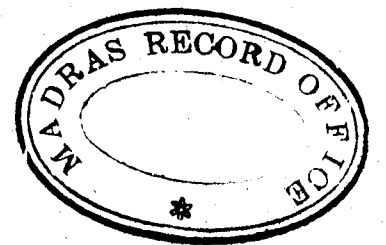


REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
COCHIN
FOR



THE YEAR 1089 M. E.

(16th August 1913 to 16th August 1914)

ERNAKULAM

PRINTED AT THE COCHIN GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1914.

R
V21278vM3
N14

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
COCHIN
FOR
THE YEAR 1089 M. E.

(16th August 1913 to 16th August 1914)

ERNAKULAM:

PRINTED AT THE COCHIN GOVERNMENT PRESS.

~~1914~~

1914.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
INTRODUCTORY NOTE ...	i	Tramway ...	24
Chapter I.		IV. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	
GENERAL AND POLITICAL ...	1	Anchal ...	ib.
Chapter II.		Railway ...	25
FINANCIAL REVIEW ...	3	Marine ...	ib.
Chapter III.		Stamps ...	ib.
LEGISLATION ...	7	Customs ...	ib.
Chapter IV.		V. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS	
ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CHANGES		Police ...	26
Account Department ...	9	Criminal Justice ...	27
Land Revenue Department ...	ib.	Jails ...	29
Abkari ...	10	Civil Justice ...	30
Forests ...	ib.	Registration ...	31
Anchal ...	11	VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES	
Jails ...	ib.	Vital Statistics ...	32
Stamps ...	ib.	Medical Relief ...	33
Police ...	12	Sanitation and Conservancy ...	34
Law and Justice ...	ib.	Vaccination ...	35
Registration ...	13	VII. RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS	
Medical Department ...	ib.	Devaswoms ...	36
Sanitation ...	ib.	VIII. PUBLIC WORKS ...	38
Devaswoms ...	14	IX. MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT ...	39
Public Works ...	15	X. INSTRUCTION ...	ib.
Mechanical Department ...	ib.	XI. MISCELLANEOUS	
Instruction ...	ib.	General Administration ...	44
Chapter V.		Departmental Tests Examination ...	45
ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.		Military... ...	ib.
I. Land Revenue ...	17	Arms and Ammunition ...	46
Land Records and Agriculture ...	ib.	Petroleum ...	ib.
Fisheries ...	18	Factories... ...	ib.
Wards' Estate ...	ib.	The Sirkar Press ...	ib.
Boundary Disputes ...	ib.	Stationery ...	47
Avenues ...	19	SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS	
II. SALT AND ABKARI		Ethnography ...	ib.
Salt ...	ib.	Geological Survey ...	ib.
Abkari ...	ib.	Archæology ...	ib.
Tobacco ...	20	The State Museum ...	ib.
Opium and Ganja ...	21	Cranganur ...	48
III. FORESTS AND TRAMWAY		Newspapers and Magazines ...	49
Forests ...	ib.	Chapter VI.	
		CONCLUSION ...	50



751517, 88-113
11/11

ii
APPENDIX.

		PAGE.		STATEMENTS		PAGE.
Chapter I.				Police ... 7 and 8	...	viii
STATEMENTS				Judicial (<i>Criminal</i>) 9 to 11	...	ix
General ... 1	...	ii		Jails ... 12	...	xii
Chapter III.				Judicial (<i>Civil</i>) ... 13 to 15	...	xiii
Legislation ... 2	...	iii		Registration ... 16 and 17	...	xvi
Chapter v.				Vital Statistics ... 18	...	xviii
Season and rainfall 3	...	vi		Medical relief ... 19	...	ib.
Staple food grains 4	...	ib.		Public Works ... 20	...	xix
Agricultural stock 5	...	vii		Education ... 21 to 26	...	ib.
Abkari 6	...	ib.		Military ... 27	...	xxi

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

COCHIN is a Native State on the west coast of India, bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency on the north, north-west and north-east; a small portion of the south-west is washed by the Arabian Sea: and the State of Travancore forms the southern boundary. It lies between 9°48' and 10°50' N. lat., and 76°5' and 76°58' E. long., and has an area of 1,417½ square miles according to the cadastral survey of the State, of which about 605 square miles are forests. The forests abound in teak, ebony, blackwood and other valuable species of trees. The State enjoys the benefit of both the south-west and north-east monsoons.

2. The population of Cochin, according to the Census of 1911, is 9,18,110, of whom 4,57,342 are males and 4,60,768 females. The majority, 67·06 per cent. are Hindus, Christians forming 25·38 per cent. and Mahomedans 6·95 per cent. There is also a small community of Jews numbering 1,175. More than half the population is employed in agriculture. Rice is the staple food of the people.

3. Very little is known of the early history of Cochin. According to tradition, the Rajas of Cochin claim to hold the territory in right of descent from Cheraman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala, including Travancore and Malabar, as Viceroy of the Chola Kings about the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards established himself as an independent Ruler. In 1502, the Portuguese were allowed to settle in what is now British Cochin, and in the following year they built a fort and established commercial relations in the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin of Calicut, they assisted the Rajas of Cochin. The influence of the Portuguese on the west coast began to decline about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and in 1663 they were ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch, with whom the Raja entered into friendly relations. About a century later, in 1759, when the Dutch power began to decline, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Calicut, who was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore. In 1776, the State was conquered by Hyder Ali, to whom she remained tributary and subordinate, and subsequently to his son, Tippu Sultan. A treaty was concluded in 1791 between His Highness the then Raja and the Honorable East India Company, by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the British Government for his territories which were then in the possession of Tippu, and to pay a subsidy of Rs. 1,00,000 annually in consideration of the protection from outside invaders. Since then, the State entered on an era of peace and progressive prosperity under the protection of the British power. In 1809, a fresh treaty was entered into, by which Cochin agreed to pay, in addition to the usual subsidy of one lakh of rupees, an annual sum equal to the expense of one battalion of native infantry, making an aggregate payment, yearly in six equal instalments, of Rs. 2,76,037. Subsequently in 1818, the annual subsidy to the British Government was reduced to Rs. 2,00,000, which forms the pecuniary obligation of the State at the present day.

4. His Highness Sir Rama Varma G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., Raja of Cochin, was born on the 27th December, 1852, and ascended the Musnad on the 23rd October, 1895. His Highness was created a K. C. S. I. in 1897, G. C. S. I. in 1903 and G. C. I. E. in 1911. Her Highness Kunjipilla Thampuran, Senior Rani, was born on the 2nd July, 1840, and Rama Varma, Elaya Raja, on the 6th October, 1858. There are, besides, 87 male and 96 female members in His Highness the Raja's family.

5. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into five taluks, *viz.*, Cochin-Kanayanur, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talapilly and Chittur; in addition, there is also the estate of Cranganur. The chief towns are Ernakulam (the capital), Mattancheri, Irinjalakuda, Trichur, Wadakancheri, Chittur and Cranganur. The administration is conducted in the name, and under the control, of His Highness the Raja. The Diwan is His Highness' chief minister and the chief executive officer of the State, with whom the British Resident and the Heads of departments correspond in all official matters.

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN

M. E. 1089.

(16th August 1913 to 16th August 1914).

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

PERSONNEL.

THE most important event during the year was the following announcement made by His Highness the Raja, intimating his desire to retire into private life, which was published in an Extra-ordinary issue of the Government Gazette, dated 8th December 1913 :—

His Highness
the Raja's pro-
posed abdication.

" MY BELOVED SUBJECTS,

The announcement I am now going to make will, I am sure, cause you surprise and grief, but hoping you will bear with me and extend to me your sympathy, I now convey to you my wish, owing to advancing age, to retire into private life, and my intention to give effect to the same as soon as I have concluded the few important measures undertaken by me which, I am hoping, I shall be able to do before long. I hope to bid farewell to you in a Public Darbar the date of which will, in due course, be announced by my Diwan.

(Signed) RAMA VURMAH "

The announcement was received with universal surprise and grief by His Highness' subjects. The fulfilment of His Highness' wish was, however, temporarily postponed.

2. (a) In November 1913, His Highness the Raja went on a tour to Madras to meet His Excellency Lord Hardinge, Viceroy and Governor-General of India. His Highness left Ernakulam on 5th November 1913 and, halting *enroute* at Trichur that day, took special train at Shoranur on the evening of 6th November, reaching Madras on the morning of 7th November. The day after His Highness' arrival at Madras, *viz.*, 8th November, His Highness paid a visit to His Excellency the Governor of Madras and His Excellency returned the visit the same day. On the 25th November, His Highness paid a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General at Government House, Madras. His Excellency returned the visit at His Highness' residence at Tullocks Gardens the same day. After a stay of three weeks in Madras, His Highness took special train from Madras on 27th November and returned to Ernakulam the next day.

Tours of His
Highness the
Raja.

CHAP I.

(b) On 14th September 1913, His Highness proceeded to Trichur and, after spending a week there, returned to the Capital on 22nd September 1913. At Trichur there was an exchange of visits between His Highness and the Maharaja of Bobbili who was there as the guest of His Highness.

(c) In October 1913, His Highness went on a short trip to the Forests and was in camp for a week.

(d) On 19th March 1914, His Highness went to Thiruvanchikulam and returned to Tripunithura on the next day.

(e) As usual, the summer of 1914 was spent by His Highness in Coonoor. His Highness left Ernakulam for Coonoor on 29th March 1914 and, after a stay there of about nine weeks, returned to Ernakulam on 12th June 1914. His Highness made a short stay at Trichur on the way to and from Coonoor.

3. The Maharaja of Bobbili visited the State during the year, staying at Ernakulam on the 14th and 15th September 1913 and at Trichur from 16th to 20th September 1913. The Maharaja was entertained as a State Guest during his stay.

4. An event of historical interest was the visit of the Zamorin of Calicut to the State, when he was treated as a guest of the State. The Zamorin and party arrived at Trichur on 23rd July 1914 and, after staying there that day and the whole of the next day, arrived at Ernakulam on the 25th July 1914. From Ernakulam, the Zamorin and party proceeded the same day to Tripunithura, where they stayed till 27th July 1914. The Zamorin visited His Highness the Raja at the Hill Palace on 25th July 1914. From the 27th to the 30th July 1914, the Zamorin and party stayed at Ernakulam and, on the 31st July, they left Ernakulam for Pallipuram.

5. Four male and three female members were born and three male members died in His Highness the Raja's family during the year.

6. Mr. A. T. Forbes, I. C. S., continued to be the British Resident throughout the year.

7. Mr. A. R. Banerji, M. A., C. I. E., I. C. S., continued as Diwan till 2nd March 1914, when Mr. J. W. Bhore, I. C. S., his successor, took charge and continued as Diwan for the rest of the year.

Visit of the
Maharaja of
Bobbili

Visit of the
Zamorin of Calicut.

The Ruling
Family.

The British
Resident.

The Diwan.

CHAPTER II.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

THE financial position of the State at the close of the year under report, as compared with that at the close of the past 5 years, is exhibited in the following statement :—

Introduction

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus	Net liability.	Net surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1084	40,55,827	33,55,675	7,00,152	15,77,128	...
1085	39,56,701	33,27,166	6,29,535	9,47,592	...
1086	43,52,797	35,49,056	8,03,741	1,43,851	...
1087	43,43,454	40,07,563	3,35,891	...	1,92,042
1088	47,88,710	40,79,881	7,08,829	...	9,00,871
1089	47,06,999	44,05,596	3,01,403	...	12,02,274

The year under report shows, as already indicated in the introductory portion of the memorandum, dated 1st August 1914, explaining the financial statement of the State for the year 1090 M. E., a slight decrease in receipts, with a comparatively large increase under expenditure. The financial transactions of the year resulted, however, in a net surplus of Rs. 12,02,274, against Rs. 9,00,871 at the end of 1088, after making provision for all liabilities against the Darbar, including the Debenture loan of 10 lakhs, repayable in 1918.

9. The budget estimate of revenue and expenditure for the year under report worked to a surplus of Rs. 3,52,400, the anticipated receipts and expenditure being Rs. 47,41,200 and Rs. 43,88,800 respectively. The revised estimate anticipated a surplus of Rs. 1,40,200 on the basis of a total revenue of Rs. 46,35,300 and a total expenditure of Rs. 44,95,100. The actual financial transactions of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 3,01,403, as against Rs. 3,52,400 anticipated in the budget and Rs. 1,40,200, in the revised estimate, the actual gross revenue and expenditure being Rs. 47,06,999 and Rs. 44,05,596 respectively.

Total receipts
and expenditure.

It is a matter for gratification that the finances do not show the depression that was apprehended at the close of the year and this is chiefly due to a satisfactory advance, during the course of the year's administration, in some of the major heads of receipts over the revised estimates and also to the savings effected in expenditure under certain heads.

10. The following statements exhibit the main heads of receipts as well as expenditure under service heads :—

RECEIPTS.					
Heads of receipts		Actuals of 1089	Budget Estimate of 1089	Actuals of 1088	Actuals of 1087
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	Land Revenue	12,16,301	12,18,400	12,91,095	11,66,901
II.	Forests	7,02,048	7,47,500	7,22,784	6,23,252
III.	Excise*	11,48,649	11,17,100	10,40,460	10,79,476
IV.	Stamps	4,55,928	4,45,000	4,67,815	4,42,632
V.	Railway	6,59,639	7,00,000	7,84,954	6,00,960
VI.	Other receipts	4,94,434	5,13,200	4,81,602	4,30,233
Total of service heads		47,06,999	47,41,200	47,88,710	43,43,454
					43,52,797

* Includes revenue from 'Salt', 'Customs', 'Abkari', 'Opium and Ganja' and 'Tobacco'.

EXPENDITURE.

Heads of expenditure	Actuals of 1089	Budget estimate of 1089	Actuals of 1088	Actuals of 1087	Actuals of 1086
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue ...	2,17,384	1,99,400	1,71,612	1,73,350	1,56,402
2. Palace ...	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000
3. Subsidy ...	2,00,089	2,00,100	2,00,089	2,00,089	2,00,089
4. Excise including Customs ...	1,94,392	1,91,500	1,84,744	1,89,439	1,69,917
5. Forests ...	3,68,010	3,73,800	4,74,411	3,28,767	3,46,034
6. Tramway ...	1,23,060	1,27,800	1,22,800	1,23,339	1,53,877
7. General administration ...	96,456	91,400	89,538	98,328	93,391
8. Law and Justice ...	1,86,196	1,77,400	1,63,542	1,64,223	1,57,119
9. Police ...	1,07,303	1,05,300	1,00,506	91,904	88,201
10. Education ...	4,30,689	4,54,700	3,75,520	3,37,383	2,78,827
11. Religious and Charities ...	73,398	70,400	68,262	68,993	74,081
12. Medical, Vaccination, Sanitation and Conservancy ...	5,76,673	6,81,000	3,76,147	3,23,311	2,55,418
13. Pension and Gratuity ...	76,882	86,000	79,982	87,306	83,033
14. Public Works ...	5,91,400	5,32,500	5,16,608	4,86,832	4,72,178
15. Cochin State Railway ...	3,74,592	3,80,000	4,33,149	3,35,695	3,22,779
16. Other expenditure ...	4,39,082	3,67,500	3,72,971	6,48,604	3,47,710
Total of service heads	44,05,596	43,88,800	40,79,881	40,07,563	35,49,056

SERVICE HEADS. Receipts.

11. The receipts under service heads amounted to Rs. 47,06,999, as against Rs. 47,41,200, anticipated in the budget estimate and Rs. 46,35,300 in the revised estimate. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 47,88,710, the revenue for 1089 showed a small decrease of Rs. 81,711. The decrease is marked under "Railway", being Rs. 1,25,315. This decrease is only nominal brought about by the fact that while, owing to a change in the Railway financial year in 1088, Railway earnings of 15 months were taken credit for in that year, which contributed to raise the revenue of 1088 under this head, the revenue of 1089 included only the receipts of 12 months. Next to "Railway", comes "Land Revenue", under which there is a decrease of Rs. 74,794, due mainly to the fact that the revenue realised under 'Capital' in 1089 fell considerably below that of the previous year, as no sale of new accretions of any considerable extent took place during the year as in the previous year. A major portion of the revenue of 1088 under "Medical, Vaccination and Sanitation" represented the amount realised by the disposal of a portion of the land acquired in connection with the Ernakulam Town Improvement Scheme. The absence of any such item of revenue in 1089 mainly accounts for the decrease of Rs. 37,107 under this head in the year under report. Taking the heads under which increase in revenue is noticeable, "Abkari" comes first with an increase of Rs. 69,045, which is the result of the introduction of the new Excise System in the State. The increase of Rs. 25,081 under "Customs" is due to the larger amount actually received from the British Government as the Darbar's share of the customs collections at British Cochin under the Interportal Trade Convention. The increases of Rs. 17,525 and Rs. 15,519 under "Interest" and "Anchal" respectively are due to the investment of a portion of the general balance of the State in fixed deposit in Banks and to the introduction of the service label system in the State.

SERVICE HEADS. Expenditure.

12. The total expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 44,05,596, as against Rs. 43,88,800, the budget amount, and Rs. 44,95,100, the revised estimate for 1089. The actuals for the previous year came to Rs. 40,79,881. The disbursements of 1089 were thus in excess of those of the previous year by Rs. 3,25,715. More than half of this increase, *viz.*, Rs. 1,89,392, is shared by "Sanitation and Conservancy", a substantial outlay having been made in the

year on the Ernakulam Town Improvement and Water Works Schemes with a view to bring these operations to a speedy termination. The increase of Rs. 74,792 under "Public Works" was due mainly to the purchase of "Ravenswood" property in Coonoor by the Darbar. "Education" shows an increase of Rs. 55,169, due mainly to increased grants to aided schools, opening of new divisions of classes and the taking over under Government management of some aided schools. The general revision of the scale of pay of the Tahsildars and the village establishment, the payment of the first instalment of the contribution due to the British Government for the Topographical Survey of the State and the expenditure incurred in connection with the introduction of the Village Panchayat System in some villages of the State and the opening of Taluk Agricultural Farms mainly account for the increase of Rs. 45,772 under "Land Revenue". A new department, designated "Mechanical Department", under a fully qualified Mechanical Engineer was organised in the year to be in professional charge of all the State machinery, appliances &c., and an expenditure of Rs. 34,493 was incurred in 1089 on account of the establishment and other charges connected therewith. Against the above increases, there are large decreases under "Forests" and "Railway". The decrease of Rs. 1,06,401 under "Forests" is due to the fact that the expenditure under the head in 1088 included, in addition to the normal charges, the payment of a portion, *viz.*, Rs. 1,25,000, of the cost of Trichur Timber and Saw Mills purchased by the Darbar from Messrs. Aspinwall and Co. The decrease in expenditure under "Railway" is due to the same reason as has been adduced for the decrease in receipts under the head in 1089.

13. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 16,60,667, against Rs. 16,08,617 anticipated in the budget estimate of the year, and closed with a cash balance of Rs. 17,48,777, against Rs. 19,40,386, anticipated in the budget and Rs. 10,30,517 in the revised estimate of the year. The actual cash balance at the close of the year was thus better than that anticipated in the revised estimate by Rs. 7,18,260. This large variation is mainly due to the withdrawal of a sum of Rs. 4,27,774 from State investments and to the fact that some departmental cheques remained unpaid and a large sum remained unadjusted under Bank remittances, which were not provided for in the revised estimate. Of the closing balance, a sum of Rs. 9,06,555 was in the State Treasuries and Rs. 8,42,222 in current account in the National Bank of India, Ltd., Cochin, at 2½ per cent interest. Besides these, there were the investments of Rs. 2,00,000 in the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills and Rs. 3,22,226 in Fixed Deposits at 4 per cent interest with the National Bank. A sum of Rs. 6,88,396, being the balance to the credit of the Sinking Fund, also lay invested. The actual credit balance of the State at the end of the year was thus Rs. 29,59,399 (Rs. 17,48,777 in cash in the Treasury and Bank and Rs. 12,10,622 in securities).

Opening and closing balances.

14. For the reason explained in paragraph 16 of the report for 1088, there were no transactions under the Sinking Fund during the year. The amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund, set apart for repayment of the Debenture loan of Rs. 10 lakhs due in 1918, remained the same during the year, *viz.*, Rs. 6,88,396. The balance of Rs. 3,11,604, required to make up the amount for the re-payment of the loan, can be made available at any time from the surpluses to the credit of the State.

Sinking Fund and State loans.

15. The following statement compares the financial position of the State at the end of the year with that at the commencement of the year:—

Liabilities of the State.

CHAP. II.

Details.	At the beginning of the year.	At the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
4 per cent Debenture Loan ...	10,00,000	10,00,000
Deposits, including Devaswom Fund, Town Fund, Palace Fund, Provident Fund, &c. ...	7,87,667	7,88,654
Remittances pending adjustment ...	...	1,08,241
Total ...	17,87,667	18,96,895
ASSETS.		
Advances recoverable ...	1,02,768	1,00,369
Remittances pending adjustment ...	35,410	37,973
Departmental balances ...	1,297	1,428
General balance investments ...	2,00,000	5,22,226
Amount to the credit of Sinking Fund ...	6,88,396	6,88,396
Cash balance ...	16,60,667	17,48,777
Total ...	26,88,538	30,99,169
Net surplus ...	9,00,871	12,02,274

Net surplus.

The State had, at the end of the year, a net asset of Rs. 12,02,274, after providing for all liabilities, against Rs. 9,00,871, at the beginning of the year. The anticipated asset at the end of the year, according to the revised estimate for 1913-14, was Rs. 10,41,071, so that the actual accumulated asset was Rs. 1,61,203 in advance of the revised estimate.

General remarks

16. The figures given above speak for themselves and are a sufficient commentary on the stability of the State's financial position.

The European war, which broke out just as the year was drawing to a close, will undoubtedly place a strain upon the resources of the State, but there is no reason to anticipate that it will not easily be endured.

So long as a watchful eye is kept on expenditure, there are no grounds for apprehending, under ordinary conditions, any change from the satisfactory position which, thanks to the administration of the past, the finances of the State have attained.

CHAPTER III.

LEGISLATION.

THE following Regulations were passed during the year under report:—

Regulations
passed

(1) Regulation I of 1913, to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1905, with a view to make the definition of "markets" more explicit so as to enable the Sanitary Department to exercise proper supervision.

(2) Regulation II of 1913,—“The Cochin Motor Vehicles Regulation”, to regulate the use of motor vehicles in the State.

(3) Regulation III of 1913, to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, Regulation II of 1906, for rectifying an error in schedule IV of the Regulation.

(4) Regulation IV of 1913, to amend the Civil Procedure Code, Regulation I of 1909, with a view to exempt amounts subscribed to the State Provident Fund from attachment for any kind of liabilities against the subscriber.

(5) Regulation V of 1913,—“The Cochin Village Panchayat Regulation”, to provide for the organisation of Village Panchayats in the Cochin State with a view to the larger employment of the principal and more intelligent subjects of His Highness the Raja in the administration of the State.

(6) Regulation VI of 1913, to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1905, with a view to fix the amount of tax and toll to be levied on motor cars and bicycles.

(7) Regulation VII of 1913,—“The Cochin Rubber Thefts Prevention Regulation”, to make special provision to prevent theft of rubber and to repress and punish the offence of receiving or disposing of stolen rubber in Cochin.

(8) Regulation VIII of 1913, to amend the Cochin Civil Procedure Code, with a view to enable the Government of His Majesty the King Emperor of India to sue and to be sued in Courts in the Cochin State.

18. The following rules under the various Regulations in force in the State were also issued during the year under report:—

Rules issued
under Regula-
tions.

(1) Rules under section 28 (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation IV of 1908, “The Co-operative Societies Regulation,” offering certain concessions in regard to Stamp duty and registration fees relating to the operations of the societies, with a view to stimulating the development of such societies in the State.

(2) Rule under section 17 of Regulation I of 1907, “The newspaper Regulation”, requiring a Magistrate to communicate a copy of the declaration made before him, under sections 4 and 5 of the Regulation, to the Diwan Peishkar.

(3) Rules under section 7 of Regulation V of 1913, “The Cochin Village Panchayat Regulation”, for regulating the appointment of Presidents and other members of Village Panchayats.

(4) Rules under sections 5 and 11 of Regulation V of 1913, “The Cochin Village Panchayat Regulation”, regarding the establishment of Village Panchayats and also matters over which the Village Panchayats will have control and administration.

(5) Rules under section 9 of Regulation II of 1089, "The Cochin Motor Vehicles Regulation", regarding the fees for registering vehicles, the assignment of distinguishing numbers, the transfer of ownership, requirements before registration, etc.

19. The following legislative measures were also under the consideration of the Darbar at the close of the year under report :—

- (1) The Tenancy Bill.
- (2) Boiler Inspection Bill.
- (3) Public Canal and Backwater Navigation Bill.
- (4) Majority Bill.
- (5) The Extradition Bill.
- (6) A Bill to amend the Cochin Penal Code.

The Vakils' Regulation, which was under consideration during the year, was dropped.

20. The special committee, appointed to consider the draft Tenancy Bill, referred to in paragraph 31 of the Administration Report for 1088, met early in the year. The Darbar having by this time revised the original draft bill in the light of the criticisms and suggestions till then received, the revised draft was taken up for consideration by the committee and suggestions were recorded both from the jemmies' and tenants' point of view. In order to give the public a further chance of comment on these proposals and to keep them informed of the progress of this important legislative measure, the proceedings of the special committee were then published in the Gazette for criticism. The bill was under the consideration of the Madras Government when the year closed.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CHANGES.

ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

OWING to an increase in the number of personal deposit accounts to be audited, caused mainly by the introduction of municipal administration in four of the principal towns of the State, the work in the Personal Deposit section of the Account Head office became too heavy for the existing staff. The establishment of this office was, therefore, slightly strengthened during the course of the year by the appointment of an additional auditor on Rs. 40—60. Two more auditors on Rs. 30 and Rs. 25 were sanctioned temporarily for six months for the purpose of auditing the accounts and registers of the District Courts, which were ordered to be subjected to local audit during the year.

22. The revision of the rules governing travelling allowance, which was under the consideration of the Darbar at the close of 1088, was ordered during the year and the revised rules came into force with effect from 1st Kumbhom 1089. The salient features of the revision are :—

(1) For purposes of travelling allowance, the officers of the Darbar are divided into four classes instead of five classes under the old rules. This was done by bringing all the old third class officers under class II.

(2) All officers who occupy the position of heads of departments and their immediate assistants and also all officers whose maximum pay is Rs. 300 and above are classed as 1st class officers, whereas the old scale prescribed only a pay limit of Rs. 400 and above for this class of officers without regard to the official status of an officer.

(3) A minimum daily allowance of annas 6, instead of annas 4 according to the old rules, is prescribed in the case of officers on superior service coming under class III of the revised rules and class IV of the old rules. All officers drawing a pay of above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 50, with a few exceptions, come under this class. The mileage allowance for this class of officers has been raised from anna 1 to annas 2.

(4) A daily allowance of annas 4 is allowed in the case of inferior servants, instead of the old rate of 2½ annas. These subordinates are also allowed a mileage rate of 1 anna, instead of the old rate of 6 pies.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

23. The important administrative changes effected during the year are summarised below :—

(1) The number of grades of Tahsildars was reduced from four to three from the beginning of the year with a slight readjustment of pay under the new scale. (2) The pay of the Samprathies of all taluks except Cochin-Kanayannur and the scale of pay of the Treasury Shroffs were revised during the year. (3) The clerical

staff of the Diwan Peishkar's office underwent slight revision and the scale of pay of taluk peons was improved. (4) The new scheme for the re-organisation of the village establishment, referred to in the previous year's report, was brought into force from the beginning of the year. (5) A scheme for the re-organisation of the Land Records staff was brought into effect during the year. (6) The re-organisation of the Agricultural department and the opening of Taluk Farms and seeds and manure depots were also sanctioned.

24. There was steady improvement in the working of the department. The collection work continued to be satisfactory. The chiras, etc., coming under the Minor Irrigation works, were efficiently managed by the department. The results of the Jamabandy showed material improvement in the maintenance of the village and taluk accounts.

25. The latter part of the year saw the inception of Co-operative Societies in the State and, by the end of the year, 5 societies were registered. A full time officer, with experience of the work gained in the British service, has since been appointed to develop the movement in the State.

ABKARI.

26. The changes, referred to in paragraph 35 of the last year's report, were brought into effect from the beginning of the year. The temporary distillery at Vellarapilly was ordered to be abolished with effect from the beginning of the current year and the opening of a warehouse at Ernakulam for the storage and issue of arrack for the southern taluks of the State was sanctioned in its stead. The third grade Inspector in charge of the Vellarapilly distillery was, in consequence, posted to the Ernakulam warehouse for a period of two years. This officer has also been given a staff of inferior servants to work under him.

27. Preparatory to the extension of the Madras Excise system, which had already been introduced into the northern taluks of Trichur, Talapilly and Chittur, to the southern taluks of Cochin-Kanayanur, Mukundapuram and Cranganur, the combined arrack and toddy monopoly system, which prevailed in these taluks, was changed, from the beginning of the year, to the separate farming of arrack and toddy. The farming of arrack has again been changed to the independent shop system from the beginning of the current year. It is proposed to complete these changes in a couple of years so as to synchronise with the coming into force of the new system in the adjoining taluks of Travancore.

FORESTS.

28. The establishment of the Forest department was revised from the 1st Makarom of the year. The scale of pay of Rangers was improved by the creation of an additional grade on Rs. 100-125, besides the already existing two grades of Rangers on Rs. 60-75 and Rs. 75-100. The pay of the Foresters, Forest Guards and Tanadars in the field staff was also improved and that of the Sheristadar and the accountants in the Conservator's office was made incremental. The revision of the establishment resulted in a net increase of Rs. 2,385 per annum. Mr. C. Govinda Menon, who had been deputed to undergo training in Forestry in the Imperial Forest College and Research Institute at Dehra Dun, returned after completing his course of studies with a higher standard certificate and he was posted to Nemmara as a Ranger. The Trichur Timber and Saw Mills, which was purchased by the Darbar in 1087 with all its appurtenances, continued to be under the management of the lessee Rao Sahib T. Namberumal Chetty of Madras.

ANCHAL.

29. The department had only been partially reorganised towards the end of 1085, when the negotiations for the lease of the State Anchal to the Imperial Postal department fell through. A thorough revision was effected during the year under report. The following were the main features of the revision:—

(1) The several Anchal offices in the State were clubbed into five groups to correspond with the 5 revenue taluks of the State, (the Cranganore Anchal office being included in the Mukundapuram group,) with the Anchal office at each of the taluk head-quarters to serve as Head office to the other Anchal offices in the respective taluks.

(2) The pay of the Anchal masters in the cusbah Anchal offices was raised and they were each given an office establishment consisting of a clerk and an accountant.

(3) The posts of the two Anchal Inspectors were abolished.

(4) The minimum pay of Anchalmen was fixed at Rs. 7 instead of at Rs. 5.

(5) The pay of the Anchal Superintendent was raised from Rs. 100-150 to Rs. 150-200 and he was allowed to draw travelling allowance under the rules, in lieu of the fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 50 sanctioned to him.

(6) All the local and fixed allowances allowed to the officers of the department, except that of the Nemmara Anchalman serving on the hills, were done away with.

As it was found that the work in the Railway mail service was too heavy for two sorters, an extra sorter on Rs. 15 was also sanctioned during the year.

As stated in the last year's report, the system of free service of Sirkar articles was abolished and the service label system was introduced from the beginning of the year. Anchal stamps of 2 annas and 3 annas value were newly introduced for ordinary use. The rules for the introduction of the value payable system, drawn up by the temporary Superintendent, are being revised by the permanent Superintendent in the light of the experience gained by the working of the money order system.

JAILS.

30. During the year under report, the Central Jail was removed from Ernakulam to Trichur. A sub-jail at Ernakulam was newly opened. The staff of the Central Jail was strengthened by the addition of two warders and a compounder and their pay was revised all round. The post of the hospital totty was abolished. The sub-jail at Trichur was set apart solely for housing under-trial and remand prisoners.

STAMPS.

31. From the beginning of the year under report, the new Anchal service stamps and cards, bearing His Highness the Raja's likeness and the State insignia, were introduced. Two more denominations of Anchal stamps, viz., two annas and three annas, were also introduced from the 1st of Meenom 1089. The pay of the clerks and counters was slightly increased during the year. The department continued to work under the system of restricted local manufacture and advanced in revenue and efficiency.

POLICE.

32. The territorial jurisdictions of the three Division Inspectors were re-adjusted by transferring, from the B Division, Cranganur taluk to the A Division and the Kunnankulam sub-division to the C Division with a view to equalise the population in the three Divisions. The Head quarters of the B Division Inspector were moved from Irinjalakuda to Trichur, the latter being more central. The policy of organising Town sub-divisions, first introduced into Trichur town in the previous year, was extended to the towns of Mattancherry and Ernakulam from the beginning of the year under report. The Town Police were separated from the Cusba Police which were thus enabled to devote greater attention to the suburbs and rural parts. The armed reserve force was strengthened by the addition of 2 Head constables and 5 men and divided into two sections. The Head quarter Inspector was relieved of his supervisional charges. The Head quarter section was stationed at Trichur under the B Division Inspector, while the other section, called the A section, was stationed at Ernakulam under the A Division Inspector. The temporary outpost, opened towards the close of the previous year at Kadamakudy, was made permanent from the beginning of the year under report. One of the Head constables of the A section Reserve was deputed to be in charge of it. As for the men required, sanction was accorded to close temporarily for 8 months the outposts of Kuzhupilly and Azhikkal and to draw on the Nelliampathy staff for the remaining 4 months. The changes introduced, as detailed above, necessitated the enlistment of certain additional officers and men, *viz.*, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Station Writer Head constables and 10 constables. The temporary staff of Prosecuting Inspectors, sanctioned with effect from 1st Kumbhom 1086, was made permanent, each Inspector being in charge of cases arising in a Sessions Division, the Senior Prosecuting Inspector getting Rs. 75-100 and the Junior Rs. 50-75. They are to attend ordinarily to all first class cases and the Sessions enquiries in the Sub-Magistrates' courts. Other cases in the latter courts which, on account of their importance, require special skill in prosecuting are also entrusted to them. In addition, their services are utilised to prosecute cases under special and local laws instituted by other departments also. The pay of the Division Inspectors was raised from Rs. 100, Rs. 100 and Rs. 125 to Rs. 100-125, Rs. 125-150 and Rs. 150-200. The pay of the Head Quarter Inspector was also raised from Rs. 70-90 to Rs. 75-100. The Town Sub-Inspectors were allowed a cycle allowance of Rs. 10 each per month.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

33. Mr. K. Raman Menon, B. A., B. C. L. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, the Chief Judge, relinquished his appointment on 17th Chingom 1089 and Mr. T. S. Narayana Iyer, M. A. & B. L., the senior Puisne Judge, succeeded him as sub-pro-tem Chief Judge. Mr. V. K. Sankara Menon, B. A., 1st grade District Judge, was appointed sub-pro-tem Puisne Judge, Mr. P. Narayana Menon, M. A. & B. L., 2nd grade District Judge, was appointed 1st grade District Judge, and Mr. B. K. Raghavan Nambiar, B. A. & B. L., District Magistrate, as sub-pro-tem 2nd grade District Judge and posted to Trichur. Mr. P. Narayana Menon, B. A. & B. L., District Munsiff of Irinjalakuda, acted as District Magistrate for a while from Chingom to 15th Makarom 1089, when Mr. V. B. Vaidyanatha Iyer, B. A. & B. L., Additional District Judge, was appointed sub-pro-tem District Magistrate.

Owing to the disqualification of the two Puisne Judges to hear a few of

the cases, Mr. P. Narayana Menon, 1st grade District Judge, was appointed additional Puisne Judge of the Chief Court for about six weeks.

The temporary Additional District Judge, first appointed from 15th Makarom 1088 to give relief to the District Judges, sat only till the end of the first 3½ months of the year under report.

During the year under report, the Munsiffs were regraded as follows:—

- 2 first grade on Rs. 250 each.
- 2 second grade on Rs. 200 each.
- 2 third grade on Rs. 150 each.

The pay of the Law Reporter's post was raised from Rs. 45-60 to Rs. 75 and it was resolved to entertain only a Graduate-in-law of not less than six years' standing for the post. 14 additional clerks on Rs. 15 each were also sanctioned to the District and Munsiffs' Courts.

REGISTRATION.

34. Mr. P. Damodara Menon, B. A., the permanent Superintendent of Registration, who continued to act as Secretary to the Diwan, was confirmed in the latter appointment in the course of the year. During the period of his deputation, Mr. B. C. Chakko, B. A., continued to be in charge of the department till 22nd Dhanu 1089, when Mr. A. R. Venkiteswara Iyer was appointed as Superintendent of Registration. The latter was in charge of the department from the 22nd Dhanu 1089 till the end of the year. The department worked, as in the previous years, under the general control of the Diwan Peishkar and the District Registrars of the Taluk Head quarter stations, except Ernakulam, continued to be in charge of the respective treasuries during the absence in camp of the Tahsildars concerned. The revised scale of pay, sanctioned to the District Registrars and the clerical establishments of the District Registrars in 1088, was given effect to from the beginning of the year under report. The 6th clerk's post in the Registration Superintendent's office was abolished and a typist's post created instead on an incremental scale of pay, *viz.*, Rs. 15-25 and the pay of two of the members of the menial staff in the Superintendent's office was raised by Re. 1 each. The total cost of the revision amounted to Rs. 3,789 per annum. For the greater convenience of the public, the local jurisdictions of some of the Registry offices were altered.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

35. The department was slightly revised during the year, the principal features of the revision being that the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer was placed on a better scale of pay, the post of a civil surgeon was created, the assistant surgeons were placed in two grades, instead of three, on a revised scale of pay and the number of sub-assistant surgeons was reduced by one.

A dispensary, exclusively for the use of the Palace, was opened at Tri-ponnithurah. The opening of another new dispensary at Anthikad was decided upon and provision was made in the budget for the current year to open this institution as well as the Maternity Hospital at Trichur which is nearing completion.

SANITATION.

36. The municipal administration of Chittur-Tattamangalam was handed over to the local Town Council, which was constituted in the beginning of the year. The older Councils of Mattancherry, Ernakulam and Trichur as well as the newly

constituted one worked satisfactorily throughout the year. The Councils, except the one at Chittur-Tattamangalam, also took charge of the roads within their respective jurisdictions. The Sanitary department was reorganised in the manner described in the last year's report and the reorganisation has fulfilled to a great extent the expectations of the Darbar; but the question of rural sanitation is of much importance, and the Darbar are now considering how the activities of the department can best be directed into the most useful channels.

Of the schemes taken in hand to improve the sanitary condition of Ernakulam and adverted to in the last year's report, the removal of congestion and the acquisition of all private lands on the foreshore were accomplished last year. After reserving certain portions of the land for public purposes, all the available land has been sold in auction as sites for houses and provision has been made in the budget of the current year for laying out the new road on the foreshore. The scheme for the supply of good drinking water to the town is being carried out. Arrangements have been made for the supply of the last consignment of pipes, and pipe laying as well as other construction works are in rapid progress. With the starting of construction works, the contract of service entered into with the Water Works and Municipal Engineer was revised. His office establishment underwent a revision and the Public Works system of accounts was introduced there. The foreshore wall intended to improve the general appearance of the Town is nearing completion, while attention was also directed to the progress of the canal scheme. Sufficient funds have been provided for the completion of all these schemes and orders have been issued to the Water Works and Municipal Engineer emphasising the necessity for their completion before the end of the current year. The Darbar have also appointed a committee, consisting of the Diwan Peishkar, the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, the President of the Mattanchery Town Council and the Water Works and Municipal Engineer, to prepare a comprehensive scheme of improvement which, it is hoped, will materially better the sanitary condition of Mattanchery. The committee is still at work.

DEVASWOMS.

37. Mr. T. V. Kasturi Renga Iyer, B. A., having been confirmed as Diwan Peishkar, Mr. M. Sankara Menon, B. A., Secretary to the Diwan, was appointed as Superintendent of Devaswoms and Oottupuras. The latter, however, was on other duty as Special officer, and Mr. K. Kellar Thirupad, B. A., and B. L., continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year as sub-protem Superintendent.

38. Owing to the congestion of work in the Group Inspectors' offices, the establishment was slightly readjusted at the beginning of the year by the entertainment of two additional hands in each of the Group Inspectors' offices, one on Rs. 25 and the other on Rs. 12, and by the abolition of certain superfluous posts in the Devaswoms. Certain minor readjustments were also effected during the course of the year in the Devaswom Superintendent's office. The net result of the readjustment was a slight reduction in the expenditure.

On certain representations made by the members of a deputation from the Samyukta Gowda Sarasvath Sabha regarding the management of the affairs of the Cochin Thirumala Devaswom, the members of the deputation were asked to nominate as Manager of the Devaswom, for the Darbar's approval, any retired officer or other gentleman of unblemished character and record belonging to their com-

munity. The Sabha recommended Mr. T. Mukunda Rao, B. A., for the appointment and the Darbar were pleased to appoint him as Manager on probation for one year with effect from 9th Makarom 1089 on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem. Simultaneously with this appointment, the Devaswom, which had hitherto been under the management of the Devaswom department, was placed directly under the control of the Diwan and the special clerk on Rs. 20, entertained in the Devaswom Superintendent's office for attending to the Thirumala Devaswom work, was transferred to the Thirumala Devaswom Manager's office. The Thirumala Devaswom Manager was appointed ex-officio Manager of the Thirumala Devaswom High school also. It is too soon to judge the effect of these changes, but it is hoped that they will result in all causes of complaint being removed.

PUBLIC WORKS.

39. Mr. G. E. Browning, M. I. C. E., M. A. S. C. E., the Chief Engineer, was in charge of the department till 15th Thulam 1089, when he went on combined privilege and sick leave. The senior Assistant Engineer, Mr. K. Subramania Iyer, B. A., B. E., was in charge of the department for the remaining period of the year. The changes in the organisation of the ministerial staff of the department, described in para 46 of the report for the year 1088, were brought into force from the 1st of Chingom 1089. A separate Overseer for Cranganur on Rs. 45-60 was also appointed from the beginning of Chingom 1089 and, consequently, supervision charges of only 2½ per cent are now recovered instead of 15 per cent.

The following re-distribution of charges of the Executive Divisions was ordered during the year:—

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Divisional Officers.</i>	<i>Sub-divisions.</i>
1. Southern Division.	Senior Assistant Engineer	Cochin-Kanayanur, Palace and Cranganur.
2. Western Division.	2nd grade do	Mukundapuram and Trichur.
3. Eastern Division.	Senior 3rd grade do	Chittur, Talapilli and Chittur Irrigation.
4. Devaswom Division.	Junior 3rd grade do	Devaswom sub-division.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

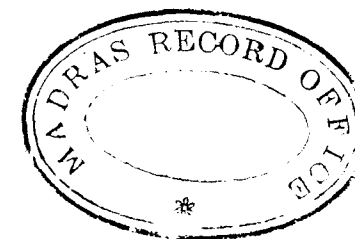
40. The post of the Mechanical Assistant, who had been placed as a sub-divisional officer in the Mechanical section of the Public Works Department, was abolished and a new Mechanical department was organised from the beginning of the year under report. Mr. V. L. Wynyard Wright, A. M. I. M. E., G. I. E. E., was appointed the State Mechanical Engineer on a salary of Rs. 400-50-600 under a special covenant for a period of 5 years and he assumed charge on the 1st of Chingom 1089. He was placed in charge of the Tramway department as well. The Hill Palace electric installation, the College gas and electric plants, the State motor cars and boats, the pulsometer steam pump, the motor roller and the telephone line between the Hill Palace and the Huzur office were transferred to his charge. He also exercised professional supervision over the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills, the machinery in the Government Press and the State dredger.

INSTRUCTION.

41. The chief administrative change effected during the year was a clear separation of the Anglo-Vernacular schools from the Vernacular Primary schools. With a view to provide for more efficient supervision over Anglo-vernacular education in the expanding circumstances of departmental administration, the Anglo-Vernacular schools were separated from Vernacular Primary schools and placed under the charge of the Chief Inspector of Schools, with a separate establishment

and office. A new appointment of an Inspectress of Girls' schools, with jurisdiction over all Primary Girls' schools in the State, was also created and, consequently, the post of the Central Division Deputy Inspector was abolished. The scale of pay of the clerical staff of the department was also slightly revised during the year.

42. In matters of general policy relating to recognition, standards of examination, school discipline and management, admissions and transfers, licensing of teachers, grants-in-aid, etc., the results only confirmed the main lines of policy as already laid down, although in actual working a few difficulties here and there as regards details were experienced. With a view to remove such difficulties and to ensure continuity of policy, the Darbar, after making a comprehensive review of the Educational policy, as actually worked with reference to the Code provisions, ordered some slight modifications and re-adjustments to be effected in the Code, and a Blue Book was published with these orders, reproducing in full all important orders and official papers connected with the progress of education in the State during the past quinquennium, which will be useful for general reference.



CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

1. LAND REVENUE.

THE Diwan Peishkar continued to be in charge of the Land Revenue administration, including Land Records and Agriculture, Fisheries, Avenues, Estate and Water Pandals.

44. The total area under cultivation was 4,96,597 acres—2,06,640 acres under wet or paddy and 2,89,957 acres under dry—as against 4,94,059 acres in 1088. The increase was due to the assignment of new accretions on the sea coast, backwater reclamations, forest exclusions and wastes. An extent of 13,820 acres was under kole cultivation, as against 13,739 acres in 1088. Occupation and cultivation

45. The total current demand under Land Revenue proper for the year was Rs. 10,67,709, as against Rs. 10,65,826 in 1088. The demand under land revenue miscellaneous fell from Rs. 98,803 in 1088 to Rs. 86,280. This difference is due to the fact that the demand under this head is made up of fluctuating items of revenue. Besides the above, there was also a demand of Rs. 62,774 under "Capital", as against Rs. 1,24,207 in 1088. The abnormal increase under this head in the previous year was due to the disposal of old assignment cases, etc. Thus the aggregate current demand under land revenue amounted to Rs. 12,16,763, of which a sum of Rs. 12,16,126 was collected and Rs. 69 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 568 at the close of the year, as against Rs. 407 in 1088. The percentage of collection to the current demand was 99.9, the same as in the previous year. Current demand.

46. The arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 736, as against Rs. 4,955 in the previous year, of which Rs. 425 was collected and Rs. 8 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 303. Arrears.

47. The total revenue collected under all heads of land revenue amounted to Rs. 12,16,552, as against Rs. 12,90,619 in 1088 or 99.9 per cent of the total demand as in the previous year. Total land revenue.

48. The total expenditure under land revenue amounted to Rs. 2,17,384, as against Rs. 1,71,612 in 1088. The increase was due to the contribution for topographical survey, re-organisation of the Agricultural department, organisation of Co-operative Societies and Village Panchayats, etc. Expenditure.

49. The total number of cases involved in coercive measures during the year was 3,965, as against 5,335 in the previous year. Of these, 3,902 were only demand notices and 37 distraints. Actual sale of moveables was resorted to in 14 cases and there were 5 cases of Nadupattam and 7 cases of actual sale of land. Coercive measures.

LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

50. The Land Records staff attended to the maintenance of theodolite and State boundary stations, the issue of revised field measurement sheets and area lists, the republication of village maps and the writing up of area registers Maintenance of land records.

and to all original and miscellaneous items of survey work. Almost all the trigonometrical stations were inspected during the year and they were found to be in good condition. A Survey school was temporarily opened to give training to Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and Village Officers.

Agriculture.

51. The Agricultural department was reorganised and Taluk Farms and seeds, manure and implements depôts were opened in all the taluks. A definite programme of work was laid down for each farm according to local conditions. Some of the cocoanut gardens in the Cochin-Kanayanur taluk were found to be attacked by disease, and arrangements were, through the courtesy of the Madras Government, made to have the affected locality inspected by the Mycologist attached to the Madras Government. The result of the investigation is awaited. The areca palm disease known as "Mahali" also made its appearance in some of the gardens in the Mukundapuram, Trichur and Talapilli taluks and the affected palms were sprayed with "Bordeaux" mixture with beneficial results.

Agricultural
loans.

52. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was allotted under agricultural loans, which was fully utilised for loans for agricultural improvements.

FISHERIES.

53. The survey of Chinese nets was in progress. 22 new fishing stakes and 105 Chinese nets were registered and 9 stakes and 34 nets relinquished during the year. A capital revenue of Rs. 897 was realised by the sale of the occupancy right of fishing stakes. The total revenue derived from the backwater fisheries amounted to Rs. 8,937, as against Rs. 8,501 in 1088.

WARDS' ESTATE.

54. The Koodalmanikkam Devaswom continued to be under Sirkar management throughout the year. A new system of accounts was introduced from the beginning of the year and the tenantwar demarcation of Devaswom lands made good progress during the year. The receipts of the Devaswom under all heads amounted to Rs. 50,033 and the expenditure to Rs. 59,651. The opening balance at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 16,804. The transactions of the year have resulted in a surplus of Rs. 7,186, plus Rs. 2,664 being the price of paddy in stock, or Rs. 9,850 to the credit of the Devaswom at the end of the year. This surplus was effected after meeting extraordinary items of expenditure amounting to Rs. 16,802 under "Investment" and "Maramath works" and discharging security debts.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

55. The appeal preferred by the Travancore Darbar to the Madras Government against the decision of the Arbitrator in the territorial dispute regarding the ownership of the accretion near the Cranganur bar was pending with the Madras Government.

56. The correspondence with the British Government, regarding the ownership of the portion of the backwater near the Ramanthuruthu Island, was also pending with the Madras Government.

AVENUES.

57. There were 504 new plantings of avenues in the Mukundapuram, Talapilli, Trichur and Chittur taluks. The plantings of previous years were properly looked after and they are reported to be in good condition. The total revenue derived from avenues amounted to Rs. 4,489, as against Rs. 3,287 in 1088 and the total expenditure came to Rs. 2,781, as against Rs. 2,830 in the previous year.

II. SALT AND ABKARI.

SALT.

58. Salt was obtained from Bombay and sold, as in the previous year, through the agency of the State contractor. The year opened with a balance of 58,979 maunds of salt in stock. The contractor delivered 2,50,666 maunds out of a total of 2,60,000 maunds contracted for, the deficit of 9,334 maunds being due to transit wastages. The total quantity of salt for disposal, including the excess of 28 maunds found on examination in the godowns, thus amounted to 3,09,673 maunds, as against 3,04,809 maunds in 1088. Of this total quantity, 2,46,074 maunds were sold during the year, including the supply of 3,000 maunds made to the Fish-curing yard at Narakkal, as against 2,45,666 in the previous year. There was a wastage of 135 maunds, as against 164 in 1088. The consumption of salt per head of population fell to 21.78 lbs. from 21.82 lbs. in the previous year. The total value of salt sold during the year, together with the excess price at the rate of one anna a maund recovered from the salt contractor on the salt supplied to the Fish-curing yard, amounted to Rs. 3,81,824, as against Rs. 3,80,416 in the previous year.

Sale of Salt

59. There has been an appreciable increase in the operations of the Fish-curing yard during the year. The quantity of fish cured during the year was 22,626 maunds, as against 16,671 maunds in 1088. The expenditure on account of the yard was Rs. 2,056, while the receipts amounted to only Rs. 1,834, thereby showing a deficit of Rs. 222. It is hoped that the removal of the yard nearer to the seashore and other works of improvement, which have been ordered to be taken up in the current year, will increase its operations and make it self-supporting.

Fish-curing
yard.

60. Including the one case pending at the beginning of the year, there were altogether six offences under the Salt Regulation, all of which were disposed of during the year, as against 6 reported and 5 disposed of in the previous year.

Breaches of
Salt law.

ABKARI.

61. The combined monopoly system, which prevailed in the southern taluks of Cochin-Kanayanur, Mukundapuram and Cranganur, was done away with from the commencement of the year and the arrack and toddy farms were sold separately for the year. In the three northern taluks of Trichur, Talapilly and Chittur, the Madras Excise system of the independent sale of shops continued. The total rental for the year of all the arrack and toddy farms and shops in the State amounted to Rs. 3,15,897 (including Rs. 9,800 apportioned to Cranganur), as against Rs. 3,08,730 in 1088. Out of the year's total demand of Rs. 3,16,000, including the previous years' arrears amounting to Rs. 103, all but Rs. 1,365 was collected in the year. Of this balance, Rs. 324 was written off and Rs. 433 is pending adjustment, leaving a sum of Rs. 608 to be collected in the current year. Arrack for the three northern taluks was supplied, as usual, from the Kokkalai distillery, excise duty being levied at Rs. 3-1-0 per gallon of 30° U. P., the rate that prevailed in the adjoining Malabar District. The supply for the southern

Working of the
Excise system.

taluks was made from the temporary distillery at Vellarapilly, the duty levied being Rs. 2 per gallon of 20° U. P. and Rs. 1-12-0 per gallon of 30° U. P., the same as the rates in the northern taluks of Travancore. The abolition of the Vellarapilly distillery from the beginning of the current year and the opening of a warehouse at Ernakulam have been already referred to in Chapter IV. It is expected that the central distillery at Kokkalai will meet the requirements of the whole State. The total collection under excise duty amounted to Rs. 1,20,047, including Rs. 2,908 apportioned to Cranganur, as against Rs. 53,642 in the previous year. 10,661 coconut trees, 2,364 sago trees and 5,773 palmyras were licensed under the tree-tax rules for the supply of toddy for the shops in the three northern taluks. The tree-tax for these amounted to Rs. 43,285, as against Rs. 34,050 in 1088. Out of this demand, all but Rs. 463 was collected in the year. 498 coconut trees and 8 sago trees were licensed for the supply of toddy for the manufacture of bread, and the fees realised on this account in the excise taluks amounted to Rs. 99, the fees realised from the monopoly taluks being paid under the rules to the contractors concerned. 25 foreign liquor licenses, 24 retail and 1 wholesale, were issued during the year on a fee of Rs. 100 each, as against 21 in the previous year. One special license for Rs. 50, three licenses for the possession and the sale of medicated wines on a fee of Rs. 20 each and three occasional licenses for the sale of arrack during festivals, etc., for an aggregate fee of Rs. 30 were also issued during the year. The number of taverns remained the same, *viz.*, 8 and they fetched a rental of Rs. 1,160, as against Rs. 1,177 in 1088.

Licenses for the tapping of trees for jaggery were also issued as usual. The number of trees licensed was 30,935, as against 35,666 in 1088, and the fees realised amounted to Rs. 10,974, as against Rs. 12,622 in the previous year. The consumption of arrack in the several taluks of the State was as shown below:—

		1089.		1088.	
		20° U. P.	30° U. P.	20° U. P.	30° U. P.
Southern taluks...	Cochin-Kanayanur...	10,232'5	4,028'5	...	...
	Mukunda-puram ...	13,245'0	55'0	...	...
	Cranganore...	1,159'0	337'0	...	...
	Trichur ...	...	13,599'0	...	12,830'25
Northern taluks...	Talapilly ...	...	3,085'5	...	1,914' 0
	Chittur ...	...	3,899'5	...	2,771' 5
Total ...		24,636'5	25,004'5	...	17,515'75

or 37,212'35 gallons proof. The consumption in the three northern taluks alone for the previous year was 12,261'025 gallons proof.

Breaches of
Abkari law.

62. 387 cases under the Abkari Regulation were reported during the year, as against 517 in the previous year. This, together with the 14 cases pending at the beginning of the year, made a total of 401 cases for disposal, of which 395 cases were disposed of, as against 539 in 1088, leaving 6 cases pending at the close of the year.

TOBACCO.

Revenue.

63. Tobacco shops were sold in auction as in the previous year. The number of shops of each class sold was 26 A Class and 894 B Class, as against 30 A Class and 926 B Class in 1088. The total rental for the year amounted to Rs. 1,33,462 including Cranganore, as against Rs. 1,22,104 in the previous year. Out of this demand, Rs. 1,33,241 was collected during the year and Rs. 110 was written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 111 as arrears for the current year. Of the

old arrears pending at the commencement of the year amounting to Rs. 2,368, Rs. 21 was realised in the year. Steps were taken for the recovery of the balance still outstanding.

64. 93 cases of tobacco offences were reported, all of which were disposed of during the year, as against 133 reported and disposed of in the previous year.

Breaches of
Tobacco law.

OPIUM AND GANJA.

65. The rental for the year of the Opium farm (including Cranganore) was Rs. 15,125 and that of the Ganja farm was Rs. 6,025, as against Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 5,050 respectively in the previous year. Of the total demand of Rs. 21,150 under both 'Opium and Ganja', all but Rs. 684 was realised during the year and this balance has since been collected. Supplies of these drugs were obtained as usual from the Madras Government stores. 1,948 seers of opium and 875 seers of ganja were sold during the year, as against 1,713 and 1,164 seers respectively in 1088.

Revenue.

66. 49 cases of offences under the Opium Regulation were reported during the year, as against 46 in 1088, of which 48 ended in conviction, and the remaining one is pending disposal.

Breaches of
Opium law.

67. The gross receipts, expenditure and net revenue of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 11,48,649, Rs. 1,94,392 and Rs. 9,54,257, as against Rs. 10,40,460, Rs. 1,84,744 and Rs. 8,55,716 respectively in the previous year.

Financial re-
sults of Excise
administration.

III. FORESTS AND TRAMWAY.

FORESTS.

68. The forest area continued to be the same as in the previous years, *viz.*, 605 square miles. Five blocks in the Trichur taluk and one in the Talapilli taluk, which were proposed in 1088 to be constituted into reserved forests, were finally notified as such during the year. The number of blocks finally notified as reserved forests thus rose from 118 to 124.

AREA.
Reservation of
Forests.

69. No new Coupes were selected to be worked during the year. The Vilakkumukku, Pathayappara, Kanbarappan, Kannimari (V), and Elanad Coupes, in which the marking of trees was completed in 1088, remained unworked for want of suitable offers. The Coupes already opened in previous years were worked systematically. The Coupes in the Orukomban Working Circle were, as usual, reserved for departmental collection and transport by the Tramway. The forests of the State continued to be worked under the system of selection felling by extraction of timber of specified girths, the trees being marked by the department beforehand. No new working plans were drawn up during the year.

Selection and
working of
Coupes.

70. The most important means of communication is the Forest Tramway, particulars of which are given in a separate section.

Communica-
tions.

71. 170 cases were reported during the year, as against 179 in the previous year and 168 in 1087. Including 30 cases pending at the end of 1088, there were 200 cases for disposal. Of these, 80 were compounded, 65 dropped, and 24 disposed of by the Magistrates (14 ending in conviction and 10 in acquittal or discharge), leaving a balance of 31 cases at the end of the year (3 pending with the Magistrates and 28 pending departmental enquiry and action), as against 30 cases in the previous year. The rules framed under the Forest Regulation continued to work satisfactorily.

Forest crimes.

CHAP. V.

Protection from
fire.

72. No damage was caused by forest fires during the year. Permanent fire lines were cut round the worked coupes D/4 to D/9 in the Orukomban Working Circle and the permanent boundary lines established in the demarcation of certain portions of the reserved forests in the Kodasseri, Machad and Nemmara Ranges, also served as fire lines. The boundaries of the working coupes in the O. W. C. Range and the logs collected and measured under departmental agency were fire-traced at a cost of Rs. 2,035. The worked coupes of the Kannimari forests and the teak plantations of Palapilli and Chettikulam were also fire-traced.

Sylviculture.

73. Natural regeneration of teak is found to be very satisfactory in Malayattur, Kodasseri, Melur and Athanad forests, rosewood in the forests of Valliakad and Velupadom and Irul in all the hill forests. The natural regeneration of the several species in the O. W. C. Range and the Machad and Nemmara Ranges is also found to be encouraging. The Chettikulam teak plantation in the Kodasseri Range was extended by 50 acres during the year and the extended area was stocked with teak and sandalwood plants. The plants are thriving. The sandalwood plants that survive in Palapilli and Chettikulam are also in good condition, some of them having begun to flower and fruit. A few more experiments with sandalwood seeds were made in these areas and also in the Ayilmudy and Athanad forests and in Nanniode with varying results. The old plantations in the O. W. C. Range and Palapilli and the growing stock in the Chittur Kanam are also found to be in a fair condition. Selection felling and improvement fellings were carried on in the Orukomban Working Circle, Kodasseri and Nemmara Ranges and fellings under the system of coppice with standards were effected in the several fuel coupes worked during the year.

Coffee.

74. The total area under coffee cultivation on the Nelliampathies during the year was 2,507 acres, of which 2,497 acres were under mature and 10 acres under immature plants, as against 2,622 acres and 145 acres respectively in 1088. Cultivation on 270 acres was abandoned during the year and 10 acres were newly brought under cultivation. The total yield of coffee was 4,51,660 lbs. (2,560 bushels of cherry dried and 14,485 bushels of parchment) or an average of 180 lbs. per acre of mature plants, as against 176 lbs. in 1088. The number of persons permanently employed was 206, as against 42 in the previous year, and the number of temporary hands was 662, as against 713 in 1088. The amount of quit rent due from the estates was Rs. 8,651, which was fully collected, as against Rs. 15,750 in 1088. This large difference was due to the change of date of payment of quit rent on certain estates sanctioned during the year, which necessitated the deletion of rent on those estates from the year's demand.

Rubber.

75. The total extent of forest lands assigned for rubber cultivation till the end of the year was 10,834.75 acres, as against 10,512.35 acres at the end of the previous year. Of this, a total extent of 7,486.49 acres (5,781.99 acres in Palapilli and 1,704.5 acres in Paravattani) has been fully planted up. The growth of the rubber plants in all the estates as well as the yield is found to be very satisfactory.

Privileges to
yots.

76. The concessions allowed to the people by the rules framed under the Forest Regulation, such as the grazing of cattle, free removal of head loads of dry fuel, split bamboos, thorns, manure leaves and other produce useful for domestic and agricultural purposes, were continued during the year.

Sirkar ele-
phants.

77. There were 11 elephants in the charge of the department at the beginning of the year. Six new captures were made during the year by means of departmental operations in the Kodasseri Range. Three of the new captures and

CHAP. V

two of the old stock died during the year, thus leaving 12 elephants in the charge of the department when the year closed. An expenditure of Rs. 1,050 was incurred for digging new pits and repairing old ones in the Kodasseri and O. W. C. Ranges and patrolling them. All the new captures were trained during the year at a cost of Rs. 881.

Gross yield and
out-turn.

78. 20,133 candies of teak, 4,388 candies of blackwood, 16,545 candies of other species, and 5,284 tons of firewood were removed by Sirkar agency. 5,654 candies of teak, 493 candies of blackwood, 15,499 candies of other species, 1,53,560 bamboos and 2,815 tons of firewood, besides firewood valued at Rs. 8,821, were removed by purchasers and consumers; and produce valued at Rs. 1,251 was confiscated. The disposal of the produce removed by Sirkar agency was 12,102 candies of teak, 1,271 candies of blackwood, 10,938 candies of other species and 5,284 tons of firewood. Besides the above, standing trees to the value of Rs. 69,166 were sold for lump sums from the lands excluded for assignment, including portions of the Chittur Kanam and from assigned lands. The decrease in the yield and disposal of teak and other species by Sirkar agency was due to their limited collection from the working coupes, no new coupes being opened during the year. The decrease in the yield and disposal of firewood is due to the limited supply made to the South Indian Railway Company. The stock of felled and collected timber lying at the end of the year in the several depots was 52,387 candies, of which 22,787 candies were of teak, 5,389 of rosewood and 24,211 of other species. The value of the balance stock is estimated approximately at Rs. 6,90,766.

Trichur Tim-
ber and Saw
Mills.

79. The Trichur Timber and Saw Mills, which was purchased by the Darbar in 1087 and leased out to Rao Sahib T. Namberumal Chetty of Madras, continued to be under his management. During the year ending 30th April 1914, 12,911 candies of teak were delivered to the lessee. The accounts of working the Saw Mills for the half year ending 31st October 1913 show that 6,819 candies of teak were converted by the lessee during the period, the out-turn measuring 11,423 cubic feet of Europe teak, 51,841 cubic feet of converted teak materials and 286 tons of slabs and fuel. The gross receipts on account of the sales effected during this period amounted to Rs. 1,48,899 and the Darbar's share of the profits on the Mill operations, over and above the sale amount, to Rs. 25,304.

Financial.

80. The receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 7,02,048 and Rs. 3,68,010, as against Rs. 7,22,784 and Rs. 4,74,411 respectively in the previous year and as against the revised estimates of Rs. 6,71,700 and Rs. 3,69,100 for the year. The receipts for the year are thus more than the revised estimate by Rs. 30,348. The expenditure, which includes the cost of the Tramway Anchal offices and half the cost of Tramway hospitals, is less than the revised estimate by Rs. 1,090. The great variation between the actual expenditure for the year and that for 1088 is due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 was paid at the beginning of 1088 to Messrs: Aspinwall & Co., Ltd., for closing accounts in connection with the purchase of the Saw Mills. The net revenue of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 3,34,038. Against this has to be set off a sum of Rs. 1,23,060 on account of the maintenance charges of the Forest Tramway for the year, which is debitable to the Forest department. The actual net revenue therefore is Rs. 2,10,978, as against Rs. 2,50,573 in 1088.

General.

81. The requirements of the Tramway have rendered it impossible to work the areas served by that agency in a reasonable manner, with due regard to the future. The preparation of working plans will be started without further

CHAP. V.

delay. The whole question of the future working of the forests is now under consideration.

TRAMWAY.

Permanent way.

82. The total length of the main line opened up for traffic, including double lines on the Inclines, remained the same as that of the previous year, viz., 52 miles 18.4 chains. No new sidings were put up during the year, but, to facilitate loading operations, the position of three sidings in the third section was shifted as required by the Forest department. All the eight engines in stock were running on the line during the year. As in the previous year, 54 pairs of trucks were available for timber traffic throughout the year. There were two accidents during the year.

Rolling stock.

83. For purposes of traffic, the whole line of the Tramway is, as in previous years, divided into three sections. Two trains were generally run daily in each of these sections. The number of traffic days during the year was 342, as against 338 in the previous year. 22,866 candies of timber were transported by the Tramway in 1089, as against 22,262 candies in 1088, the average daily transport being 66.86 candies, as against 65.86 candies in 1088. The other articles of transport in the year were 5,039 tons of fuel and 1,281 sleepers, besides odas, boats, canes, spokes and felloes and some minor forest produce. The receipts under private traffic during the year amounted to Rs. 25,422, as against Rs. 18,949 in 1088.

Traffic and total transport.

Bridges.

84. During the year, some of the defective bridges were repaired and three culverts reconstructed. Petty construction and repairs to buildings on the Tramway were also executed as usual. The workshop at Chalakudi, which was largely improved in 1088 M. E., so as to form the Central State Workshop available for all kinds of work, was strengthened during the year by the purchase of one more hydraulic press. The works undertaken for other departments in 1089 were on a considerably larger scale than in previous years. The entire length of 48 miles of the telephone line worked satisfactorily during the year.

Workshop.

Telephone.

Expenditure

85. No capital expenditure was incurred during the year. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,23,060 under 'Maintenance', as against Rs. 1,22,800 in the previous year.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

ANCHAL.

Anchal offices and letter boxes

86. Three new experimental branch Anchal offices were opened during the year, thus raising the total number of Anchal offices at the end of the year from 43 to 46, including the two branch offices in the Forest Tramway. Four letter boxes were closed and one additionally opened, so that there were 88 letter boxes at the end of the year. The length of the mail line was extended by nine miles owing to the opening of the three new branch Anchal offices, thus making a total of 310 miles excluding the 41½ miles on the Tramway line. The number of articles carried by Anchal during the year was 9,62,783, as against 12,96,209 in the previous year. Of these, 3,07,529 were Sirkar articles and 6,55,254 private articles, as against 6,22,163 and 6,74,046 respectively in 1088. The large decrease in the number of Sirkar articles was due to the exercise of strict economy by heads of departments and offices in the despatch of covers, owing to the abolition of the system of free service of Sirkar articles from the beginning of the year. The dead letter office received and disposed of 3,351 articles, as against 4,140 in the previous year.

CHAP. V.

Financial.

87. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 35,688 and Rs. 30,308, as against Rs. 20,169 and Rs. 31,483 respectively in the previous year. The increase in receipts was due mainly to the introduction of the service label system from the beginning of the year and also to the expansion of the hundi system. The net income derived by the State from the department for the year amounted to Rs. 5,380.

RAILWAY.

88. The State Railway was worked during the year by the South Indian Railway Company under the existing agreement with the Company, which commenced in January 1908. The gross earnings of the Railway during the year 1913-1914 amounted to Rs. 6,59,639, as against Rs. 7,84,954 in the previous year. Deducting from this an expenditure of Rs. 3,74,582 on account of working charges (including the Company's share of the surplus profits according to the agreement), the net receipts came to Rs. 2,85,057, which represent 43.2 per cent of the gross receipts. The net earnings gave a return of 4.06 per cent for the year 1913-1914 on the total capital outlay of Rs. 70,16,138.

Receipts and expenditure.

89. The following statement shows the net earnings on account of the Railway and the percentage thereof on the capital expenditure during the past six years:—

Net earnings.

Year.	Capital expenditure.	Net earnings.	Percentage on booked capital.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.		
1908	69,74,562	2,15,143	3.08	
1909	69,80,038	2,60,923	3.73	
1910	69,79,918	2,55,520	3.66	
1911	70,22,057	2,86,437	4.07	
1912	70,25,579	3,72,575	5.30	
1913-1914	70,16,138	2,85,057	4.06	

MARINE.

90. At the Sirkar Port of Malipuram, 29 steamers and 81 native crafts entered and cleared during the year, as against 46 and 90 respectively in 1088. The aggregate tonnage of the vessels that visited the port was 99,992, as against 1,49,055 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 11,306 was collected as port dues, as against Rs. 13,972 in 1088. The cause for the decrease in the number of vessels, tonnage and port collections is ascribed to the European war which broke out towards the end of the year.

STAMPS.

91. The Stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 4,85,928 and the expenditure to Rs. 34,557, as against Rs. 4,67,815 and Rs. 31,962 in 1088. The number of ex-officio Vendors and licensed Vendors was 7 and 70 respectively. There was no change in the system of manufacture and sale of stamps.

CUSTOMS.

92. A sum of Rs. 1,44,503—Rs. 1,34,003 on account of customs and Rs. 10,500 on account of the import duty on foreign tobacco—was received from the British Government during the year as moiety of the net customs collections at British Cochin for the official year 1913-14, as against Rs. 1,19,417 in 1088.

CHAP. V

V. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

POLICE.

Strength. 93. The permanent establishment of the force consisted of 91 officers and 491 men, as against 82 officers and 475 men in the previous year. 85 officers and 466 men were engaged in purely executive work, the ratio of effective Police to population and area being 1 to 1,666 persons and 1 to 2.57 square miles, as against 1 to 1,709 persons and 1 to 2.64 square miles respectively in the previous year.

Education. Literacy was insisted upon as an essential qualification for enlistment in the force, so that every one in the force was able to read and write. The strength of the

Armed Reserve Police. Reserved Police was 9 officers, 60 men and 2 buglers. The total number of departmental punishments rose from 369 in the previous year to 422 in the year under report. Good service promotions were given to 21 officers and red marks to 103, as against 6 and 115 respectively in 1088. 167 persons received money rewards from the State and 11 from private individuals, as against 136 and 14 respectively in the previous year. 17 private prosecutions were launched against the Police, as against 18 in 1088. Of these, 4 cases were pending disposal and the rest were thrown out. There were 6 escapes from the Police custody, as against 2 in the previous year. Of those who escaped, all except one were recaptured and prosecuted, 3 were convicted and the other 2 were under trial at the end of the year. The one who was not recaptured is now in a British jail and will be extradited after he serves out his term there. The constables responsible for the escape were dealt with departmentally.

Escapes and recaptures.

Prosecution.

Crime. 94. The total number of cases under the Penal Code and local and special laws, registered during the year, was 1,149, as against 1,003 in 1088. Including the 11 cases pending disposal, the total number for investigation was 1,160, of which 659 were cognizable, 256 were non-cognizable, and 245 were under local and special laws. Of the 1,160 cases for investigation, 1,128 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 32 cases at the close of the year, the percentage of disposal being 97.2, as against 98.9 in 1088. Including the 49 cases pending at the close of 1088, there were 1,025 cases for disposal by the courts during the year, as against 942 in 1088. Of these, 756 ended in conviction, 125 in discharge or acquittal, 28 were entered in the Block register, 33 ended in compromise and the remaining 83 cases were pending trial in the courts at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction to charged cases fell from 88.5 in the previous year to 83.5 in the year under report. The average duration of charged and referred cases under the Penal Code was 17.37 and 30.88 days respectively, as against 13.85 and 28.38 days respectively in 1088. The total number of grave crimes for detection was 472, of which 461 were cases reported in the year under report as against 420 in the previous year. The number of murders and culpable homicide reported during the year was 5 each. There was a slight increase in the number of grave crimes reported during the year. The percentage of detection was 68, as against 74 in the previous year. Inclusive of the 11 cases pending from 1088, the Police investigated 472 cases of grave crimes, of which 314 or 66.52 per cent were charged, as against 72.45 in the previous year. The Magistrates had for disposal 335 cases, including 21 cases pending from 1088; of these, 309 were disposed of, 246 ending in conviction and 63 in discharge or acquittal. The accused in 4 cases died or escaped. 22 cases were pending disposal at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction was 79.61, as against 86.9 in 1088. 3 cases were referred by the Police as maliciously false and 62 were referred as due to mistake of fact or law. The complainants in all these 3 cases are being prosecuted. The

Percentage of conviction.

Grave crimes.

False cases.

1913-14]

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS

27

CHAP. V.

total loss of property involved in cases reported to the Police during the year was Rs. 18,346, and the property recovered came to Rs. 10,366 or 56.5 per cent, as against 50.0 per cent in 1088. The property concerned in charged cases was worth Rs. 11,624, of which Rs. 9,789 or 84.2 per cent were recovered, as against 81.28 per cent in 1088. Including the 33 persons awaiting trial at the end of the previous year, 119 persons, or 45 more than in 1088, were put up before the First Class Magistrates under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, of whom 40 were ordered to furnish security, 33 were discharged, 1 entered in the Block Register and 45 were awaiting trial at the end of the year, as against 31, 8, 2 and 33 respectively in 1088. The number of finger impression slips received for record during the year was 398, which, together with 3,159 slips already existing, made a total of 3,557, all of which were properly indexed. 283 slips were received for search during the year, of which 19 were traced, as against 151 and 13 respectively in 1088.

95. For the exchange of intelligence, periodical meetings of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Station House Officers and of constables on beat duty were arranged.

96. The total expenditure of the Police department was Rs. 1,07,303, as against Rs. 1,00,506 in 1088. The average cost of a Police man during the year was Rs. 182.08, as against Rs. 177.67 in the previous year. The net cost per head of population was one anna eleven pies, as against one anna nine pies in 1088.

97. The relations between the State Police and those of the frontier stations in British and Travancore territories continued to be satisfactory. It is satisfactory also to note that, on the whole, the relations subsisting between the Magistracy and the Police left little to be desired.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

98. The Courts that exercised original jurisdiction in the year under report were one Third Class Magistrate's Court, seven Second Class Magistrates' Courts, two First Class Magistrates' Courts and two Sessions Courts, as against 4, 7, 2, and 2 respectively in the previous year. The courts that exercised appellate and revisional powers were the District Magistrate's Court, the two Sessions Courts and the Chief Court.

99. Including arrears, the Magistrates had for disposal 3,244 cases, of which 3,187 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 57 cases, as against 3,330, 3,261 and 69 respectively in the previous year. The total number of persons brought to trial before the Magistrates (including 243 persons awaiting trial at the commencement of the year and excluding those who died or escaped) was 5,780, as against 6,291 in the previous year. Of these, 1,588 persons were convicted, 3,958 were discharged or acquitted, 54 were committed, and the remaining 180 persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction fell from 32.06 in 1088 to 28.35 in the year under report. In 51 cases, complainants were ordered to pay compensation to 95 persons under section 226 of the Code of Criminal Procedure or 2.5 per cent of the persons acquitted or discharged, against 1.13 in 1088 and 2.6 in 1087. Of the 3,187 cases disposed of by the Magistrates, 2,258 cases related to offences under the Penal Code and 929 to offences under local and special laws. Of the 1,588 persons convicted by the Magistrates, 309 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 57 to simple imprisonment, 14 to fine with imprisonment, 1,157 to fine only, and 51 to whipping, as against 456, 77, 29, 1319, and 58 respectively in

Recovery of property.

Prevention.

Finger Print Bureau.

Periodical meetings.

Expenditure.

General

Number of Courts.

Magistrates' courts. File and disposal.

Offences dealt with.

Nature of sentences.

CHAP. V.

Fines. 1088. Of those sentenced to whipping, 14 were juveniles, against 11 in the previous year. The total fines imposed by the Magistrates during the year under report was Rs. 11,206, against Rs. 13,654 in 1088. This, together with Rs. 867 pending realisation at the beginning of the year, gave a total of Rs. 12,073 for collection during the year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 11,039 was realised, as against Rs. 12,215 in 1088, a sum of Rs. 452 was written off and Rs. 150 cancelled in appeal.

Quality of work. 30·2 per cent of the appealable decisions of the Second and Third Class Magistrates were appealed against, as against 24·27 per cent in 1088. Of these, the appeals in 36·27 were confirmed, as against 47·24 in 1088. 100 persons appealed to the Sessions Courts during the year from the appealable sentences of the First Class Magistrates and the appeals of 30 were pending trial at the beginning of the year. The percentage of confirmation of the decisions of the First Class Magistrate and the District Magistrate appealed against was 47·28, as against 58·3 in 1088. The average duration of cases disposed of by the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Magistrates was 34·01, 8·48 and 12·6 days respectively, as against 36·6, 11·6 and 6 days respectively in 1088. 7,736 witnesses, or 28 more than in the previous year, were examined by the Magistrates. Inclusive of the 11 cases involving 33 persons pending at the beginning of the year, there were 204 cases affecting 378 persons for disposal under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as against 120 and 206 respectively in 1088. Of the 193 cases that were received in the year, 58 related to proceedings against witnesses, 41 to security for keeping peace or for good behaviour, 3 to nuisance, 15 to disputed possessions of property, 51 to frivolous or vexatious complaints, 9 to maintenance and 16 to forfeiture of bail or recognisance.

SESSIONS COURTS. 100. In the Sessions Courts, there were 39 cases for disposal, as against 34 cases in 1088. All of them were disposed of. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Sessions Courts was 33 days in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court and 4 in the Trichur Sessions Court, as against 27·5 and 9 days respectively in the previous year. The Sessions Courts examined 523 witnesses during the year, of whom were 90 detained beyond three days, as against 346 and 21 respectively in 1088.

APPELLATE WORK. 101. The District Magistrate had for disposal 265 appeals, of which 255 were disposed of, as against 273 and 267 respectively in 1088. The number of appellants concerned in 265 appeals was 437 or 21 less than in the previous year. The cases of 418 persons were disposed of, appeals being rejected in the case of 101 persons and sentences being confirmed in the case of 152 and modified in the case of 44. In the case of 118 persons sentences were reversed. Further enquiry was ordered in the case of 3 persons. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the District Magistrate was 15·6, as against 19·6 in 1088. The Sessions Judges had for disposal 39 appeals involving 130 persons, as against 42 appeals involving 93 persons in 1088. All the cases were disposed of. Only one person was awaiting trial at the close of the year. Appeals were rejected in the case of 3 persons and sentences confirmed in the case of 61, modified in 20 and reversed in 30, and proceedings quashed in the case of 15 persons. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 19 days, as against 21·5 days in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court and 27·6 days in the Trichur Sessions Court in 1088. As in the previous year, the Chief Court had for disposal 21 appeals involving 27 persons, as against 28 persons in the previous year. Of these, 14 cases involving 16 persons were disposed of. Of the remaining 7 cases, 5 were filed only towards the close of the year and, in the other 2, the prisoner was under medical observation. Of the 16 persons involved in the appeals disposed of, the sentences on 10 were confirmed,

CHAP. V.

those on 5 reversed and the sentence on 1 modified. The average duration of appeals disposed of increased from 22·8 in 1088 to 27·3 in the year under report.

102. The District Magistrate inspected the 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates' Courts in the year. One of the Judges of the Chief Court inspected the two Sessions Courts, the District Magistrate's Court and the First Class Magistrate's Court.

103. The expenditure under Criminal Justice amounted to Rs. 53,271, as against Rs. 46,100 in 1088.

JAILS.

104. The number of prisons in the State was 8, as against 7 in the previous year. These were the Central Jail at Trichur and the 7 sub-jails at Mattanchery, Ernakulam, Cranganur, Irinjalakuda, Trichur, Wadanchery and Chittur.

105. At the beginning of the year, the population in the Central Jail consisted of 168 convicts, 6 under-trials and 14 civil prisoners. The number of convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners admitted during the year was 353, 46 and 82 respectively. Of these, 403 convicts, 52 under-trials and 84 civil prisoners were discharged during the year, thus leaving 118 convicts and 12 civil prisoners at the end of the year. 521 convicts passed through the Central Jail or remained in it during the year, as against 633 in the preceding year, the average daily number being 118·04, as against 119·56 in 1088. Of the total number of convicts, 10 were undergoing rigorous imprisonment for life, 4 rigorous imprisonment for more than 7 years, 71 rigorous imprisonment for more than one year, 56 rigorous imprisonment for more than 6 months, 340 rigorous imprisonment for six months and less and 40 were undergoing simple imprisonment. There were 94 re-convicted prisoners who were classed as habituals, as against 114 in the previous year. The convicts were, as usual, supplied with clothing manufactured in the Central Jail, but the convict warders were supplied with uniform obtained from outside. The system of dieting remained the same as in the previous year.

106. The number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital was 888, as against 870 in 1088. Of these, 55 were in-patients and 833 out-patients, as against 56 and 814 respectively in 1088. There were 3 deaths, as against 5 in the previous year. All unprotected prisoners were vaccinated in the year. The number of prisoners vaccinated in the year was 332, as against 441 in 1088, and, of these, 274 cases were successful. The average weight of prisoners on admission and discharge was 98·17 lbs. and 102·28 lbs. respectively, as against 103·50 lbs. and 107·66 lbs. respectively in 1088.

107. The daily average number of convicts detailed for work during the year was 103·09, as against 109·12 in 1088. The chief industries carried on in the Jail during the year were manufacture of coir fibre, weaving and extraction of gingelly oil. A few minor industries, such as bamboo and rattan works, carpentry, blacksmiths' works, etc., were also carried on on a small scale. After the transfer of the Jail to Trichur, the coir industry suffered owing to the great difficulty and expense in getting good soaked husks. Agricultural operations have also been started. The sale proceeds of jail manufacture and miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 4,191, as against Rs. 5,872 in 1088. The cost of raw materials purchased was Rs. 3,503, as against Rs. 3,299 in 1088. The net profit was thus Rs. 688, as against Rs. 2,573 in the previous year.

CHAP. V.

Expenditure.

108. The expenditure on account of the Central Jail was Rs. 21,398, as against Rs. 20,031 in 1088. The gross expenditure per head of convict was Rs. 164, as against Rs. 145 in the previous year and the net expenditure was Rs. 128, as against Rs. 95 in 1088.

Subsidiary jails.

109. As in the previous years, the sub-jails were under the immediate charge of the Sub-Magistrates of the several stations, except that at Ernakulam which was under the charge of the Anjikaimal First Class Magistrate. All the sub-jails continued to be under the control of the District Magistrate who is ex-officio Inspector-General of Prisons. At the beginning of the year, there were 29 convicts in all the sub-jails together. There were 678 admissions and 682 discharges, thus leaving 25 at the end of the year. The total cost on account of the sub-jails was Rs. 2,370, as against Rs. 2,274 in 1088. The increase was mainly due to the opening of a sub-jail at Ernakulam.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Tribunals.

110. The number of courts that exercised original civil jurisdiction during the year was the same as in the previous year, viz., 6 Munsiffs' Courts and 2 District Courts. Appellate jurisdiction continued to be exercised by the two District Courts and the Chief Court.

Litigation.

111. The total number of suits instituted and appeals filed in the year was 13,239 and 979 respectively, as against 13,094 and 1,045 respectively in the previous year. The total number of suits and appeals disposed of during the year was 12,924 and 929 respectively, as against 13,045 and 1,112 respectively in 1088.

ORIGINAL
LITIGATION.
Munsiffs' Courts.

112. The Munsiffs had 674 cases at the beginning of the year, received 12,892 cases and disposed of 12,629 cases, leaving 937 cases for disposal at the end of the year. Out of the 937 cases pending at the end of the year, 81 were over one year old, 126 over 6 months and the remaining 730 below 6 months, as against 88, 58 and 528 respectively in the previous year. The District Judges began the

District Courts.

year with 168 cases, received 347 cases, disposed of 295 cases and ended with a balance of 220, as against 186, 301, 319 and 168 respectively in the previous year. Of the 220 cases pending, the trial of 9 cases has been stayed by His Highness' Proclamation. Of the remaining 211 cases, one was more than 3 years old, 4 above 2 years, 23 above one year, 75 above 6 months and 108 below 6 months, as against 4, 28, 37 and 99 respectively in the previous year. The Munsiffs and District Judges disposed of 3,048 and 197 contested suits respectively, as against 3,053 and 218 respectively in 1088. The average duration of contested ordinary suits

Contested suits.

disposed of by the Munsiffs increased in all the courts except Irinjalakuda and Chittur where alone it was below 3 months. Though the average duration of contested small cause suits decreased in all the courts except Ernakulam, yet it exceeded one month in all the courts except Chittur. The average duration of contested cases in the District Court of Anjikaimal slightly increased from 8 months and 27 days to 9 months and 5 days, but it decreased in the Trichur District Court from 9 months and 12 days to 8 months and 23 days in the year

Quality of work.

under report. The percentage of appealable decisions of the Munsiffs appealed against and the percentage of such decisions affirmed on appeal were 12.8 and 59.39, as against 12.07 and 56.68 respectively in the previous year. The decisions of the District Judges were appealed against in 43.7 per cent, 43.046 per cent of which were confirmed on appeal, as against 58.6 per cent and 40.6 per cent respectively in 1088. Including arrears, the Munsiffs and District Judges had 13,975 and 948 applications respectively for the execution of decrees, as against

Execution.

CHAP. V.

APPELLATE
LITIGATION.
District Courts.

12,654 and 812 respectively in the previous year. Of these, 13,434 and 834 were disposed of, as against 12,102 and 734 respectively in 1088.

113. The District Judges had 141 appeals at the beginning of the year, received 678 and disposed of 591, leaving an arrear of 228, as against 260, 636, 755 and 141 respectively in the previous year. Of the 228 appeals pending at the close of the year, 8 were over 6 months old and 220 below that period, as against 37 and 104 in the previous year. The average duration of contested appeals disposed of by the District Court of Anjikaimal decreased from 3 months and 16 days to 3 months and 10 days and that of cases disposed of by the District Court of Trichur from 6 months and 3 days to 3 months and 28 days. The Chief Court began the year with 231 appeals (125 A. Ss. and 106 S. As.), received 301 (129 A. Ss. and 172 S. As.), and disposed of 338 (151 A. Ss. and 187 S. As.), leaving a balance of 194 (103 A. Ss. and 91 S. As.) at the close of the year, as against 189, 409, 367, and 231 in the previous year. The average duration of contested regular and second appeals, disposed of by the Chief Court, was 10 months and 1 day and 7 months and 3 days respectively, as against 8 months and 25 days and 6 months and 17 days respectively in 1088.

The Chief Court.

114. The District Courts had for disposal 41 miscellaneous appeals in all, of which 37 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4 appeals, as against 45, 41 and 4 respectively in 1088. The Chief Court had for disposal in all 60 appeals, of which 43 were disposed of, the figures for 1088 being 50 and 38 respectively. Including arrears of 2, the District Courts had for disposal 23 land acquisition cases, of which 11 were disposed of. The Chief Court had 202 revision petitions in all for disposal, including 47 petitions pending at the beginning of the year, of which 142 were disposed of, leaving 60 at the end of the year, as against 180, 32, 133 and 47 respectively in 1088.

Miscellaneous
appeals.Land Acquisition
cases.Revision
petitions.

115. The Chief Judge, Mr. T. S. Narayana Iyer, inspected the two District Courts and the two District Judges inspected the Munsiffs' Courts under their jurisdiction during the year under report.

Inspection.

116. Eight graduates-in-law were enrolled as vakils of the Chief Court, 7 persons were admitted as vakils of the District Courts, and 4 persons were granted the Munsiffs' Court Pleaders certificate.

Enrolment of
vakils.

117. The receipts, for which credit is due to the Civil Judicial Department, were Rs. 2,76,255, as against Rs. 2,79,134, in 1088. Against the above revenue, the Darbar incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,22,740, as against Rs. 1,08,437 in the previous year.

Financial.

REGISTRATION.

118. The number of Registry offices was 17, as in the previous year.

Registry offices.

119. The number of documents registered during the year was 49,482, as against 46,338 in the previous year. Of these, 29,771 were compulsory and 19,711 optional, the figures for 1088 being 27,920 and 18,418 respectively. The number of wills registered was 176 or 8 more than in the previous year, of which 3 were executed by Brahmins, 89 by Sudras, 31 by other Hindus, 50 by Christians and 3 by Mahomedans. As in the previous year, one sealed cover containing a will was deposited in the year. The average value of a document registered was Rs. 455, as against Rs. 419 in 1088.

Number of
instruments.

Wills.

120. Of the total number of 49,482 documents registered, 49,276 or 99.58 per cent were registered on the day of presentation, as against 99.65 per cent in

Business in
Registry offices.

CHAP. V.

the previous year. Of the remaining, 202 were registered within one week and 4 after one week. 96 documents were refused registration, as against 116 in the previous year. Including the 2 registration appeals pending disposal at the end of the previous year, the Superintendent had in all 39 cases for disposal, of which 38 were disposed of, leaving one pending at the close of the year. Registrations were ordered in 33 appeals and the remaining 5 were dismissed, the percentage of confirmation being 13.16, as against 25 in 1088.

Prosecution. 121. One prosecution was instituted during the year for offences under sections 446 of the Cochin Penal Code and 72 of the Registration Regulation. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Trichur Sessions Judge.

Inspection. 122. The Superintendent inspected all the Registry offices during the year.

Financial. 123. The receipts and expenditure (excluding Cranganur) amounted to Rs. 87,376 and Rs. 37,784 respectively, as against Rs. 81,009 and Rs. 34,261 in the previous year. The percentage of expenditure to gross receipts was 43.41 and the average registration fee per document was Rs. 1-9-11, as against 42.73 and Rs. 1-9-4 respectively in the previous year.

Joint stock Companies. 124. Four new Companies were registered during the year, viz., the Kshemodayam Co., Ltd., the Carriers' and Traders' Co., Ltd., the Chakravarthi Printing Works, Ltd., and the Malabar Economic Union Ltd., and a sum of Rs. 345 was collected on this account. A sum of Rs. 10 was collected by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Trichur, for recording papers under section 70 of Regulation IV of 1080. The nominal capital of the four Companies, referred to above, was Rs. 65,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 respectively and the paid up capital Rs. 1,106, Rs. 3,085, Rs. 3,515 and Rs. 3,250 respectively. Including the above four Companies registered during the year, there were 11 Companies in all at the close of the year, viz., Vasuvilasom Co., Ltd., Seetaram Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Mangalodayam Co., Ltd., Gokulavilasom Co., Ltd., Vaniampara Rubber Co., Ltd., Malabar Navigation and Industrials, Ltd., Cochin Commercial Co., Ltd., Kshemodayam Co., Ltd., Carriers' and Traders' Co., Ltd., Chakravarthi Printing Works Ltd., and the Malabar Economic Union, Ltd. Of these, the Vasuvilasom Co., Ltd., and the Gokulavilasom Co., Ltd., at Trichur made no progress in the year. The remaining Companies, except those started during the year, showed material progress. These are the Seetharam Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., the Mangalodayam Co., Ltd., the Vaniampara Rubber Co., Ltd., the Malabar Navigation and Industrials Ltd., and the Cochin Commercial Co., Ltd. The paid up capital of these Companies during the year was Rs. 1,07,454, Rs. 14,253, Rs. 58,170, Rs. 3,50,000 and Rs. 5,795 respectively, as against Rs. 1,03,975, Rs. 13,179, Rs. 42,537, Rs. 3,44,925 and Rs. 4,910 respectively in the previous year. 2 literary and scientific institutions viz., the Sahithya Samajam and Keraleeya Ayurveda Samajam, were registered under Regulation II of 1088 and a sum of Rs. 15 was collected on this account.

VII: VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registrat on. 125. Compulsory registration of births and deaths, under Regulation II of 1081, was extended to two more towns in the State during the year, viz., Chittur and Tattamangalam. The Regulation was thus in force in 13 towns, as against 11 in 1088. In the towns of Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Trichur, the registration

CHAP V.

was, as in the previous year, attended to by the Registrars appointed by the Town Councils for the purpose. In the Chittur-Tattamangalam towns the work was done in the first quarter by the Parvathiakarans and in the last three quarters by the Registrar appointed by the Town Council. In all other towns and in the other villages where the Regulation has not been introduced, the Parvathiakarans were the ex-officio Registrars of births and deaths. The number of births registered during the year was 16,839 (8,647 males and 8,192 females), as against 14,821 (7,581 males and 7,240 females) in the previous year. The total number of deaths during the year was 12,984 (6,746 males and 6,238 females), as against 16,369 (8,575 males and 7,794 females) in 1088. The percentage of births and deaths during the year to population (according to the census of 1911) was 1.83 and 1.41 respectively, as against 1.61 and 1.78 respectively in 1088. 5 cases were ordered to be prosecuted in the year, but the offences were since compounded. There were 8 prosecutions in the previous year.

126. Public health was generally satisfactory throughout the year except in Mattancherry, where there was an outbreak of cholera in a rather virulent form, which resulted in the loss of 250 lives in that town alone. The total number of deaths from cholera and small-pox in the State for the year was 538 and 16, as against 1,726 and 160 respectively in 1088.

127. There were 208 deaths from injuries during the year, as against 265 in the previous year, of which 35 were cases of suicide, 37 due to snake-bites and 136 to accidents, as against 35, 51 and 179 respectively in 1088.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

128. The number of medical institutions in the State at the end of the year was 25, viz., 10 hospitals, 13 dispensaries and 2 asylums.

129. The total number of beds available was the same as in the previous year, viz., 291 (130 for males and 161 for females).

130. The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,98,622, as against 2,67,912 in 1088. Of these, 5,297 were in-patients and 2,93,325 out-patients, as against 5,625 and 2,62,287 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to the number of in-patients treated fell from 4.88 in 1088 to 4.19 in 1089. As in the previous year, the 3 institutions at Mattancherry, Ernakulam and Trichur continued to work during the year with female medical aid. The female medical subordinates treated in all 35,849 women and 24,041 children, as against 32,829 women and 22,421 children respectively in 1088. The daily average attendance was 367.52, as against 311.02 in the previous year.

131. Under cholera and small-pox, there were 6 and 1 deaths respectively reported from the several medical institutions during the year, as against 11 and 8 deaths respectively under these heads in 1088.

132. The principal diseases treated during the year, in the order of frequency, were diseases of the digestive system (44,292), eye diseases (31,932), malaria (23,254), worms (23,226), cholera (217), and small-pox (1). The largest number of admissions was, as in previous years, under diseases of the digestive system, which might be accounted for by the continuance of the same high price of food-stuffs as in previous years and the consequent consumption of cheaper and coarser food instead.

133. 49 post-mortem examinations were held for medico-legal and 10 for pathological purposes, as against 97 and 5 respectively in 1088.

Public health.

Deaths from injuries.

Institutions.

Accommodation.

Relief.

Work amongst women and children.

Cholera and small-pox.

Diseases treated.

Post-mortem examination.

Lunatic asy-
lum.

134. At the beginning of the year, there were 20 lunatics in the asylum. There were 7 admissions in the course of the year. Of these 27 inmates, 7 were discharged and 2 died, leaving 18 lunatics at the end of the year. The cost of maintaining the institution was Rs. 1,956, as against Rs. 1,856 in 1088.

Leper asylum.

135. There were 37 inmates in the asylum at the beginning of the year (29 males, 7 females and 1 child) and 39 were admitted during the year. There were thus 76 lepers in all, of whom 29 were discharged, 4 absconded, 4 died and 39 remained in the asylum at the close of the year. The number of admissions under Magistrates' warrants was only 2, as against 1, 1 and 3 in the three preceding years. The cost of maintaining the asylum was Rs. 4,717, as against Rs. 3,933 in the previous year.

Veterinary hos-
pitals.

136. As in the previous year, there were three institutions at work, *viz.*, one hospital at Trichur with accommodation for 18 animals and two dispensaries, one at Ernakulam and the other at Tattamangalam. The total number of animals treated was 12,235 (12,009 out-patients and 226 in-patients), as against 5,290 (4,970 out-patients and 320 in-patients) in 1088. Of the 226 in-patients treated, 113 were cattle, 64 horses, 21 dogs, 18 goats, 7 elephants, 1 pig, 1 jackal and 1 monkey. Of the out-patients, 10,395 were cattle, 481 goats, 437 horses, 417 dogs, 126 fowls, 76 elephants, 40 pigs, 5 cats, 4 rabbits, 3 squirrels, 2 pea-cocks, 1 deer, 1 boar, and 21 other animals. 575 operations, including 58 castrations, were performed during the year. Inoculation against "Rinderpest" was carried out in the Chittur taluk, 290 bovines having been subjected to the process. Against "Anthrax" 127 bovines were inoculated. The total cost of the maintenance of the three institutions was Rs. 8,029, as against Rs. 6,942 in 1088.

Expenditure.

137. The total expenditure on account of medical relief during the year, including the two asylums and the veterinary institutions, was Rs. 1,15,866, as against Rs. 1,05,019 in the previous year.

SANITATION AND CONSERVANCY.

Organisation
and staff.

138. The department continued to work under the immediate control of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. The re-organisation of the department, sanctioned in the last year and referred to in Chapter IV, was given effect to from the beginning of the year.

Sanitary Boards

139. By the re-organisation of the Sanitary department, which was given effect to from the beginning of the year under report, the six Sanitary Boards were abolished, and the Medical Officers were appointed ex-officio Health Officers. There were six such towns under the Health Officers.

Operations of
the department.

140. The compulsory scavenging system continued to work in some of the towns as in the previous year. 802 private houses were served during the year, as against 1,082 in 1088. The fee collections accordingly fell from Rs. 2,238 in 1088 to Rs. 1,616 in the year under report. This was due to the abolition of the Chittur-Tattamangalam Sanitary Board and the transfer of its jurisdiction to the newly constituted Town Council. Departmental lighting, introduced in 1086, worked satisfactorily during the year.

Water supply.

141. 18 public tanks and 13 public wells were repaired and cleaned and 2 public wells were newly sunk.

Markets.

142. There were 8 Sirkar markets and 4 cartstands under the control of

the department. In addition to these, there were also 29 private markets licensed. The fee collections amounted to Rs. 9,367, as against Rs. 8,777 in 1088.

Epidemics and
preventive mea-
sures. ... 28

143. The total number of deaths from cholera during the year was 538, as against 1,726 in the previous year and that from small-pox 16, as against 160 in 1088. Cholera prevailed during the last 8 months of the year in all the taluks except Chittur, but the timely action taken prevented the spread of the epidemic.

Plague.

144. There was no case of plague during the year. 23 vessels were inspected at the Malipuram port and 5,731 passengers were under passport observation during the year, as against 30 vessels and 7,432 passengers in the previous year. There were 266 prosecutions under passport rules with 154 convictions.

Expenditure.

145. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,10,468, excluding the Government contribution of Rs. 45,200 to the Town Councils.

Town Councils.

146. Including the Town Council at Chittur-Tattamangalam, which was established from the beginning of the year, there were 4 Town Councils, which were all working satisfactorily.

Maintenance
of roads.

147. The maintenance of the roads within the towns of Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Trichur for the first few months of the year was attended to by the Public Works Department as Contribution Works, after which the roads were actually made over to the Town Councils. The maintenance of the roads in Chittur-Tattamangalam was ordered to be transferred to the Town Council from 1090. The sanctioned Government contribution to the Town Councils amounted to Rs. 45,200. The total receipts and expenditure of the Town Councils were Rs. 1,09,376 and Rs. 1,21,764 respectively. There was thus a deficit of Rs. 12,388 by the transactions of the year.

Financial.

General.

148. The clearing of the congested portions of the Ernakulam foreshore was completed and the following important works, undertaken by the Darbar for the improvement of the town of Ernakulam, were progressing during the year:—(1) Construction of a foreshore wall to improve the general appearance, (2) Deepening and widening the Palathode and the Padiathode canals, (3) Providing the town with good drinking water from the Periyar river by means of pipes.

VACCINATION.

Staff.

149. The number of vaccinators in the permanent establishment was 15, as against 13 in the previous year.

Supply of lymph

150. Lymph was obtained for the first eight months of the year from the Bangalore Vaccine Institute and for the remaining four months from the King Institute, Guindy. The supply from both the places is reported to be effective. The average cost of lymph, including the supply to the Town Councils, was Rs. 204 per mensem, as against Rs. 203 in the previous year.

Operations.

151. The number of vaccinations performed during the year, including the operations under Town Councils, was 45,585 (26,123 males and 19,462 females), as against 45,091 (26,003 males and 19,088 females) in 1088. Of these, 39,167 cases or 85.92 per cent were successful, as against 33,993 or 75.39 per cent in the previous year. Of these 45,585 vaccinations, 39,582 were primary, 311 were secondary and 5,692 were re-vaccinations, the per centage of success under each head being 92.28, 70.41 and 42.49, as against 79.51, 57.29, and 45.73 respectively in 1088. Of the 39,582 primary vaccinations, 3,720 were under one year of age, 22,156 above one year and under 6 years and 13,706 above six years, as against 3,451, 20,469 and 15,565 respectively in 1088.

CHAP. V

Expenditure.

152. The expenditure of the department for 1089, including that of Cranganur, amounted to Rs. 5,519, as against Rs. 5,153 in the previous year and the average cost of each successful case was 2 annas 11 pies, as against 3 annas in 1088.

VII. RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

DEVASWOMS.

Number of institutions.

153. The department had charge of the following classes of institutions :— (1) Group Devaswoms, 139, (2) Cranganur Devaswoms, 14, (3) Charitable Institutions and the management of Pandaravaka Vazhivadus, etc., and of endowments and (4) Elangunnapuzha and Pazhuvam Devaswoms. The Thirumala Devaswom was under the management of the department for a portion of the year.

(1) Group Devaswoms.

Demand, collection and balance of rent on lands.

154. The year opened with a balance of 4,565 paraahs of paddy and Rs. 2,868. Certain adjustments were made in the course of the year owing to renewal Kooduthals, assignment of waste lands and removal of amounts wrongly brought to account. The arrear demand finally fixed, together with the current demand for the year, made up a total demand of 3,04,478 paraahs of paddy and Rs. 1,34,668 for collection during the year. Out of this demand, 2,98,370 paraahs of paddy and Rs. 1,32,185 were collected and 102 paraahs of paddy and Rs. 49 were written off, leaving a balance of 6,006 paraahs of paddy and Rs. 2,434 pending collection at the close of the year. The balance was, for the most part, due on the British and Travancore lands involved in suits and disputes. The percentages of collection of paddy and money demands were 98.03 for paddy and 98.19 for money, as against 98.74 and 99.96 respectively in 1088. Instances in which coercive measures were resorted to were very few. There were only one case of Nadupattom and 5 cases of attachment of moveables, as against 3 cases of Sthirapattom, 3 of Nadupattom and 21 of attachment of moveables in 1088.

Total receipts.

155. The total receipts of the Group Devaswoms for the year amounted to Rs. 3,88,939, as against Rs. 3,90,257 in 1088.

Expenditure.

156. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,32,849, as against Rs. 3,44,541 in 1088.

Financial condition.

157. The surplus to the credit of the Devaswoms, after meeting the expenditure from the receipts of the year, amounted to Rs. 56,090, as against Rs. 45,731 in 1088. The receipts and disbursements under debt heads were Rs. 7,418 and Rs. 9,861 respectively, the transactions in the year under debt heads resulting in a deficit of Rs. 2,443, as against a surplus of Rs. 1,725 in 1088. The actual surplus for the year thus amounted to Rs. 53,647, against Rs. 47,456 in 1088. The closing balance of 1088, according to that year's report, was Rs. 1,99,119. The Group Devaswoms had thus a total surplus of Rs. 2,52,766 at the close of the year.

Balance to the credit of the individual Devaswoms.

158. The total balance to the credit of the individual Devaswoms was Rs. 9,72,482 at the close of 1089.

(2) Cranganur Devaswoms.

Cranganur Devaswoms.

159. The receipts and expenditure of the Devaswoms for the year were Rs. 24,230 and Rs. 26,406 respectively, as against Rs. 23,875 and Rs. 21,978 respectively in 1088. The increase under disbursements is accounted for by the fact that a sum of Rs. 5,000 was withdrawn and invested on behalf of the Cranganur Devaswoms in the year. The transactions in the year having resulted in a deficit of Rs. 2,176, the surplus to the credit of these Devaswoms at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 9,469 exclusive of investments.

(3) Charitable Institutions, etc.

160. There were 14 Oottupuras as in the previous year. The total expenditure during the year on account of Oottupuras, Satroms, subscriptions to charitable institutions, etc., amounted to Rs. 48,621, as against Rs. 43,698 in 1088.

Expenditure.

161. The expenditure incurred by the State for Pandaravaka Vazhivadus in Sirkar temples and for contribution to religious institutions amounted to Rs. 22,411, as against Rs. 22,530 in 1088.

Endowments.

162. The endowment funds continued to be treated separately. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,77,772. Receipts on account of new endowments in the year amounted to Rs. 1,049. The total amount to the credit of the Devaswoms under endowments at the close of 1089 thus amounted to Rs. 1,78,821, exclusive of landed properties. The receipts on account of interest on the endowment fund and rent on landed properties amounted to Rs. 10,037 and the expenditure for conducting the endowment vazhivadus to Rs. 10,700, thus working to a deficit of Rs. 663, which reduced the previous year's surplus of Rs. 1,538 to Rs. 875 at the close of 1089. The excess of expenditure over receipts was due to the payment of old liabilities and the non-realisation of interest due from some Muthalkadom holders.

(4) Pazhuvam, Elangunnapuzha and Thirumala Devaswoms.

163. These institutions are being managed by the Sirkar under the provisions of the Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation.

164. The receipts and expenditure of the Pazhuvam Devaswom for the year were Rs. 8,064 and Rs. 7,218 respectively, as against Rs. 7,734 and Rs. 12,074 respectively in 1088. There was no payment under "Law Charges" during the year and this mainly accounts for the decrease under disbursements. The transactions of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 846, which raised the surplus of Rs. 149 at the beginning of 1089 to Rs. 995 at the close of the year. Debt to the extent of Rs. 2,000 was liquidated during the year. The liabilities of the Devaswom have thus been reduced from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 16,000. Collection and renewal work was satisfactory. The improvement in the administration of the Devaswom under Sirkar management is maintained.

Pazhuvam Devaswom.

165. The receipts and expenditure of the Elangunnapuzha Devaswom for the year were Rs. 12,877 and Rs. 12,657 respectively, as against Rs. 12,638 and Rs. 12,496 in 1088. The transactions of the year thus worked to a surplus of Rs. 220, raising the surplus of Rs. 145 at the close of 1088 to Rs. 365 at the close of 1089. A sum of Rs. 1,500 was repaid during the year towards the liability of Rs. 9,500 that was outstanding against the Devaswom at the beginning of 1089 and the year closed with a net liability of Rs. 8,000. The collection work of the Devaswom in the year was very satisfactory.

Elangunnapuzha Devaswom.

166. As stated in Chapter IV, the Thirumala Devaswom was placed directly under the control of the Diwan on the appointment of Mr. T. Mukunda Rao, B.A., as Manager of the Devaswom. Temporary staff at a cost of Rs. 827 was entertained during the year for completing the tenantwar and tenurewar demarcation and settlement of the Devaswom lands. The work of preparing complete land revenue registers and accounts and demarcation sketches and area registers was attended to by the staff. Out of a total demand of Rs. 65,721 and 11,878 paraahs of paddy due for the year, Rs. 47,194 and 4,521 paraahs of

Thirumala Devaswom.

CHAP. V

paddy were collected and Rs. 2,816 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,711 and 7,357 parahs of paddy pending collection at the close of the year. The receipts and expenditure of the Devaswom, including those of the Mundathumkara Estate, amounted to Rs. 85,604 and Rs. 97,356 respectively, against Rs. 1,28,022 and Rs. 93,467 respectively in 1088. The transactions of the year having thus worked to a deficit of Rs. 11,752, the opening balance of 1089, which amounted to Rs. 39,487, was reduced to Rs. 27,735 at the close of the year. The collection of the heavy arrears left by the late trustees of the Devaswom and the auction sale of the occupancy right of the Devaswom Thanathu lands at Pizhalai and Pallipura-thukadu, which fetched a land value of over Rs. 24,000, contributed to a large extent to augment the receipts in 1088.

General.

167. The financial condition and the general management of affairs of all the institutions continued to be satisfactory during the year. A scheme for the settlement of Land Revenue of the Thirumala Devaswom lands, fair alike to the Devaswom and to the tenants, is under consideration. The survey of the lands is over and the scheme of settlement will be introduced shortly, when, it is hoped, the financial condition of the Devaswom will attain appreciable improvement.

VIII. PUBLIC WORKS.

Organization.

168. The re-organization of the department, referred to in Chapter IV, was given effect to from 1st Chingom 1089 and the organization of the department otherwise remained the same as before throughout the year.

Total expenditure.

169. In addition to State works, the department attended, as usual, to contribution works also during the year. The expenditure under State Public Works during the year was Rs. 5,91,400, as against the final budget grant of Rs. 5,93,400 and as against the actuals of Rs. 5,16,608 in 1088. The value of contribution works executed by the department during the year amounted to Rs. 35,660,—Rs. 14,353 for Cranganur, Rs. 9,344 for Devaswoms and Rs. 11,963 for other departments. Thus the total amount of expenditure, which the department had to control during the year, was Rs. 6,27,060, as against Rs. 5,84,962 in 1088. The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 75,057, being 11.97 per cent on the total expenditure, as against Rs. 74,696 or 12.76 per cent in 1088.

Communications.

170. The total expenditure on "Communications—Original" was Rs. 41,866, as against Rs. 19,048 in 1088, while that under "Maintenance and Repairs" was Rs. 1,18,263, as against Rs. 1,52,070 in the previous year. 482 miles of road were under the maintenance of the department during the year, as against 522 in 1088. The decrease in the number of miles was due to the transfer of the Trichur, Ernakulam and Mattancherry town roads to the respective Town Councils.

Irrigation.

171. The major irrigation chiras were satisfactorily maintained and the distribution of water in the Chittur irrigation system was satisfactorily carried out during the year. The rules for the distribution of water under the Mula-thura system were revised and brought into force from the beginning of the year. The enquiry instituted into the question of water distribution to British lands from the Thembaramadakku and Kunnamkattupathy systems was practically completed and the views of the Government of Madras on the report of the commission were awaited. The question of the construction of permanent protective works to the Karuvannur bund, for which an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,64,260 was sanctioned, is being reconsidered. A breach occurred during the year in the

CHAP. V

sand-spit lying between the Arabian Sea and the Pallipuram Lagoon in the Travancore limits. The water in the lagoon therefore became saltish and Cochin lands were detrimentally affected. Preventive measures were immediately taken and the mouths of the three outlet canals running into the lagoon in the Pallipuram village were cross-bunded so as to protect the gardens on the Cochin side lying to the east of the lagoon. The total expenditure under irrigation during the year was Rs. 99,351, as against Rs. 53,814 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

172. The total expenditure under Petty Construction and Repairs during the year was Rs. 54,466, as against Rs. 48,784 in the previous year. The system worked fairly satisfactorily, but is again being subjected to further examination.

Petty Construction and Repairs.

173. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 89,543, as against Rs. 93,700 in 1088. The decrease was mainly due to (1) the non-receipt in the year of the rent of the Bolghatty Residency for the quarter ending June 1914, (2) the transfer of the tolls within town limits to the Town Councils and (3) the reduction made in the supervision charges for Cranganur works from 15 per cent to 2½ per cent consequent on the appointment of a separate Overseer for Cranganur.

Receipts.

174. The Chief Engineer inspected all the Divisional Offices during the year and the work turned out in these offices was found to be fairly satisfactory.

Inspection.

IX. MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

175. A new Mechanical department was organised from the 1st of Chingom 1089 with Mr. V. L. Wynyard Wright as the State Mechanical Engineer. A small establishment, consisting of two clerks, two peons and a lascar, were sanctioned for his office.

Organization.

176. The Mechanical Engineer was in charge of the following:—

Operations of the department.

- (1). Tramway department.
- (2). Hill Palace electric and the College electric and gas plants.
- (3). Pulsometer pump and boiler.
- (4). Motor roller.
- (5). Motor boats.
- (6). Motor cars.
- (7). Telephone lines.

He also exercised professional supervision over the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills, the machinery in the Government Press and the State dredger.

177. The Mechanical Engineer inspected all the plants and machinery and reported on their condition every quarter.

Inspection.

178. The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 433 and the total expenditure to Rs. 34,493.

Financial.

X. INSTRUCTION.

179. The more prominent features of the administration of the department during the year are summarised in Chapter IV of the Report.

180. The total number of Sirkar schools rose from 117 in 1088 to 132 in 1089 and the aided schools fell from 168 in 1088 to 158 in 1089. The total number of pupils in Sirkar, aided and unaided schools in 1089 was 23,416, 18,831 and 21,563, as against 19,444, 18,230 and 21,904 respectively in 1088. The total number of pupils under instruction during the year was 63,810, as against 59,576

Number of institutions.

Strength.

CHAP. V		40	REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN	[1089]
Strength.		in the previous year. 36.7 per cent of the educational work was done by Sirkar institutions, 29.5 per cent by aided agencies and 33.8 per cent without any help from the Sirkar, as against 32.6, 30.6 and 36.8 per cent respectively in the previous year.		
Boys and girls.		181. Of the pupils under instruction, 69.7 per cent were boys and 30.3 per cent were girls, the total number of boys and girls being 44,495 and 19,315 respectively, out of the total number of 63,810 pupils. The percentage of boys and girls to the male and female population of school going age has risen from 69 and 29 to 73.2 and 31.6 respectively.		
Education among different communities.		182. Of the 63,810 pupils, 33,349 or 52.3 per cent were Hindus, 27,045 or 42.4 per cent Christians, 3,283 or 5.1 per cent were Mahomedans and 133 or .2 per cent Jews, as against 52.4 per cent, 41.8 per cent, 5.6 per cent, and .2 per cent respectively in 1088.		
Collegiate education.		183. The strength of the College department was 180, as against 157 in the previous year, the average attendance being 94.7, as against 91.8 in 1088. 65 candidates appeared for the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University, of whom 40 passed, 12 being placed in the first class, as against 61, 24 and 5 respectively in 1088. The fee receipts of the College classes amounted to Rs. 10,693, as against Rs. 8,191 in 1088, and the expenditure to Rs. 21,464, as against Rs. 21,691 in 1088, the net expenditure being Rs. 10,771 or Rs. 67.4 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 13,500 or Rs. 85.9 respectively in 1088. The College Hostels worked satisfactorily during the year. The strength of the Hindu Hostel was 58 and that of the Christian Hostel 28 at the end of the year, as against 60 and 21 in the previous year. The health of the boarders in both the institutions was satisfactory. The finances of the Hostels were also satisfactory.		
Upper Secondary education.		184. Upper secondary education was imparted in 14 schools as in the previous year, of which 8 were Sirkar (including the High School Department of the College) and 6 aided. The total number of pupils that were given upper secondary education was 1,373 (1,280 boys and 93 girls), as against 1,299 and 1,201 in 1088 and 1087 respectively.		
Sirkar High schools.		185. The total strength of the High School Departments of the 8 Sirkar High Schools (including the High School Department of the College) was 912 (849 boys and 63 girls), as against 893 and 839 in 1088 and 1087 respectively. As in the previous year, no candidate appeared for the Matriculation examination. The fee receipts of the Sirkar High Schools, including the High School Department of the College, amounted to Rs. 29,269 and the expenditure to Rs. 41,879, the net expenditure being Rs. 12,610, as against Rs. 28,337, Rs. 39,757 and Rs. 11,420 respectively in 1088. The average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 14, as against Rs. 13 in 1088.		
Kunnamkulam Hostel.		186. The Hostel attached to the Kunnamkulam District High school continued to be managed efficiently by its Warden. The number of boarders during the year was 64, as against 74 in 1088. The Hostel worked at a small profit of Rs. 12 during the year, as against Rs. 329 in 1088. The boarding-house opened last year by the Head Master, Sirkar High school, Chittur, is doing useful work, though on a small scale.		
Aided High schools.		187. The number of aided High Schools was 6 (including the Thirumala Devaswom High School), as against 5 in 1088, of which 5 were for boys and one for girls. The total strength of these aided High Schools was 461 in the year, as against 381 in 1088. The grants-in-aid given by the sirkar to the High School		

CHAP. V		1913-14]	ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS	41
		Departments amounted to Rs. 4,174, as against Rs. 2,590 in 1088, the average cost to the Sirkar per pupil instructed being Rs. 9, as against Rs. 6.8 in the previous year. The increase in grant was due to the employment of a larger number of trained teachers in the year under report.		
		188. The School Leaving Certificate Examination was the fourth of the kind after its introduction in the State. 243 candidates appeared for the examination, of whom 119 or 48.6 per cent were successful. The total receipts in the shape of examination fees amounted to Rs. 2,916 and expenditure to Rs. 2,275.		
		189. Lower Secondary instruction was imparted during the year in 32 schools (including the Lower Secondary departments of the College and of the High Schools), as against 31 in the previous year. Of the 32 Lower Secondary schools, 21 were Sirkar and 11 aided, as against 17 Sirkar, 13 aided and 1 unaided in 1088. The total strength of the Sirkar Lower Secondary schools was 1,899, as against 1,584 in the previous year. The fee collections of the Lower Secondary department amounted to Rs. 30,878 and the expenditure to Rs. 48,965, as against Rs. 26,932 and Rs. 45,637 respectively in 1088. The net expenditure was therefore Rs. 18,087, as against Rs. 18,705 in 1088, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 9.5, as against Rs. 12 in 1088. The total strength of the 11 aided Lower Secondary schools was 920, as against 964 in the previous year. The grants-in-aid given to the Lower Secondary departments of these schools amounted to Rs. 4,343, as against Rs. 4,881 in 1088.		
		For the public examination of Form III, 647 candidates appeared, of whom 417 were successful, as against 607 and 446 respectively in the previous year.		
		190. Including the Primary departments of the Ernakulam College and of the High and Lower Secondary schools of the State, Primary education was given in 1,319 schools, as against 1,314 in the previous year. Of these, 130 were Sirkar, 149 aided and the remaining 1,040 unaided schools, as against 115 Sirkar, 158 aided and 1,041 unaided schools in 1088. Of the 130 Sirkar schools, 8 were the Primary departments of the High schools (including the College), 12 were the Primary departments of Lower Secondary schools, 1 was the Primary department attached to the Sirkar Training school, 96 were purely Primary schools and 13 night schools. Of these 130 Primary schools, 91 were for boys and 39 for girls. The total strength of the Primary departments of these Sirkar schools was 20,065 (12,851 boys and 7,214 girls), as against 16,419 (10,441 boys and 5,978 girls) in 1088. The fees realised from the Primary department amounted to Rs. 26,738 and expenditure to Rs. 1,59,608, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 6.6, as against Rs. 6.7 in the previous year. Standard pattern furniture was supplied to Primary schools at a cost of Rs. 4,867, as against Rs. 4,136 in 1088. The number of pupils of backward classes in the Sirkar Primary schools rose from 3,463 in 1088 to 3,675 during the year. The number of aided schools was 149, as against 158 in the previous year, the strength of the same being 16,751, as against 16,592 in 1088. The grants-in-aid given to these schools were Rs. 50,356, as against Rs. 40,297 in 1088. The increase in grant was due to the employment of better qualified teachers. The number of unaided schools was found to be 1,040, as against 1,041 in 1088, with a total strength of 21,563 pupils, as against 21,902 in the previous year. 2,088 candidates appeared for the public examination of Class IV, of whom 1,211 came out successful.		

CHAP. V

Night schools.

191. The number of night schools that worked during the year was 22, of which 13 were Sirkar and 9 aided, as against 17, 13 and 4 respectively in 1088. The total strength of these night schools, Sirkar and aided, was 912, as against 777 in 1088.

Female education.

192. The total number of girls' schools in the State during the year was 60 (40 Sirkar and 20 aided), as against 58 (38 Sirkar and 20 aided) in 1088. The Industrial section of the V. J. G. L. and I school has been classed separately as a special school. The number of girls attending the Sirkar and aided schools was 12,932, as against 11,385 in 1088. Of the 40 Sirkar Girls' schools, one was the V. J. G. L. and I. school, 6 were Lower Secondary schools, 32 were Primary schools and 1 special. Of the 20 aided schools, one was a High school, one a Lower Secondary, 15 Primary and 3 special schools, as in 1088.

Girls' High schools.

193. As in the previous year, there were two fully developed High schools for girls, viz., the Victoria Jubilee Girls' Literary and Industrial school, Trichur, and the St. Teresa's Convent school, Ernakulam. In the School Leaving Certificate Examination, 2 girls passed out of 6 from the former and 3 out of 9 from the latter, as against 3 and 2 respectively in 1088.

Special schools.

194. The Sirkar continued to maintain 2 special schools, viz., the Sirkar Training school and the Government Technical, Commercial and Industrial school, in addition to the V. J. G. L. and I school.

Training school.

195. The complete separation of the model section of the school from the training section worked very satisfactorily during the year. The total strength of the Training school was 320, as against 227 in 1088. Of these 320 pupils, 98 (65 males and 33 females) were undergoing regular training, 10 were undergoing special training in music and the remaining 212 were pupils in the Lower Secondary and Primary departments of the Model school. Out of the 45 students who appeared for the Training Examination, 24 passed. Out of the 54 candidates examined in the oral test, 29 passed, as against 9 out of 30 in 1088. A scheme was introduced by which students are permitted to bring up for examination at the end of the first year all the literary subjects, leaving to the second year the more professional items of the curriculum. The net cost to the Sirkar for maintaining the institution was Rs. 15,472, as against Rs. 15,387 in 1088.

Technical, Commercial and Industrial school.

196. The following were the important changes effected in the school :— (1) the opening of morning and evening classes for the benefit of clerks, merchants apprentices, etc., (2) the opening of special evening classes in Drawing for pupils, teachers and others, who take interest in the subject, both male and female, to enable them to appear for the Madras Government Technical Examinations, (3) the revision of the syllabuses for Drawing and Drill, (4) the reduction of the four years' course in the Industrial section to one of three years, (5) the reduction of two years' course in the Vernacular Commercial section to one year and the award of Re. 1 per mensem to the boys in this section for good attendance and progress and (6) the revival of the payment of work fees. The Industrial section comprised of weaving, smithy, bell-metal, carving, carpentry, rattan work, mat making, electroplating and Arts section. The strength in the above Industrial sections was 19, 12, 14, 12, 18, 14, 15, 10 and 21 respectively or a total of 135, as against 206 in 1088. The Commercial and Technical sections comprised of purely commercial class, Vernacular commercial class and School Final class, the strength in each at the end of the year being 26, 8 and 8 respectively or a

CHAP. V

total of 42, as against 34 in 1088. The total strength of the institution was thus 177, as against 240 in the previous year. The reduction in strength in the Industrial section from 206 to 135 was due to the stoppage of work fees. As these have been revived, the Industrial section will, perhaps, regain the original strength. In the Madras Technical Examinations 52 passed (8 first class) out of 84 sent up. The total cost of the institution came to Rs. 15,614, as against Rs. 16,713 in 1088.

197. There were 9 special aided schools, as against 10 in 1088. The C.M.S. Lace school, Kunnankulam, was no longer in the aided list. The total strength of these institutions was 312, as against 293 in the previous year. The total grant given by the Sirkar to these schools during the year was Rs. 1,745, as against Rs. 1,853 in 1088.

Aided special schools.

198. Of the 1,127 and 837 teachers in the Sirkar and aided schools, 468 and 178 respectively were trained men, as against 432 and 170 respectively in the previous year. There was thus a good increase in the number of trained teachers in the Sirkar schools.

Qualifications of teachers.

199. Besides the Director of Education, the inspecting staff consisted of the Chief Inspector of Schools, two Deputy Inspectors and one Inspectress of Girls' Primary Schools. The Inspection work was, on the whole, satisfactory.

Inspecting staff.

200. The actual amount of grant disbursed during the year was Rs. 64,985, as against Rs. 51,457 in 1088. The increase in grants-in-aid for the year was due to the employment of better qualified teachers, to the opening of additional divisions of classes and to the large increase of grants under furniture, buildings, etc. Besides grants-in-aid to schools, a sum of Rs. 16,591 was spent for stipends and scholarships. In addition to the scholarships allowed for technical and industrial education and the stipends paid to the students undergoing training, the following scholarships were also awarded during the year :—(1) the Senior University scholarships of Rs. 15 each, one tenable for one year more and the other for 2 years for the Honour's degree, (2) 6 Junior University Scholarships of Rs. 10 each tenable for one year more, (3) 20 Upper Secondary scholarships of Rs. 5 each tenable for three years and (4) 24 Lower Secondary scholarships of Rs. 3 each tenable for 3 years, and 10 Lower Secondary scholarships tenable for 4 years. In addition to these, the two scholarships, one on Rs. 50 per mensem to a student in the Madras Engineering College and the other of £.175 per annum to a student undergoing training in tannery in England, also continued during the year. The forestry scholarship of £250 per annum to Mr. T. Narayana Menon undergoing training in England was also paid from the Educational department. Over and above these State scholarships and stipends, there were scholarships and prizes instituted by private gentlemen.

Grants-in-aid.

Stipends and scholarships.

201. As in the previous year, general co-operation in educational matters between the Travancore and Cochin Education departments continued. The School Final Examination of the State has not, however, been recognised by the Travancore Government.

Co-operation with Travancore.

202. The total receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 1,06,664 and Rs. 4,30,689, as against Rs. 92,474 and Rs. 3,75,520 respectively in 1088. The net expenditure to the Sirkar on education during the year was Rs. 3,24,025 or Rs. 40,979 more than in 1088. Of this, 8.6 per cent was spent on directing and inspecting agency, 69.4 per cent on Sirkar schools and 15.1 per cent on aided schools, as against 11.2, 64 and 18.1 respectively in 1088.

Financial.

CHAP. V

Classified according to branches of instruction, 11·4 per cent was spent on directing and inspecting agency, 3·3 per cent on collegiate education, 12·1 per cent on secondary education, and 56·5 per cent on primary education, as against 11·2, 4·7, 13·2 and 52·9 per cent respectively in 1088.

Physical education.

203. Athletics continued to receive adequate attention as in the previous year. The Inter-school sports were held in September 1913. His Highness the Raja's shield was permanently won by the District High School, Trichur, which also won Mr. Banerji's cup and a number of other prizes.

Education of the Junior members of His Highness' family.

204. The 9th Thampuran continued to be the Warden of the Common Residential Palace for a short portion of the year. Mr. R. Devaraja Iyer, Mathematical Lecturer of the Ernakulam College, was placed in charge of the Warden's duties, when the 9th Thampuran resigned. There were 11 Thampurans residing in the Residential Palace during the year under report, as against 7 in 1088. One Thampuran passed the Intermediate examination and is now reading in the Presidency College, Madras, for the B. A. Degree Examination. The Library and Reading room attached to the Residential Palace was made good use of by the wards.

Boys.

205. The 6th Thampuran continued to be the Guardian of the younger members of His Highness' family. The number of wards studying in the Tripoonithura School was 15, as against 18 in 1088. Physical exercise of the wards of the Residential Palace and of the young Thampurans under the Guardian Thampuran at Tripoonithura continued to receive adequate attention. The general health of the Thampurans at both stations was fairly satisfactory.

Girls.

206. The Palace Girls' school continued to do useful work under the management of the 6th Thampuran. The strength of the school was 47, the same as in the previous year. The progress made by the pupils in the various subjects was satisfactory.

Sir Rama Varma Sanskrit Patasala.

207. In the reply to the congratulatory address presented to His Highness the Rajah by the public of the State on the Shashtipurthi Thirunal day, His Highness was pleased to announce, among other boons to the people, the grant of half a lakh of rupees for the development of Sanskrit learning and the improvement of Malayalam literature. Advantage was taken of this boon to open a Sanskrit Patasala at Tripoonithura under the designation of "Sir Rama Varma Sanskrit Patasala" in honour of the gracious memory of His Highness.

Staff of the Sanskrit Patasala.

208. The staff consisted of 3 lecturers, one on Rs. 60 and two on Rs. 45—60 each, and one Manager and Secretary on Rs. 30. All the lecturers are well known specialists in their subjects. The Patasala opened with 35 pupils, 4 in the Vedanta class, 8 in the Junior and 7 in the Senior Vyakarana classes, and 16 in the Nyaya class. English is also taught as an optional subject every day. The daily attendance of pupils was fairly satisfactory. Pending the formal opening of the Hostel attached to the Patasala, 24 of the pupils were fed at Eswaraseva maintained by His Highness and the cost thereof was met by the Sanskrit Committee. The total receipts and disbursements of the year amounted to Rs. 3,235 and Rs. 2,789 respectively.

XI. MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Huzur Secretariat.

209. The Huzur office continued to work, as re-organised in 1083, divided into the following departments:—Revenue, Public Works, Judicial and Local

CHAP. V

and Legislative. Consequent on the reduction in the ordinary routine work of the Huzur office, brought about by the delegation of powers to heads of departments under the Decentralisation scheme, the strength of the Secretariat was further reduced during the year by two hands without impairing its efficiency or affecting the prompt despatch of work. The reduction of expenditure was utilised for improving the pay of some of the clerks.

210. The telephone installation, established in 1087 between the Huzur office and His Highness' Hill Palace, was maintained in proper condition during the year.

Telephone.

211. The work of revising the Land Revenue and Village Officers' Manuals, which were published some 5 years ago, was ordered to be taken up during the year. Mr. M. Sankara Menon, B. A., Devaswom Superintendent, was appointed as Special Officer for this work from 1st Chingam 1089. He was also entrusted with the work of sorting and printing old important State records. He was given a small establishment of two clerks and four copyists. The revision and printing of the Land Revenue Manual was completed by the end of the year and appreciable progress was also made in the remaining work.

Departmental Manuals.

The work of compiling the Anchal and Excise Manuals, referred to in the previous year's report, is not yet complete.

DEPARTMENTAL TESTS EXAMINATION.

212. The third Departmental Tests Examination of the State was held on 17th Thulam 1089 and the two succeeding days. 287 applications were registered in all for the various tests, but only 236 candidates actually appeared, of whom 42 were successful, as against 116, 90 and 62 respectively in 1088.

MILITARY.

213. Including the Infantry and Artillery, the Nair Brigade consisted of 23 officers and 241 men at the beginning of the year. During the year, there were 7 dismissals, 2 deaths, 1 resignation, 2 retirements, 9 deserters and 25 admissions. Thus the total strength at the end of the year was 25 officers and 243 men, as against the sanctioned strength of 25 officers and 251 men.

Nair Brigade.

214. The sanctioned strength of the State Band at the beginning of the year was 22, consisting of one Band Master, 1 Jamadar, 1 Havildar and 19 Musicians. A revision of the establishment was sanctioned during the year, in accordance with which an extra musician was entertained. The sanctioned strength of the Band was thus raised to 23.

State Band

215. The actual strength of His Highness' Body-guard at the end of the year was 13, consisting of 1 Jamadar, 1 Havildar, 1 Naick, 1 Lance Naick and 9 troopers, as against the sanctioned strength of 16.

His Highness' Body-guard.

216. In the Infantry, the superior officers are armed with swords and the inferior officers and sepoy with muzzle loading carbines. In His Highness' Body-guard, the Jamadar is armed with a sword and a revolver and the officers and troopers with swords, lances and pistols. In the Artillery, there are 4 muzzle loading cannon with accessories complete as in the previous years, and they are used only for State ceremonial purposes. No fresh supply of arms and ammunition was received in the year. The men in the Infantry serve mainly as guards for treasuries, palaces, temples and other important State buildings and also do escort duties as occasion arises.

Duties of the men.

CHAP. V

Expenditure.

217. The total cost of the Military department and of the State Band was Rs. 41,785 and Rs. 9,391 respectively, as against 38,474 and 9,260 respectively in 1088.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Import permits.

218. During the year, 48 licenses and import permits were issued for the import of guns, sulphur, percussion caps, shots, etc.

Licenses for sale.

219. Under Regulation II of 1084, 78 licenses for dealing in arms and ammunition and for the manufacture and sale of fire-works were issued during the year. Of these, 31 were for dealing in English gun-powder, caps, shots, etc., 32 in sulphur and salt-petre and 15 for the manufacture and sale of fire-works, etc.

PETROLEUM.

Licenses for possession and transport.

220. Under the Petroleum Regulation, 11 licenses were issued during the year, as against 10 in 1088 and a sum of Rs. 1,290 was realised, as against Rs. 1,250 in the previous year.

FACTORIES.

221. There were 32 factories at the commencement of the year. Six more factories were registered in the year under report. They are situated as shown below :—

Cochin	Oil Mills	...	8	Trichur	Tile and brick works...	9
	Coir Factory	...	1		Paddy husking Mill	1
	Saw Mill	...	1		Saw Mill	1
	Fisheries	...	1		Spinning and Weaving Mill	1
Kanayanur	Workshop and Foundry	...	1	Chittur	Tile and brick works..	1
	Oil Mills	...	2		Rice and oil mill	1
Mukundapuram	Petroleum depots	...	2	Talapilli	Tile Works	1
	Tile and brick works..	...	7			

Accidents.

Eight accidents were reported in the year, one of which was fatal.

PRESS REGULATION.

222. This Regulation was brought into force in the early part of the year under report. The number of printing presses registered was 25. They are situated as shown below :—

Kanayanur	...	...	5
Cochin	...	...	6
Mukundapuram	...	...	1
Trichur	...	...	6
Talapilli	...	...	7
Total			25

THE SIRKAR PRESS.

223. The establishment of the Press was strengthened by the entertainment of an additional accountant on Rs. 15 from the beginning of Kanni 1089 and eight additional temporary compositors and a temporary reader were also entertained for the last quarter of the year. The pay of the staff other than task workers, was slightly revised and the pay rate of the task work compositors was also increased in the year. The receipts of the Press amounted to Rs. 6,759 and the expenditure to Rs. 19,813, as against Rs. 6,580 and 15,544 respectively in the previous year.

STATIONERY.

224. The receipts on account of the value of stationery articles supplied to Cranganore, Devaswoms, Town Councils, etc., amounted to Rs. 1,575, as against Rs. 2,186 in 1088. The total expenditure for the supply of stationery articles to all offices in the State was Rs. 31,051, as against Rs. 25,943 in the previous year.

SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Ethnography.

225. Mr L. K. Ananthakrishna Iyer, B. A., L.T., Curator of the State Museum and Superintendent of Zoological Gardens, continued to be ex-officio in charge of the ethnographical researches in the State. No appreciable progress was made during the year in ethnographical work, as Mr. Ananthakrishna Aiyer's time was almost wholly occupied in connection with the development and organisation of the State Museum and the Zoological Gardens which are yet only in their infancy. Two preliminary chapters, one on "Cochin Castes" and the other on the "Classificatory system of relationship", were prepared during the year for the third volume of "Cochin Tribes and Castes". This volume is to deal with the physical anthropology of the inhabitants of the State with some preliminary chapters of general observations on the customs and manners of the various castes dealt with in the first two volumes.

Geological Survey.

226. As remarked in the last year's report, the term of Mr. K. K. Sen Gupta, M. A., B. Sc., was extended till the 15th Chingom 1089, to enable him to write up the final report. The report was received and disposed of during the year. While the report evidenced much painstaking care, the Durbar were advised that no useful purpose would be served by its publication.

Archæology.

227. Ruins and monuments of historical and archæological interest continued to be under the supervision of the Public Works department. They are all in good condition.

THE STATE MUSEUM.

228. The State Museum, which was at first located in the Krishna Vilas Palace, Ernakulam, as a temporary measure, was, for want of accommodation, removed to the Town Council office at Ernakulam during the course of the year. Owing chiefly to restricted space, among other reasons, the Museum with the Zoo was finally moved to Trichur during the year. The Museum, with the Zoo, comprises the following sections:—

- (1) Zoological, Botanical and Geological sections including Agriculture.
- (2) Natural History.
- (3) Archæological section.
- (4) Art section which includes special exhibits under industries.

The Museum and the Zoo were in charge of a full-time Curator. In lieu of the Board of management which was abolished in the beginning of the year, a Board of Advisers was appointed to visit the Museum and suggest measures for its improvement after their frequent inspection. All of them made occasional visits and their suggestions were carried out. There have been many additions to the several sections of the Museum.

The number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 16,134, as against 5,500 in 1088, which is indicative of its growing popularity.

The Zoological Garden attached to the Museum was developed to an appreciable extent during the year. His Highness the Raja was pleased to make a present to the Garden of all the animals in the Hill Palace. Houses for the larger felines, snakes, smaller carnivora, etc., were under construction. When these are completed, the animals will be properly housed. There are altogether 15 specimens in the Zoo.

The total expenditure incurred by the Darbar during the year on account of the Museum and Zoo amounted to Rs. 6,849.

CRANGANUR.

229. Cranganur is a small principality, with an area of 18½ square miles and a population of 33,193, according to the Census of 1911. It is financially autonomous, but for all administrative purposes, forms an integral part of the State. The Chief pays an annual tribute of Rs. 6,857 to the State.

The sub-joined statement shows the financial condition of the principality at the beginning and at the end of the year :—

Rs.			Rs.		
Opening balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury	... 38,214	Disbursements under service heads	Do.	... 1,13,864
	Investments	... 2,01,669		Do. debt heads	... 43,774
	Total	... 2,39,883		Total	... 1,57,638
Receipts under service heads	Do.	... 1,24,938	Closing balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury	... 44,367
	Do. debt heads	... 38,853		Investments	... 2,01,669
	Total	... 1,63,791		Total	... 2,46,036
	Grand total	... 4,03,674		Grand total	... 4,03,674

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

230. Particulars regarding the newspapers and magazines, published in the State in 1089, are given below:—

Names of newspapers	Language of publication	Place of publication	Daily, weekly, or otherwise	Circulation No.	Remarks
Atma Poshini	Malayalam	Kunnamkulam	Monthly	500	Purely literary. Deals with subjects of general interest.
Chakravarthi	do	Mattancherry	Weekly	850	Deals with political, religious and social questions.
Kerala Chintamani	do	Trichur	Monthly	500	Deals with literary and industrial matters.
Lakshmi Bhai	do	do	do	1,200	This is a ladies' magazine containing literary matters only.
Lokaprakasam	Anglo-Malayalam	do	Weekly	1,400	Deals with political, literary, scientific, industrial and social matters.
Malabar Islam	Malayalam	Mattancherry	do	1,150	Deals with social, mercantile and educational questions.
Mangalodayam	do	Trichur	Monthly	600	Publishes articles on various subjects except politics.
Mari Rani	do	Tripunithura	do	600	Contains poetical contributions and articles on social subjects.
Messenger of the Sacred Heart	do	Ernakulam	do	400	Deals with religious subjects.
Pracheena Tharaka	do	Trichur	Weekly	300	Deals with all subjects including politics.
Promptuarium	Latin	Ernakulam	Monthly	1,050	Purely religious.
Sathianadam	Malayalam	do	Weekly	1,000	Deals with social, religious and educational questions and also politics.
Sujanamitram	do	Mattancherry	do	900	Deals with subjects of general interest including politics.
Vyavahara Chintamani	do	Trichur	Monthly	500	Purely a legal magazine.
West Coast Bulletin	English	Mattancherry	Weekly	800	Deals with general subjects including politics.
Yogakshemam	Malayalam	Tripunithura	Monthly	1,200	Deals with industrial and social questions of the Nambudiri community.

CHAPTER VI.

CONCLUSION.

THE shadow of His Highness's impending withdrawal from the administration of the State has rested over the State for the greater part of the year. Owing to unavoidable causes, however, His Highness was pleased temporarily to postpone the intended abdication.

To me, who came as a stranger to the State and in fact to this part of India, the benefit of His Highness's guiding hand and ripe experience has been a boon for which I cannot feel too thankful.

232. The past few years have been a period of rapid advance in diverse matters and of many administrative changes and re-organizations.

It is, however, necessary to remember that every advance has to be made good by a great deal of spade work—work that does not always meet the public eye—before it can be made the stepping stone to further progress. A new system must be carefully worked in actual practice. The test of experience alone can reveal its weaknesses, if any, and indicate the lines of further advance. There is much silent and arduous work to be done, but I feel I can rely on the officers, on whom rests the responsibility for translating into practice the schemes that have been introduced, to see that the work is done efficiently and thoroughly.

233. *Festina lente* is a motto that should be inscribed on the banner of all reform, particularly political reform. It is a matter for congratulation that the process of training the people for participation in the work of government has been begun. There is, however, no royal road to the goal, and, in the best interests of the State, it is necessary that the apprenticeship should be thorough. The Town Councils have now been in existence for nearly five years. There is a growing interest in civic matters, but it would be idle to assert that the interest is as keen or as general as it should be. It is better, however, that the awakening should be gradual, as it is all the more likely to be permanent. The Panchayats that have been formed hold forth the promise of arousing a fresh interest in public affairs. Every Government ought to welcome the opportunity that a public criticism of its measures and policy gives it of examining its position, but that criticism must emanate from a healthy public spirit, consecrated to the best interests of the people, and not from a desire to serve petty private ends. There are not wanting manifestations of such a public spirit, but it needs rousing into greater activity. It is in no carping spirit that this criticism is offered, but with the earnest hope that the people will endeavour to fit themselves for a high and noble sphere of public usefulness. There are many signs of promise which are pregnant with hope for the future, but it must be seen to that the promise is translated into actuality.

234. The first Co-operative Credit Societies were registered during the latter half of the year. The economic future of the people is inextricably bound up with this movement and, to guide it at its inception along proper channels

and to foster its growth, a full time officer has been appointed. From the welcome this movement has so far received, it is evident that its development is only a question of time.

235. Of the many problems that are now under consideration, I need only refer to one which, from the general interest it has always aroused and from the large capital involved, is of prime importance to the State. That problem is the Forest Tramway. It has been for some years recognised as a difficult question and has caused much anxiety, but it is now reaching an acute stage and calls for a solution more insistently. It is now possible to forecast, though of course approximately only, the net financial result of this adventure.

In 1082 the Tramway was opened for transport. At the end of 1088, the capital and recurring expenditure on the Tramway stood at Rs. 28,17,962, while the total value of the forest produce carried by the Tramway, after deducting the incidental charges of felling, loading, etc., of timber at the end of that time, amounted to Rs. 14,87,826. At the ordinary rate of working, the more valuable timber, which alone it can pay to transport by the Tramway, will be exhausted in about four years more, probably by the end of 1093, and it is patent that no other rate of working, unless it be heavier exploitation, will pay, considering the large running expenses of the Tramway. On the other hand, the carrying capacity of the Tramway limits the rate of working. From 1089 till the end of 1093, taking the average of the past seven years, the gross value of the transported forest produce may amount to about Rs. 11,00,000. In this period, the maintenance charges of the Tramway (also on the average of the past) would amount to about Rs. 6,25,000. The total expenditure on the Tramway both for capital and recurring charges and the total value of the forest produce carried by the Tramway, deducting incidental collection charges, from 1082 till 1093, when under ordinary circumstances the Tramway would cease to work, would roughly amount to 34 and 26 lakhs of rupees respectively in round figures. Thus the net result, as far as can be seen at present, will be the total depletion of the State's existing stock of valuable teak and rosewood in the area served by the Tramway at a large cost to the State; in other words, the State will have had to pay for destroying its valuable timber in this area. The Tramway's future presents a problem of no little difficulty.

236. In conclusion, I would like, from my short experience, to express my concurrence in the remarks made by Mr. Banerji in his Administration Report of last year on the character and efficiency of the officers of the State and my confidence that the same loyal support will be extended by them to me in the object which we are joined in working for—the good of the State and the advancement of its people.

CAMP-COONOOR.
December 15, 1914.



J. W. BHORE.
DIWAN OF COCHIN.



R,
V B 11217, 82 N 13
N 44

APPENDIX.

Chapter I

(i) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials, showing changes in the personnel, during the year 1089 M. E.

GENERAL

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Residency.					
1	A. T. Forbes, Esquire	Resident in Travancore and Cochin	1- 1-89	32-12-89	
2	Capt. R. E. G. Berkeley	Assistant do	1- 1-89	1- 3-89	
3	Capt. E. F. Ross	Acting do	2- 3-89	32-12-89	
4	Major W. H. Tucker	Ag. Medical Officer in charge, Residency Hospital	1- 1-89	24- 6-89	
5	H. C. Perkins, Esquire	Medical Officer in charge, Residency Hospital	25- 6-89	32-12-89	
Palace.					
6	C. S. Gopaladesikachari	Sarvadhikariakar	1- 1-89	18-11-89	On special duty from 19-11-89
7	P. Damodara Menon, B. A.	Ag. Sarvadhikariakar	19-11-89	32-12-89	
8	K. Rama Varma Raja, B. A.	Special Palace Officer			
General Administration.					
9	A. R. Banerji, M. A., C. I. E., I. C. S.	Diwan	1- 1-89	18- 7-89	Since reverted to British service
10	J. W. Bhole, I. C. S.	Do	19- 7-89	32-12-89	
11	M. Sankara Menon, B. A.	Secretary to the Diwan			On other duty till 23-3-89 and then transferred
12	P. Damodara Menon, B. A.	Ag. do Secretary to the Diwan	1- 1-89 24- 3-89	23- 3-89 18- 5-89	On leave from 19-5-89 and on other duty from 19-11-89
13	M. I. Virkkey, B. A.	Ag. do	19- 5-89	32-12-89	
14	K. Shangu Warriar, B. A.	Comptroller of Accounts	1- 1-89	1-12-89	On privilege leave from 2-12-89
15	N. A. Parasurama Iyer, B. A.	Ag. do	2-12-89	32-12-89	
Revenue.					
16	T. V. Kasturi Ranga Iyer, B. A.	Diwan Peishkar			
17	K. Govinda Menon, B. A. (Oxon).	Conservator of Forests			
18	V. L. Wynyard Wright, A. M. I. M. E., G. I. E. E.	Mechanical Engineer in charge of Forest Tramway			
19	H. W. M. Brown	Superintendent of Salt, etc., Revenue	2- 6-89	32-12-89	On combined leave before 2-6-89
20	K. T. Thomas, B. A.	Ag. do	1- 1-89	1- 6-89	
21	C. S. Gopala Panikar, B. A.	Superintendent of Stamps			On combined leave till 23-3-89 and then transferred
22	K. K. Joseph, B. A.	Ag. Supdt. of Stamps, since made permanent from 24-3-89	1- 1-89 17-10-89	2- 6-89 32-12-89	Transferred from 3-6-89 and leave from 13-8-89
23	O. Kunjikrishna Menon, B. A.	Ag. Superintendent of Stamps	3- 6-89	16-10-89	
Judicial.					
24	K. Raman Menon, B. A., B. C. L., (Oxon), Bar-at-Law	Chief Judge	1- 1-89	17- 1-89	Relinquished the office
25	Vacant	Do			
26	T. S. Narayana Iyer, M. A. & B. L.	Sub-protem Chief Judge	18- 1-89	32-12-89	
27	T. S. Narayana Iyer, M. A. & B. L.	Puisne Judge	1- 1-89	17- 1-89	On other duty from 18-1-89
28	V. K. Sankara Menon, B. A.	Sub-protem Puisne Judge	18- 1-89	32-12-89	
29	P. I. Varghese, B. A. & B. L.	Puisne Judge			
30	B. K. Raghavan Nambiar, B. A. & B. L.	District Magistrate	1- 1-89	17- 1-89	Do
31	P. Narayana Menon, B. A. & B. L.	Sub-protem do	18- 1-89	3- 6-89	
32	V. B. Vydianatha Iyer, B. A. & B. L.	Do	4- 6-89	32-12-89	
33	M. A. Chakko, B. A.	Superintendent of Police and Commandant, Nair Brigade			
34	V. K. Sankara Menon, B. A.	District and Sessions Judge 1st grade	1- 1-89	17- 1-89	Do

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

Chapter I.

(i) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials, showing changes in the personnel, during the year 1089 M. E.—(Continued).

GENERAL.

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Judicial. (cont).					
35	P. Narayana Menon, M. A. & B. L.	Sub-protem District and Sessions Judge 1st grade	18- 1-89 1- 6-89	15- 4-89 32-12-89	On other duty from 16-4-89 to 30-5-89
36	B. K. Raghavan Nambiar, B. A. & B. L.	Do	16- 4-89	30- 5-89	
37	P. Narayana Menon, M. A. & B. L.	District and Sessions Judge 2nd grade	1- 1-89	17- 1-89	On other duty from 18-1-89
38	B. K. Raghavan Nambiar, B. A. & B. L.	Sub-protem District Judge 2nd grade	18- 1-89 1- 6-89	15- 4-89 32-12-89	
39	V. B. Vydianatha Iyer, B. A. & B. L.	Do	16- 4-89	30- 5-89	
40	P. Damodara Menon, B. A.	Superintendent of Registration			On other duty till 24-3-89 and then transferred
41	B. C. Chakko, B. A.	Ag. do	1- 1-89	22- 5-89	
42	A. R. Venkiteswara Iyer	Superintendent of Registration	23- 5-89	32-12-89	
43	T. A. Ananta Rama Iyer, B. A. & B. L.	Government Advocate and Law Officer	1- 1-89 27-11-89	23-10-89 32-12-89	On privilege leave from 24-10-89 to 26-11-89
44	T. M. Krishna Menon, B. A. & B. L.	Ag. do	24-10-89	26-11-89	
45	A. C. Augustus	Superintendent of Central Jail			
Miscellaneous.					
46	T. V. Kasturi Ranga Iyer, B. A.	Superintendent of Deva-swom and Oottupurahs			Transferred from 24-3-89
47	M. Sankara Menon, B. A.	Do			Confirmed from 24-3-89 and continued on deputation on special duty
48	K. Kelar Thirupad, B. A. & B. L.	Sub-protem do	1- 1-89	32-12-89	
49	G. E. Browning, M. I. C. E., M. A. S. C. E.	Chief Engineer	do	15- 3-89	On combined leave from 16-3-89
50	K. Subramania Iyer, B. A., B. C. E.	Ag. do	16- 3-89	32-12-89	
51	F. S. Davies, B. A.	Director of Education			
52	G. N. Coombes, L. R. C. P. & S. Triple qualification of Edinburgh and Glasgow	Chief Medical Officer	9- 1-89	do	On combined leave till 8-1-89
53	C. Ramunni Menon, L. R. C. P. & M. R. C. S.	Ag. do	1- 1-89	8- 1-89	
54	V. L. Wynyard Wright, A. M. I. M. E., G. I. E. E.	Mechanical Engineer			
55	J. I. Chandy, B. A.	Superintendent of Anchal			
56	A. S. F. Mody, A. M. I. C. E.	Special Water Works and Municipal Engineer			

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

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagom 1089 M. E.

Chapter III.

LEGISLATION

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	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	Do. II of 1010—for the future guidance of the Appeal Court	„	Do
3	Do. III of 1010—for giving greater efficiency to the system of police established in Cochin	„	Partly repealed by Regulation VIII of 1076, Regulation I of 1077, Regulation V of 1083 and Regulation VII of 1084.

Chapter III.

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagom 1089 M. E.—(Continued).

LEGISLATION,	Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
	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 the respective powers	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
	5	Do. I of 1036—for the speedy administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and for the establishment of Small Cause Courts	"	Do
	6	Do. II of 1036—to clear the doubts of the Appeal Court in regard to the provisions of Regulation I of 1036	"	
	7	Do. I of 1041—for the appointment of duly qualified Vakils to plead in Courts	"	Amended by Regulation II of 1071
	8	Do. II of 1041—for providing specially against criminal breach of contract on the part of artificers, work-men and labourers	"	
	9	Do. I of 1042—for extending the powers vested in the Munsiffs and for defining their jurisdiction	"	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1076
	10	Do. III of 1043—providing for the admission of counsel in criminal cases	"	
	11	Do. I of 1053—for prescribing rules for the confiscation of animals, conveyances, etc., used in contraband trade	"	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1077, partly by Regulation V of 1083 and partly by Regulation VII of 1084
	12	Do. I of 1057—to amend the law relating to the Civil Courts	"	Partly repealed by Regulations II and III of 1076 and Regulation IV of 1084
	13	Do. I of 1058—for the better regulation of the Police in Cochin	"	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1075
	14	Do. I of 1059—The Cochin Penal Code	"	Amended by Regulation VIII of 1084
	15	Do. II of 1061—providing for the execution by the Courts of Cochin of decrees passed by the Civil Courts of British India and Travancore	"	
	16	Do. I of 1062—providing for the restriction and control of the erection of religious buildings, etc.	No	Amended by Regulation I of 1080
	17	Do. 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	
	18	Do. I of 1067—amending the law relating to the management of the Anchal service, etc.	"	
	19	Do. II of 1070—for acquiring land for public purposes	"	Amended by Regulation IV of 1074
	20	Do. II of 1071—amending Regulation I of 1041	"	
	21	Do. III of 1071—Cattle Trespass Regulation	"	
	22	Proclamation dated 8th February 1897 for taking effective precautionary measures against the spread of Bubonic plague	"	
	23	Regulation I of 1072—Epidemic Diseases Regulation	"	
	24	Do. II of 1074—Survey Regulation	"	
	25	Do. IV of 1074—Amending Regulation II of 1070	"	
	26	Do. V of 1074—The Destruction of Records Regulation	"	
	27	Do. I of 1075—The Notaries Public Regulation	"	
	28	Do. III of 1075—The Special Police Regulation	"	
	29	Do. IV of 1075—for preventing the landing of goods at places other than Malipuram or Narakal	"	
	30	Do. I of 1076—The Cochin Census Regulation	"	
	31	Do. II of 1076—The Cochin Chief Court Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation IV of 1079 and Regulation II of 1083
	32	Do. III of 1076—The Cochin Civil Courts Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation IV of 1084
	33	Do. IV of 1076—A Regulation for the protection of Judicial officers	Yes	
	34	Do. V of 1076—The Coffee-Stealing Prevention Regulation	"	
	35	Do. VI of 1076—The Prisons Regulation	"	
	36	Do. VII of 1076—making better provision for the efficient working of the British Postal Department in the State	"	
	37	Do. VIII of 1076—The Opium Regulation	"	

Chapter III.

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagom 1089 M. E.—(Continued).

LEGISLATION	Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
	38	Regulation I of 1077—The Abkari Regulation	Yes	
	39	Do. I of 1079—The Civil Procedure Code	"	Amended by Regulations III of 1083, V of 1083, IV of 1089 and VIII of 1089
	40	Do. II of 1079—The Limitation Regulation	"	
	41	Do. III of 1079—The General Clauses Regulation	"	
	42	Do. IV of 1079—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation, II of 1076	No	
	43	The Indian Evidence Act, I of 1872	Yes	Brought into force from 1st Meenom 1080 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 2nd February 1905
	44	Regulation I of 1080—amending Regulation I of 1062	No	
	45	Do. II of 1080—The Court Fees Regulation	Yes	
	46	Do. III of 1080—The Forest do	"	
	47	Do. IV of 1080—The Companies do	"	Partly repealed from 1084 by Regulation VI of 1083
	48	Do. I of 1081—The Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation	No	
	49	Do. II of 1081—The Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation	Yes	Partly amended by Regulation IV of 1086
	50	Do. III of 1081—The Treasure Trove Regulation	"	
	51	Do. I of 1082—The Extradition Regulation	"	
	52	Do. II of 1082—The Ports do	"	
	53	Do. III of 1082—The Ferries and Tolls Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation I of 1088
	54	Do. IV of 1082—The Public Gambling Regulation	"	
	55	Do. V of 1082—The Forest Steam Tramway Regulation	"	
	56	Do. I of 1083—A Regulation for the disposal of the Appeal suit No. 1 of 1080 on the file of His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal	"	
	57	Do. II of 1083—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation, II of 1076	No	
	58	Do. III of 1083—amending the Cochin Civil Procedure Code	Yes	
	59	Do. IV of 1083—The Revenue Recovery Regulation	"	
	60	Do. V of 1083—The Salt Regulation	"	
	61	Do. VI of 1083—The Stamp do	"	
	62	Do. VII of 1083—The Factories Regulation	"	
	63	The Indian Contract Act, IX of 1872 (with certain amendments)	"	Brought into force from 1st Chingom 1084 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 14th August 1908
	64	Regulation I of 1084—a Regulation to facilitate enquiries into matters connected with the administration of revenue and into the conduct of public servants	"	
	65	Do. II of 1084—The Arms Regulation	"	
	66	Do. III of 1084—The Petroleum Regulation	"	
	67	Do. IV of 1084—The Civil Courts' Amendment Regulation	"	
	68	Do. V of 1084—The Registration Regulation	"	
	69	Do. VI of 1084—The Lepers do	"	
	70	Do. VII of 1084—The Tobacco do	"	
	71	Do. VIII of 1084—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Penal Code	"	
	72	Do. I of 1085—The Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation	"	Partly amended by Regulations III of 1086, III of 1088, I of 1089 and VI of 1089
	73	Do. I of 1086—Cochin Census Regulation	"	
	74	Do. II of 1086—Cochin Criminal Procedure Code	"	Amended by Regulation III of 1089
	75	Do. III of 1086—A Regulation to amend Regulation I of 1085	"	
	76	Do. IV of 1086—A Regulation to amend Regulation II of 1081	"	
	77	Do. I of 1087—The Newspaper Regulation	"	
	78	Proclamation dated 9th July 1912, to keep pending all suits for redemption of kanom and other cognate tenures and for eviction	No	
	79	Regulation I of 1088—Amending the Ferries and Tolls Regulation, III of 1082	"	
	80	Do. II of 1088—A Regulation for the Registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies	Yes	
	81	Do. III of 1088—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085	"	

Chapter V

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagom 1089 M. E.—(Continued).

LEGISLATION]

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
82	Regulation IV of 1088—The Co-operative Societies Regulation	Yes	
83	Do. V of 1088—A Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation I of 1079	No	
84	Do. VI of 1088—The Press and Printers' Registration Regulation	Yes	
85	Do. VII of 1088—The Copyright Regulation	"	
86	Proclamation dated 21st Edavom 1088 regarding the Tenancy Bill	No	
87	Regulation I of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085.	"	
88	Do. II of 1089—The Cochin Motor Vehicles Regulation	"	
89	Do. III of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, Regulation II of 1086	"	
90	Do. IV of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation I of 1079	"	
91	Do. V of 1089—The Cochin Village Panchayat Regulation	"	
92	Do. VI of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085	"	
93	Do. VII of 1089—The Cochin Rubber Thefts Prevention Regulation	"	
94	Do. VIII of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation I of 1079	"	

(iii) Statement of rainfall in the Cochin State during the year 1089 M. E.

A—Season and rainfall.

Stations	Chingom	Kanni	Thulam	Vrischigom	Dhanu	Makarom	Kumbhom	Meenom	Medom	Edavom	Mithunom	Karkadagom	Total	Total for past year	Total for past 5 years	Remarks
Ernakulam	3'64	11'50	1'14	2'42	...	...	0'97	0'02	4'21	15'08	26'34	24'18	89'50	132'66	116'8	
Mattanchery	3'89	8'34	1'30	3'34	...	...	0'81	...	3'98	16'45	25'66	19'42	83'19	114'46	113'62	
Cranganore	5'22	16'67	2'71	0'66	...	...	0'17	...	3'15	18'44	28'40	30'51	105'93	139'29	120'82	
Irinjalakuda	3'07	13'98	6'35	1'02	...	...	...	...	2'20	17'54	27'76	30'25	102'17	123'23	119'02	
Trichur	6'65	20'70	4'35	0'60	...	...	0'95	...	1'82	16'46	34'03	28'18	113'74	121'99	112'72	
Wadakanchery	8'45	22'58	4'99	...	...	...	...	...	2'94	10'88	34'50	31'11	115'45	101'06	102'05	
Chittur	6'75	6'37	2'85	0'44	0'19	...	0'97	...	1'16	3'53	20'41	23'02	65'69	63'40	65'55	
Total for the State	37'67	100'14	23'69	8'48	0'19	...	3'87	0'02	19'46	98'38	147'10	186'67	675'67	796'09	750'60	

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

B—Staple food grains.

Articles			Prices of food grains per maund of 82 $\frac{2}{7}$ lbs						Remarks
			During Karkadagom 1088			During Karkadagom 1089			
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Rice (husked)	...	...	6	12	...	6	8	11	
Wheat	...	...	7	8	...	5	14	1	
Peas	...	...	5	14	...	5	10	6	
Dholl	...	...	6	11	4	6	8	11	
Gram	...	...	3	11	4	3	8	...	
Til or Gingelly	...	...	12	3	8	9	9	7	
Green peas	...	...	5	12	3	3	5	11	
Bengal gram	...	...	6	9	4	5	12	2	

Chapter V.

(v) Agricultural stock in the Cochin State during the year 1089 M. E.

C—Agricultural stock.

Name of Taluk	Year	Horses and Cattle						Sheep and goats	Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Asses		With 4 bullocks	With 2 bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
				Males	Females								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cochin-Kanayanur	1089	6,881	9,139	689	362	45	121	4,977	...	4,400	137	20	
Mukundapuram	"	15,243	8,305	1,759	1,414	149	10	3,910	...	9,675	149	450	
Trichur	"	8,827	9,680	6,658	2,193	90	10	4,843	...	8,130	689	375	
Talapilli	"	12,927	11,210	13,813	1,100	13	...	11,931	...	13,716	219	338	
Chittur	"	8,742	9,573	6,943	2,696	68	140	6,950	...	9,892	593	803	
Cranganur	"	485	1,441	101	351	4	...	675	...	218	...	3	
Total	...	53,105	49,347	29,962	8,116	369	281	33,286	...	46,081	1,787	1,989	

C—Agricultural stock.

(vi) Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Cochin State during the year 1089 M. E.

Taluku	Arrack		Toddy		Foreign liquor					Ganja		Opium			Tobacco				Total		Remarks.					
	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	F. L. 1 shops	F. L. 2 shops	F. L. 3 taverns	Other shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Other licenses	Rental	A class shops	B class shops	Club licenses	Rental	No. of shops	Rental						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22					
Kanayanur	43	Rs. 5,175	145	Rs. 50,300	1	6	2	2	940	27	4	27	1	8	4	136	...	Rs. 22,939								
Cochin	50	7,300	152	59,000	*1	4	1	*1	605	24	13	24	4	8	3	157	...	25,468								
Cranganur	12	2,050	37	7,750	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	20	...	6,031								
Mukundapuram	72	16,500	218	36,050	...	1	2	1	340	18	...	19	...	...	3	213	...	22,612								
Trichur	61	13,022	80	61,910	...	9	1	1	1,250	11	...	11	...	...	5	142	...	23,588								
Talapilly	30	2,219	78	28,725	...	3	...	...	300	11	...	11	...	...	5	154	...	22,687								
Chittur	21	3,706	43	22,190	...	1	2	...	485	8	...	8	1	...	5	72	...	10,237								
										Cranganur Taluk Rs. 200-13-4 For the other 5 Taluks Rs. 5,824- 2-8																

D—Abkari.

* The fees for these two licenses were subsequently refunded to the party since the shops were not worked. 3 occasional licenses were also issued for the sale of arrack on the occasion of festivals, etc., and a total fee of Rs. 30 was realised. The usual fee of Rs. 50 for the Ernakulam Railway Refreshment Room was realised but credited in the accounts of 1090.

Chapter V.

(vii) Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1089 M. E.

E.—Police.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissal	Fine, black mark, degradation and suspension	Punished judicially	By promotion	By pay	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent of Police and Commandant, Nair Brigade	1	620	620	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
First grade Inspector	1	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Second grade Inspector	1	125	125	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Third grade Inspector	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Head quarter Inspector	1	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Senior Prosecuting Inspector	1	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Junior Prosecuting Inspector	1	55	55	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
First grade Sub-Inspectors	5	50—60	256	...	3	...	...	3	5	...	
Second grade do	5	40—50	200	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	
Third grade do	9	30—40	278	1	23	...	2	2	9	...	
Senior Drill Instructor	1	30	30	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Junior do	1	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Gymnastic Instructors	2	15—20	35	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
First grade Head constables	10	20	200	...	9	...	...	7	10	...	
Second grade do do	12	15	180	...	7	...	...	4	12	...	
Third grade do do	19	12	228	...	16	...	...	4	19	...	
Fourth grade do do	20	10	200	1	23	...	...	3	20	...	
First class constables	87	9	783	...	24	...	1	21	87	...	
Second class do	132	8	1,056	...	48	...	6	36	132	...	
Third class do	255	7	1,785	4	258	...	12	86	255	...	
Buglers	2	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Recruits	15	6	90	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	
Total	582	...	6,559	6	416	...	21	167	582	9	

(viii) Comparative statement of cases (under C. P. C.) handled by the Police during the years 1088 and 1089 M. E.

E.—Police

Division	Cases						Persons						Property						Remarks
	1088			1089			1088			1089			1088			1089			
	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
A. Division...	272	232	85.29	259	191	73.74	587	356	60.64	478	265	55.43	Rs. 7,784	Rs. 3,365	49.64	10,708	7,484	69.89	
B. Division...	276	245	88.76	212	183	86.32	473	368	77.80	311	211	67.84	5,280	2,707	51.07	3,876	1,736	44.78	
C. Division...	81	59	72.84	165	143	86.66	152	90	59.21	240	192	80.0	2,983	1,443	48.37	3,762	1,146	30.46	
Total ...	629	536	85.21	636	517	81.28	1,212	814	67.16	1,029	668	64.91	16,047	8,015	49.94	18,346	10,366	56.50	

(ix) 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 1089 M. E.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES	Number of offences			No. of cases disposed of in 1089	No. of persons apprehended	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 or escaped during	Term of imprisonment												Remarks				
	Balance from 1088	Committed during 1089	Total				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping				Total	Term of imprisonment															
																	Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment					
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Persons	Cases
1. Offences against public tranquility, such as unlawful assemblies, rioting, affray and abetment thereof	2	36	38	37	149	50	8	11	..	..	36	..	50	95	..	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	
2. Offences by or relating to public servants	1	80	81	81	83	73	..	..	..	..	73	..	73	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Giving or fabricating false evidence and other offences against public justice	4	117	121	118	156	105	4	3	..	..	98	..	105	40	..	..	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	..	
4. Offences relating to coins, etc.	..	1	1	1	1	3	..	1	1	2	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Offences relating to weights and measures	..	28	28	28	35	23	..	..	..	..	23	..	23	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency morals and other public nuisances	..	36	36	36	45	24	..	1	..	..	23	..	24	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Murder and abetment	..	8	8	8	13	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	3	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and abetment	..	2	2	2	5	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
9. Causing death by rash or negligent acts	..	2	2	2	6	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Attempt at suicide and abetment of suicide	..	6	6	6	6	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Hurt	17	979	996	979	1,929	116	6	22	..	..	88	..	116	1,768	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Grievous hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. Wrongful restraint or confinement	1	25	26	23	92	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	20	51	..	..	715	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	17	..	
14. Assault and use of Criminal force	31	31	29	104	11	11	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	77	..	..	2	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	3	..	
15. Kidnapping	3	54	57	57	128	14	7	..	..	..	7	..	14	114	..	..	2	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	..	
16. Rape and attempt at rape	3	3	3	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	
17. Other offences relating to the human body	..	2	2	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Chapter V.

F.—Criminal.

(ix) 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 1989 M. E.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

(x) Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Gochin State during the year 1089 M. E.

Name of Court			Number of offences reported		No. of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of							Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
					Remaining at the end of the last year	Brought to trial				Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred					
						Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	1088	1089										
			1088	1089																	
District Magistrates' Court	...	44	21	9	8	11	57	...	...	112	76	27	17	21	...	...	11				
First class do	.	115	199	32	54	21	490	4	...	460	569	270	117	138	1	...	43				
Kanayanore do	...	542	556	69	51	101	737	23	...	1028	912	201	476	169	13	...	53				
Cochin do	...	676	592	35	167	56	755	15	...	1153	993	383	304	273	5	...	28				
Cranganore do	...	227	222	14	30	15	391	...	...	452	436	232	129	74	1	...	...				
Mukundapuram do	...	420	289	59	54	54	461	5	...	768	574	190	228	141	4	...	11				
Trichur do	...	566	619	19	279	64	707	10	...	1011	1060	395	287	340	11	...	27				
Talapilly do	.	407	401	5	91	61	509	15	...	771	676	189	164	314	5	...	4				
Chittur do	...	263	276	1	112	28	340	4	...	536	484	156	193	118	14	...	3				
Total	...	3266	3175	243	846	411	4447	76	...	6291	5790	2043	1915	1588	54	...	180				

(xi) Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1089 M. E.

Tribunals		Number of appeals for disposal	Number of persons and cases																Remarks
			Appeals rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry ordered		Pending		
					Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
			Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court	...	21	...	...	10	8	1	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	
Anjikaimal Sessions Court	...	32	3	3	56	14	20	7	28	5	15	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	
Trichur do	..	3	...	...	5	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
District Magistrate's Court	...	265	101	82	152	89	44	24	118	57	...	...	...	...	3	3	19	10	
Total	...	321	104	85	243	112	65	32	153	68	15	3	...	...	3	3	31	18	

Chapter V.

G.—Jails

(xii) Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Jail in the Cochin State for the year 1939 M. E.

Stations	Number of prisons	Number of persons				Daily average		Number of persons remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jails and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the Jails		
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total		Past year	Present year						
				Past year	Present year								
Central Jail at Viyyoor ...	1	188	481	904	669	138·19	129·62	130	Rs. 21,398	A. 2	P. 5	2·89	3 deaths
Ernakulam Sub-Jail...	1	...	185	...	185	...	7·04	10	379	8	5	7·0	
Mattancherry do ...	1	8	130	188	138	2·1	3·3	6	377	10	3	8·5	
Cranganur do ...	1	1	40	64	41	2·2	1·1	...	183	12	11	5·6	
Irinjalakuda do ...	1	2	95	160	97	4	2·6	4	369	4	9	11·5	
Trichur do ...	1	4	127	206	131	5·7	4·1	1	575	15	8	11	
Wadakkanchery do ...	1	11	90	137	101	6	4·4	2	295	13	10	5·1	
Chittur do ...	1	4	51	61	55	2·5	3·2	2	351	7	9	1·7	

N. B. Under sub-Jail expenditure should be added Rs. 20—7—9, being the cost of dieting the prisoners under the Police custody spent by the Sub-Magistrate of Kanayanore.

Chapter V

H.—Civil.

(xiii) Civil Work -- Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1989 M. E.

TRIBUNALS	Suits filed during the present year				Suits disposed of during the present year												Remarks														
	Opening balance		Filed during the year and received by transfer or remand		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value							Average duration													
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Suits relating to landed property	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000		No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000	Ex parte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration							
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.				
Anjikamal District Court	107	71	160	201	267	272	196	148	71	124	6,49,425	14	1	60	108	33	5	12	8	153	23	54	4	3	87	2,45,867	8	0	4	20	
Trichur do	79	97	141	146	220	243	123	147	97	96	4,10,083	5	7	51	72	23	3	3	3	122	15	27	...	16	104	8,42,222	9	3	7	6	
Ernakulam District Munsiff's Court	155	110	2323	2372	2478	2482	2368	2181	110	301	4,11,789	10	9	259	3062	32	1582	710	8	...	...	1381	149	144	507	2,38,348	9	4	0	28	
Cochin do	70	140	2372	2330	2442	2670	2302	2513	140	127	2,85,907	11	11	160	2237	133	1559	777	194	...	...	1570	68	26	879	2,48,172	3	1	0	18	
Ininjaleluda do	107	74	2760	2741	2857	2815	2798	2685	74	130	1,55,648	7	5	410	2307	2+	2125	563	58	...	...	16-9	128	141	587	1,42,058	14	1	0	120	
Trichur do	103	138	2810	2780	2913	2973	2720	2714	198	259	2,02,096	13	0	272	2477	31	2245	474	61	...	...	1910	136	8	660	1,66,589	9	0	3	0	
Wadakkancheri do	130	104	1484	1513	1614	1617	1510	1528	131	89	1,26,967	14	9	19	1438	16	1164	313	36	...	...	182	120	65	511	1,18,939	13	2	0	13	
Chittur do	42	53	1044	956	1086	1039	1033	978	53	31	1,21,876	3	9	30	833	13	617	276	63	...	...	473	171	84	2	0	1,17,579	11	6	0	5
Total	793	842	13094	13239	13887	14081	13045	12924	842	117	23,63,796	1	3	31300	11614	325	9300	3128	498	275	38	8076	776	487	3585	21,22,778	13	5	...	...	

(xiv) Civil Work.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1909 M. E.

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					
	Last year	Present year	Rs.	A. P.	Past year	Value for present year	Past year	Value for present year	Present year	Past year	Value for present year	Present year	Past year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Anjikalimal District Court.	50	38	Rs. 1,71,256	13 0	456	528	Rs. 18,91,074	7 6	506	566	20,62,961	4 6	468	516	18,55,670	13 5	38	Rs. A. P.
Trichur do	34	40	1,10,306	0 11	272	342	7,86,925	7 0	306	382	8,97,231	7 11	266	318	7,46,372	0 10	40	2,07,290 7 1
Total	84	78	2,81,562	13 11	728	870	26,77,999	14 6	812	948	29,60,192	12 5	734	834	26,02,042	14 3	78	1,50,859 7 1
Ernakulam Munsiff's Court	179	70	1,24,726	1 8	2,658	3,054	4,07,056	13 6	2,837	3,124	5,31,732	15 2	2,767	3,052	5,22,186	5 2	70	3,53,149 14 2
Cochin do	83	125	46,651	6 1	2,264	2,893	4,58,161	3 8	2,347	3,078	5,04,812	9 9	2,162	2,948	4,72,936	1 6	185	9,596 10 0
Irinjakuda do	74	67	14,574	11 2	2,377	2,615	2,95,378	11 5	2,451	2,682	3,09,953	6 7	2,384	2,587	2,80,833	15 6	67	31,876 8 3
Trichur do	90	98	21,821	14 10	2,327	2,309	3,28,064	3 6	2,417	2,407	3,49,886	2 4	2,319	2,300	3,25,620	11 10	98	29,119 7 1
Wadakancheri do	91	82	15,044	8 1	1,434	1,464	1,62,583	7 9	1,525	1,546	1,77,627	15 10	1,443	14,78	1,64,382	7 6	82	24,265 6 1
Chittur do	49	50	15,251	3 8	1,028	1,088	1,96,354	3 9	1,077	1,138	2,11,605	7 5	1,027	1,069	1,94,817	8 5	50	13,245 8 4
Total	566	552	2,38,060	13 6	12,088	13,423	18,47,598	11 7	12,654	13,975	20,85,468	9 1	12,102	13,434	19,40,507	1 11	552	16,757 15 0
Grand total	650	630	5,19,032	11 5	12,816	14,293	45,25,598	10 1	13,466	14,923	50,45,030	5 6	12,836	14,268	45,62,850	0 2	630	1,24,861 7 2
																		4,83,011 5 4
																		642 9 4

(xv) Civil Work.—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1909 M. E.

Tribunals.	Opening balance		Filed during		Total for disposal		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during				How disposed of						Average duration											
															Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of									
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Rs.	A.	P.	Past year	Rs.	A.	P.	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.				
Chief Court (Regular appeals. Second do ...	108	125	187	129	290	254	165	151	125	103	6,30,715	6	0	5,45,365	11	10	67	65	19	26	54	47	15	10	3	0	8	25	0	10	1	
	86	106	222	172	308	278	202	187	106	91	64,361	13	4½	51,483	15	9	109	93	31	24	23	25	21	15	18	30	0	6	17	0	7	3
Anjikaimal District Court	143	51	400	394	543	445	492	311	51	134	1,01,415	2	4	1,01,221	11	7	258	172	73	44	95	49	60	53	6	11	0	3	16	0	3	9
Trichur do	117	90	236	284	353	374	263	280	90	94	40,991	4	11	50,878	4	5	170	179	36	34	34	41	20	22	3	4	0	6	3	0	3	28
Total	459	372	1045	979	1494	1351	1122	929	372	422	8,38,483	10	7½	7,48,949	11	7	604	509	159	128	203	162	116	82	37	48	...	...	...	...	...	...

(xvi) Statement showing registration of documents in the several Registry Offices of the Cochin State during the year 1089 M. E.

Names of Registry Offices	Nature of documents presented																Value of documents registered	Documents registered	Documents of which registration was refused	Documents remaining unregistered at the close of the year	Remarks.									
	Documents presented for registration																													
	Mortgages				Sale-deeds				Wills				Money-bonds									Miscellaneous								
1088	1089	1088	1089	1088	1089	1088	1089	1088	1089	1088	1089	1088	1089	1088	1089	1088	1089	1088	1089	1088	1089	1088	1089	1088	1089	1088	1089	1088	1089	
Cochin	2,966	3,192	1,064	1,116	639	726	6	7	30	55	1,227	1,288	2,955	3,185	16,89,754	10	44	22,42,013	2	83	11	12	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ernakulam	2,980	3,435	1,188	1,315	547	612	13	9	14	7	1,218	1,492	2,965	3,414	14,15,808	9	83	21,81,255	...	64	18	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanayannur	2,489	2,846	940	977	515	505	9	6	15	13	1,010	944	2,431	2,342	9,31,405	1	6	9,58,052	6	1	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuzhupilly	2,283	2,450	894	902	478	433	8	15	44	62	859	1,088	2,271	2,437	11,42,327	6	6	13,28,734	...	1	17	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellarapilly	702	768	273	331	139	146	3	...	13	20	274	271	702	763	1,28,421	11	...	1,41,996	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kodungallur	3,822	4,022	1,551	1,519	826	884	3	5	36	98	1,376	1,516	3,816	4,018	17,48,923	6	...	13,01,636	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irinjalakuda	4,516	4,560	1,905	1,870	1,081	1,074	7	7	61	66	1,462	1,733	4,511	4,747	11,73,992	5	7	13,01,636	...	13	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chalakkudi	3,898	4,147	1,527	1,599	1,228	1,158	6	6	10	28	1,122	1,359	3,859	4,143	10,11,585	12	3	9,64,941	...	61	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellayi	2,578	3,055	918	1,028	923	916	5	7	5	12	726	1,097	2,577	3,052	7,78,063	11	9	25,64,731	...	72	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichur	4,393	4,884	1,697	1,767	1,417	1,580	19	23	6	3	1,254	1,511	4,390	4,875	23,77,954	5	10	10,73,811	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ennamavu	3,012	3,019	1,131	1,075	769	729	5	13	31	49	1,076	1,153	3,005	3,018	5,63,600	4	...	6,93,103	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mundur	2,312	2,318	885	772	589	591	7	5	18	19	813	931	2,310	2,318	12,15,134	10	5	13,74,332	...	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kunnamkulam	4,191	4,727	1,391	1,487	899	1,012	28	25	149	159	1,724	2,044	4,191	4,725	5,75,676	15	6	7,64,223	...	8	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wadakkancheri	1,940	2,030	591	537	631	657	10	14	8	19	700	773	1,936	2,025	8,78,202	7	104	11,87,064	...	13	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chelakara	1,706	1,868	473	428	533	596	21	24	17	8	662	812	1,703	1,865	22,20,868	10	3	22,33,347	...	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittur	1,986	1,928	555	572	489	468	14	3	80	72	848	813	1,983	1,927	5,28,340	6	1	6,21,489	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nemmara	634	624	189	174	185	192	4	7	15	13	261	238	653	624	5,28,340	6	1	6,21,489	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	46,423	49,563	17,202	17,364	11,888	12,307	168	176	553	703	16,612	19,013	46,338	49,482	1,94,13,928	14	53	2,25,36,922	2	24	116	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Chapter V.

I. Registration.

(xvii) Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the years 1088 and 1089 M. E.

Description	1088				1089				Remarks.
	Number of deeds	Value of property Rs. A. P.	Fees realised		Number of deeds	Value of property Rs. A. P.	Fees realised		
			Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Mortgage deeds	17,172	74,10,140 67½	28,689 12...	17,336	84,74,348 52½	29,796 10...			
Sale-deeds	11,856	48,35,384 74	17,837...	12,284	57,89,712 2½	19,464 4...			
Wills	168	...	696...	176	...	708...		* The correct total comes to Rs. 73,260-1-0, but, out of this, Rs. 3,462-4-0 relates to Cranganur funds and hence the balance of Rs. 69,797-13-0 only is shown.	
Money bonds	552	2,53,569 72	902 8...	702	2,62,980 92	1,124 8...			
Miscellaneous documents	16,590	69,14,834 94	25,134 13...	18,984	79,99,881 19½	29,204 2...			
Total	46,338	1,94,13,928 145½	* 69,797 13...	49,482	2,25,26,922 22½	76,580 4...			
Fees for copies of registered documents			3,655 12...			2,627 1...			
Search fees			2,553 2...			2,583 6...		† The correct total comes to Rs. 80,297-8-0, but, out of this, Rs. 3,717-4-0 relates to Cranganur funds and hence the balance of Rs. 76,580-4-0 only is shown.	
Miscellaneous receipts			5,002... 2			5,585 12			
Total			11,210 14 2			10,795 8 2			
Grand total			81,008 11 2			87,375 12 2			
Deduct expenditure			34,260 15 8			37,784 9...			
Net savings			46,747 11 6			49,591 3 2			

(xviii) Statement showing the Vital Statistics in the Cochin State for the year 1089 M. E.

J.—Vital Statistics

Serial Number	Name of Taluk or Town	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of the population				Remarks
			Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Births		Deaths		
					Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year					
1	Cochin-Kanayanur Taluk.	2,20,125	3,255	3,768	513	...	3,276	2,770	...	506	14.79	17.12	14.88	12.58	
2	Ernakulam Town	21,195	561	547	...	14	439	398	...	41	26.47	25.81	20.71	18.78	
3	Mattanchery Town	23,508	698	708	10	...	696	777	81	...	29.69	30.12	29.66	33.05	
4	Mukundapuram Taluk	1,93,930	2,901	3,446	545	...	3,079	2,412	...	667	14.96	17.77	15.88	12.44	
5	Trichur Taluk	1,46,182	1,777	2,115	338	...	1,937	1,785	...	152	12.16	14.47	13.25	12.21	
6	Trichur Town	23,574	793	963	170	...	582	590	8	...	33.64	40.85	24.69	25.03	
7	Talapilli Taluk	1,65,114	2,899	3,081	182	...	4,144	2,622	...	1,522	17.56	18.66	25.1	15.88	
8	Chittur Taluk	76,583	1,433	1,111	159	...	1,286	909	...	84	15.70	14.52	14.09	11.87	
9	Chittur-Thathamangalam Town	14,706	...	481	...	...	...	293	...	...	...	32.71	...	19.92	
10	Cranganur Taluk	33,193	504	619	115	...	930	428	...	502	15.18	18.65	28.01	12.89	
	Total	9,18,110	14,821	16,839	2,018	...	16,369	12,984	...	3,385	16.14	18.34	17.83	14.14	

(xix) Statement showing the medical relief afforded in the Cochin State Medical Institutions during the year 1089 M. E.

K.—Medical Relief

Hospitals and Dispensaries	Number 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 General Hospital ...	35,212	1,109	986	1	69	53	45,569	11 6	237.71	* This includes the salary of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, office staff, etc., the Customs duty on medicine, advance given for the medical supply for 1090, etc. † Rs. 2,961-3-4 met from the Cranganore funds. ‡ Rs. 2,303-1-7 met from the Forest Tramway Department Expenditure met from the Rail Department.
Tripunithura Dispensary ...	15,004	63	61	1	1	...	2,622	7 11	41.27	
Do Palace do ...	1,624	...	...	...	...	...	1,136	7 3	4.45	
Andikadavu Dispensary ...	9,684	...	...	...	...	...	2,498	8 9	62.83	
Mattanchery Male Dispensary...	12,350	...	...	...	...	...	2,245	7 7	72.20	
Mattanchery Women and Children's Hospital ...	18,308	1,296	1,228	...	29	39	8,879	1 5	156.10	
Narakal Dispensary ...	16,772	...	...	...	...	...	2,834	...	199.47	
Cranganore Dispensary ...	13,353	198	185	...	7	6	...	...	85.71	
Mala Dispensary ...	11,207	4	4	...	...	...	2,087	11 6	65.34	
Chalakudy Hospital ...	30,546	366	328	...	25	13	2,963	13 3	157.21	
Kuriarkutty Dispensary ...	3,358	101	98	...	3	...	...	...	10.32	
Irinjalakuda Hospital ...	15,037	186	171	10	5	...	2,971	0 10	100.06	
Palapilli Dispensary ...	8,410	...	...	...	...	...	1,395	4 7	23.60	
Trichur Hospital ...	37,002	1,231	1,136	...	60	35	14,733	3 7	232.39	
Central Jail Hospital ...	888	55	50	...	3	2	...	...	19.70	
Kunnamkulam Hospital ...	13,004	324	305	1	12	6	2,631	5 ...	103.57	
Vadakkanchery Dispensary ...	15,499	116	110	...	3	3	1,736	1 10	65.82	
Pazhayannur Dispensary ...	12,798	...	...	...	...	...	1,811	11 6	52.37	
Chittur Hospital ...	13,121	148	121	9	3	15	2,767	8 4	74.53	
Nemmara Hospital ...	10,148	100	94	...	2	4	2,280	4 10	58.24	
Total ...	2,93,325	5,297	4,877	22	222	176	1,01,163	14 ...	1,822.69	

* This includes the salary of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, office staff, etc., the Customs duty on medicine, advance given for the medical supply for 1090, etc.
† Rs. 2,961-3-4 met from the Cranganore funds.
‡ Rs. 2,903-1-7 met from the Forest Tramway Department
§ Expenditure met from the Jail Department.

(xx) Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year 1089 M. E.

Serial No.	Description of work	State funds			Contribution			Total
		Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Communications ...	41,866	1,18,263	1,60,129	5,314	7,569	12,883	1,73,012
2	Buildings ...	1,65,636	19,719	1,85,355	7,692	7,318	15,010	2,00,365
3	Irrigation ...	60,096	39,255	99,351	...	...	...	99,351
4	Miscellaneous public improvements ...	9,221	5,096	14,317	1,836	3,287	5,123	19,440
5	Purchase and repair of tools, plant, and stock ...	1,374	...	1,374	...	...	...	1,374
6	Petty construction and repairs ...	...	54,466	54,466	...	2,644	2,644	57,110
7	Refunds ...	...	51	1,351	...	...	...	1,351
8	Miscellaneous supervision charges on account of contribution works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2,78,193	2,38,150	5,16,343	14,842	20,818	35,660	5,52,003
9	Establishment ...	...	...	75,057	...	...	...	75,057
	Grand total	2,78,193	2,38,150	5,91,400	14,842	20,818	35,660	6,27,060

(xxi) Statement showing the classification of schools according to the agencies managing them during the year 1089 M. E.

Agency	Number of schools	1088			Number of schools	1089		
		Number of pupils				Number of pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
Government ...	117	13,060	6,384	19,444	131	15,739	7,677	23,416
Church Mission Societies or Protestant Missions ...	17	1,233	508	1,741	13	1,157	482	1,639
Roman Catholics ...	12	2,037	384	2,421	14	2,743	499	3,242
Native priests ...	47	3,093	1,893	4,986	44	2,935	1,927	4,912
Native gentlemen ...	79	6,218	2,101	8,319	77	6,104	2,199	8,303
Masters themselves ...	13	648	115	763	10	587	148	735
Total ...	285	26,289	11,385	37,674	289	29,315	12,932	42,247
Unaided and Indigenous schools ...	1,041	15,476	6,426	21,902	1,040	15,180	6,383	21,563
Grand total ...	1,326	41,765	17,811	59,576	1,329	44,495	19,315	63,810

(xxii) Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population of school-going age during the year 1089 M. E.

Taluk		Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage	
		Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Cochin-Kanayanur	...	18,153	17,110	15,462	6,521	85	34
Cranganur	...	2,206	2,164	1,829	728	83	34
Mukundapuram	...	12,050	12,225	8,046	3,605	67	29
Trichur	...	10,747	11,019	9,568	4,653	89	42
Talapilly	...	11,083	11,614	5,765	2,765	52	24
Chittur	...	6,541	6,891	3,825	1,043	58	15
Total	...	60,780	61,023	44,495	19,315	73	32

L.—Public Works.

M.—Education.

M.—Education.

Chapter V.

(xxiii) Statement showing the classification of pupils according to Caste or Creed, during the year 1089 M. E.

M.—Education.

Class	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	24,961	8,388	9	3	60	20
Christians	1,00,404	97,835	15,061	14,675	16,977	10,068	16	10	112	68
Mahomedans	27,726	26,766	4,159	4,015	2,477	806	9	3	59	20
Jews	548	589	82	88	80	53	14	9	97	60
Jains	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animists	1,971	1,926	296	289	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,05,200	4,06,825	60,780	61,023	44,495	19,315	10.9	4.7	73.2	31.6

(xxiv) Statement showing the number and strength of special schools during the year 1089 M. E.

M.—Education

Schools	No. of schools	Strength	Whether Sirkar, aided or unaided
Sirkar Training school, Trichur	1	320	Sirkar
Industrial schools (including the G. T. C and I. school and the Industrial Section of the V. J. G. L. and I. school)	14	524	2 Sirkar 7 Aided and 5 Unaided
Sanskrit schools	14	163	Unaided
Koran schools	124	2,404	do
Music schools	27	267	do
Bible schools	5	198	do
Latin schools	1	18	do
Medical schools	3	20	do
Vedic schools	14	163	2 Aided and 12 Unaided
Schools teaching astrology	4	27	Unaided
Hebrew schools	4	151	do
Arabic schools	1	75	do
Total	212	4,330	...

(xxv) Statement showing the Industries taught in the Industrial schools during the year 1089 M. E.

M.—Education.

Name of Industry	Boys	Girls	Total	Remarks
Needle-work	...	182	182	
Mat-making	91	34	125	
Embroidery and knitting	...	167	167	
Lace-making	...	168	168	
Carving	12	...	12	
Gardening	9	...	9	
Umbrella-making	61	...	61	
Weaving	21	...	21	
Sloyd	193	...	193	
Carpentry	38	...	38	
Blacksmith's work	49	...	49	
Drawing	8	...	8	
Electro-plating	10	...	10	
Rattan-work	29	...	29	
Bell-metal work	14	...	14	
Type-writing	25	...	25	
Short-hand	21	...	21	
Book-keeping	33	...	33	
Commercial Geography	9	...	9	
do Correspondence	27	...	27	
Banking	4	...	4	
Total	654	551	1,205	

Chapter V.

(xxvi) Statement showing the particulars as to the schools maintained by the Cochin State during the year 1089 M. E.

M.—Education.

Description of Schools	Number of schools		Number of pupils on rolls at the end of the year		Average daily attendance		Expenditure					
	1088	1089	1088	1089	1088	1089	Collegiate	Upper Secondary	Lower Secondary	Primary	Special	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sirkar schools	117	131	19,444	23,416	16,645	20,251	Rs. 21,464	Rs. 41,879	Rs. 48,966	Rs. 1,59,607	Rs. 27,022	Rs. 66,763
Aided schools	168	158	18,230	18,831	15,054	15,954	...	4,174	4,343	50,356	6,112	...
Total	285	289	37,674	42,247	31,699	36,205	21,464	46,053	53,309	2,09,963	33,134	66,763

(xxvii) Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Cochin State during the year 1089 M. E.

N.—Military.

Arms of Service	Number of fighting officers and men					Details of force at the end of the current year							Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Remarks
	At the end of the last year	Recruited this year	Died	Invalidated	Discharged or deserted	Total of men at the end of the current year	Number of regiments or battalions	Number of guns	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Cavalry	14	...	1	...	...	13	...	...	1	3	9	2,200	* Non-fighting men such as clerks, cobblers, blacksmith, syces and barbers are not included in the list	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	22	...	...	...	...	22	...	4	...	2	20	2,330		
Infantry	242	25	2	2	17	246	...	...	6	17	223	23,078		
Imperial Service Troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total	278	25	3	2	17	281	...	4	7	22	252	27,608		

R
V2127, 84213
2'4