion of the settlement operations in the Trichur and Talapilli taluks which are now in progress and expected to be closed in the course of a year, the settlement of the whole State will be completed.

12. The total land revenue demand of the Chittur taluk previous to the settlement, excluding the rent on the Nelliampathy coffee estates and the rent on the Sirkar jenmom lands in the Palghat taluk, was Rs. 1,17,605. The demand according to the settlement was Rs. 1,78,097, showing thus an increase of Rs. 60,492. From this increase, a sum of Rs. 3,265 has to be paid to the recognised owners of the private irrigation works that have been brought under Sirkar control. The net annual increase on account of settlement was therefore only Rs. 57,227 or 48 per cent. The increase under wet lands was only

Chapter II.

43 per cent as against an increase of 45 per cent in extent. Increment remissions to the extent of Rs. 17,257 have been granted for the current year, Rs. 8,961 for 1084, and Rs. 3,561 for 1085. A statement comparing the incidence of the new settlement demand with that of the old revenue demand is given in the appendix (Statement No. 2).

Inams.

13. There were 29 inam cases of the Kanayanur—Cochin taluk and 42 of the Mukundapuram taluk pending at the beginning of the year. All these were disposed of during the year and registers of inam lands were prepared and furnished to the Tahsildars. The inam settlement of the Chittur taluk also was completed during the year. There were in all 1,011 cases for enquiry, all of which have been finally disposed of and title-deeds issued.

Cost.

14. The total cost of the department was Rs. 37,624, as against Rs. 34,795 in 1081, the increase being due to the expenditure incurred in the printing of settlement registers.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.Travancore
boundary.British bound-
ary.

15. The verification of the Cochin Travancore State boundaries conjointly by the Revenue and Survey officers of the Cochin and Travancore Darbars continued to make progress during the year. The three cases of territorial disputes between the Madras Government and the State relating to (1) four isolated bits of Cochin territory near British Cochin, (2) a plot of wet land known as *Mavelipotta* on the Palghat-Cochin frontier and (3) five parambas or gardens near Vypeen in British Cochin, were pending adjudication at the end of the year. The Commissioners' reports on items 1 & 2 were under the consideration of the Madras Government at the end of the year, and the report of the Commissioners on item 3 was due at the end of the year. In addition to these three cases, the omission to include in the Commissioners' lists two items of isolated tracts of Cochin territory within British limits on the Palghat-Cochin frontier was brought to the notice of the Madras Government through the Resident, but final orders have not been received yet.

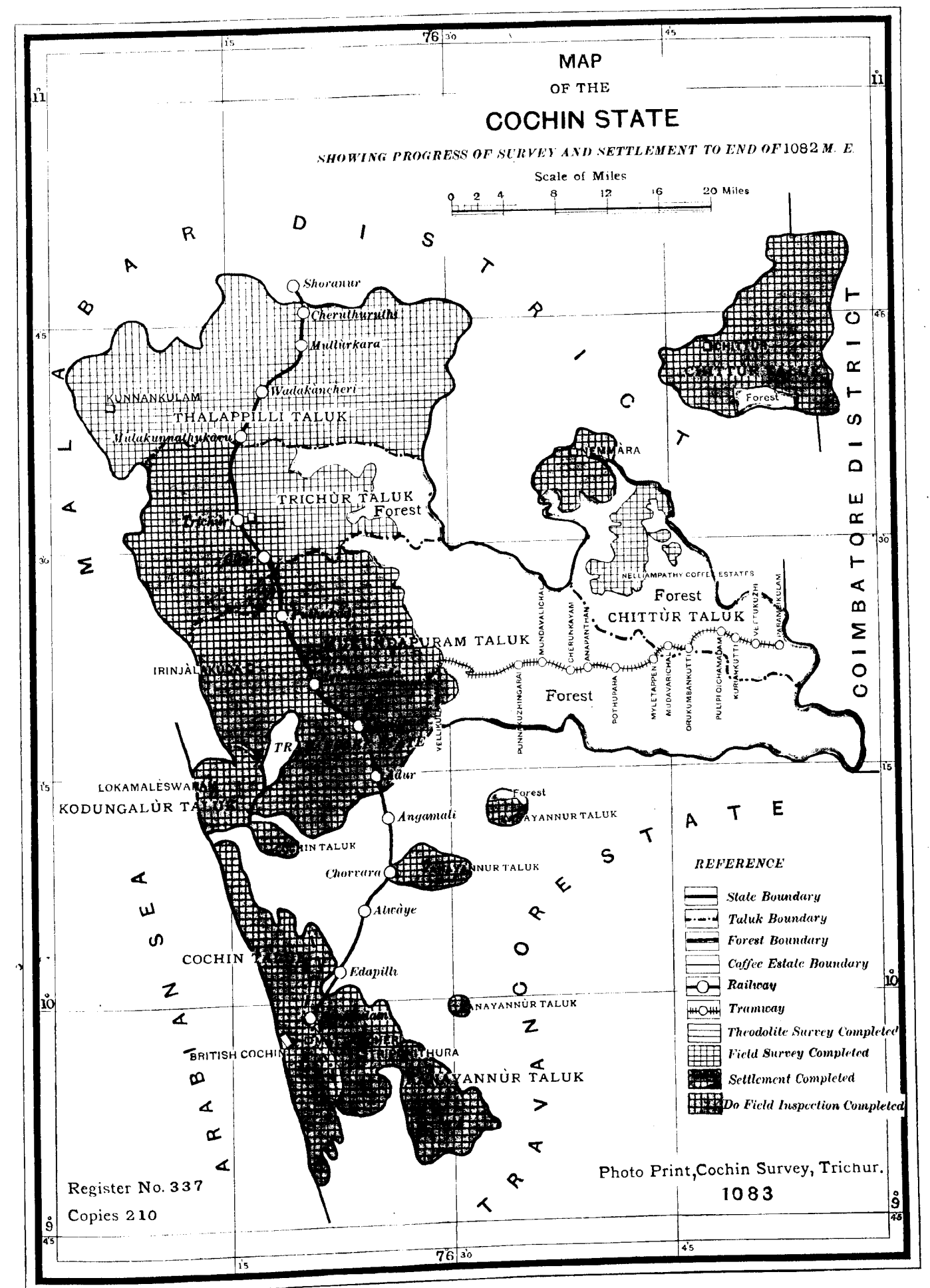
DEVASWOMS UNDER SIRKAR MANAGEMENT.Incorporated
Devaswoms.Unincorporat-
ed Devaswoms.General ac-
ministration.

16. The number of incorporated Devaswoms under Sirkar control during the year continued to be 147 as in 1081. The realisations on account of rent on land and other items of revenue amounted to Rs. 93,051, as against Rs. 98,493 in 1081. The expenditure on these Devaswoms was Rs. 1,38,394, as against Rs. 1,43,437 in 1081. No separate accounts are kept for the revenue and expenditure of this class of institutions as they are merged in the general income and expenditure of the State. The net cost of the incorporated Devaswoms to the Sirkar was Rs. 45,343, as against Rs. 44,944 in 1081. The number of unincorporated Devaswoms under the management of the Sirkar was 25, as against 24 in 1081. The rent on the landed properties of these Devaswoms and other items of revenue amounted to 1,79,122 paraus of paddy in kind and Rs. 1,60,126. The expenditure on these Devaswoms was 96,688 paraus of paddy and Rs. 1,28,070. The balance to the credit of these Devaswoms amounted to Rs. 10,64,011 at the end of the year. The question of properly investing the large balance is now under the consideration of the Darbar. The system of administration in vogue of the Devaswoms under Sirkar control was introduced many years ago, and conditions have materially altered since then, rendering the existing machinery both as regards safe guarding the revenues as well as controlling the expenditure unsuitable for present requirements. A thorough investigation into the defects of the existing system was ordered towards the end of the year under report, and an officer was placed on special duty to conduct the enquiry on certain lines definitely laid down. The necessary reforms will be introduced in the management of these institutions as soon as the Special Officer completes the investigation and submits his report.

WARDS' ESTATES.

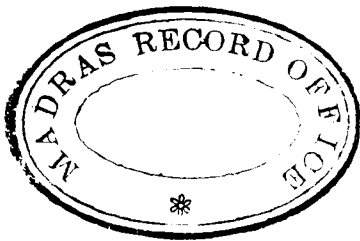
Punnathur.

17. The Punnathur and Kavalapara estates continued to be the only estates managed by the Sirkar during the year. The total receipts and expenditure of the Punnathur estate



during the year amounted to Rs. 13,453 and Rs. 12,030 respectively. The chief items of expenditure were Rs. 2,853 on account of administrative charges, Rs. 2,054 on account of contribution to the Madras Court of Wards towards the maintenance of the members of the family, Rs. 2,850 for survey charges, Rs. 1,708 for *maramath* expenditure and Rs. 2,869 for discharging a debt including some *kanom* amounts. At the end of the year the estate had to clear a debt of Rs. 53,732, and there was a cash balance of Rs. 4,984 in the Treasury in favour of the Estate. The total receipts and expenditure of the Kavalapara estate during the year amounted to Rs. 7,030 and Rs. 7,945 respectively. The items of expenditure were (1) administration Rs. 1,393, (2) Sirkar assessment Rs. 829, (3) survey charges Rs. 1,136, (4) upkeep of estate temples Rs. 1,157 and (5) Public Works, original and repairs, Rs. 3,530. At the end of the year the Estate had to its credit a sum of Rs. 30,620 of which a sum of Rs. 21,500 was invested in the State four per cent debenture loan of 1903.

Kavalapara.



CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

Regulations passed. 18. Five Regulations were passed into law during the year, *viz.*, the Extradition Regulation, the Ports Regulation, the Ferries and Tolls Regulation, the Gambling Regulation and the Forest Steam Tramway Regulation. The Revenue Recovery Bill was submitted to the Madras Government for approval during the year. Bills to amend the Cochin Penal Code, the Code of Civil Procedure, the Chief Court Regulation, the Abkari Regulation and the Arms Regulation and five original Bills, *viz.*, (1) the Wrecks and Salvage Bill, (2) the Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Bill, (3) the Petroleum Bill, (4) the Factories Bill and (5) the Salt Bill were under consideration at the close of the year. Some of the draft Bills were published in the Government Gazette inviting public criticism.

Bills under consideration.

MILITARY.

Nair Brigade. 19. At the beginning of the year, the Nair Brigade, including the State band, consisted of 293 officers and men and during the year, there were 21 admissions, seven deaths, 11 dismissals, 11 resignations and seven discharges on pension or gratuity. The total actual strength at the end of the year was 278, the sanctioned strength being 303. The actual strength at the close of the year was 16, consisting of one Jamadar, one Havildar, one Naick, and 13 Troopers. The total cost of the department was Rs. 38,085, or Rs. 1,093 less than in the previous year.

His Highness' Body guard.
Cost.

POLICE.

The Police Force. 20. The sanctioned strength of the permanent establishment of the force (72 officers & 438 men) continued unchanged during the year, nor was there any difference worth noting between the actual and the sanctioned strength. The temporary force of 25 men in the second class constables' grade, entertained in the previous year, continued till Makaram 1082, when 12 of them were disbanded. The services of the remaining 13 were retained till the end of the year and subsequently dispensed with. 70 officers and 330 men were engaged in discharging purely executive functions, as against 69 and 328 respectively in 1081, the ratio of the effective Police to population and area being one to 2,030 persons and one to 3.4 sq. miles respectively, as against one to 2,045 persons and one to 3.4 sq. miles respectively in the previous year. There were eight illiterate men in the force (one nair and 7 mahomedans). The class for training men for the Station House Officers' post continued in the year. The strength of the armed Police force, intended primarily to take the place of the British detachment withdrawn from the State on occasions of emergencies, consisted of 13 officers and 98 men. Special attention was paid to the training of this reserve force in drill, musketry practice and athletic exercises. The force is supplied with 95 snider carbines with bayonets, 119 muzzle loaders with bayonets, 10 Inspectors' swords and 165 ordinary Police swords. Of these, the snider carbines were exclusively used by the reserve force. There was a satisfactory fall in the total number of departmental punishments during the year from 438 in the previous year to 311. There was, however, an increase in the number of suspensions which rose from 62 to 72. The reduction was in the number of fines, black marks, degradations and dismissals which fell from 7, 324, 34, and 11 to 5, 203, 26 and 5 respectively. Good service promotions were given to 12 persons and 45 were given red marks for good work turned out, as against 5 and 34 respectively in the previous year. Two Inspectors, 26 head constables and 50 constables received money rewards from the Government and one Inspector, one head constable and two constables were similarly rewarded by private individuals. Including the five cases pending trial at the close of the previous year, there were 30 cases of

Education.

Armed reserve Police.

Arms and accoutrements.

Punishments.

Rewards.

Prosecution.

1906-07]

PROTECTION

7

Chapter III.

prosecution against policemen during the year, as against 31 in the previous year. Of these 30 cases, four were departmentally instituted and the remaining 26 by private parties. Of the former, two cases were culpable homicide not amounting to murder, one was simple theft and the other criminal misappropriation. The accused in one case of culpable homicide were discharged and the remaining three cases were pending at the close of the year. Of the 26 cases instituted by private parties, 16 were for assault and simple hurt, one for criminal trespass, five for wrongful confinement, three for extortion and one for extorting confession. Of these, only one case of simple hurt ended in conviction, while in 20 the accused were discharged or acquitted, two were withdrawn by the complainants, in one case the accused constable died and the remaining two were pending trial at the end of the year. During the year, 5 prisoners escaped from police custody, all of whom, except one were recaptured. Three constables responsible for the escapes were punished departmentally. The number of processes served by the Police was 14,879, as against 14,873 in the previous year. Of these, 632 were arrest warrants, 202 search warrants, 148 distress warrants, 11,891 summonses and 2,006 other processes.

Escapes and recaptures.

Processes.

Crime.

21. The total number of cases, both under the Penal Code as well as the local and special laws, registered during the year was 1,520, as against 1,394 in 1081. Including 72 cases pending from previous years, the total number of cases for investigation was 1,592. These consisted of 986 cognisable and 95 non-cognisable cases under the Penal Code and 511 cases under special and local laws, as against 919, 66 and 457 respectively in 1081. Of the 1,592 cases, 1,488 were disposed of, leaving 104 cases pending investigation at the close of the year, the percentage of disposal being 93.40, as against 95.06 in the previous year. Of the 1,146 cases for disposal by the Courts, including 43 cases pending trial from last year and two cases originally referred as false but tried by the Magistrate *suo moto* and convicted, 992 ended in conviction, 81 in discharge or acquittal, nine were entered in the block register and 15 were compounded, leaving 49 cases pending trial at the close of the year. The average duration of investigation of cases under the Penal Code, charged and referred during the year, was 13.17 and 15.79 days respectively, as against 13.23 and 14.98 in 1081. There was marked increase in the number of grave crimes. The number reported of murders was six as in the previous year, while the number of culpable homicides rose from two to three, the number of dacoities from 8 to 9 and robberies from 6 to 9, and there was also a large increase in the number of thefts, the figures for the year under house-breaking with theft, ordinary theft, and cattle theft being 186,468 and 71 respectively, as against 169,411 and 68 respectively in 1081. One case of piracy also was reported, but investigation showed that the case did not occur in Cochin waters.

Duration of investigation.

Grave crime

22. The detection under murder, culpable homicide, dacoity and robbery was unsatisfactory. The number of cases of grave crimes charged before the Magistrates was 483 including 25 pending from the previous year, of which 463 were disposed of during the year. 415 of these 463 cases, or 89.6 per cent ended in conviction, as against 84 per cent in the previous year. Of the 257 cases (including grave crimes as well as ordinary crimes) referred by the Police as false, two cases were tried *suo moto* and convicted. Of the 225 cases ordered by the Magistrates to be struck off, only 20 were so struck off as wilfully or maliciously false, the remaining 205 cases being declared false, owing to mistakes of law or fact or both. Out of Rs. 25,166 worth of property lost during the year (concerned in cases reported to the Police), only Rs. 8,468 worth of property or 33 per cent was recovered, as against 61.5 per cent in the previous year. 19 persons were put up before the Magistrates under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, including five pending at the beginning of the year. Of these, seven were ordered to give security, as against 19 in the previous year. The finger prints of persons convicted of offences punishable under Chapters XI and XVI of the Cochin Penal Code with imprisonment for three years and upwards and of offences under sections 469, 308, 343 to 353, 156, 157 and 397 of the Penal Code, and of persons of bad livelihood and of

Detection or prevention crime.

False cases

Recovery property.

Prevention.

those convicted of theft of arms and ammunition were recorded as usual during the year. 533 slips were received during the year for record and 627 in the previous year, making a total of 1,160. The number of known depredators in the register at the close of the year was 324, of whom 35 were in Jails and 289 at large, as against 340, 65 and 275 respectively in 1081. Periodical meetings and beats arranged for between the Cochin Police and those of the frontier stations in Travancore and British territory continued satisfactory.

Cost.

23. The total cost of the Police was Rs. 71,776, as against Rs. 72,615 in the previous year. The average cost of a policeman was Rs. 135 or Re. 1 less than in the previous year, the net cost per head of population being 1 anna 4·9 pies, as against 1 anna 5·2 pies in 1081.

Reorgani-
sation.

24. A scheme for the reorganisation of the Police department was worked out and sanctioned in the latter part of the year. The main features of which are raising of pay of the constables, reduction in the number of Police Inspectors and creation of a new grade of Sub-Inspectors for charging stations.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Tribunals.

25. There were three third class Magistrates' Courts, ten second class Magistrates' Courts, two first class Magistrates' Courts and two Sessions Courts during the year. The Magistrates of Cranganore, Adoor and Nemmara, who were appointed acting for the first time were given only third class powers. The average number of working days in the Sessions Courts and in the first, second and third class Magistrates' Courts during the year was 49·5, 277·5, 219·2 and 124·3 respectively, as against 49·5, 261, 214·3 and 250·5 respectively in the previous year. The decrease in the average number of working days in the third class Magistrates' Courts was due to the fact that the third class Magistrates of Cranganore and Nemmara exercised such powers only for 46 and 48 days respectively in the year.

Magistrates'
Courts.File and dis-
posal.

26. In the Magistrates' Courts, 3,039 cases were filed during the year and 42 were pending at the beginning of the year, of which 3,001 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 80 cases pending at the close of the year. The file and disposal of cases in the previous year were 2,956 (including 35 pending cases at the beginning of the year) and 2,914 respectively. Of the total number of 5,056 persons put up for trial before the Magistrates, they dealt with 4,846 persons. Of these, 2,155 persons were convicted, 932 acquitted, 1,689 discharged, 69 committed or referred to higher Courts, and one otherwise disposed of. There was a rise in the percentage of conviction from 35·95 in the previous year to 44·47. Complainants were ordered to pay compensation under section 220 of the Code of Criminal Procedure only to 86 persons or 3·28 per cent of the persons discharged, etc., as against 116 or 3·45 per cent in 1081 and 105 or 2·28 per cent in 1080. The attention of the District Magistrate has been drawn to the inadequacy of the number of cases in which compensation was awarded. Of the 3,001 cases disposed of by the Magistrates, 1,919 or 63·94 per cent related to offences under the Penal Code and the remaining 1,082 or 36·05 per cent to offences under local and special laws, as against 79·68 per cent and 20·32 per cent respectively in 1081. Of the 2,155 persons convicted by the Magistrates during the year, 416 were sentenced to rigorous and 40 to simple imprisonment, 1,450 to fine, 156 to fine with imprisonment, 86 to whipping and seven to whipping with other punishment. Of the 86 persons sentenced to whipping alone, 22 were juveniles. The total fines imposed by the Magistrates amounted to Rs. 13,938, of which Rs. 10,326 were realized. Fines amounting to Rs. 7,934 in the Magistrates' Courts were pending realization at the beginning of the year, of which Rs. 640 were realized during the year. Rs. 341 were written off as irrecoverable and fines amounting to Rs. 1,237 were cancelled in appeal, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 9,328 pending realization at the end of the year. Strict instructions were issued to the Magistrates in the matter of imposition and realization of fines. 19 per cent of the appealable orders of the subordinate Magistrates were appealed against, as against 22 per cent in

Offences dealt
with.Nature of sen-
tences.Quality of work
as tested by
appeals.

the previous year and 50 per cent of such appeals were confirmed, as against 61 per cent in 1081. The proportion of appeals to appealable sentences passed by the District Magistrates rose from 67 to 83 per cent, and the percentage of confirmation fell from 81 to 40. The quality of the work done by all classes of Magistrates especially by the District Magistrates was thus far from satisfactory. The average duration of cases disposed of by the first, second and third class Magistrates was 27·29, 10·26 and 21·6 days respectively, as against 25·13, 10·51 and 13·18 days respectively in 1081. The high average duration in the first and third class Magistrates' Courts is explained as due to the long time taken in disposing of a few intricate cases. The explanation is not satisfactory. 6,487 witnesses were examined by the Magistrates during the year, as against 6,125 in 1081. Including the four cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 27 cases for disposal under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, as against 40 in the previous year. Of these cases, 19 related to security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour, five to disputes concerning immovable property, two to nuisance and the other to maintenance, as against 22, 6, 12 and nil respectively in 1081. All the cases, with the exception of one concerning disputes to immovable property and eight under the security sections, were disposed of during the year. 30 persons were involved in the 19 cases relating to security for keeping the peace or good behaviour, of whom seven persons were bound over for good behaviour, two absconded, four were discharged and the Court declined to interfere in the case of two persons. The number of persons dealt with under the security sections was small.

Duration of
trials.

Prevention.

27. In the Sessions Courts 37 cases, or two less than in 1081, were filed and all of them were disposed of. The Sessions Courts dealt with 72 persons, of whom 40 were acquitted and 32 convicted and punished. The percentage of conviction to persons committed for trial fell from 46·5 in the previous year to 44·4 in the year under report. One was sentenced to imprisonment for life. Fines to the extent of Rs. 197 were imposed during the year and a sum of Rs. 2,215 was outstanding at the beginning of the year. Of these, a sum of Rs. 84 was collected during the year and Rs. 50 cancelled in appeal, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,278 at the close of the year. Special orders have been issued in regard to the realisation of the balance. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Sessions Courts was 8·8 days, as against 6·6 days in the previous year. The Sessions Courts examined 306 witnesses or 134 less than in the previous year. Of these, 71 witnesses were detained for more than three days at a time, as against 16 in the previous year.

Sessions
Courts.

28. No appeal was pending at the beginning of the year and the District Magistrates had 243 appeals for disposal, of which 237 were disposed of, as against 226 in the previous year. The average duration of appeals disposed of rose from 7·3 days to 9·2 days in the Anjikaimal District Magistrate's Court, but in the Trichur District Magistrate's Court, it remained stationary, viz., 8 days. The number of appellants concerned in the appeals disposed of was 386. Appeals were rejected in the case of 10, and sentences confirmed, reduced, reversed and new trial ordered in the cases of 192, 70, 113 and 1 persons respectively. The Sessions Courts received and disposed of 7 appeals involving 10 persons, as against 6 appeals involving 16 persons in the previous year. The sentences passed on four of these were confirmed and those on four modified. Appeals in the case of the remaining two were rejected. The average duration of appeals rose in the Anjikaimal and Trichur Sessions Courts from 17·5 and 15 days in 1081 to 19·25 and 39·3 days respectively in 1082. With the two appeals pending at the beginning of the year, the Chief Court had 24 appeals for disposal, of which 23 were disposed of, as against 34 in the previous year. Of the 23 appeals disposed of, six were against acquittal and 17 against conviction. 25 persons were concerned in the 23 appeals disposed of. The sentences passed on 22 of these were confirmed and those on two modified. In the case of the remaining one, new trial or further enquiry was ordered. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 34·6 days, as against 24 days in the previous year. The increase in the average duration

Appellate
work.
District Magi-
strates' Courts.

Sessions Courts.

The Chief
Court.

Chapter III.

in the disposal of appeals in the Sessions and Chief Courts was due to the intervention of the annual recess.

Revisional work.

29. The District Magistrates had for disposal 75 revision petitions and the Sessions Courts 17, of which all the former and 16 of the latter were disposed of during the year. The Chief Court had for disposal 95 petitions including the 11 pending at the beginning of the year, of which 91 were disposed of. The District Magistrates inspected all the subordinate Courts in the year.

Inspection.

Financial.

30. The receipts and expenditure on account of Criminal Justice amounted to Rs. 6,104 and Rs. 39,700 respectively, as against Rs. 6,611 and Rs. 46,177 in the previous year.

Salient features.

31. The salient features of the year's administration of criminal justice were (1) an increase in the file of original cases and appeals in the Magistrates' Courts especially of offences under local and special laws, (2) a rise in the percentage of convictions by the Magistrates and in the amount of fines collected by them and (3) an increase in the file and disposal of revision petitions in all classes of Courts.

PRISONS.

32. There were 11 prisons as in the previous year, *viz.*, the Central Jail at Ernakulam and 10 subsidiary jails including the one attached to the Cranganore Sub-Magistrate's Court.

The Central Jail.

33. The establishment of the Central Jail was reorganised during the year, and the staff, as reorganised, consisted of a Superintendent, a Jailor, an Assistant Jailor, Industrial instructor, a clerk, four head warders of 3 grades, 21 warders of 3 grades and a female warder; the revision involved an extra expenditure of Rs. 60 per mensem. The Superintendent was deputed to the Central Jail at Coimbatore to study the system of administration in British Jails. The number of offences committed by the warder establishment was 35, as against 22 in the previous year. This increase in offence was due to the raw recruits newly taken who had to be habituated to discipline and punctuality by punishments. There were 177 convicts at the beginning of the year, 433 were admitted and 458 were discharged, leaving 152 at the end of the year. 610 convicts passed through the Central Jail or remained in it, the average daily number being 171.1, as against 155.7 in 1081. Particulars as to the classification of convicts according to their terms of imprisonment are given below:—

Convicts.

Nature of sentence.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Rigorous imprisonment for life	...			8	1	9
" " for more than 7 years	...			9	...	9
" " " 2 "	...			46	1	47
" " " 6 months	...			99	...	99
" " " 3 "	...			159	...	159
" " " not " "	...			237	8	245
Simple imprisonment	...			44	3	47
Total				602	8	610

There were 89 reconvicted prisoners, as against 68 in the previous year. Arrangements were made during the year to separate habitual offenders from other prisoners. The system introduced in 1081 of watching the Jail during night by convicts worked satisfactorily and 156 convicts were punished departmentally, as against 180 in the previous year. The fall in the number of punishments was due to the fact that the convicts had become more amenable to discipline than in the previous year. The convicts were, as usual, supplied with prison clothing, the whole quantity required being manufactured in the Central Jail itself. The prison diet system was slightly modified without, however, increasing the quantity of rations fixed for each convict per diem. There were at the beginning of the year two under-trial prisoners, 18 were admitted

Conduct.

Clothing and feeding.

Under trial.

during the year and 19 were discharged, leaving one at the end of the year. There was one civil debtor at the beginning of the year, 15 were admitted and 14 discharged, leaving two at the end of the year.

Chapter III.
Civil debtors.

34. The number of prisoners treated in the Jail hospital was 1,094, as against 870 in 1081. Of these 100 were in-patients and 994 out-patients, as against 69 and 801 respectively in the previous year. There were 11 deaths in the year, as against 18 in the previous year. Three deaths were due to dysentery and the remaining eight to chronic diseases contracted, probably, before the convicts were admitted in the Jail. Of the three lepers in the Jail, one died, one was released and the remaining one was removed to the British Leper Asylum at Pallipattin, the unexpired portion of the sentence of his imprisonment having been remitted graciously by His Highness the Raja. Vaccination of prisoners was conducted systematically and 301 prisoners were vaccinated, as against 296 in 1081. The average weight of convicts on admission was 101.8 lbs, as against 100.8 in 1081 and on discharge was 107.4, as against 105.1. The general health of the Jail during the year was far from satisfactory. No appreciable improvement in the general health of the Jail can be expected as long as it continues to be located in Ernakulam. The proposal to remove the Jail to Trichur was under consideration at the close of the year.

Health of prisoners.

35. The daily average number of convicts told off for work was 143.9, as against 117.2 in 1081. The increase was due to the larger number of admissions and to the smaller number of men incapacitated for work by illness or otherwise than in 1081. The chief industries carried on in the Jail were coir yarn and cloth-weaving. A beginning was also made in the year in the manufacture of fine lace-cloths. The manufactures of the Jail, which were sent to the Exhibition held during the year at Cannanore, obtained a silver medal. The sale proceeds of Jail manufactures rose from Rs. 1,436 to Rs. 3,236 and the average earnings of each convict was Rs. 20, as against Rs. 9 in the previous year. The expenditure on the Central Jail was Rs. 18,570, as against Rs. 12,344 in 1081 and the earnings of the convicts were Rs. 3,236 as against Rs. 1,454. The gross expenditure per head of convict was Rs. 106, as against Rs. 77 in the previous year. The net expenditure per head of convict after deducting the average earnings thus rose from Rs. 68 in 1081 to Rs. 86. This increase was due partly to the revision of the Jail establishment and partly to the large expenditure of Rs. 2,991 incurred in purchasing raw materials, etc., for manufacture.

Jail industry.

Receipts.

Financial.

36. The subsidiary jails continued to be under the supervision of the local Magistrates. There were at the beginning of the year 59 prisoners in all these 10 Jails, and 1,206 prisoners were admitted during the year. Of these, 1,206 prisoners were discharged, leaving 59 at the end of the year. The total cost of the sub-jails was Rs. 2,460, as against Rs. 2,248 in the previous year and the cost of dieting each prisoner per diem was 1½ annas as usual.

Subsidiary jails.

37. The draft rules framed under the Prisons Regulation were submitted by the Committee at the end of the year and are now under the consideration of the Darbar.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

38. There was no change in the number and constitution of the Courts that exercised original and appellate jurisdiction during the year. There was considerable increase in litigation during the year. The total number of suits (including appeals) instituted and disposed of during the year was 9,587 and 9,615 respectively, as against 8,541 and 8,347 respectively in 1081. The suits pending at the end of the year fell from 696 in 1081 to 668.

Tribunals.

Litigation.

39. The Munsiffs began the year with 300 cases, received 8,562, disposed of 8,633 and ended with a balance of 229 cases. Of these 229 cases, eight were over six months old and 221 under six months, as against 22 and 278 respectively in the previous year. The District Judges, in the exercise of their original civil jurisdiction, began the year

Original Litigation.
Munsiffs' Courts.

Chapter III.
District
Courts.Contested
suits.Quality of
work.

Execution.

Appellate
Litigation.
District
Courts.

Chief Court.

with 93 cases, received 271, disposed of 286 and ended the year with a balance of 78 cases. Of these, one was over two years old, five over one year old, 17 over six months and 55 under six months, as against 1, 5, 10, and 77 respectively in 1081. The number of contested suits disposed of by the Munsiffs was 2,200, as against 1,776 in the previous year and that by the District Judges was 158, as against 155 in 1081. The average duration of contested ordinary suits in the Munsiffs' Courts was 78.3 days and that of small causes 28.1 days, as against 79.1 and 28.2 days respectively in the previous year. The average duration of contested cases was reduced in the Anjikaimal District Court from 8 months and 24 days to 5 months and 15 days, whereas in the Trichur District Court, it rose from 5 months and 5 days to 5 months and 27 days. Only 12 per cent of the appealable decrees of the Munsiffs were appealed against and 54 per cent of such appeals were confirmed, as against 13 per cent and 54 per cent respectively in 1081. 65 per cent of the appealable decrees of the District Judges were appealed against and only 31 per cent of such appeals were confirmed, as against 36 per cent and 50 per cent respectively in 1081. Including arrears, the Munsiffs' and District Courts had 10,716 and 864 applications respectively for execution of decrees, as against 10,191 and 772 in the previous year. Of these, 9,863 and 695 were disposed of, as against 9,451 and 672 in 1081. In the Munsiffs' Courts, satisfaction was obtained in full in 895 cases and in part in 365 cases, and in the District Courts in 91 and 78 respectively. The remaining applications were not prosecuted.

40. The District Courts began the year with 52 appeals, received 465 and disposed of 442, leaving 75 appeals as arrears at the end of the year. The average duration of appeal suits disposed of rose from 2 months and 23 days in 1081 to 2 months and 29 days in the Anjikaimal District Court and from one month and 14 days to 2 months and one day in the Trichur District Court. There was a slight improvement in the quality of the appellate work of the District Judges, the decisions under appeal being confirmed in 50 per cent of such appeals, as against 44 per cent in the previous year. The Chief Court began the year with 251 appeals (104 regular appeals and 147 second appeals), received 289 (141 regular appeals & 148 second appeals) and disposed of 254 (101 regular appeals and 153 second appeals), leaving a balance of 286 appeals (144 regular appeals & 142 second appeals), of which two were over two years old, 83 over one year, 91 over 6 months and the remaining under six months. The average duration of regular contested appeals rose from 11 months and 16 days in 1081 to 15 months and 11 days and of second appeals from 7 months and 17 days to 12 months and 13 days. Out of the regular appeals and second appeals disposed of, 40 and 31 respectively were cases of 1080 and similarly 26 and 70 were cases of 1081. This led to the increase in the average duration of appeals disposed of in the year. The large arrears were due to the increase in the number of appeals filed under the provision in the new Civil Procedure Code which allows appeals to the Chief Court against the decisions of the lower Courts even on facts in certain classes of cases, and also to the fact that a few of the appeals took up considerable time for hearing. The limited appellate powers of a bench of a single Judge of the Chief Court under the Chief Court Regulation also contributed to the arrears. The Judges earnestly endeavoured to dispose of a large number of long pending cases with the result that the number of regular appeals disposed of during the year exceeded that in any of the previous four years and the number of second appeals disposed of exceeded that disposed of in the previous two years. To remedy the congestion of work solely due to defects in the existing law, the following steps were taken during the last quarter of the year:—(a) the amendment of Section 14 of Regulation II of 1076 so as to limit the appeals under it to judgments and orders passed in cases tried under Sections 9 and 10 of the Regulation (b) framing of certain rules to extend the powers of a single Judge of the Chief Court not being a Judge of the Division Court and (c) the amendment of sections 570 and 22 of the Civil Procedure Code so as to take away the right of second appeal in suits of a small cause nature not exceeding Rs. 200 in value. One appeal was pending at the beginning of the year in His Highness the Raja's

His Highness
the Raja's Court
of appeal.

Court of appeal. A special Regulation was passed since the closing of the year to provide for the disposal of this case and it has since been disposed of. **Chapter III.**

41. The District Courts had for disposal 93 miscellaneous appeals in all and disposed of 84, leaving a balance of 9, as against 67, 61 and 6 respectively in 1081. 40 of the orders under appeal were confirmed. The Chief Court had 98 cases in all for disposal of which 50 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 48 cases, as against 87, 53 and 34 cases respectively in the previous year. 26 of the orders under appeal were confirmed. The District Courts had in all 20 references under the Land Acquisition Regulation for Land acquisition references. The District Courts had in all 20 references under the Land Acquisition Regulation for disposal, of which 6 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 14 cases at the end of the year, as against 24, 11 and 13 respectively in the previous year. The Chief Court had 4 cases pending from the previous year for disposal, of which 2 were disposed of, as against 5 and 1 respectively in 1081. Including the 2 appeals pending at the beginning of the year, the District Courts had 24 petitions under the Registration Regulation, Registration petitions. of which 21 were disposed of, the disposal in the previous year also being 21. Registration was ordered in 19 cases, as against 15 in 1081. The two references received during the year were all lation pending from the previous year and one reference received during the year were all disposed of in the year. The two references under the Civil Procedure Code pending from 1081 were disposed of in the year and no fresh reference was received. Including arrears, 1081 were disposed of in the year and no fresh reference was received. Including arrears, viz., 44, the Chief Court had 121 revision petitions for disposal, of which 94 were disposed of. The file and disposal in 1081 were 75 and 83 respectively. The Chief Court had 500 miscellaneous petitions for disposal, of which 445 were disposed of, as against 447 and 368 respectively in 1081. **Miscellaneous work.**

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

	1081	1082
Sale proceeds of court fee stamps and labels	1,64,190	1,76,518
Deduct half the expenditure of the stamp Department	8,466	9,635
Net revenue on account of court fee stamps and labels	1,55,724	1,66,883
Add receipts under the head of Law and Justice, Civil	5,073	5,855
Total	1,60,797	1,72,738

Against the above revenue, an expenditure of Rs. 95,197 was incurred, as against Rs. 96,987 in 1081, the saving on account of the administration of Civil Justice being Rs. 77,541, as against 63,810 in the previous year.

43. The salient features of the administration of Civil Justice during the year were (1) an increase (a) in the file and disposal of regular and small cause suits in the Munsiffs' Courts (b) in the value of original and appellate litigation (c) in the average duration of contested appeals disposed of by the District Courts and Chief Court, (d) in the file and disposal of regular and second appeals in the Chief Court, and (2) absence of suits of more than one year's standing in the Munsiffs' Courts. **Salient features.**

REGISTRATION.

44. The total number of documents registered during the year was 40,774, of which 17,028 were optional, as against 36,122 and 14,886 respectively in the previous year. The largest number of documents registered was in the Kunnamkulam Registry office and the smallest in the Nenmara Registry office. The number of documents registered in Book I (those relating to immovable property) rose from 30,729 in the previous year to 34,539, and those relating to movable property, registered in Book II, also rose from 5,331 to 6,143. The number of wills registered in Book IV was 92, or 30 more than in the previous year. Of these, 60 were executed by Hindus, 31 by Christians and one by Mahomedans. The average value of a document registered was Rs. 355, as against Rs. 360 in the previous year. **Number of instruments.**

Wills.

Value of instruments.

Chapter III.

Business in
Registration
offices.

45. Of the total number of documents registered during the year, 40,629 or 99·6 per cent were registered on the day of presentation, as against 97·4 per cent in the previous year. Of the remaining, 144 were registered within one week and one after one week. The number of documents refused registration was 76 or one more than in the previous year. The number of applications for search of documents was 1,563, as against 1,534 in 1081. Nine documents remained unregistered, pending enquiry, at the end of the year, while there was no such document at the end of the previous year. There were 19 appeals to the Superintendent of Registration, in four of which registration was ordered. In the remaining 15, the orders of the District Registrars were up-held. Of the 24 appeals to the District Courts, including the two appeals pending at the end of 1081, registration was ordered in 19 cases, two cases were dismissed and three were pending disposal at the end of the year. All the Registry offices were inspected by the Superintendent twice during the year.

Inspection.

Financial.

46. The receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 64,846 and Rs. 26,529 respectively, as against Rs. 58,003 and Rs. 26,194 in the previous year. The receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 38,317, as against Rs. 31,809 in 1081. The average registration fee for a document was Re. 1—6—2, as against Re. 1—6—3 in the previous year.

Joint Stock
Companies.

47. One company under the name of "The Swadesi Co-operative Stores, Ltd.," with a nominal capital of Rs. 20,000 and paid up capital of Rs. 630, was registered as No. 1 in 1082 in the Cochin Joint Stock Company Registry office, and a fee of Rs. 45 was realised on this account. Including "The Cochinite Company, Ltd., Ernakulam" registered in the Joint Stock Company Registry office at Ernakulam in 1081, there were thus two Joint Stock Companies at the end of the year 1082. The condition of "The Cochinite Company Ltd.," registered in 1081 was reported to be unsatisfactory.

MARINE.

48. At the Sirkar port of Malipuram 43 steamers and 21 native crafts, as against 39 and 115 respectively in the previous year, entered and cleared during the year, the aggregate tonnage being 1,13,814, as against 1,00,185 in 1081. A sum of Rs. 8,089 was collected as port dues, as against Rs. 7,975 in the previous year, and another sum of Rs. 38 was realised by the sale of "wrecks", as against Rs. 7 in 1081.

The light was exhibited from the Malipuram flag-staff from the 15th May to 30th September, 1907 as usual. The South-west monsoon set in on the 7th June and was unusually heavy this year.

ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Import permits.

49. During the year 76 licenses and permits were issued for the import of guns, sulphur, percussion caps, shots, &c.,

Licenses for
sale.

50. Under Regulation I of 1061, 88 licenses for dealing in arms and ammunition and for the manufacture and sale of fireworks were issued during the year. Of these, 14 were for dealing in English powder, caps, shots, &c., 14 for dealing in sulphur and saltpetre and 60 for the manufacture and sale of fireworks &c.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SEASON AND RAINFALL

51. The season was not quite as favourable as usual for agriculture on account of the partial failure of the North East monsoon, and the abnormal severity of the South West monsoon. The partial failure of the North East monsoon affected appreciably the out-turn of the second or *Mundakan* crop, while considerable damage to the *Viruppu* or first crop was caused by the heavy floods brought down by the South West monsoon. The rainfall during the monsoon period was 83·31 inches, as against 65·32 inches in the corresponding period of 1081. The rainfall at the three important rain-gauge stations, *viz.*, Trichur, Ernakulam and Tathamangalam, is compared below with that of the four previous years:—

Season.

Rainfall.

	1078.	1079.	1080.	1081.	1082.
Trichur	154·25	139·23	102·08	120·03	147·09
Ernakulam	102·82	130·00	81·43	94·73	123·63
Tathamangalam	79·01	58·78	57·93	66·30	95·93

The number of rainy days was 138 at Trichur, 161 at Ernakulam and 100 at Tathamangalam. The Darbar had under consideration towards the end of the year under review, a scheme for the organisation of an Agricultural Department in the State.

Agriculture.

COFFEE.

52. The total area in the Nelliampathies under Coffee cultivation was 3,176 acres, of which 3,072 acres were under mature and 104 acres under immature plants, as against 3,403 and 54 acres respectively in the previous year. The total yield was 4,07,090 lbs, or an average of 133 lbs per acre of mature plants, as against 323 lbs per acre in 1081. The fall in the yield was due to the untimely rain in January and February last. The number of persons permanently employed in the Estates was 144, as against 181 in the previous year and the average number of temporary hands was 648, as against 958 in 1081. The amount of quit-rent due from the Estates was Rs. 12,840, of which Rs. 12,515 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 325.

FORESTS.

53. The Forest area continued to be the same as in previous years, *viz.*, 605 square miles. During the year 16 blocks comprising an area of 8·66 square miles were notified for constitution as reserved forests under Section 8 of the Cochin Forest Regulation. The Forest Regulation came into force from the 15th Karkatakam 1080. Since then, 44 blocks comprising the forests of the Kanayanur, Mukundapuram and Chittur taluks had been notified to be constituted as reserved forests. In the Notifications that were published from time to time in 1081 and 1082 under Section 8 of the Forest Regulation, the Division Peishkars were appointed as *ex-officio* Forest Settlement Officers to enquire into the nature of all rights that might be claimed by private individuals under the provisions of the said Regulation. Beyond this no real work has been done either in the matter of constitution of reserved forests, or in regard to the settlement of disputes. A full time Forest Settlement Officer will be appointed soon to complete the work in the course of a continuous enquiry. The question of revising the notifications under the Forest Regulation was under discussion at the end of the year.

Area.

Settlement

54. The most important of the working circles, to be served by the Tramway, is the Orukomban Working Circle, and no fresh coupes were selected in that circle. A working plan was introduced for the Kannimari working circle and a coupe of 120 acres was

Working plan

marked, and the standing trees were sold, reserving 3,000 trees and seedlings as standards. Improvement fellings and selection fellings were resorted to in the Machad and Paravatani forests. These two forests have been considerably over-worked for the past several years, and 1,22,774 candies of timber have in all been extracted from them during the last five years. It has been arranged that these forests should be altogether closed against further exploitation of timber except for fuel and bamboos. Strict orders have also been issued for the preparation of systematic working plans for all the existing coupes and circles.

Communications and buildings.

55. The most important item of work under this head is the Forest Tramway, the construction of which continued to progress during the year and was practically completed. 10 miles of permanent way were laid out, 17 bridges were newly built and 35 bridges were strengthened for locomotive traffic. Three bridges on the extension to Parambikolam were under construction at the end of the year. A few buildings such as engine sheds, guards', drivers' and brakesmen's quarters and sheds for coolies were also constructed at required places on the line. Up to the end of 1082 a sum of Rs. 15,15,709 has been spent on the construction of the Tramway. The question of placing the administration of the Forest Tramway on a satisfactory basis received considerable attention during the year, and Mr. H. J. Thompson, Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway, inspected the whole line and furnished the Darbar with a valuable memorandum on the subject, indicating the policy to be followed in working the Tramway in future. A definite policy has since been laid down in the matter in accordance with Mr. Thompson's suggestions. Besides the Tramway, two forest roads (the Amballur-Parakadavu road and the Vittilapara coupe road) and a cart-track were repaired and a small trolley line connecting Messrs Aspinwall & Co's Saw Mill premises with the Sirkar timber depot at Kokalai was also put under construction during the latter part of the year.

Breachers of forest laws.

56. 185 cases were reported during the year, as against 137 in the previous year. There were 21 cases pending at the beginning of the year and thus there were 206 cases for disposal during the year. Of these, 16 were withdrawn, 115 compounded and 51 disposed of by the Magistrates, 50 ending in conviction and 1 in acquittal. There were thus 24 cases pending at the close of the year. This large increase in crime was due to (1) the clearing of forest lands for cultivation in the Talapilli taluk, where the Revenue survey and field demarcation were under progress, and the people, with a view to secure lands for cultivation, encroached upon the forest areas and (2) the rigorous working of timber transit rules.

Protection from fire.

57. The teak plantation at Palapilly and depot logs and the buildings of the Orukomban working circle were fire-traced at a cost of Rs. 1,773.

Grazing

58. Privileges allowed to the people such as free grazing of cattle (except grazing of elephants and goats in the notified blocks) and the free removal of fire-wood and manure leaves in head-loads and fencing materials such as, thorns and split bamboos were continued during the year. The grazing of elephants and goats was allowed only under a system of permits issued on payment.

Natural reproduction.

59. Previous years' administration reports show that in the natural teak areas reproduction by seed is not satisfactory, that bamboos are extending to an undesirable extent in some forest areas and that in the evergreen forests reproduction of the valuable species is not satisfactory. The question of artificially re-stocking the worked coupes has been referred to the Conservator for the immediate attention of the Forest department.

Artificial reproduction.

60. 75 per cent of the teak plants planted out in an acre of land in Chittur Kanam have survived and grown up in healthy condition. The Palapilly teak plantation was maintained during the year, but thinning operations were not carried out as proposed for want of demand of the saplings.

61. Two fresh grants were made to Messrs. Windle and Nicoll and the lands were partly cleared and planted with rubber. The plants planted out in Palapilly in 1080 are 25' to 30' in height, while the plants in the Vellankara Estate have grown to a height about 8' to 15'. The total area under rubber cultivation is now about 1,700 acres.

62. White cedar, rose-wood, teak, pongu and a few other important species were felled under the selection method and the fuel coupes were worked under the system of coppice with standards.

63. There were no new captures of elephants. One elephant was sold leaving 17 in charge of the Department at the end of the year.

64. The following table has been furnished by the Conservator as showing the total yield of forest produce as compared with the previous year :—

Kind of produce.	Yield and Outturn.		Increase or decrease	
	1081	1082		
<i>By Sirkar Agency</i>				
Teak	Candies 28,503	Candies 60,278	+	31,775
Blackwood	" 1,296	" 1,964	+	678
Junglewood	" 42,080	" 19,900	—	22,180
Firewood	Tons 7,408	Tons 8,151	+	743
<i>By consumers and purchasers.</i>				
Teak	Candies 165	Candies 71	—	94
Blackwood	" 211	" 557	+	346
Junglewood	" 33,841	" 33,600	—	241
Bamboos	" 1,75,825	" 1,92,100	+	16,275
Firewood	Rs. 6,351	Rs. 6,700	+	349
<i>Confiscation.</i>	Rs. 632	Rs. 1,316	+	684

The large increase under teak is reported to be due to the fact that the entire stock in the Parambikulam depots was brought into accounts only during the year under report. If this quantity be excluded, there is a decrease of 9,882 candies, which is due to the absence of extraction from assigned lands during the year. The large decrease of 22,180 candies under junglewood was due to the exceptionally large quantity of logs supplied in the previous year to Messrs Aspinwall and Co, especially of white cedar. The quantity of forest produce extracted by the Sirkar agency and disposed of during the year was much less than in the previous year, especially in the case of teak, the number of candies disposed of during the year being only 17,983, as against 34,337 in the previous year.

Requirements of Railways.

65. The requirements of Railways were attended to as usual during the year. Teak sleepers, scantlings, &c., measuring 23,748 cubic feet were supplied to the South Indian Railway Company. Teak beams, sleepers, scantlings, &c., measuring 8,484 cubic feet, junglewood beams, sleepers, &c., measuring 28,184 cubic feet, 28,625 teak and 15,000 Irul keys were supplied to the Madras Railway Company and also 47,250 cubic feet of teak sleepers for the Tramway at Shimoga. 7,738 tons of fuel were supplied to the Cochin State Railway.

66. A sum of Rs. 2,694 was realised on account of the sale of the minor produce, as against Rs. 2,997 in the previous year. This item of revenue is susceptible of considerable increase. The revenue under this head has practically remained stationary; and in spite of the fact that hitherto inaccessible forests have been opened out, there has been no increase although the forests contain various products of economic value. The Conservator's attention has been drawn to the necessity for developing the resources of the Forests in the direction of minor produce.

Financial.

67. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year were, Rs. 7,63,028 and Rs. 8,93,825, as against Rs. 7,79,348 and Rs. 8,24,478 respectively in the previous year. The decrease in the revenue is attributed by the Conservator to the unusually heavy monsoon and the consequent interruption of traffic on the Forest

Chapter IV. Tramway. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 8,93,825, the expenditure on Tramway during the year was Rs. 4,38,758, as against Rs. 3,41,184 in the previous year. Large sums on account of collections already made were outstanding. Having regard to the liabilities of the department, the advances to the extent of over three lakhs of rupees in the shape of collection charges not debited yet to expenditure, the net financial results of the year's working cannot be determined with accuracy.

General.

68. The detailed working of the Forest department engaged the careful attention of the Darbar during the latter part of the year and the Conservator's attention has been drawn to the several points in which a revision of the system of working or re-organisation is considered necessary. The following remarks in the Diwan's review of the Conservator's report for the year will not be out of place:—

"The following table shows the gross receipts, expenditure and net receipts of the Forest Department from the year Mr. Alwar Chetty took charge of the Department:—

Year.	Actuals		Budget figures		Actual net Revenue or deficit	Remarks
	Gross Revenue	Expenditure	Gross Revenue	Expenditure		
1074	91,421	57,681	30,000	51,000	33,740	Large increase due to supply of sleepers furnished to M. R. C., for the Cochin State Railway.
1075	3,11,382	1,77,959	61,000	42,700	1,33,423	
1076	5,08,112	3,55,836	3,72,000	2,70,500	1,52,276	Out of the expenditure, Rs. 24,670 represents cost of Tramway Survey. 1,31,000 spent on Forest Tramway.
1077	6,00,301	5,12,333	2,27,000	2,85,600	87,968	
1078	4,07,933	4,15,363	3,02,000	4,29,000	— 7,430	1,31,314 spent on Tramway.
1079	5,84,272	4,99,152	3,21,000	3,71,000	85,120	1,37,552 spent on Tramway.
1080	8,86,032	8,15,757	4,00,000	4,59,000	70,275	2,54,627 spent on Tramway exclusive of establishment charges.
1081	7,79,348	8,24,478	6,31,000	5,84,000	— 45,130	3,41,184 spent on Tramway Do.
1082	7,63,028	8,93,825	7,66,000	5,70,700	— 1,30,797	Rs. 4,38,758 spent on Tramway Do.
Total	49,31,829	45,52,384	31,16,000	39,63,500	3,79,445	

The net revenue of the Department, after paying for the cost of Forest Tramway including maintenance and traffic up to 1082, according to the Administration Report figures, is Rs. 3,79,445. Against this, the following liabilities not brought to account have to be taken into consideration:—

	Rs.
1. Advances paid on account of collection charges (The British Resident remarked in his Administration Report review for 1081, that practically all the collection charges of the Parambikulam block have been incurred already. They have been incurred, but not debited to the proper head of accounts)	1,79,555.
2. Amounts due to Contractors outside advances for work done	2,76,000.
3. Tramway debts (viz., expenditure already incurred but not brought to accounts).	3,38,245.
Total	7,93,800.

The above figures show that although the Administration Reports kept the receipts and expenditure well balanced to show a net surplus, the financial condition of the Forest Department was by no means as sound as it appeared to be, for, there is in reality a deficit of over 4 lakhs of rupees.

The most noteworthy achievement of the Forest Department is the completion of the Forest Tramway project, and giving the Department credit for the Capital cost of construction which is Rs. 15,15,709 up to 1082, the total net revenue for the past 9 years made by the Forest Department is Rs. 15,77,324 (Rs. 15,15,709 the expenditure on Tramway plus Rs. 3,79,445 shown as net

revenue in the above statement *minus* Rs. 3,17,830, maintenance and other charges on Tramway which should be debited to the department under transport of Timber) or an average of about Rs. 1,75,258 per annum out of a gross revenue of Rs. 5,47,981, on an average per annum. The percentage of net to the gross thus arrived at is just a little over 30. These figures show that the working of the Forest Department has not been economical, having regard to the total revenue realised. Revenue has no doubt gone up by leaps and bounds, but this abnormal rise appears to be mainly due to the necessity for finding money for the Tramway, and without working plans the operations have been carried on wherever the outturn could meet the demand for converted timber; and apart from the Tramway expenditure, the disbursements to contractors for conversion, felling and other Forest operations were not regulated on any principle."

The Darbar hope that the Forest Tramway will be financially successful and that with a little more economy in the expenditure and a more methodical system of departmental operations, the percentage of net to gross revenue will show an appreciable rise in the near future.

TRADE.

69. The total value of imports at Malipuram was Rs. 10,738, as against Rs. 5,098 in 1081. There were no exports during the year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

70. The expenditure on Public Works during the year was Rs. 2,77,316, as against Rs. 2,99,680 in the previous year and as against a budget provision of Rs. 3,35,000. The subjoined statement gives the particulars of the budget grants and expenditure under the different heads:—

Budget head.		Budget grant.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.
A. Works.—Communications,	Original	...	42,259
	Repairs	...	61,434
Buildings,	Original	...	1,24,620
	Repairs	...	52,997
Irrigation,	Original	...	11,687
	Repairs	...	12,508
Miscellaneous,	Original	...	18,711
	Repairs	...	12,132
Purchase and repair of tools, plants, stock, &c.		...	659
Reserve Fund		...	20,993
Total...		3,61,000	2,42,300
Deduct anticipated savings on account of non-completed works		61,000	...
B. Establishment and other charges		35,000	35,016
Total ...		3,35,000	2,77,316

The large variation of Rs. 79,814 under "Buildings Original" was mainly due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 59,289 advanced for constructing a bungalow at the Tulloch Gardens in Madras remained unadjusted at the end of the year, though a sum of Rs. 57,000 was provided for this very work in the Budget Estimate of 1082. Arrangements were made in the year for this important and costly work being checkmeasured by a competent officer of the Madras Public Works Department. The Executive Engineer of the Presidency Division has since inspected the building, and his report is awaited, on receipt of which the advances made in connection with the work will be adjusted.

71. Besides the above, the Department also undertook and executed contribution works costing Rs. 27,558 for Cranganore and for some unincorporated Devaswoms under the management of the Sirkar. Thus the total disbursements under Public Works amounted to Rs. 3,04,874, as against Rs. 3,24,371 in the previous year.

Chapter IV
Receipts.

72. The receipts of the department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 55,727, as against Rs. 57,673 in 1081. As usual, the toll and ferry receipts and the rent of Sirkar buildings contributed the bulk of the revenue under Public Works. The decrease was in the toll and ferry receipts, due to a major portion of the demand of the year pending realisation at the end of the year, having been collected and remitted to the Treasury only in 1083.

Roads.

73. The number of miles of road maintained, remained unchanged during the year, viz., 450. The general condition of the roads was not very satisfactory. The deterioration of the roads was due mainly to the introduction of the mile cooly system in the previous year (which experience has proved to be unsuitable) and the inadequate allotment for the maintenance of several roads, the average per mile being only Rs. 97, and partly to the abnormally heavy monsoon in the latter part of the year. The mile cooly system has since been abolished, and a more efficient system of road maintenance has been introduced and it is hoped that ere long the general condition of the roads in the State will show considerable improvement.

Irrigation.

74. The work of the Department in connection with irrigation consisted of, as usual, (a) the upkeep of the Sirkar irrigation systems of the Chittur taluk and the regulation and distribution of water supply connected therewith, and (b) the maintenance of the numerous minor irrigation and protective works known as "Chiras" in the remaining taluks of the State. The two Sirkar irrigation systems of Moolathura and Nurni in the Chittur taluk continued to be maintained as usual, and the Chief Engineer reports that the distribution of water was regulated satisfactorily during the year. In addition to these two systems, one of the important private irrigation systems of the taluk, viz., the Thembaramadakku system (with its two auxiliaries, the Nurni Alankadavu and Bandithode canals) was brought under Sirkar control during the year by private negotiation, as a result of the action taken in the matter of the irrigation works of the taluk by the Settlement Department. The chiras in the other taluks were maintained as usual. The irrigation works of the whole State in general and those of the Chittur taluk in particular, are susceptible of considerable development, and the question received the careful attention of the Government during the latter part of the year. Recognising that no improvement worth the name was possible in this direction without a separate executive machinery for the purpose in the Public Works Department, orders were issued to constitute an irrigation branch of the department of Public Works with a staff consisting of one Supervisor and two Sub-Overseers.

Inspection.

75. All the Divisional and Sub-divisional offices were inspected by the Chief Engineer during the year.

General.

76. The special features of the year were (1) the abnormally heavy monsoon causing floods which damaged many of the roads and bridges and breached the Karuvannur bund and (2) serious erosion all along the Cochin foreshore. The necessary steps have since been taken in regard to both. An efficient system of Public Works administration and a scheme of reorganisation of the executive and office establishments of the department were worked out during the year and brought into force from the beginning of the current year.

RAILWAY.

Receipts.

77. The gross receipts on account of the Railway during the year amounted to Rs. 3,91,378. Deducting from this an expenditure of Rs. 2,35,689 incurred on account of working charges, the net receipts amounted to Rs. 1,55,689, which represents 2.27 per cent on the net capital expenditure of Rs. 68,59,348 up to the end of 1906. The Darbar's share in the gross earnings of Rs. 2,17,426 during the first half of 1907 amounted to Rs. 80,553, but this amount was realised only after the close of the year under report.

Chapter IV.
Capital
Expenditure.

78. The total expenditure on the Railway during the year, excluding Rs. 188 realised on account of the sale proceeds of buildings, etc, situated on lands acquired for the Railway, was Rs. 2,62,666—Rs. 2,35,689 on account of working expenses and Rs. 26,977 on account of capital expenditure. The booked capital of the Railway at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 68,84,897.

ANCHAL.

79. The number of Anchal offices and letter boxes at the end of the year were 44 and 75 respectively, as against 41 and 74 at the close of the previous year. The total length of the mail communication was 307 miles, as against 287 miles in the previous year. There was a considerable increase in the number of articles carried which rose from 10,41,323 in 1081 to 11,60,252 in 1082. Of these, 5,61,919 were private articles and 5,98,333 were free official articles. 3,269 articles of various descriptions were received in the Dead Letter Office during the year, as against 3,587 in the previous year. Of these, all but 24 were disposed of during the year.

Anchal offices
and letter boxes.

80. The receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 11,810 and Rs. 19,668 respectively, as against Rs. 10,429 and Rs. 19,378 in the previous year. The official covers of the State departments carried and delivered through the Anchal free of cost as usual would have, if charged, brought in to the department a revenue, at a rough estimate, of Rs. 41,848. The expenditure to the Sirkar per official cover was 2.5 pies, as against 3.46 pies in the previous year.

Financial.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

FINANCIAL.

Receipts.

81. 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 worth noting between the figures of the two years:—

	MAJOR HEAD	ACTUALS OF 1081	ACTUALS OF 1082	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ACTUALS OF THE TWO YEARS.	EXPLANATIONS FOR THE VARIATIONS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	Land Revenue	7,84,660	8,87,646	+ 1,02,986	I. Increase due to the introduction of Settlement in one more Taluk.
II	Salt	4,36,052	4,07,989	— 28,063	II. Decrease due to reduction of salt duty.
III	Stamps	2,69,741	2,95,338	+ 25,597	III. Increase due to sale of court fee stamps.
IV	Customs	1,10,500	1,10,500	.....	
V	Abkari and Ganja	1,85,665	1,92,520	+ 6,855	
VI	Opium	22,492	22,761	+ 269	
VII	Tobacco	34,430	31,043	— 3,387	VII. Decrease due to part of the receipts for the year being realised only in the current year.
VIII	Forests	7,79,348	7,63,028	— 16,320	
IX	Registration	58,003	61,846	+ 3,843	IX. Increase due to larger number of documents registered.
X	Tribute	6,857	6,857	.....	
XI	Interest	80	80	.....	
XII	Anchal	10,429	11,810	+ 1,381	XII. Increase due to the large number of private articles carried.
XIII	Law and Justice	11,684	11,959	+ 275	
XIV	Jails	1,454	3,289	+ 1,835	XIV. Increase due to larger sale of jail manufactures.
XV	Police	2,077	1,855	— 222	
XVI	Marine	7,994	8,171	+ 177	
XVII	Education	50,397	50,669	+ 272	
XVIII	Temples and Oottupuras	98,493	97,214	— 1,279	
XIX	Medical	1,611	1,490	— 121	
XX	Stationery and Printing	3,115	2,941	— 174	
XXI	Public Works	57,673	55,727	— 1,946	
XXII	Railway	3,86,946	3,91,378	+ 4,432	
XXIII	Miscellaneous	11,398	13,272	+ 1,874	
XXIV	Capital	6,711	5,727	— 984	
Total of service heads		33,37,810	34,38,140	+ 1,00,330	
XXV	Deposits	3,29,710	3,86,347	+ 56,637	
XXVI	Advances	8,88,549	8,94,810	+ 6,261	
XXVII	Remittances	26,33,999	24,48,550	— 1,85,449	
XXIX	State loans	.....	2,25,000	+ 2,25,000	
XXX	Unincorporated Devaswoms...	2,43,711	77,969	— 1,65,742	
XXXI	Departmental balances	.....	4,535	+ 4,535	
Total of debt heads		40,95,969	40,37,211	— 58,758	
Grand total		74,33,779	74,75,351	+ 41,572	

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REVENUE AND FINANCE

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	MAJOR HEAD.	ACTUALS OF 1081	ACTUALS OF 1082	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ACTUALS OF THE TWO YEARS.	EXPLANATIONS FOR THE VARIATIONS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Land Revenue	2,01,939	2,34,748	+ 32,809	1. Increase due to the revision of the village establishments in the settled taluks.
2	Palace	3,37,794	3,02,599	— 35,195	2. Decrease due to absence of extraordinary items of expenditure.
3	Subsidy	2,00,089	2,00,089	...	
4	Excise	1,62,325	1,72,990	+ 10,665	4. Increase due to larger quantity of salt supplied.
5	Stamps	16,932	19,270	+ 2,338	5. Increase due to the purchase of stamp paper and a press.
6	Customs	2,041	2,356	+ 315	
7	Forests	8,21,478	8,93,825	+ 69,347	7. Increase due to large expenditure on the Forest Tramway.
8	Registration	26,194	26,529	+ 335	
9	Anchal	19,378	19,668	+ 290	
10	Huzur	70,894	76,742	+ 5,848	10. Increase due to increased salary of the Diwan and the privilege leave allowance given to the ex-Diwan.
11	Law and Justice	1,43,164	1,58,614	+ 15,450	11. Increase due to the fees paid to Vakils for conducting certain important cases.
12	Jails	14,593	21,030	+ 6,437	12. Increase due to the revision of establishment, and purchase of new appliances and raw materials.
13	Police	72,615	71,776	— 839	
14	Marine	991	921	— 70	
15	Education	1,20,830	1,36,859	+ 16,029	15. Increase due to the raising of standard in a few schools & increase in grants-in-aid paid.
16	Religious	1,43,437	1,42,588	— 849	
17	Charities	42,047	45,735	+ 3,688	17. Increase due to the rise in the price of provisions.
18	Medical	68,111	66,124	— 1,987	
19	Vaccination	4,797	4,758	— 39	
20	Sanitation and Conservancy	21,146	21,264	+ 118	
21	Pension and gratuity	57,897	59,871	+ 1,974	
22	Stationery and Printing	38,549	37,589	— 960	
23	Military	39,178	38,085	— 1,093	
24	Public Works	2,99,680	2,77,316	— 22,364	24. Decrease is only nominal, due to nonadjustment of advances made for Tullochs Gardens works.
25	Interest	1,03,308	1,32,695	+ 29,387	25. Increase due to temporary loans raised.
26	Miscellaneous	81,010	1,01,189	+ 20,179	26. Increase due to the entertainment of His Excellency the Governor and purchase of new horses and carriages.
27	Railway	2,75,058	2,62,666	— 12,392	
Total of service heads		33,88,475	35,27,890	+ 1,39,415	
28	Deposits	5,30,077	3,71,405	— 1,58,672	
29	Advances	9,85,836	8,00,342	— 1,85,494	
30	Remittances	26,56,646	24,93,339	— 1,63,307	
32	State loans	.....	35,000	+ 35,000	
33	Unincorporated Devaswoms...	34,480	81,456	+ 46,976	
34	Departmental Balances	.....	8,301	+ 8,301	
Total of debt heads		42,07,039	37,89,843	— 4,17,196	
Grand Total		75,95,514	73,17,733	— 2,77,781	

Chapter V.

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. 1,00,330, and Rs. 1,39,415, respectively. The transactions of the year resulted in a deficit of Rs. 89,750. But against this deficit, a capital expenditure of Rs. 26,977 on Railway and Rs. 4,38,758 on Tramway, or Rs. 4,65,735 both together, was incurred during the year. The opening and closing balances of the year were Rs. 4,37,812, and Rs. 5,95,430, respectively. Of the former, a sum of Rs. 2,58,733 was in the State Treasuries and Rs. 1,79,079, in the Bank of Madras. Of the latter, Rs. 2,87,691 was in the State Treasuries and Rs. 3,07,739, in the Bank of Madras.

Opening and closing balances.

Liabilities.

82. The following statement exhibits the financial condition of the State at the end of the year under report:—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS (exclusive of the booked capital on Railway and Tramway).	
	Rs.		Rs.
A. Loans outstanding:—		A. Cash balance at the close of the year:—	
1. 5% Railway Debentures	10,00,000	1. In the Sirkar Treasuries	2,87,691
2. 4% State do	10,00,000	2. In Banks	3,07,739
3. Temporary Loans	3,90,000		
Total	23,90,000	Total	5,95,430
B. Deposits to be repaid:—		B. Advances to be recovered:—	
1. To unincorporated Devaswoms	2,05,745	1. Survey advances	5,727
2. Other deposits	2,10,107	2. Forest advances	3,45,709
Total	4,15,852	3. P. W. D. advances	59,289
		4. Other advances	32,084
C. Remittances pending adjustment to the debit side	87,295	Total	4,48,799
D. Other liabilities	1,27,180	C. Remittances pending adjustment to the credit side	61,361
Total liabilities	29,70,327	D. Other assets	8,767
		Total assets	11,04,351

Loans

83. A temporary loan of Rs. 2,25,000 was raised during the year and a similar loan of Rs. 35,000 was repaid, thus raising the liabilities of the Sirkar under the head of loans to Rs. 23,90,000,—Rs. 20 lakhs in debentures, and the balance temporary loans. Temporary loans amounting to Rs. 2,10,000 have since been paid off. The loan of Rs. 2,25,000 had to be raised mainly for the purpose of providing funds for completing the construction of the Tramway during the year. The net liabilities of the State, however, at the end of the year, after deducting the assets, amounted to Rs. 18,65,976. Not taking into consideration the Forest and Public Works Department advances which represent expenditure actually incurred for departmental operations and which must soon be debited to expenditure as extraordinary items in the next year's accounts, the total liabilities of the State at the close of the year was Rs. 22,71,058. The booked capital of the Railway at the end of the year was Rs. 68,84,897. As the maintenance charges of the Tramway ever since the first section was opened for traffic have not been differentiated from the total outlay on the project till now, it is not possible to determine accurately what the booked capital of the Tramway was at the close of the year. It may however be safely fixed at Rs. 12 lakhs.

Sinking fund.

84. As large capital expenditure on the Forest Tramway had to be incurred during the year, it was obviously not possible to make any provision for the proposed sinking fund to repay the debenture loans. The matter is receiving the anxious consideration of the Darbar and the necessary provision will be made in the budget estimate of 1084.

CUSTOMS.

Interportal arrangements with the British Government

85. The only item of customs revenue was the sum of Rs. 1,10,500 received from the British Government on account of customs under the Interportal Trade Convention as usual. The customs revenue of the State is regulated by the terms of the Interportal Trade Convention entered into by the Darbar with the British Government in 1865. According to the terms of that Convention, the Darbar gets from the British Government every year (1) a sum

of Rs. 1,00,000 which represents, in theory, a moiety of the net customs revenue realised on imports and exports at British Cochin, with the exception of tobacco, pepper, salt and opium, and (2) a sum of Rs. 10,500 on account of import duty on British Indian tobacco imported to the State. Again under the terms of the said Convention and under the arrangements made with the Travancore Darbar at that time, Cochin cannot levy any customs duty on (1) articles imported into the State from either British India or from the Travancore State and (2) articles exported from the State into British India or Travancore State, salt, opium and country spirits being, however, excepted. These arrangements involved the abolition of the land and back-water chowkeys of the State (which existed till then) on the British and Travancore frontiers, rendering all goods passing from the Cochin territory to British and Travancore territories and *vice versa* free of all duties excepting those which the Travancore Darbar had reserved to levy on its exports. The sum of Rs. 1,10,500 paid by the British Government every year is thus practically the compensation for the above restrictions imposed on the Darbar to the levy of import and export duties. Though Cochin is permitted to levy export and import duties, at British tariff rates, on articles coming from or going to places other than in British India or in Travancore State, no revenue is derived from this source as there is absolutely very little of *foreign* (other than British India or Travancore) export or import trade from the Sirkar Port at Malipuram, which is the only port in the State. Pepper has long ceased to be an article of export and so there has been no revenue on account of the export of that commodity.

OPIUM AND GANJA.

86. The year under report was the second year of the biennial lease beginning with 1081. The whole of the rental under both the heads, Rs. 22,233 under Opium and Rs. 4,398 under Ganja, was collected during the year. 45 cases under the Opium Regulation were reported during the year and one was pending at the beginning of the year. Of these, 39 were convicted, 5 were acquitted and one was otherwise disposed of, leaving one at the end of the year. The percentage of acquittals was 11.4, as against 2.7 in 1081.

Revenue.

Breaches opium law.

SALT.

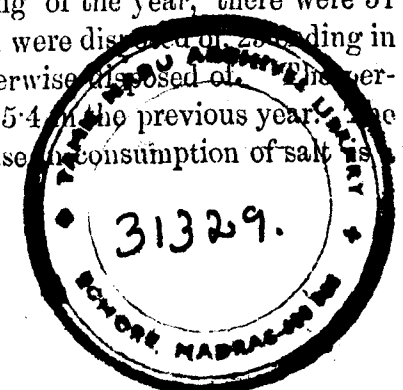
87. The year opened with a balance in stock of 68,179 maunds and as usual 2,30,900 maunds were contracted for during the year. The contractor actually delivered only 2,25,528 maunds and full duty was levied from him on 4,472 maunds short delivered. The total quantity of salt at the disposal of the Government during the year was thus 2,93,707 maunds, as against 2,82,200 in the previous year. Of these, 2,22,026 maunds were sold during the year and a sum of Rs. 4,07,989 was realised, as against 2,13,891 maunds sold and Rs. 4,36,052 realised in 1081. 282 maunds had to be written off as wastage during the year, as against 130 in the previous year. The balance of salt in stock was thus 71,399 maunds at the end of the year. The decrease in the sale realisations was due to the reduction of salt duty by 8 annas a maund with effect from 18th Meeonom 1082, ordered agreeably to the corresponding reduction of duty made by the Government of India. The increase in consumption over that of the previous year was only 8,135 maunds and the average consumption per head of population was 22.47 lbs., as against 21.67 lbs. in the previous year. This incidence includes also salt used in the curing of fish. It is hoped that the reduction of duty will result in a more marked increase in the consumption of salt during the current year. Four selling depots were abolished during the year. The number of depots which were working at the end of the year was thus 16 (including the one at Cranganore), as against 20 in the previous year. The increase of sales from the Malipuram depot is a satisfactory feature.

Sale of salt

Selling depot

88. Including the one case pending at the beginning of the year, there were 31 cases for disposal under the head of salt crimes and all of them were disposed of, one by conviction, one in acquittal and the remaining one was otherwise disposed of. The percentage of acquittals to cases disposed of was 3.3, as against 5.4 in the previous year. The decrease in the number of crimes accompanied by an increase in consumption of salt is a satisfactory feature of the working of the preventive staff.

Breaches salt law.



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Chapter V.

ABKARI.

89. The system of Abkari administration in vogue in the State is similar to what is known as "the ordinary-renting system" in the Madras Presidency, under which the exclusive privilege of manufacture and sale of country spirits and toddy is sold by public auction or by inviting tenders, for a period not exceeding three years at a time. The number of distilleries and of sites of shops is limited as far as possible, and the lessee is required to sell country spirits at specified strength. Licenses are issued for the sale of foreign liquor in shops, the fee for a first class foreign liquor license being Rs. 50 and that for a second class license Rs. 25. Licenses are also issued for tapping for jaggery at varying rates.

90. The year under report was the second year of the period of the triennial lease of the Abkari contract beginning with 1081 on an annual rental of Rs. 1,75,600. During the year 28 licenses for the sale of foreign liquor were granted, as against 25 in the previous year and 6 tavern licenses, the same number as in the previous year, were also granted. The fee collected on this account was Rs. 1,190, as against Rs. 1,397 in the previous year. The system of issue of licenses for tapping for jaggery was introduced during the year and it brought in a revenue of Rs. 7,929. The new Abkari rules introduced in the beginning of 1081 in the Northern taluks to prevent smuggling in the adjoining British Territories were enforced rigorously.

91. The old arrears, namely, Rs. 310 due from the contractor of Neendakara Proverthy in 1066-68 and Rs. 22,879 due from the contractors of Cochin and Kanayanur taluks in 1072-74 were still left uncollected and the decrees obtained against them are still under execution.

92. 779 cases under the Abkari Regulation were reported during the year, as against 456 in 1081 and 19 cases were pending at the beginning of the year. Of these 798 cases, 601 ended in conviction, 24 in acquittal, 121 were otherwise disposed of and 52 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of acquittals was 4, as against 4.7 in the previous year.

TOBACCO.

93. 2,299 licenses were issued during the year for the sale of tobacco, as against 2,171 in the previous year and fees amounting to Rs. 29,780 were collected, as against Rs. 33,560 in 1081. This decrease was due to the floods in the last month of the year, owing to which fees in advance for 1083 were not as largely remitted towards the end of the year, as is usually the case. It is expected that there will be a corresponding increase in the revenues of the current year. Ten cases under the tobacco laws were pending at the beginning of the year and 137 cases were reported during the year. Of these, 113 were convicted, 14 were acquitted and 8 were otherwise disposed of, leaving 12 at the end of the year. The percentage of acquittals was 11.0, as against 19.3 in the previous year.

94. The Customs, Opium and Ganja, Salt, Abkari and Tobacco revenues continued to be under the control of a separate Department in the charge of a Superintendent. The gross receipts, expenditure and net revenue of the whole Excise Department were Rs. 7,64,813, Rs. 1,75,346, and Rs. 5,89,467, as against Rs. 7,89,139, Rs. 1,64,366 and Rs. 6,24,773, respectively in 1081. The increase in expenditure was due to (1) the larger quantity of salt exported and the decrease in the transit wastage, (2) the payment of the salary due to the Commercial Agent appointed to pass salt in Bombay for the whole year, (3) the entertainment of temporary establishment and (4) the purchase of uniform for the Preventive force.

STAMPS.

Chapter V.

95. Stamp papers, Court fee labels and Anchal stamps and cards were, as usual, manufactured on paper with the State special water mark. The number of Ex-officio vendors including the Superintendent of Stamps was eight, or the same as in the previous year, but the number of licensed vendors rose from 112 to 130. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 2,95,338 and the expenditure to Rs. 19,270, as against Rs. 2,69,741 and Rs. 16,932 respectively in the previous year.

96. There were 15 applications for adjudication to the Peishkars under Section 30 of the Stamp Regulation, as against 13 applications in the previous year and all of them were disposed of during the year. Including the two cases pending from the previous year, there were three references to the Chief Court under Section 45 of the Regulation. All of them were disposed of during the year.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration. 97. The registration of births and deaths was carried out by the village staff as usual. Particulars of the births and deaths during the year under report are given in the Appendix (statement No. 21). The Regulation for the registration of births and deaths passed in the year under report was brought into force only from the beginning of the current year and it is hoped that the statistics under this head will hereafter be more reliable than before.

The public health. 98. The public health was not so good as in the previous year. The total number of deaths from cholera reported during the year was 2,672, as against 54 in the previous year. The mortality from fever and from dysentery or diarrhoea was 4,172 and 2,853 respectively, as against 3,462 and 1,338 in the previous year. The total number of deaths was 4,940 more than in the previous year.

Deaths from injuries. 99. The total number of violent and unnatural deaths reported was 220. Of these, 45 were suicides, 120 deaths due to injuries, 50 deaths by snake bite and 5 killed by wild beasts.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Institutions. 100. The number of medical institutions in the State during the year was 15 as in 1081 *viz.*, 10 Hospitals, 4 Dispensaries and one temporary Dispensary. The total number of beds available was 286 (155 for males and 131 for females) or 15 beds more than in the previous year. The Chief Medical Officer inspected all the medical institutions during the year. Preliminary steps were taken to open two new dispensaries in rural parts.

Relief. 101. The total number of patients treated during the year rose from 2,04,270 in 1081 to 2,09,682, of whom 4,973 were in-patients, as against 4,242 in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 5,412 in the total number of patients treated, of whom 731 were in-patients. Of the 4,973 in-patients treated, 4,225 were discharged, 66 absented, 516 died and 166 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Of the 516 patients who died, as many as 144 were reported to have been admitted in a moribund condition. The percentage of deaths to the total treated rose to 10.37, from 8.10 in 1081. The largest number of admissions during the year was for malarial fever (17.32 per cent). Unfortunately the disease is assuming alarming proportions, the number of cases during the last four years being 18,263, 15,641, 27,678, and 36,327: the cause of this is under special investigation. The diseases of the digestive system (13.98 per cent), worms (7.96 per cent), skin diseases (7.74 per cent), local diseases including ulcers (5.36 per cent) and diseases of the respiratory system (5.29 per cent) came next in order of frequency. Although there were 2,672 deaths in the State during the year, only 1,444 patients were treated for cholera in the hospitals. The admissions in the hospitals and dispensaries of the State, including both in-patients and out-patients, under small-pox and cholera were 11 and 1,444 respectively, as against 45 and 22 respectively in the previous year. Among the in-patients, two cases of small-pox and 69 of cholera were reported to have proved fatal. The number of cases under cholera reported from hospitals and dispensaries appears to be the highest on record for the past 12 years except in the year 1072, when it went up so high as 1,836. The disease broke out in a sporadic form at one time or another of the year in almost all the important villages in the State. For want of sanitary regulations, it was not possible to deal adequately with epidemics in towns and rural parts. The matter is now engaging the serious attention of the Darbar.

102. The total expenditure on the Medical department for the year amounted to Rs. 66,124 or Rs. 1,987 less than in the previous year. The decrease was mainly under cost of medicines.

103. There were four male and one female lunatics at the beginning of the year. Two male lunatics were admitted during the year. Of the total of 7 lunatics, two died of atonic dyspepsia with acute mania, two of tubercular disease of the lungs and one of anæmia and anæsarca, leaving one male and one female lunatic in the asylum at the close of the year. The cost of the maintenance of the asylum was Rs. 770, as against Rs. 806 in 1081. In the previous year the abolition of the asylum was suggested: the Darbar has since resolved not to abolish the institution and necessary orders have been issued for its improvement.

SANITATION.

104. The number of towns in which Sanitary Boards were constituted was 10, the same as in the previous year. The number of meetings held by the Sanitary Boards was 33, as against 38 in the previous year. The operations of the department consisted as usual in maintaining a conservancy establishment and in keeping the roads and drains of the several towns clean. Private scavenging was also in force in all the Boards except Irinjalakuda, Nemmara and Nelliampathies. Lighting was newly introduced in the towns of Tathamangalam and Wadakancheri. The question of passing a Municipal Regulation engaged the attention of the Darbar at the end of the year.

105. The issue of plague passports by the Railway station masters continued; 2,585 passengers were kept under passport observation and 37 vessels inspected during the year, as against 2,254 passengers and 38 vessels in the previous year.

106. The total expenditure on sanitation and conservancy amounted to Rs. 21,264, as against Rs. 21,146 in the previous year. The receipts on account of sanitation amounted to Rs. 1,670, as against Rs. 1,435 in the previous year.

VACCINATION.

107. The number of vaccinations, primary and re-vaccination, during the year was 29,971, of which 27,394 or 91.4 per cent were successful, as against 30,166 and 26,006 or 86.2 per cent respectively in the previous year. Of the 28,630 subjects who underwent primary vaccination, 2,103 were under one year, 11,952 above one year but under 6 years and 14,575 were above 6 years, as against 1,859, 11,489 and 14,076 respectively in 1081. There was thus an increase under all heads in the number of cases and in the percentage of success in the primary vaccinations, especially in infantile vaccination.

108. The cost of establishment for 1082 came to Rs. 4,758, as against Rs. 4,797 of the previous year and the average cost of each successful case was Re. 0-2-10, as against Re. 0-2-11 in 1081. A sum of Rs. 313 was spent in preparing lymph, as against Rs. 310 in 1081.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

General.

No. of institutions.

109. The total number of Sirkar schools in the year under report was 55, the same as in the previous year, and of aided schools 183, as against 165 in 1901. Of these, 41 and 149 were purely vernacular schools and in the rest instruction in English also was imparted. There were 885 unaided schools, of which 882 were purely Vernacular schools and the remaining three were Anglo-Vernacular schools. The number of unaided institutions was 924 in 1901. Two of these unaided institutions were Upper Secondary ones. Of the 882 unaided Vernacular schools, 35 followed the curricula of studies prescribed by the State Educational department, the rest being rural 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 in advanced Sanskrit Schools. In addition to the above, there were 276 special schools of which two were Sirkar, four aided and the rest unaided. The decrease in the number of unaided schools was due to the extension of Government aid to some of them and to the abnormal floods and the prevalence of cholera during the latter part of the year.

Strength.

110. 47,154 pupils were under instruction, of whom 15,425 were in aided schools, 24,425 in unaided schools and the remaining 7,304 in Sirkar schools. About 52 per cent of the educational work was done without any help from the Sirkar, 33 per cent by aided agencies and 15 per cent by the Sirkar Educational Institutions, as against 57, 28 and 15 per cent respectively in 1901. Of the 47,154 pupils under instruction, 33,623 or 71 per cent were boys and 13,531 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 55.3 and 22.2 respectively, as against 55 and 22 in 1901.

Education in different communities.

111. Of the communities which form the bulk of the population, the Christians stood foremost in point of education, 83 per cent of the Christian boys and 46 per cent of the Christian girls of the school-going age were under instruction during the year, the corresponding figures for Hindus and Mahomedans being 46 and 48 respectively for boys and 15 and 16 respectively for girls. The educational activity of the Christians was confined to primary or lower secondary education, for, of the 21 that passed the F. A. Examination, only 5 were Christians and the rest were Hindus, and similarly of the 130 that passed the Matriculation Examination, only 2 were Christians, 2 Jews and the rest Hindus.

Protection from small-pox.

112. Of the 22,729 pupils in Sirkar and aided schools, 21,759 had either been vaccinated or had had small-pox and only 970 or 4.2 per cent were unprotected.

Qualifications of teachers.

113. The number of teachers employed in the Sirkar institutions was 202, of whom only 59 were trained men, including 11 licentiates in teaching. Six of the untrained teachers were sent up for training during the year. 182 of the 254 teachers in the aided institutions were untrained.

Inspection.

114. The principal of the Ernakulam College, the Superintendent of Education, the Deputy Superintendent of Education and the Inspecting School Masters were the inspecting officers. The Superintendent of Education inspected 162 schools and his Deputy 225. The Special Inspecting Officer inspected 15 out of the 17 schools which are under the direct control of the Diwan.

Collegiate Education.

115. As in previous years, collegiate instruction was given in the Second Grade College maintained by the Sirkar at Ernakulam. 154 pupils studied in the College department, as against 112 in the previous year. 46 candidates appeared for the First-in-Arts Examination of the Madras University, of whom 21 or 46 per cent passed, as against 50 per cent in the previous year. Of the 21 candidates that passed the F. A. Examination, 11

were Brahmmins, 5 were Nairs and other Hindus and 5 were Christians. Two of the candidates that passed were placed in the first class. The fee receipts of the College classes amounted to Rs. 6,980 and the expenditure to Rs. 11,109, the net expenditure being Rs. 4,129 or Rs. 27 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 28 in 1901.

116. High School or Upper Secondary education was given in 15 schools, of which seven were Sirkar (including the Upper Secondary department of the College), six aided and two unaided. The total number of pupils that were given Upper Secondary instruction was 1,366. Of the seven Sirkar High Schools, one was only a partly developed High School and one was the High School exclusively for girls at Trichur. The total strength of the High school department of these schools was 552. 133 candidates appeared for the Matriculation Examination of whom 69 passed, one being placed in the first class. The percentage of passes to the number that appeared was 51.9. The fee receipts of these Schools (including the High School department of the Ernakulam College) amounted to Rs. 17,234 and the expenditure to Rs. 28,192, the net cost being Rs. 10,958. The average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 19.9, as against Rs. 12.1 in the previous year. A Hostel managed by a Board of teachers was attached to the Kunnankulam High School in which there were 46 boarders in 1902. This Hostel was subsequently brought under Sirkar control in 1903. There were six aided High Schools in the State in the year. Of these, one was only a partially developed girls' High School. The total strength of the High school department in the six High Schools was 464. In the Matriculation Examination 37 out of 87 or 42.5 per cent passed. The grants-in-aid given by the Sirkar to the High School departments of the aided schools amounted to Rs. 1,732, the average per pupil instructed being Rs. 3.7, as against Rs. 4.9 in the previous year. High School or Upper Secondary instruction was given by two schools unaided by the Sirkar. The total strength of the High School department in the two schools was 350. From these 69 candidates appeared for the Matriculation Examination of whom 24 passed. Both the schools were reported to be self supporting.

117. Lower Secondary instruction was imparted during the year in 35 schools (including the Lower Secondary departments of the College and High Schools), of which 13 were Sirkar, 20 were aided and 2 unaided. The total strength of the 35 Lower Secondary schools was 1,106. The receipts to the Sirkar from the Lower Secondary department amounted to Rs. 15,012 and the expenditure to Rs. 23,496. The net expenditure was Rs. 8,484. The average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 7.7, as against Rs. 6.04 in 1901. There were 20 aided schools, of which five were purely girls' schools. The number of pupils that received instruction in the several institutions was 1,038. The grants-in-aid given to the Lower Secondary departments of aided schools amounted to Rs. 2,572, giving an expenditure to the Sirkar of Rs. 2.4 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 2.8 in 1901. There were two unaided Lower Secondary schools which imparted instruction to 206 pupils.

118. Including the primary departments of the College, High and Lower Secondary schools, primary education was imparted in 1,121 schools, of which 55 were Sirkar, 183 were aided and 883 were unaided schools. Of the 55 schools, ten including the primary departments in the College, High schools and Lower Secondary schools were directly under the Diwan and three of these were girls' schools. The remaining 45 worked under the Superintendent of Education, of which 21 were purely girls' schools. The total number of pupils that received instruction in the primary department was 5,475. The fees realised by the Sirkar from the primary departments were Rs. 8,595 and the expenditure on the same amounted to Rs. 38,431 or an average of Rs. 5.4 per pupil instructed, the same as in the previous year. 183 aided schools imparted primary education during the year to 13,729 pupils, of which 14 were purely girls' schools and the amount disbursed as grant to the primary department was Rs. 13,208. The average

Chapter VII.

Unaided
Schools.

expenditure to the Sirkar per pupil instructed was Rs. 96, as against Rs. 74 in 1081. 883 schools imparted primary education to 18,956 pupils unaided by the Sirkar.

Female
Education.

119. There were 68 purely girls' schools during the year, of which 21 were Sirkar, 17 were aided and the rest were unaided. The total strength of these girls' schools was 3,878. One of the Sirkar girls' schools was a fully developed High School having 262 girls on its rolls and one of the aided schools was a partly developed High School with a strength of 154 girls. There were 13,531 girls under instruction in 1082.

Special and
Industrial
Education.

120. There were 276 special schools having a strength of 5,124. Of the 276 schools, two were Sirkar institutions, viz., the Normal School at Trichur and the Sanskrit Patasala at Tripunithura. Of the remaining 274 schools, 4 were aided by the Sirkar and the rest unaided. The Normal School trained 14 teachers, as against 16 in the previous year. Of the 14 teachers trained, 4 were Matriculates and the remaining were Lower Secondary men. All the 14 men appeared for the Teachers' Certificate Examination of 1082 and 13 passed with one in the first class. Eight men appeared for the examination by private study of whom 7 passed. The total expenditure on the Sirkar special schools was Rs. 2,676. Of the 274 private special schools, 104 were Sanskrit schools, 99 were Arabic schools, one was a Hebrew school, 49 were Music schools, 13 were Bible schools, 5 were Industrial schools, 2 were Hindustani schools and the remaining one was a Guzerati school. Of the five Industrial schools, three, viz., the Elthuruthy, the Chempukavu and the Paramakavu Industrial schools were aided institutions. Instruction was imparted in these institutions to 197 pupils in needlework, mat-making, embroidery, rosary-making, shoe-making, lace-making, &c. The total amount of grant given by the Sirkar to the aided institutions was Rs. 939.

Grants-in-aid.

121. The grants-in-aid to the aided schools in the State continued to be allowed under three systems, viz., (1) the salary grant system (2) the fixed grant system and (3) the attendance grant system. A sum of Rs. 845 was spent in grants to the Public Libraries and Reading Rooms in the State, and Rs. 1840 as stipends and scholarships.

Financial.

122. The receipts and expenditure of the department for the year are shown below:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
Direction and Inspection	...	0,814
Sirkar Schools	47,821	1,03,903
Aided Schools	...	19,296
Miscellaneous	2,848	3,846
Total	50,669	1,36,859

The net expenditure to the Sirkar on education was Rs. 86,190 or Rs. 15,757 more than in the previous year. Of this, 11.4 per cent was spent on the directing and inspecting agency, 65.1 on Sirkar schools and 22.4 on aided schools. Classified according to the branches of instruction, 4.8 per cent of the net expenditure was spent on Collegiate education, 27.5 per cent on Secondary education, 49.9 on Primary education and 11.4 on the directing and inspecting agency.

General re-
marks.

123. All the educational institutions in the State continued to do good work during the year. The necessity for reorganising the Educational department of the State with a view to afford greater facilities for Primary education in rural parts, to improve the pay of teachers specially those of Primary schools and make adequate arrangements for the exercise of efficient control by Government over the Educational institutions of the State through a properly organised inspecting staff, is recognised and these matters are engaging the serious attention of the Darbar. It is hoped that, with the introduction of the necessary reforms, the educational institutions of the State will show a greater vitality and achieve better results in future.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESS.

124. The amount of work done in the Sirkar Press during the year under report is valued at Rs. 35,988, as against Rs. 44,161 in the previous year and the expenditure was Rs. 9,552, as against Rs. 9,846 in 1081. During the past years there has been a steady increase in the expenditure on account of the establishment in the Government Press without any proportionately adequate outturn of work. This was due in a great measure to the absence of any rules to regulate the extent and nature of the work in the Press and to the want of proper expert supervision. The reorganisation of the Press establishment and the framing of a set of rules for regulating and supervising the work of the Press were under the consideration of the Darbar at the end of the year.

STATIONERY.

125. As in the previous year, Messrs. John Dickinson & Co. of London, held the contract for the supply of all kinds of Sirkar water-marked paper in accordance with the terms of the agreement executed in 1893. The contract for the supply of the other articles of stationery, for which tenders were invited, was given to Messrs. Addison & Co., Madras. The total expenditure for the year on account of stationery was Rs. 28,037, as against Rs. 28,703 in 1081. The framing of a set of rules in regard to the supply and distribution of stationery with a view to place the expenditure therefor under adequate check and proper control was also under the consideration of the Darbar at the end of the year.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

126. The number of Oottupuras maintained by the Sirkar was 18, the same number as in the previous year. Out of the 93 water pandals, 18 were abolished during the year and a new one was established. All these Institutions continued to be managed by the Devaswom Department of the State. The expenditure under the Oottupuras, water pandals and subscriptions to Charitable Institutions amounted to Rs. 45,735, as against Rs. 42,047. The increase was mainly under feeding charges due to the high price of rice and provisions during the year. The most expensive of the Oottupuras is the Kannamkulangara Oottupura maintained at Tripunithura, the seat of the ruling family, and it cost Rs. 20,190 in the year under review, as against Rs. 18,091 in 1081. The question of revising the scale of expenditure on the Oottupuras in general had been taken up for consideration at the end of the year. The expenditure under water pandals amounted to Rs. 2,004, as against Rs. 2,169.

ETHNOGRAPHY.

127. At the instance of the Government of India the British Resident asked the Darbar early in 1902 if the Darbar was willing to undertake ethnological investigations in the State. The Darbar consented to the proposal and accordingly Mr. L. K. Anantha Krishna Iyer, B.A., L.T., an Assistant Teacher in the Ernakulam College, was put in charge of the work without prejudice to his own duties. Up to the end of 1082, Mr. Anantha Krishna Iyer has prepared and published twelve monographs treating eighteen castes and tribes of the State, of which the monographs regarding (1) the Pulayars, (2) the Hill tribes (Kadars, Malayars, Eravallars and Ulladens), (3) the Panans, (4) the Velans, (5) the Vilkurups, (6) Kanyans and (7) the Kshatriyas were published in

will tend to develop the resources of the State as well as increase the prosperity of His Highness' subjects *viz.*, investigation of the fisheries, opening of demonstration farms and veterinary dispensaries and a geological and economical survey of the State. The Darbar hope to effect considerable reduction in the expenditure of the Land Revenue department by revision of the village establishments which have been proposed on too elaborate a scale during Settlement operations. There is also some hope of saving the expenditure incurred annually on the Cochin Anchal, in regard to the transfer of which some negotiations were carried on during the year under report with the Imperial Post Office, and about the temporary lease of which some definite arrangements are likely to be made in the near future. With the savings thus effected and with the reduction of expenditure under general administration consequent on the closure of the Settlement and Survey operations by the end of the current year, the Darbar fully expect to be able to start a sinking fund in the year 1084 M. E.

TRICHUR,
18th December 1907. }

A. R. Banerji,

Diwan of Cochin

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

(I) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1982 M. F.

Chapter I.
GENERAL.

Serial No.	Name of officer.	Appointment	Period.		Remarks.
			From.	To.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Residency.				
1	J. Andrew I. C. S.	... Resident in Travancore and Cochin			On deputation
2	R. C. C. Carr I. C. S.	... Acting Do			
3	Captain W. M. Fenning	... Assistant Resident Do			
4	H. C. Perkins	... Medical Officer in charge of the Residency Hospital			
5	M. Verghese	... Manager, Resident's office and Treasury officer			
	Palace.				
6	C. S. Gopaladesika Chariar	... Sarvadhikariakar to His Highness the Raja			
	General Administration.				
7	N. Pattabhirama Rau B. A.	... Diwan of Cochin	1- 1-82	6- 8-82	On leave from 7-8-82
8	S. Locke, Barrister-at-Law	... Acting Do	7- 8-82	2-10-82	
9	A. R. Bauerji M. A. I. C. S.	... Diwan of Cochin	3-10-82	32-12-82	
10	C. Achyuta Menon B. A.	... Secretary to the Diwan	1- 1-82	8-12-82	On deputation as Deva-
11	M. V. Anantarama Aiyar B. A.	... Chief Auditor and Secretary to the Diwan in the Audit Branch			swam Special Officer from 9-12-82 On leave
12	M. Sankara Menon B. A.	... Acting Do	1- 1-82	29- 1-82	
13	K. Shungu Warriar B. A.	... Ag. Do	30- 1-82	32-12-82	
14	M. Sankara Menon B. A.	... Assistant Secretary to the Diwan	30- 1-82	32-12-82	On other duty up to 29th Chingom and on leave from 3-6-82 to 32-12-82
15	K. S. Subramania Aiyar B. A.	... Acting Do	1- 1-82	29- 1-82	
16	N. A. Parasurama Aiyar B. A.	... Ag. Do	3- 6-82	32-12-82	
	Revenue.				
17	V. K. Raman Menon B. A.	... Peishkar and District Magistrate			On deputation as Settlement Peishkar
18	A. Sankara Menon B. A. & B. L.	... Acting Do	1- 1-82	22- 9-82	On leave from 23-9-82 Since died
19	M. A. Chakko B. A.	... Ag. Do	23- 9-82	32-12-82	
20	P. Shungunni Menon B. A.	... Peishkar and District Magistrate			On leave from 25-6-82 to 24-8-82 and from 5-11-82 to 32-12-82
21	M. A. Chakko B. A.	... Acting Do	25- 6-82	24- 8-82	
22	N. R. Venkiteswara Aiyar	... Ag. Do	5-11-82	32-12-82	
23	V. K. Raman Menon B. A.	... Settlement Peishkar			
24	J. Thompson	... Superintendent of Survey			On leave from 2-10-82 to 32-10-82
25	M. Raghava Iyengar	... Acting Do	2-10-82	32-10-82	
26	V. Alwar Chetty B. A.	... Conservator of Forests			On leave from 27-8-82 to 7-10-82
27	E. Narayana Menon	... Acting Do	27- 8-82	7-10-82	
28	C. Anthappayi B. A.	... Superintendent of Stamps			Ag as Huzur Registrar
29	N. A. Parasurama Aiyar B. A.	... Stationery & Printing Acting Do	1- 1-82	2- 6-82	

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

(1) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1082 M. E.—(Continued).

Chapter I.
GENERAL.

Serial No.	Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From.	To.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
30	P. Damodara Menon B. A.	Ag. Superintendent of Stamps	3- 6-82	32-12-82	
31	H. W. M. Brown	Stationery and Printing Superintendent of Excise Revenue			
Judicial.					
32	S. Locke, Barrister-at-Law	Chief Judge, Chief Court	1- 1-82	6- 8-82	Acting as Diwan from 7-8-82 to 2-10-82 and on leave from 3-10-82 to 32-12-82
33	V. Kulu Eradi	Acting Do. Do	7- 8-82	32-12-82	
34	V. Kulu Eradi	Puisne Judge, Do			Acting as Chief Judge from 7-8-82
35	K. Narayana Marar B. A. & B. L.	Do, Do			On leave from 9-8-82
36	V. K. Kochunni Menon B. A. & B. L.	Acting Do, Do	20- 8-82	32-12-82	
37	S. Doraswami Aiyar	Puisne Judge, Do	9- 8-82	32-12-82	
38	V. K. Kochunni Menon B. A. & B. L.	District and Sessions Judge, Anjikaimal	1- 1-82	19- 8-82	Acting as Puisne Judge, Chief Court from 20-8-82
39	T. A. Anantharama Aiyar B. A. & B. L.	Acting Do	19-10-82	32-12-82	
40	T. S. Narayana Aiyar M. A. & B. L.	District and Sessions Judge, Trichur			
41	A. Subba Rau B. A.	Superintendent of Police			
42	K. Shungu Warriar B. A.	Huzur Registrar			Acting as Devaswom Superintendent from 1st to 28-1-82 and as Chief Auditor and Secretary to the Diwan in the Audit Branch from 29-1-82
43	C. Anthappayi B. A.	Acting Do			
44	N. V. Subbarama Aiyar B. A. & B. L.	Chief Sirkar Vakil			
45	A. C. Augustus	Superintendent of Central Jail			On deputation to Coimbatore Central Jail for training from 18-7-82 to 20-10-82
46	M. B. Labouchardere	Acting Do	18- 7-82	20-10-82	
Miscellaneous.					
47	A. Sankaranarayana Aiyar B. A.	Superintendent of Devaswoms & Ootupuras			Died on 28-6-82
48	T. A. Anantharama Aiyar B. A. & B. L.	Sub-pro-tem Do	8- 8-82	18-10-82	
49	C. S. Mahalinga Aiyar	Do Do	19-10-82	32-12-82	
50	G. E. Browning A. M. I. C. E.	Chief Engineer			
51	F. S. Davies B.A.	Principal, Ernakulam College			On leave from 21-10-82 to 32-12-82
52	K. Koshi B. A.	Acting Do	21-10-82	32-12-82	
53	A. P. Subramania Aiyar B. A.	Superintendent of Education			On leave from 1st to 19-1-82
54	L. R. Viswanatha Aiyar B. A.	Acting Do	1- 1-82	19- 1-82	
55	Captain Leverett	Master Attendant, Sirkar Ports			
56	G. N. Coombes L. R. C. P. & S.	Chief Medical Officer			On leave from 1-1-82 to 24-8-82
57	R. P. Gunther	Acting Do	1- 1-82	24- 8-82	
58	K. P. Karunakara Pisharodi B. A.	Superintendent of Anchal			

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

Chapter II.
LAND
REVENUE.
Settlement.

(2) Statement showing the incidence of the Settlement demand in the Taluk of Chittur settled during the year 1082 M. E.

Nature of tenure	Description of property	Occupied area	Old revenue demand	New Settlement demand	Incidence per acre of old revenue demand	Settlement demand per acre of	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pandaravaka	Wet lands under Sirkar irrigation	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	The figures in column 7 of this statement have been arrived at with reference to the revenue demand and revenue extent. In the case of wet lands under Sirkar irrigation, the revenue demand is based on the average of the revenue demand of the lands under Sirkar irrigation at the present rates for pandaravaka, verumpattom, pandaravaka kanom and puravaka are only Rs. 7-1-0, 6-3-11 and 4-12-8 per acre respectively as against the old incidences (inclusive of water rates) of Rs. 8-4-4, 9-3-0 and 6-14-0 respectively.
Verumpattom	Do. not under Sirkar irrigation	2,403	84,480	16,719	4	7	
Pandaravaka	Wet lands under Sirkar irrigation	8,120	33,997	44,206	5	5	
Kanom	Do. not under Sirkar irrigation	5,508	33,997	34,394	6	6	
Puravaka	Wet lands under Sirkar irrigation	3,744	13,865	16,778	4	4	
Pandaravaka	Do. not under Sirkar irrigation	3,883	13,865	16,210	3	3	
Verumpattom	Do. not under Sirkar irrigation	3,764	13,865	12,517	2	2	
	Parambas with taxed trees	922	27,880	2,680	...	...	
	Payattupattom parambas	27,880	9,400	15,083	...	...	
	Total	28,802	17,563	17,563	6	6	
Pandaravaka	Parambas with taxed trees	917	1,245	1,245	...	...	
Kanom	Payattupattom parambas	8,360	3,903	3,903	...	...	
	Total	9,277	5,148	5,148	...	...	
Puravaka	Parambas with taxed trees	995	679	679	...	...	
	Payattupattom parambas	4,786	1,097	1,097	...	...	
	Total	5,781	2,315	1,776	6	10	

(3) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of
Karkadukam 1082 M. E.

Chapter III.
PROTEC-
TION.

A.—Legislation.

Serial No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introducer 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 and 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 by 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.
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.

(3) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of
Karkadukam 1082 M. E.—(Continued).

Serial No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introducer during the year under report.	Remarks.
23	Regulation I of 1071—Stamp Regulation.	Yes		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.	"		Amended by Regulation IV of 1079.
37	Do. II of 1076—The Cochin Chief Court Regulation.	No		
38	Do. III of 1076—The Cochin Civil Courts Regulation.	"		
39	Do. IV of 1076—A Regulation for the protection of Judicial Officers.	Yes		
40	Do. V of 1076—The Coffee-Stealing prevention Regulation.	"		
41	Do. VI of 1076—The Prisons Regulation.	"		
42	Do. VII of 1076—Making better provision for the efficient working of the British Postal Department in the State.	"		
43	Do. VIII of 1076—The Opium Regulation.	"		
44	Do. I of 1077—The Abkari do.	"		
45	Regulation 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		
49	Do. V of 1079—Amending the Cochin Registration Regulation I of 1049.	Yes		
50	Indian Evidence Act I of 1872.	"		Brought into force from 1st Mee-nom 1080 by His Highness' Proclamation, dated 2nd February 1905.
51	Regulation I of 1080—amending Regulation I of 1062.	No		
52	Do. II of 1080—The Court Fees Regulation.	Yes		
53	Do. III of 1080—The Forest Do.	"		

Chapter III.
PROTEC-
TION.

A.—Legislation.

(3) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadakam 1082 M. E.—(Continued).

Chapter III.
PROTEC-
TION.
A. Legislation.

Serial No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
54	Regulation IV of 1080—The Companies Regulation.	Yes		
55	Do. I of 1081—The Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation.	No		
56	Do. II of 1081—The Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation.	Yes		
57	Do. III of 1081—The Treasure Trove Regulation.	"		
58	Do. I of 1082—The Extradition Regulation.	"	1082	
59	Do. II of 1082—The Ports Regulation.	"	Do.	Introduced during the year under report.
60	Do. III of 1082—The Ferries and Tolls Regulation.	"	Do.	
61	Do. IV of 1082—The Public Gambling Regulation.	"	Do.	
62	Do. V of 1082—The Forest Steam Tramway Regulation.	"	Do.	

(4) Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Cochin State in 1082 M. E.

B.—Military.

Arm of Service	No. of fighting officers and men					Total of men at the end of the current year	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				No. of regiments or battalions	No. of guns.	No. 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	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	1	2	13	Rs. 2,352	Non-fighting men such as clerks, &c. are omitted.	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	...	22	...	...	...	22	...	4	...	...	2	20	„ 1,968		
Infantry	...	271	21	7	7	256	...	...	...	6	23	227	„ 24,204		
Imperial service troop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

(5) Statement showing strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1082 M. E.

06-07]

STRENGTH OF THE POLICE FORCE

vii

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.	REMARKS.		
			Total cost.	Punished judicially.		By promotion.	By money.				
				Dismissed	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.					Punished judicially	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent	...	1	700	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12
Inspectors II Grade	...	2	160	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	
Inspectors III Grade	...	5	300	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	
Reserve Inspector	...	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chief Head Constables	...	3	60	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	
School Head Constable	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Senior Drill Instructor	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Junior " "	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Gymnastic " "	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
First Grade Head Constables	...	11	165	...	2	...	1	6	11	...	
Second Grade Head Constables	...	45	540	1	11	...	5	19	45	...	
First class Constables	...	128	896	...	22	...	2	18	127	1	
Second class Constables	...	300	1,800	4	64	...	4	32	293	7	
" Temporary	...	13	78	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	
Total	513	...	4,804	5	103	...	12	78	505	8	

Chapter III.
PROTEC-
TION.
C.—Police.

(6) Comparative statement of cases handled by the Police during the years 1081 & 1082 M. E.

Districts.		Cases.										Persons.						Property						Remarks.
		1081					1082					1081			1082			1081		1082				
		Charged.	Detected.	Percentage.	Charged.	Detected.	Percentage.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21				
Anjikkulam.	Kanayanur	...	120	102	85-00	127	113	88-98	203	149	73-39	177	143	80-79	1,287	1,049	81-50	1,115	929	83-32				
	Cochin	...	99	79	79-79	108	96	88-89	238	148	62-18	181	133	73-48	3,696	2,090	56-54	1,817	897	49-37				
	Cranganur	...	34	29	85-29	44	38	86-36	59	37	62-71	64	48	75-00	848	775	91-39	509	366	71-91				
	Mukundapuram	...	52	48	92-31	73	67	91-78	83	72	86-74	134	116	86-57	197	172	87-30	845	450	53-80				
	Total	...	305	258	84-59	352	314	89-20	583	406	69-63	556	440	79-14	6,028	4,086	67-78	4,286	2,672	62-34				
Trichur.	Trichur	...	106	91	85-84	132	108	81-82	167	133	79-64	189	140	74-07	5,550	4,752	85-62	2,231	1,819	81-53				
	Talapilli	...	45	36	80	43	37	86-05	114	74	64-91	53	39	73-58	1,447	1,243	85-90	994	537	54-02				
	Chittur	...	49	42	85-71	72	64	88-89	74	59	79-72	104	83	79-81	390	316	81-02	1,244	1,138	91-48				
	Total	...	200	169	84-50	247	209	84-62	355	266	74-92	346	262	75-72	7,387	6,311	85-43	4,469	3,494	78-18				
Grand Total		...	505	427	84-55	599	523	87-31	938	672	71-64	902	702	77-88	13,415	10,397	77-50	8,755	6,166	70-43				

(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 1982 M. E.*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.																												
Number of offences.	No. of cases disposed of in 1082			No. of persons convicted	No. of persons sentenced to						No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment								Persons (Cases)						
	Balance from 1081	Committed during 1082			Total	Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine	Fine only	Whipping				Total	Term of imprisonment													
		2	3			4	Simple								Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months		From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 5 years	From 5 to 10 years	Above 10 years	Capital punishment	
1. Offences against public tranquility such as unlawful assemblies, rioting and affray and abetment thereof	2	8	10	42	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
2. Offences by or relating to Public servants	2	13	13	15	61	5	13	6	18	11	42	11	19	4	...	5	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Giving or fabricating false evidence and other offences against Public Justice	1	12	13	32	7	1	4	1	1	1	7	7	15	...	...	1	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Offences relating to coin &c.	...	7	7	4	4	2	1	1	...	...	4	2	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Offences relating to weights and measures	...	11	11	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, diseases and morals & other public nuisances	...	166	166	165	185	8	1	...	157	...	165	1	20	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Murder and abetment	...	11	11	7	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and abetment	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Attempt at suicide and abetment	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Hurt	...	5	741	1511	173	12	8	153	...	...	173	...	1286	...	...	13	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Grievous hurt (including attempt to murder)	...	24	25	69	6	2	1	3	6	54	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	...	1	14	15	31	...	...	1	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Assault and use of criminal force	...	48	48	72	16	2	6	8	...	...	16	...	54	...	...	4	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Kidnapping	...	6	6	5	19	4	1	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Rape and attempt of rape	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Other offences affecting the human body	...	5	5	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	431	...	...	89	107	65	46	25	3	1	3	2	...	...	...	...
17. Theft	...	19	524	954	476	12	207	9	50	51	87	476	431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(C) Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Criminal Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1082 M. E.—(Continued).

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Number of offences		No. of cases disposed of in 1082		No. of persons sentenced to				No. of persons confined being		Term of imprisonment										Persons	
	Balance from 1081	Committed during 1082	Total	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	Imprisonment and fine				No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons died during or before trial	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 3 years	Above 3 years	Trans-shipment	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Cases
						Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous													
18. Extortion	...	7	7	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Robbery	...	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Dacoity	...	12	12	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Criminal misappropriation	...	13	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Criminal breach of trust by public servant	...	31	32	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Criminal breach of trust by public servant	...	1	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Receiving or dealing in stolen property	...	7	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Cheating	...	14	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Mischief by fire	...	3	3	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Other mischief	...	98	99	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Criminal trespass and other offences relating to possession of property	...	65	69	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. House-breaking and theft	...	8	88	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Forgery	...	1	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Criminal breach of contract	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Defamation	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	...	10	11	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Offences against local and special laws such as smuggling	...	1080	1083	1199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Other offences not included in the above	...	21	21	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	42,3076	3118	3098	5036	2187	45	43335	131	145093	2187	2661	2	1	162	104	127	10865	7	3	4	...	210

(7) Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1082 M. E.

NAME OF COURT	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with						Persons disposed of				Persons remaining at the end of the year		Remarks	
	1081	1082	Brought to trial			Total			Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred	Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks	
			Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested by Police	Arrested in presence of Magistrates	Arrested in presence of Magistrates								
Anjikamal District Magistrate's Court	23	22	6	38	2	4	10	4	35	4	18	...	6	...	...	...
Trichur Do	15	8	...	14	...	...	...	...	11	...	7	...	1	...	...	...
Cochin 2nd Class	494	432	45	277	13	379	41	41	357	48	272	4	115	33	...	...
Karayanur Do	656	727	28	813	1	409	46	...	402	258	499	22	7	69	...	...
Mukundapuram Do	182	139	24	91	10	104	4	...	51	35	152	4	3	3	...	...
Cranganur 2nd & 3rd Class Do	207	265	34	341	3	55	31	...	144	107	148	8	48	26	...	...
Adur 2nd & 3rd Class Do	171	184	72	248	5	71	12	...	119	149	117	8	10	3	...	...
Trichur 2nd Class Do	407	493	43	366	3	379	8	...	921	193	386	9	6	32	...	...
Talapilli Do	163	140	15	103	7	103	...	...	62	48	100	...	30	18	...	...
Kemankulam Do	309	281	28	219	...	169	5	...	113	22	257	4	58	20	...	...
Chittur Do	209	238	18	186	14	119	...	...	122	32	174	3	...	6	...	...
Nemmara 2nd & 3rd Class Do	85	110	12	84	1	73	...	...	52	36	75	7	6	...	...	...
Total	2,921	3,039	825	2,780	59	1,875	151	...	1,689	952	2,155	69	270	210	...	...

(10) CIVIL WORK.— Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts of Cochin for the year 1982 M. E.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance				Filed during the year, received by transfer or remand				Total				Disposed of during				Closing balance		Suits filed during present year										Suits disposed of during present year										Remarks																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Past year		Present year		Past year		Present year		Past year		Present year		Past year		Present year		Past year		Present year		Value Rs. A. P.		Suits re: landed property		Suits for money transaction		Suits for other rights		Number of suits under Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500		Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000		Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000		Number of suits above Rs. 5,000		Ex parte			Admitted and compromised		Struck off the file		Otherwise disposed of		Value Rs. A. P.		Average duration																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					

1906-07]

FILE AND DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL SUITS

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Chapter I
PROTEC
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D.—Civil

(11) CIVIL WORK :—Results of applications for execution of decrees

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year		Applications brought to the Register.		Total.		Disposed of.				Closing balance.		Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.		REMARKS.											
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Below six months	Above twelve months												
I .	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20									
Anjikkaim District Court	47	65,129,604	8	1	414	485	6,86,200	2	461	550	8,17,894	8	396	420	5,81,360	3	6	65	130	2,36,534	4	9	121	9	...			
Trichur Do	38	42,489	...	11	278	279	3,60,170	2	311	314	4,02,659	8	276	275	3,36,176	12	7	35	39	66,482	6	11	38	1	...			
Ernakulam District Munsiffs Court	182	129	28,129	11	4	1678	2067	3,98,927	18	9	1855	2196	4,26,957	9	1	1726	1979	3,92,227	8	3	129	217	34,730	...	...			
Cochin Do	104	124	22,169	14	7	1629	1645	3,35,293	12	...	1733	1769	3,60,463	10	7	1609	1615	3,26,729	...	1	124	154	33,734	10	6	154	...	
Irinjalakuda Do	149	104	21,680	9	10	1827	1898	2,27,741	5	6	1976	2002	2,49,421	15	4	1872	1888	2,24,798	4	7	104	119	24,623	10	9	119	...	
Trichur Do	158	168	26,815	4	...	1789	1902	2,38,689	15	...	1947	2180	2,65,505	3	...	1779	1947	2,33,473	4	3	168	183	32,031	14	9	183	...	
Wadakkancheri Do	163	149	31,605	1	1	1613	1632	2,48,126	13	4	1776	1781	2,79,731	14	5	1627	1648	2,41,638	13	7	149	138	38,093	...	10	137	1	...
Chittur Do	113	59	14,197	4	6	752	734	1,47,952	10	8	865	798	1,82,149	15	2	806	754	1,53,458	12	...	59	39	8,691	3	2	39	...	
Nemmara Do	1	4	104	14	7	38	41	1,514	9	7	39	45	1,619	8	2	36	42	1,467	10	1	4	3	151	14	1	3	...	
Total	950	837	3,16,886	411	10,013	10,743	26,49,517	2	7	10,968	11,680	29,66,408	7	6	10,126	10,558	24,91,380	4	11	887	1022	4,75,073	2	7	1009	13	...	

(12) CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in Civil suits in the Civil Courts of Cochin for the year 1982 M. E.

TRIBUNALS	How disposed of										Value of appeals filed during		Closing balance		Total		Filed during		Opening balance		Average duration											
	Decis-ions confirmed		Decis-ions reversed		Decis-ions remanded or otherwise disposed of		Past year		Present year		Past year		Present year		Past year		Present year		Past year		Past year		Present year		Past year		Present year		Past year		Present year	
	Ys.	Ms.	Ys.	Ms.	Ys.	Ms.	Ys.	Ms.	Ys.	Ms.	Ys.	Ms.	Ys.	Ms.	Ys.	Ms.	Ys.	Ms.	Ys.	Ms.	Ys.	Ms.	Ys.	Ms.	Ys.	Ms.	Ys.	Ms.	Ys.	Ms.	Ys.	Ms.
Chief Court (Regular appeals (Second do	104	104	77	141	181	245	77	101	104	144	1,81,761	5	2,73,047	15	2	39	32	6	5	16	47	10	12	6	5	11	16	1	3	11	13	
	104	147	188	148	242	295	95	153	147	142	41,843	4	48,163	2	11	42	77	18	25	16	18	13	15	11	17	7	17	1	.....	.....	.....	
Anjikkaim District Court	28	40	230	177	268	217	218	195	40	22	52,960	8	39,478	14	1	129	108	29	35	32	32	12	6	16	14	2	23	.....	2	29	.....	
	12	12	184	288	196	300	184	247	12	53	34,456	12	50,054	1	89	184	30	46	28	27	31	21	11	19	1	14	.....	1	2	1	.....	
Trichur Do	248	303	628	754	877	1057	574	696	303	361	3,11,041	14	5	4,10,744	2	299	351	78	111	87	124	66	55	44	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
																																

Chapter III.
PROTEC-
TION.
E.—Jails.

(13) Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Cochin State during the year 1082 M. E.

	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 Jails
	Admitted during the year			Present year		Past year		Present year	Past year					
	Remaining from last year													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
* Ernakulam Central Jail	1	180	466	568	646	161-82	174-52	155	18,669	11	5	47-10	* There were 11 deaths during the year of which 3 were due to dysentery and the rest to chronic diseases contracted, probably, before admission into Jail.	
Kanayanur Sub-jail	1	10	136	135	146	3-4	3-9	4	173	12	8	9-7		
Cochin "	1	6	181	162	187	4-32	4-08	4	373	14	2	11-12		
Mukundapuram "	1	4	140	99	144	2-46	3-3	1	174	4	4	8		
Chalakudi Lock-up	1	..	58	30	58	1-4	4-9	..	68	7	8	3-6		
§ Trichur Sub-jail	1	19	280	249	299	11	16	31	972	1	11	6	§ One prisoner who was undergoing simple imprisonment died of cholera.	
Talapilli "	1	19	91	143	101	9	8	10	111	1	11	-09		
‡ Kunnankulam "	1	..	66	68	66	-08	-09	1	190	4	2	10-5	‡ One under-trial prisoner died on 19-7-82.	
Chittur "	1	6	106	103	112	17	-32	4	319	8	8	18		
Nemmara "	1	..	34	20	34	-26	1-94	2	76	9	6	20-92		
Crauganur "	1	4	114	116	118	-98	-31	2	108	14	4	3		

(14) Registration of documents in the Cochin State during the year 1082 M. E.

NAMES OF REGISTRY OFFICERS.	Nature of documents presented.												Documents presented for registration.				Mortgages.				Sale-deeds.				Wills.				Money-bonds.				Miscellaneous.				Documents registered.				Value of documents registered.				Documents of which registration has been refused.				Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.				Remarks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																

Chapter III.
PROTEC-
TION.
. Registration.

(15) Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during
the years 1081 and 1082 M. E.

Description	1081				1082				Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised		Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised		
			3	4			5	6		7	8
1	2								
Mortgage deeds	11,682	43,48,966	15 8	17,506	8...	11,743	44,91,610...	6 18,236	...
Sale-deeds	9,380	35,70,102	8 8	13,028	...	10,896	38,73,558 10	5 15,016	8...
Wills	62	1,31,914	510	248	...	92	93,672 11	8 371	8...
Money bonds	276	90,555	12 4	397	...	287	1,19,322 4	9 434	...
Miscellaneous documents	14,722	48,60,995	11...	19,088	8...	17,756	58,84,440	8 22,419	8...
Total Registration fees	36,122	1,30,02,535	5 6	50,268	...	40,774	1,44,62,604	4...	8...
Fees for copies of registered documents				1,623	8 2			1,896	3 2
Search fees				2,133	...			2,002	3...
Miscellaneous receipts				3,978	10 8			4,470	1 11
Total				7,735	210			8,368	8 1
Grand total	36,122	1,30,02,535	5 6	58,003	210	40,774	1,44,62,604	4...	1
Deduct expenditure				26,194	1 7			26,529	5 11
Net saving				31,809	1 3			38,316	10 2

(16) Statement of rainfall in the Cochin State during the year 1082 M. E.

STATIONS	Chingom	Kanni	Thulam	Vrischigom	Dhanu	Makaram	Kumbhom	Meenom	Medam	Edavam	Mithunam	Karkadagam	Total	Total for past year	Average of past 5 years	Remarks
Trichur	14.54	0.74	8.67	0.81	0.85	0.38	7.04	5.20	25.27	25.08	59.01	147.09	120.03	94.73	106.54	
Ernakulam	12.59	6.09	10.88	0.80	8.84	0.25	1.65	5.26	23.63	25.02	33.62	123.63	94.73	106.54		
Tathamangalam	10.65	8.10	1.55	0.10	4.95	...	8.74	6.75	4.19	14.13	41.77	95.93	66.80	71.59		
Total for the State...	37.78	9.93	21.10	1.21	9.64	0.63	17.43	17.21	53.09	64.23	134.40	366.65	281.06	310.67		

PRODUC-
TION AND
DISTRIBU-
TION.A.—Season and
rainfall.

(17) Statement as to the prices of staple food grains.

(17) Statement as to the prices of staple grains							
ARTICLES.	Prices of food grains per maund of 82½ lbs						Remarks
	During Karkadagam 1081			During Karkadagam 1082			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Rice (husked)	4	15	.....	6	7		
Wheat	5	10	4	6	1	3	
Peas	4	6	10	4	8	1	
Dholl	5	10	4	5	15	10	
Gram	3	12	2	3	3	7	
Til or gingelly	8	8	7	6	15	1	
Green peas	4	6	10	4	15	2	
Bengal gram	4	8	9	5	2	3	

B.—Staple
food grains.

(18) *Agricultural stock in the Cochin State during the year 1082 M. E.*Chapter IV.
PRODUCTION AND
DISTRIBUTION.

1.—Agricultural stock.

NAME OF TALUK.	Year	Horses and cattle						Sheep and goats	Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Ass		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	... 1082	7,273	5,931	667	374	58	2	2,633	3,871	...	15	0	
Cochin	... "	1,242	1,679	181	32	16	...	701	201	...	7	19	
Cranganur	... "	625	1,590	185	369	33	2	9,395	11,870	...	195	423	
Mukundapuram	... "	17,892	12,397	4,575	2,970	41	6	6,275	11,020	...	203	337	
Trichur	... "	5,105	9,214	6,202	2,315	324	14	8,535	14,462	...	707	445	
Talapilli	... "	27,353	27,741	26,570	2,250	18	10	38,235	16,863	...	291	496	
Chittur	... "	9,325	6,750	9,250	4,080	160	138	2,486	6,910	...	219	775	
Total	... "	68,815	65,305	47,630	12,390	650	172	68,260	64,603	...	1,741	2,585	

(19) *Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1082 M. E.*

2.—Public works.

Description of work.		State funds			Contribution			Total	Remarks
		Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total		
1	Communications	26,859	61,935	88,794	...	...	...	88,794	
2	Buildings	44,806	62,234	1,07,040	17,948	6,343	23,691	1,30,731	
3	Irrigation	2,250	12,039	14,343	...	...	...	14,343	
4	Miscellaneous	17,019	14,151	31,173	2,072	1,795	3,867	35,040	
5	Purchase and repair of tools, plant and stock	950	...	950	...	...	...	950	
	Total	91,884	1,50,416	2,42,300	19,420	8,138	27,558	2,69,858	
	Establishment and other charges	...	...	35,016	...	...	...	35,016	
	Grand total	...	...	2,77,316	...	...	27,558	3,04,874	

(20) *Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Cochin State during the year 1082 M. E.*

Taluku.	1	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.	
Kanayanur	...	153	...	278	Rs. 33,500	9	...	4	Rs. 4,550	444	Rs. 2,07,550	Column 5 gives the revenue of both today and country spirit shops together. As the Abkari farm is sold as a whole, separate figures cannot be given.
Cochin	...	279	...	967	46,450	22	...	22	...	1,290	...	
Cranganur	...	91	...	93	4,400	3	...	3	...	190	...	
Mukundapuram	...	163	...	277	19,250	10	...	10	...	460	...	
Trichur	...	89	...	131	46,500	7	...	7	...	234	...	
Talapilli	...	30	...	78	14,100	4	...	4	...	116	...	
Chittur	...	20	...	43	15,800	2	...	2	...	67	...	
Total	...	825	...	1,867	1,80,000	57	Rs. 23,000	52	4,550	2,801	2,07,550	

(21) Vital statistics of the Cochin State for the year 1082 M. E.

Chapter VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

A.—Vital statistics.

Name of Taluk	Population.	Births			Increase	Decrease	Deaths			Increase	Decrease	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	1,712	1,705	...	7	1383	2035	652	...	14.94	14.87	12.07	17.75				
Cochin	...	1,20,456	1,488	1,286	...	202	1185	1743	558	...	12.35	10.68	9.84	14.4				
Cranganur	...	29,140	511	401	...	110	398	676	278	...	17.54	13.76	13.66	23.19				
Mukundapuram	...	1,61,833	1,397	2,447	1,050	...	1205	2813	1608	...	8.63	15.12	7.45	17.38				
Trichur	...	1,45,104	1,261	1,299	38	...	1163	1803	640	...	8.69	8.95	8.01	12.42				
Talapilli	...	1,51,315	1,243	1,043	...	200	1560	2087	527	...	8.21	6.89	10.31	13.76				
Chittur	...	89,549	591	516	...	75	798	1296	498	...	6.60	5.76	8.91	14.47				
Medical institutions	...	...	142	188	46	.....	328	507	179	...	...	...	...	...				
Total	...	8,12,025	8,345	8,885	1,134	594	8020	12,960	4940	...	10.28	10.94	9.88	15.96				

(23) Statement showing the classification of schools according to the agencies managing them during the years 1081 and 1082 M. E.

Chapter VII.

Education.

AGENCY.	No. of Schools	1081			1082		
		No. of pupils		Total	No. of pupils		Total
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	
Government	57	4,617	2,219	6,836	57	4,901	2,403
Church Mission Society	5	193	139	332	5	573	103
Roman Catholic Missionaries	9	373	304	677	10	892	297
Native Priests	41	1,560	1,312	2,872	46	2,698	1,815
Native Gentlemen	95	6,347	1,710	8,057	104	6,098	2,071
Masters themselves	18	933	184	1,117	20	1,023	234
Protestant Missionaries	...	...	...	...	2	80	36
Total	225	14,023	5,868	19,891	244	16,270	6,459
Unaided schools	1,232	19,447	7,365	26,812	1,155	17,353	7,072
Grand total	1,457	33,470	13,233	46,703	1,399	33,623	18,531

(22) Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Cochin State Medical Institutions during the year 1082 M. E.

B.—Medical Relief.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.	No. of patients treated		Results of in-door patients					Expenditure		Daily average	Remarks
	Out-door	In-door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment	Rs.	A. P.			
Ernakulam Hospital	...	30,194	1,184	880	27	175	52	26,509	11	6	196.22
*Ernakulam Jail Hospital	...	994	103	86	...	11	3	...	...	...	50.05
Tripunithura Hospital	...	11,786	137	113	...	16	8	3,340	10	11	87.96
Mattancherry Hospital	...	31,237	884	805	...	41	38	8,789	1	...	226.00
†Cranganur Dispensary	...	11,393	76	69	...	3	4	...	...	...	72.13
Chalakkudi Hospital	...	23,287	393	356	1	28	8	3,962	12	10	125.79
Irinjalakuda Hospital	...	9,190	304	291	3	10	...	2,668	4	4	51.91
Trichur Hospital	...	30,436	1,266	1,038	23	168	37	7,640	1	2	168.81
Vadakkancherry Dispensary	...	11,032	82	69	2	9	2	1,793	8	11	48.46
Kunnamkulam Hospital	...	10,752	298	269	...	18	11	3,418	15	9	77.29
Chittur Hospital	...	14,176	104	68	8	25	3	2,954	9	11	83.50
Nemunara Hospital	...	10,831	148	136	2	10	...	2,272	8	...	52.48
Nelliampathy Dispensary	...	3,330	47	45	...	2	...	1,805	14	8	15.79
†Forest Tramway Dispensary	...	5,893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.06
Kanjirapilly Dispensary (Temporary).	...	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.83
Total	...	2,04,709	4,973	4,225	66	516	166	65,105	14	...	1,295.28

* The cost borne by the Jail Department.

† Rs. 1,693.4.3 met from Cranganur funds.

‡ The cost borne by the Forest Department.

* The cost borne by the Jail Department.
† Rs. 1,623-4-3 met from Cranganur funds.
‡ The cost borne by the Forest Department.

(24) Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population of School-going age during the year 1082 M. E.

Education.

TALUK.	Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Kanayanur	8,842	8,352	5,071	1,828	57	22
Cochin	9,311	8,756	5,690	2,026	61	25
Cranganur	2,206	2,164	1,786	606	81	28
Mukundapuram	12,060	12,225	5,784	2,721	48	22
Trichur	10,747	11,019	7,621	3,437	71	31
Talapilli	11,083	11,614	4,778	2,064	43	18
Chittur	6,541	6,891	2,893	949	44	12
Total	60,780	61,023	33,623	18,531	55	22

(25) Statement showing the classification of pupils according to caste or creed during the year 1082 M. E.

Chapter VII.

Education.

CLASSES	Population		Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage of pupils to population		Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Hindus	2,74,547	2,79,708	41,182	41,956	18,958	6,129	7	2	46	15
Christians	1,00,404	97,835	15,061	14,675	12,587	6,717	12	7	83	46
Mahomedans	27,726	26,766	4,159	4,015	1,990	642	7	2	48	16
Jews	548	589	* 82	88	* 88	43	16	7	107	49
Jains	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animists	1,971	1,926	296	289	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,65,200	4,06,825	60,780	61,023	33,623	13,531	7	3	55	22

* The excess in the number of pupils attending schools over that of boys of school-going age must be due to the fact that there might have been increase in the population of school-going age since the Census of 1901.

(27) Statement showing the industries taught in the Industrial schools in 1082 M. E.

Chapter VII

Education.

NAME OF INDUSTRY.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Needle work	40	21	61
Mat making	...	13	13
Cookery	...	...	...
Tailoring	...	15	15
Embroidery	10	...	10
Rosary making	9	...	9
Shoe-making	2	...	2
Carpentry	26	...	26
Black-smith's work	...	...	...
Rope-making	10	...	10
Printing works	2	...	2
Book binding	12	...	12
Composing	8	...	8
Lace making	...	30	30
Gardening	7	...	7
Total	121	79	200

Education.

(26) Statement showing the number and strength of special schools in 1082 M. E.

SCHOOLS.	No. of schools	Strength	Whether Sirkar, aided or unaided
The S. S. Patasala	1	3	Sirkar
The Trichur Normal school	1	14	Do
Other Sanskrit schools	104	1,654	1 aided and 103 unaided
Arabic schools	99	2,115	Unaided
Hebrew schools	1	95	Do
Music schools	49	663	Do
Bible schools	13	284	Do
Industrial schools	5	197	3 aided and 2 unaided,
Hindustani schools	2	20	Unaided.
Guzeratti schools	1	79	Do.
Total	276	5,124	2 Sirkar, 4 aided and the rest unaided.

(28) Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Cochin State during the year 1082 M. E.

Description of schools	Number of schools.		No. of pupils on the rolls on the last day of the year		Average daily attendance		Expenditure						Remarks
	1081	1082	1081	1082	1081	1082	Collegiate	Upper secondary	Lower secondary	Primary	Special	Miscellaneous	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sirkar schools	57	57	6,836	7,304	6,320.1	5,914.1	11,109	28,192	23,496	38,431	2,676	3,845	
Aided schools	168	187	13,055	15,425	9,869.5	12,514.7	...	1,732	2,572	13,208	939	845	
Total	225	244	19,891	22,729	16,189.6	18,428.8	11,109	29,924	26,068	51,639	3,615	4,690	

REVIEW
BY THE
MADRAS GOVERNMENT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
COCHIN STATE,
FOR THE
MALABAR YEAR 1082 (1906-1907).

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1908.

SETTLEMENT.

5. Settlement rates have been introduced into the Chittur taluk, and the Trichur and Talapalli taluks will be finished within the current year thus completing the settlement of the whole State. The net increase in Chittur is calculated at 48 per cent., and full details are given in statement (2) of the appendix, which shows that the new rates for land under irrigation are favourable to the ryot. It would be well if the next report gave a short history of the survey and settlement operations from their commencement.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

6. The Government have since passed orders on the dispute regarding the four pieces of land in British Cochin—G.O., No. 2382, Revenue, dated 26th September 1907.

DEVASWOMS.

7. The Darbar are to be congratulated on having taken up this subject, and the result of the special enquiry now in progress will be awaited with interest. The details given in the present report are new.

PROTECTION.

8. There was a considerable increase of grave crime, and, as the Diwan remarks, detection was unsatisfactory. There were six murders, three culpable homicides, nine dacoities and nine robberies, and of all these cases only one dacoity is shown as detected. The percentage of property recovered fell from 61·5 to 33. The reorganisation scheme has been introduced since the close of the year, and will, it is hoped, enable the police to show better results.

9. It would be useful if the report contained a description of weapons with which the native troops are armed. The duties on which they are employed and remarks as to their efficiency might also be entered.

10. It is not explained why so many as 71 witnesses were detained for more than three days at a time by the Sessions Courts. The Diwan notes that the work done by the Magistrates was not satisfactory, and the instructions already issued will, it is hoped, have the desired effect. Full-time Stationary Magistrates have been appointed for each taluk, and a District Magistrate has under the new scheme been appointed to the charge of the whole State.

11. There was marked improvement in the discipline maintained in the Central Jail and in the intramural work performed by the prisoners, and the Darbar are considering the question of moving the jail from its present site. It is satisfactory that the rules under the Prisons Regulation are shortly to issue.

12. All the Civil Courts made earnest endeavours to cope with the increasing flood of litigation, and all showed a bigger outturn than in the previous year. The slight changes made in the law will doubtless afford some relief.

FORESTS.

13. The completion of the Forest Steam Tramway is, as rightly remarked by the Diwan, the most noteworthy achievement of the department. In September 1907 I travelled over the whole line in company with His Highness the Raja. In spite of an abnormally heavy monsoon, the damage caused by slips was comparatively small, and when we passed over it, the line was in excellent working order. Mr. Thompson of the Madras Railway subsequently inspected the line, at the Darbar's request, and his main criticism was that the standard of construction was too good and therefore too expensive. The present Diwan has found fault with the want of system in the accounts. The Diwan is right to insist upon a regular audit, and now that the difficulties have been overcome, the accounts of the tramway must be put upon a better footing. There can be no doubt that the undertaking will in time repay the Darbar for the initial outlay.

14. The report further brings to light certain shortcomings in the general work of the department, and in paragraph 68 a table is given to show the finances from the year 1074 (1898-99). The figures show the various sums spent year by

year on the tramway. The criticism would have been more valuable had the details of the year 1973 (1897-98) been added. The figures were :—

	Gross revenue.	Expenditure.	Actual net revenue.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1073	51,157	42,430	8,727

In paragraph 232 of the Diwan's report for that year is given a very instructive table showing the receipts and charges of 12 years prior to 1073. During one year the net receipts were a little over Rs. 2,000, while two years actually showed a large deficit. In reviewing the report for 1074 (1898-99) Mr. Mackenzie wrote "this valuable property has in past years been sadly neglected, and there has been much waste. I am told that for 20 years some timber merchants in the villages south of Palghat have been sending over the Cochin frontier into the Machad forest woodmen who carried off each year about fifty thousand rupees' worth of teak. This year in the collecting depots of one forest were found over two thousand logs felled and collected against rule. The plunder of the Cochin forests in past years must have been very great." In the following year (1075) when the net revenue was 1.33 lakhs the Diwan Mr. Rajagopala Chariyar wrote: "I have given careful consideration to this question, and I have arrived at the conclusion that, while the Darbar now undoubtedly gets a very great deal more revenue from its forests than it did at any previous time, the probabilities decidedly are that, on the whole, less timber is actually removed from the Sirkar forests now than was the case a few years ago".

15. The present report states that the Machad and Parvattani forests have been considerably overworked, but the bad condition of those areas must not be ascribed entirely to the working of the last few years. The real damage was done before the Forest department began to work them for profit, and the timber was stolen on an extensive scale. The closing of these forests appears to be an excellent measure. The appointment of a full-time officer to settle the reserved forests is also a good move. The fact that advances to the extent of over three lakhs in the shape of collection charges were not debited to expenditure requires full explanation.

PUBLIC WORKS.

16. This department has been entirely reorganised and the new policy promises the best results. The roads under a faulty system which starved the maintenance and even failed to utilise to advantage the small amounts allotted, have undoubtedly suffered, but with careful nursing should recover in the course of a few years. The budget provision for the current year is sufficiently liberal. The mile cooly system has been abolished.

An irrigation branch has been added to the Public Works department and the irrigation system is being brought under State control.

Preventive measures against serious erosion by the sea along the Cochin shore were considered by a committee consisting of the Chief Engineers in Travancore and Cochin and the Executive Engineer, Malabar district. Their report is still awaited.

FINANCE.

FINANCE.

17. The position is very clearly stated in the report. The total liabilities stood at 22.77 lakhs. The actual receipts under service heads were 34.38 lakhs and disbursements 35.28 showing a net deficit of .90. This was due to a very heavy charge of 4.39 on the tramway and as this is not a recurring charge the current year should show a substantial surplus.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

18. The consumption of salt was 2.22 lakhs maunds against 2.14 lakhs maunds in 1981, while the actual revenue fell to 4.08 lakhs from 4.36 lakhs. The loss is due to the reduction of salt duty by 8 annas per maund during the year. The average consumption of salt per head of population was 22.47 lb. against 21.67 lb. in 1981. It may be noted that the average in Travancore is 24.1 lb.

19. Offences against the Abkari law increased considerably in the year being 779 against 456 in 1981. No special reasons are assigned, but the fact argues closer supervision. The number of shops for the sale of country spirit remained unchanged in the two taluks of Talapalli and Chittur. In Trichur 73 shops were increased to 89 in 1982, though the total number in the State fell from 851 to 825. Licenses for tapping for sweet toddy were issued during the year and brought in Rs. 7,929. As a temporary measure a test still was established at Valur in Trichur taluk for checking malpractices.

20. The question of enlarging the revenue from tobacco engaged the attention of the Darbar, and it was suggested that the license fees might be raised or a system adopted under which the shops would be sold by auction. The matter is still under consideration.

VITAL STATISTICS.

21. The figures of births and deaths continue to fall far below the actuals. The birth-rate was 10.94 for the whole State whereas the normal rate in Madras is about 30. In South Canara it was recorded at 37.6 in 1905 while in a densely crowded municipality (Vaniyambadi) it actually reached 61.7. The Cochin State is more densely populated than any area in India, and the Cochin taluk with a density of 1,920 to the square mile is probably a record for an area which is not exclusively urban. Moreover the increase of population during the decade preceding the last census was 12.33 or considerably higher than the normal Madras increase. The death-rate is also too low, though it rose this year on account of heavy mortality from cholera. The Darbar recognise the fact that these figures are untrustworthy and have passed a regulation to control the registration.

MEDICAL.

22. The Medical department continues to do an increasing quantity of good work. The death-rate in hospital was abnormally high (10.37) but many patients are said to have arrived in a moribund condition. The important question of sanitary regulations is engaging the Darbar's attention.

EDUCATION.

23. The total number of schools declined from 1,457 to 1,399, but the number of pupils rose from 46,703 to 47,154. The schools are classified below :—

—									Sirkar.	Aided.	Un-aided.	Special.	Total.
1981	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	165	924	313	1,457
1982	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	183	885	276	1,399

The Darbar fully realise the importance of encouraging primary education and nearly half the net expenditure falls to this head. The grants to aided schools increased by about 52 per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

24. The monographs on the various castes and tribes in the State are likely to prove of much interest. It is understood that the Darbar are contemplating the preparation of a State Manual. The arrangement of the report has been improved, and additional information is provided without increasing the size of the volume. The Diwan also provided me with a bound copy of all his departmental reviews, which have proved of much use.

CONCLUSION.

25. The year's record is one of considerable progress. The new Diwan, Mr. Banerji, has lost no time in thoroughly overhauling the whole of the State machinery, and under the wise guidance of His Highness the Raja, has renewed and altered

portions of the gear so as to suit modern requirements. The current year will begin to show the effect of these changes. The development of resources, hitherto lying dormant, is in contemplation, and the Cochin State is likely to benefit from the stimulus that has been given to its economic activities. In all these measures the Diwan has the ungrudging support of His Highness the Raja, whose single aim is the welfare of his State and of his people.

fever and dysentery and diarrhoea. The rates in both cases were, however, still below the normal rates and those recorded in the adjoining British districts in 1906 as shown below :—

					Births per mille.	Deaths per mille.
Cochin State	..	..	..	..	(a) 10.94	(a) 15.95
Cochin Municipality	..	..	..	..	(b) 41.1	(b) 38.4
Coimbatore district (rural areas)	..	..	..	..	(c) 26.8	(c) 26.5
Malabar (rural areas)	..	..	..	..	(d) 33.3	(c) 26.3
Standard rates	..	..	..	..	(e) 42.15	(d) 33.70

(a) Statement (21) on page XXII of the appendix to the *Checkmate*...

(b) Statement VI on page 30 of the Sanitation report for 1906.

(d) Page 3 of G.O., No. 1627 M., dated 19th September 1901.

The Diwan reports that the regulation for the (compulsory) registration of births and deaths was passed in the year under report.

beginning of the current year; and it is hoped that this may result in an improvement in registration in future.

2. The total number of persons vaccinated in the Cochin State fell from 30,166 to 29,971; but there was an improvement in the quality of the vaccine.

vaccinated having risen from 26,006 or 32.0 per mille to 27,394 or 33.7 per mille of the population. The number of infants vaccinated also rose from 1,859 to 2,103; but the number of infants *successfully* vaccinated has not been reported.

3. The vaccination figures of the Cochin State are compared below with those for Malabar rural areas, the Cochin Municipality and the average for rural areas in the Presidency of Madras in 1906 :—

	Ratio of successful vaccination per mille of the population in 1906-1907.	Number of infants vacci- nated in the year 1906-1907.	Ratio of the number of infants vacci- nated per mille of population in 1906-1907.	Number of infants in 1906.	Percentage of the number of infants vacci- nated to the number of births.
1. Cochin State	33.7	2,103	2.5	8,885	23.7
2. Malabar rural areas	(a) 42.6	(a) 6,325 •	2.5	(a) 85,604	7.4
3. Cochin Municipality	(b) 53.8	(d) 616	31.6	(f) 793	77.7
4. Rural areas in the Presidency	(b) 34.2	(d) 414,446 •	12.8	(e) 988,330	41.9

(a) Column 19, page 21, Vaccination report, 1906-1907.

(b)	"	19	"	23	"	"
(c)	"	19	"	23	"	"

(c)	"	10	"	20	"	"
(d)	"	10	"	22	"	"

(c) Statement VI on page 27 of Sanitation report, 1906.

(f) " " 30 " "

* Represents the number of infants successfully vaccinated as the total number vaccinated including unsuccessful cases has not been reported.

M.P.—13-3-08.

T.K.A.-13-3-08

N.C.—16-3-08.

There does not seem to have been any material advance either in registration of vital statistics or in vaccination, though infantile vaccination seems to have received a little more attention than in the previous year.

H.D.T.—17-3-68.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Paragraphs 70 to 76 of the Diwan's report deal with Public Works. The expenditure in the year under review is exhibited in detail in paragraph 70 and in appendix D. The total outlay including contribution works was Rs. 3,04,874 against Rs. 3,24,371 in the previous year.

2. Four hundred and fifty miles of road were maintained as in the past year. With a view to improved maintenance, the system has been changed; the mile cooly who has proved unsatisfactory, being abolished.

3. A separate Irrigation branch has also been constituted to deal with the growing needs of irrigation works. The staff comprises one supervisor and two sub-overseers.

4. Another reform consisted in the reorganization of the executive and office establishments of the department.

5. The Resident considers that the new policy indicated in these measures promises the best results.

R.P.

E. J. W.—16-3-08.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The subject "Medical relief" is dealt with in paragraphs 100 to 103 and appendix 22 of the report and in paragraph 22 of the Resident's review. In G.O., No. 223, Political, dated the 8th May 1907, reviewing the Cochin Administration Report for Malayalam era 1081, the Government called for a report setting forth the circumstances which had led to the proposal to abolish the Cochin Lunatic Asylum and the arrangements which the Darbar would propose for the custody of criminal lunatics on the abolition of the asylum. In the present report it is stated that the Darbar have since resolved not to abolish the asylum and that orders have been issued for its improvement.

2. The number of hospitals and dispensaries in Cochin excluding the Ernakulam jail hospital is 14 while according to the report on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for 1906 the number of State—Public, Local Fund and Private—aided dispensaries in the Madras Presidency is 483. The population of the Presidency is 38,199,162 and that of Cochin is 812,025. The number of dispensaries per million of the population is therefore 12.6 in British territory and 17.2 in Cochin. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in British territory was 5,255,949, while the corresponding number for Cochin comes up to 208,585. The percentages of population treated therefore were 13.7 in British territory and 25.6 in Cochin. Information as regards patients cured is not available in the Cochin report.

E.K.G.—5-3-08.

C.S.S.—5-3-08.

Please compare also pay of Medical officers.

A.G.—6-3-08.

Medical officers in the Madras Presidency.

Designation	Number.	Pay. RS.
Commissioned Medical officers	58	500 to 1,450 and 450 to 1,350
Military Assistant Surgeons	21	85 to 400
Uncovenanted Civil Surgeons	4	350 to 500
Civil Assistant Surgeons and Civil Apothecaries	184	100, 150, 200
Hospital Assistants	464	25 to 70

(Figures from the Civil Medical list corrected to the 31st December 1907, allocation list of Indian Medical Service officers and Manual of Appointments.)

<i>Cochin.</i>							Number.	Pay.
Designation.								RS.
							1	450 to 550
Medical officer	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	150 to 200
Lady Doctor	..	..	..	..	..	..		100 to 150
Assistant Surgeons	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	and 300 to 400
							9	60 to 100
Apothecaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	30 to 60
Hospital Assistants	..	..	..	..	..	..		

(Figures from the Cochin Budget estimate for Malayalam era 1083.)

The number of Medical officers per million of the population is 19.1 in British territory and 29.5 in Cochin.

E.K.G.—9-3-08.

The pay of commissioned Medical officers stated above represents the pay of District Medical and Sanitary Officers, 1st and 2nd classes. The salaries of the Surgeon-General, Sanitary Commissioner, Chemical Examiner and Professors in the Medical College need not perhaps be given for comparison with rates in Cochin.

C.S.S.—9-3-08.

A.G.—11-3-08.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Educational statistics of the State for the years 1906 and 1907 are compared below:—

		1906.		1907.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Vide statement 23 on page XXIII of appendix to the report.	State	57	6,836	57	7,304
	Aided	168	13,055	187	15,425
	Unaided	1,232	26,812	1,155	21,125
	Total	1,457	46,703	1,399	47,154

The total number of schools in the State fell from 1,457 to 1,399, but the number of pupils increased from 46,703 to 47,154. There was an increase of 19 in the number of aided schools, and a fall of 77 in that of unaided schools. The fall under unaided schools is attributed to the extension of Government aid to some of them and to the abnormal floods and the prevalence of cholera during the latter part of the year. The proportion of pupils under instruction to the population of school-going age rose from 38 to 39* per cent.

Para. 109 on page 30 of the report.

* Calculated from the statistics given on page XXIII of the appendix, statement No. 24.

Para. 115 of report, page 30.

Paras. 116 and 117 of report, page 31.

Paras. 118 and 119 of report, pages 31 and 32.

3. The net expenditure on education during the year rose from Rs. 70,433 to Rs. 86,190. Of this, 49.9 per cent. was spent on primary education against 51.6 per cent. in the preceding year.

Para. 122, page 32.

4. The net cost per pupil in the Ernakulam college fell from Rs. 28 to Rs. 27; but the average cost of educating a pupil in the Upper Secondary schools maintained by the State rose from Rs. 12-1-0 to Rs. 19-9-0; and in the Lower Secondary schools from Rs. 6-0-4 to Rs. 7-7-0. The average cost per pupil in Primary schools was Rs. 5-4-0 as in the previous year.

Para. 115, page 31.

" 116 "

" 117 "

" 118 "

Para. 123, page 32.

Educational department with the view of affording greater facilities for the advancement of primary education, of improving the pay of primary teachers and of organizing an efficient inspecting agency.

T.K.—15-3-08.

K.R.—17-3-08.

C. A. SOUTER—18-3-08.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

I submit a draft based on the departmental notes.

2. Revenue may, perhaps, see again. (1) It may be a little misleading to refer to the incidence of assessment on *puravaca* lands only when such a large extent of land is held under less favourable tenures. (2) In comparing the number of liquor shops per square mile it is perhaps a little unfair to take the whole of the Madras Presidency as the area of comparison; the richest and most populous taluk in Malabar might perhaps be compared more appropriately. It would perhaps be well if Revenue re-drafted paragraphs 2, 5 and 7 if they think these paragraphs should be altered.

A. GALLETT—3-4-08.

J. N. ATKINSON—4-4-08.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To Under Secretary—

F.N.—21-4-08.

A.G.C.—22-4-08.

I purposely omitted this because I think it should be cut out from the Resident's review and not referred to in the Government's review which is usually published.

A. GALLETT—23-4-08.

Paragraph 2 of the draft.—The last two sentences of this paragraph may be omitted. In the third sentence the following may be inserted after the word "revenue":—

F.N.—21-4-08.

A.G.C.—23-4-08.

Ex-owners: the State has acquired or is acquiring the works.

A.G.—23-4-08.

F.N.—21-4-08.

Column 8 of the statement No. 2 of the report, page iii.

K.R.N.—9-4-08.

Paragraph 7 of the draft.—Attention is invited to the Secretary's notes on Abkari on pages 2 and 3 *supra*. Paragraph 7 of the draft orders embodies the Secretary's observations in those notes with slight addition. In this connection the Political Department observes that

in comparing the number of liquor shops per square mile it is perhaps a little unfair to take the whole of the Madras Presidency as the area of comparison, and that the richest and most populous taluk of Malabar might perhaps be compared more appropriately. In embodying the Secretary's observations in the draft, the Political department has added a clause to suggest that the large number of shops in the Cochin State is perhaps due to the population of Cochin territory being denser and also richer than that of the British territory compared.

Is it seriously doubted that Cochin is richer than, say, Anantapur?

A.G.

Density

per

square

mile.

596.42

270

Cochin
Madras Presidency

2. It is not understood what exactly is meant by the word "richer". The population of the Cochin State is denser than that of this Presidency, but density does not necessarily account for the large number of shops. Taking, for instance, the several taluks of the Cochin State it will be seen from the following figures that the number of country spirit shops is not proportionate to the density of the population in the taluk:—

Taluk.	Density.	Number of country spirit shops.
Kanayanur	1,419.54	153
Cochin	1,919.62	279
Cranganur	1,554.13	91
Mukundapenam	389.93	163
Trichur	644.91	89
Talapalli	558.36	30
Chittur	314.21	20

3. Taking the most populous taluk of Malabar, *i.e.*, Ponnani taluk, as suggested by the Political Department, it is observed that its area is 426 square miles and it contains 139* arrack shops as per toddy sales report for the lease 1906-1907, *i.e.*, one shop in every 3 square miles. Cochin State however contains about one shop in every 1½ square miles.

4. It may perhaps be not unfair to compare the number of shops in the Cochin State with those in the two West Coast districts and the comparison stands as follows:—

<i>Vide</i> column 14 in statement No. 11 of Statistical forms under G.O., No. 2463, dated 4th October 1907.	South Canara	1 shop in 6.5 square miles.
	Malabar	1 " in 7.7 " "
	Cochin State	1 " in 1.6 " "

5. After all the comparison between Cochin and the Madras Presidency does not appear to be unfair considering the large number of arrack shops in this Presidency as compared with other provinces. In fact this Presidency contains the largest number of shops.

6. For orders whether the comparison with the whole Presidency will be allowed to stand. In any case it seems desirable to omit the portion which tries to assign a reason for the large number of shops in the Cochin State.

C.D.—14-4-08.

V.A.A.—14-4-08

Secretary.

F. NOYCE—21-4-08.

I agree with Under Secretary, Political Department, that it will be better to compare Cochin with districts as like it as possible, and have suggested an alteration accordingly in the draft.

A. G. CARDEW—22-4-08.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Chief Secretary—

Draft submitted.

2. If the Resident's review is published, the remarks in paragraph 13 about Mr. Alwar Chetti's personal case may perhaps be cut out and the matter taken up separately and confidentially.

A. GALLETTI—24-4-08.

His Excellency the Governor and circ.—

Draft submitted for approval. In paragraphs 13 and 14 of Mr. Carr's review I have marked in blue pencil two or three sentences in which Mr. Alwar Chetti is personally referred to. These might be omitted in published copies of the review: the remainder of Mr. Carr's remarks may be read as impersonal references to the working of a department.

J. N. ATKINSON—26-4-08.

Extracts from the Resident's review.

FORESTS.

13. The present Diwan has found fault with the want of system in the accounts (and according to his calculations shows a deficit of 1 lakhs as a result of 9 years' working of the department. *Per contra* the State is in possession of a tramway valued now at 15-16 lakhs and a stock of felled teak which was at one time valued at 17 lakhs. It does not appear that any explanation has been taken from Mr. Alwar Chetty, and as the operations under his management are being freely condemned it is only fair that he should be allowed an opportunity of explaining his conduct. The matter should form the subject of a separate report. I do not agree with the Diwan in holding that because the net revenue is only 30 per cent. of the gross the department has not been economical. Moreover, in any undertaking where the natural difficulties to be overcome are great a certain liberty of action must be allowed, and strict rules of account cannot be enforced. The Diwan is, however, right to insist upon a regular audit, and now that the difficulties have been overcome, the accounts of the tramway must be put upon a better footing.
14. The report further brings to light certain shortcomings in the general work of the department, and in paragraph 68 a table is given to show the finances from the year 1074 (1895-99) [when Mr. Alwar Chetty took charge as Conservator]. The figures show the various sums spent year by year on the tramway. The criticism would have been more valuable had the details of the year 1073 (1897-98) been added [so as to show the condition of the department before Mr. Alwar Chetty took charge].

Diwan Mr. Rajagopala Chariyar wrote: "I have given careful consideration to this question, and I have arrived at the conclusion that, while the Darbar now undoubtedly gets a very great deal more revenue from its forests than it did at any previous time, the probabilities decidedly are that, on the whole, less timber is actually removed from the Sirkar forests now than was the case a few years ago" [and Mr. Mackenzie in calling attention to these remarks said: "I cordially endorse the Diwan's description of Mr. Alwar Chetty as an officer who thoroughly knows his work and who is determined to do it thoroughly."]

* Portions within square brackets have been omitted in the Resident's review printed with the Government's review).

I have no remarks to offer.

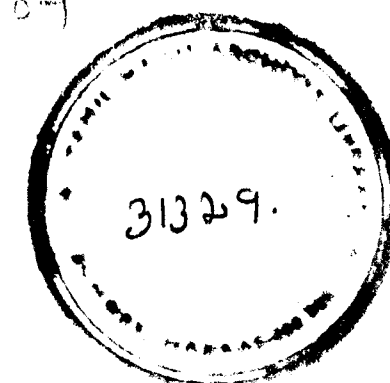
G. S[TOKES].—2-5-08.

M. H[AMMICK].—11-5-08.

Issue.

J. N. ATKINSON—12-5-08.

[G.O., No. 239, Political, dated 12th May 1908.]



fever and dysentery and diarrhoea. The rates in both cases were, however, still below the normal rates and those recorded in the adjoining British districts in 1906 as shown below:—

	Births per mille.	Deaths per mille.
Cochin State	(a) 10.94	(a) 15.93
Cochin Municipality	(b) 41.1	(b) 38.4
Coimbatore district (rural areas)	(c) 26.8	(c) 26.5
Malabar (rural areas)	(c) 33.3	(c) 26.3
Standard rates	(d) 42.45	(d) 33.70

(a) Statement (21) on page XXII of the appendix to the Cochin report.
(b) Statement VI on page 39 of the Sanitation report for 1906.
(c) " 27
(d) Page 3 of G.O., No. 1627 M., dated 19th September 1901.

The Diwan reports that the regulation for the (compulsory) registration of births and deaths was passed in the year under report but was brought into force only from the beginning of the current year; and it is hoped that this may result in an improvement in registration in future.

2. The total number of persons vaccinated in the Cochin State fell from 30,166 to 29,974; but there was an improvement in the quality of the work, the number of persons *successfully* vaccinated having risen from 26,006 or 32.0 per mille to 27,394 or 33.7 per mille of the population. The number of infants vaccinated also rose from 1,859 to 2,103; but the number of infants *successfully* vaccinated has not been reported.

3. The vaccination figures of the Cochin State are compared below with those for Malabar rural areas, the Cochin Municipality and the average for rural areas in the Presidency of Madras in 1906:—

	Ratio of successful vaccination per mille of the population in 1906-1907.	Number of infants vac- cinated in the year 1906-1907.	Ratio of the number of infants vac- cinated per mille of population in 1906-1907.	Number of births in 1906.	Percentage of the number of infants vac- cinated to the number of births.
1. Cochin State	33.7	2,103	2.5	8,885	23.7
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(a) Column 19, page 21, Vaccination report, 1906-1907.

(b) " 19 " 23 " " "

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(e) Statement VI on page 27 of Sanitation report, 1906.

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T.K.A.—13-3-08.

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There does not seem to have been any material advance either in registration of vital statistics or in vaccination, though infantile vaccination seems to have received a little more attention than in the previous year.

H.D.T.—17-3-08.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Paragraphs 70 to 76 of the Diwan's report deal with Public Works. The expenditure in the year under review is exhibited in detail in paragraph 79 and in appendix D. The total outlay including contribution works was Rs. 3,04,574 against Rs. 3,24,371 in the previous year.

2. Four hundred and fifty miles of road were maintained as in the past year. With a view to improved maintenance, the system has been changed; the mile cooly who has proved unsatisfactory, being abolished.

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5. The Resident considers that the new policy indicated in these measures promises the best results.

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F.J.W.—16-3-08.

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The subject "Medical relief" is dealt with in paragraphs 100 to 103 and appendix 22 of the report and in paragraph 22 of the Resident's review. In G.O., No. 223, Political, dated the 8th May 1907, reviewing the Cochin Administration Report for Malayalam era 1081, the Government called for a report setting forth the circumstances which had led to the proposal to abolish the Cochin Lunatic Asylum and the arrangements which the Darbar would propose for the custody of criminal lunatics on the abolition of the asylum. In the present report it is stated that the Darbar have since resolved not to abolish the asylum and that orders have been issued for its improvement.

2. The number of hospitals and dispensaries in Cochin excluding the Ernakulam jail hospital is 14 while according to the report on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for 1906 the number of State—Public, Local Fund and Private—aided dispensaries in the Madras Presidency is 483. The population of the Presidency is 38,199,162 and that of Cochin is 812,025. The number of dispensaries per million of the population is therefore 12.6 in British territory and 17.2 in Cochin. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in British territory was 5,255,949, while the corresponding number for Cochin comes up to 208,585. The percentages of population treated therefore were 13.7 in British territory and 25.6 in Cochin. Information as regards patients cured is not available in the Cochin report.

E.K.G.—5-3-08.

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Please compare also pay of Medical officers.

A.G.—6-3-08.

Medical officers in the Madras Presidency.

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(Figures from the Civil Medical list corrected to the 31st December 1907, allocation list of Indian Medical Service officers and Manual of Appointments.)

Designation.	Cochin.						Number.	Pay. RS.
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Hospital Assistants	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	30 to 60

(Note: Budget estimate for Malabar era 1083.)

(Figures from the Cochin Budget estimate for Malayalam era 1083.)

The number of Medical officers per million of the population is 19.1 in British territory and 29.5 in Cochin.

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The Educational statistics of the State for the years 1906 and 1907 are compared below:—

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4. The net cost per pupil in the Ernakulam college fell from Rs. 28 to Rs. 27; but the average cost of educating a pupil in the Upper Secondary schools maintained by the State rose from Rs. 12-1-0 to Rs. 19-9-0; and in the Lower Secondary schools from Rs. 6-0-4 to Rs. 7-7-0. The average cost per pupil in Primary schools was Rs. 5-4-0 as in the previous year.

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C. A. SOUTER—18-3-08.

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I submit a draft based on the departmental notes.

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A.G.

Density per square mile.

Cochin 596.42

Madras Presidency 270

2. It is not understood what exactly is meant by the word "richer". The population of the Cochin State is denser than that of this Presidency, but density does not necessarily account for the large number of shops. Taking, for instance, the several taluks of the Cochin State it will be seen from the following figures that the number of country spirit shops is not proportionate to the density of the population in the taluk:—

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4. It may perhaps be not unfair to compare the number of shops in the Cochin State with those in the two West Coast districts and the comparison stands as follows:—

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Secretary.

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Extracts from the Resident's review.

FORESTS.

13. The present Diwan has found fault with the want of system in the accounts (and according to his calculations shows a deficit of 1 lakhs as a result of 9 years' working of the department. For *mutra* the State is in possession of a tramway valued now at 16.16 lakhs and a stock of felled teak which was at one time valued at 17 lakhs. It does not appear that any explanation has been taken from Mr. Alwar Chetti, and as the operations under his management are being freely condemned it is only fair that he should be allowed an opportunity of explaining his conduct. The matter should form the subject of a separate report. I do not agree with the Diwan in holding that because the net revenue is only 30 per cent. of the gross the department has not been economical. Moreover, in any undertaking where the natural difficulties to be overcome are great a certain liberty of action must be allowed, and strict rules of account cannot be enforced. The Diwan is, (however), right to insist upon a regular audit, and now that the difficulties have been overcome, the accounts of the tramway must be put upon a better footing.
14. The report further brings to light certain shortcomings in the general work of the department, and in paragraph 48 a table is given to show the finances from the year 1874 (1898-99) (when Mr. Alwar Chetti took charge as Conservator). The figures show the various sums spent year by year on the tramway. The criticism would have been more valuable had the details of the year 1873 (1897-98) been added (so as to show the condition of the department before Mr. Alwar Chetti took charge).

Diwan Mr. Rajagopala Chariyar wrote: "I have given careful consideration to this question, and I have arrived at the conclusion that, while the Darbar now undoubtedly gets a very great deal more revenue from its forests than it did at any previous time, the probabilities decidedly are that, on the whole, less timber is actually removed from the Sirkar forests now than was the case a few years ago" (and Mr. Mackenzie in calling attention to these remarks said: "I cordially endorse the Diwan's description of Mr. Alwar Chetti as an officer who thoroughly knows his work and who is determined to do it thoroughly").

* (Portions within square brackets have been omitted in the Resident's review printed with the Government's review).

I have no remarks to offer.

G. S[ROKES]—2-5-08.

M. H[AMMICK]—11-5-08.

Issued.

J. N. ATKINSON—12-5-08.

[G.O., No. 239, Political, dated 12th May 1908.]

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