

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION

OF
COCHIN



FOR

THE YEAR 1091 M. E.

(17th August 1915 to 15th August 1916)

ERNAKULAM:

PRINTED AT THE COCHIN GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1916.

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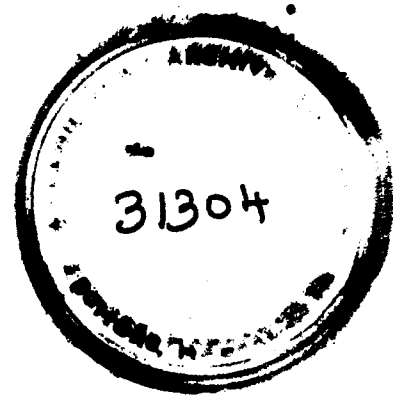
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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
INTRODUCTORY NOTE ...	i	Tramway ...	24
Chapter I.		IV. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	
GENERAL AND POLITICAL ...	1	Anchal ...	25
Chapter II.		Railway ...	ib.
FINANCIAL REVIEW ...	3	Marine ...	26
Chapter III.		Stamps ...	ib.
LEGISLATION ...	8	Customs ...	ib.
Chapter IV.		V. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS	
ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CHANGES		Police ...	ib.
Account Department ...	10	Criminal Justice ...	28
Land Revenue Department ...	ib.	Jails ...	29
Co-operative Societies ...	11	Civil Justice ...	31
Agriculture and Fisheries... ..	ib.	Registration ...	32
Abkari ...	ib.	VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES	
Forests ...	12	Vital Statistics ...	33
Anchal ...	ib.	Medical Relief ...	ib.
Jails ...	ib.	Sanitation and Conservancy ...	35
Stamps ...	ib.	Vaccination ...	ib.
Police ...	13	VII. RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS	
Law and Justice ...	ib.	Devaswoms ...	36
Registration ...	ib.	VIII. PUBLIC WORKS	38
Medical Department ...	ib.	IX. MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT	39
Sanitation ...	14	X. INSTRUCTION	ib.
Devaswoms ...	ib.	XI. MISCELLANEOUS	
Public Works ...	15	General Administration ...	44
Mechanical Department ...	ib.	Departmental Tests Examination... ..	ib.
Instruction ...	ib.	Military ...	ib.
Chapter V.		Arms and Ammunition ...	45
ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS		Petroleum ...	ib.
I. Land Revenue ...	17	Factories ...	ib.
Land Records ...	18	Press Regulation ...	ib.
Wards' Estate ...	ib.	Motor Vehicles Regulation ...	ib.
Boundary Dispute ...	ib.	The Sirkar Press ...	ib.
Agriculture ...	ib.	Stationery ...	ib.
Co-operative Societies ...	19	SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS	
II. SALT AND ABKARI		Ethnography ...	46
Salt ...	20	Archæology ...	ib.
Abkari ...	ib.	The State Museum ...	ib.
Tobacco ...	21	Cranganur ...	47
Opium and Ganja ...	22	Newspapers and Magazines ...	ib.
III. FORESTS AND TRAMWAY		Chapter VI.	
Forests ...	ib.	CONCLUSION	48

R
V2127, 8 & N15
N16



ii
APPENDIX.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Chapter I.		STATEMENTS	
STATEMENTS			
General 1 ...	ii	Police ... 7 and 8	viii
Chapter III.		Judicial (<i>Criminal</i>) 9 to 11	ix
Legislation 2 ...	iv	Jails ... 12	xii
Chapter V.		Judicial (<i>Civil</i>) 13 to 15	xiii
Season and rainfall 3	vi	Registration 16 and 17	xvi
Staple food grains 4	vii	Vital Statistics 18	xviii
Agricultural stock 5	ib.	Medical Relief 19	ib.
Abkari 6	ib.	Public Works 20	xix
		Education 21 to 26	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 contain 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 the 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 Sri Rama Varma, Raja of Cochin, was born on the 6th October 1858 and ascended the Musnad on the 21st January 1915. His Highness the Raja's cousin His Highness Raja Sri Sir Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., the late ruler of the State who abdicated on the 7th December 1914 and has retired into private life, was born on the 27th December 1852. Her Highness Kunjipilla Thampuran, Senior Rani, was born on the 2nd July 1840, and Rama Varma, Elaya Raja, on the 30th December 1861. There are besides, 94 male and 105 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, Talapilli, and Chittur; in addition, there is also the estate of Cranganur. The chief towns are Ernakulam (the capital), Mattancherry Irinjalakuda, Trichur, Vadakanchery, 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.

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M. E. 1091.

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

PERSONNEL.

THE chief event of the year was the visit of His Highness the Raja to Madras on the invitation of His Excellency the Governor of Madras to join the committee formed under the presidency of His Excellency to supervise the management of the Madras People's Park Fair and Exhibition held for the benefit of the War Fund in December 1915. His Highness left Ernakulam early on the morning of 21st December 1915 (6th Dhanu 1091) and halting *enroute* at Cheruthuruthy, took special train at Shoranur in the evening, reaching Madras on the morning of the 22nd December. On the day of his arrival at Madras His Highness paid a visit to His Excellency the Governor and His Excellency returned the visit the same day. His Highness left Madras by special train on the 6th January 1916 (22nd Dhanu 1091) and returned to Ernakulam the next day.

2. On the 12th November 1915 (27th Thulam 1091) His Highness proceeded to Thiruvanchikulam to worship in the temple there. This being the first visit of His Highness to the place after installation, it was of more than passing importance. After a stay of two days His Highness returned to Tripunithura on the 15th November 1915 (30th Thulam 1091).

3. The hot weather of 1091 was spent by His Highness at Coonoor. Leaving Ernakulam on the 2nd April 1916 (20th Meenom 1091), His Highness reached Coonoor on the 3rd April and after a stay of two months and two days returned to the Capital on the 5th June 1916 (23rd Edavom 1091).

4. The Honourable Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, accompanied by Lady Sivaswami Iyer, paid a private visit to the State during the year. The Honourable Member arrived at Trichur on the morning of 10th October 1915 (24th Kanni 1091) and after halting there for the day left for Ernakulam the next morning. On the 13th October he left Ernakulam to visit certain places in Travancore. On his way back he visited the State Forest Tramway. During his stay in the State, the Honourable Member was a State Guest.

Visit of the
Honourable Sir
H. A. Stuart.

5. The Honourable Sir Harold Arthur Stuart, K. C. V. O., K. C. S. I., I. C. S., Member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, paid a passing visit to the State on the 9th January 1916 (25th Dhanu 1091), motoring from Chittur to Trichur. He left Trichur the same day for Madras.

Visit of His
Excellency the
Governor of Ma-
dras.

6. His Excellency Lord Pentland, the Governor of Madras, passed through the State in April 1916, while returning from a tour through the planting districts of Travancore. His Excellency and party arrived at Ernakulam by motor car from Kottayam on the evening of the 19th April 1916 (7th Medom 1091) and halting for the night at Bolghaty Residency left Ernakulam by special train the next day. His Excellency's visit was strictly private.

Tour of His
Highness the
Maharaja of Tra-
vancore.

7. His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore passed through the State on his way to Coonoor on the 23rd and 24th April 1916 (11th & 12th Medam 1091) and also on his way back on the 25th May 1916 (12th Edavam 1091).

The Ruling
family.

8. Four male and four female members were born during the year in His Highness the Raja's family.

The British
Resident.

9. Mr. R. A. Graham, I. C. S., continued to be the British Resident throughout the year.

Diwan.

10. Mr. J. W. Bhore, B. A., I. C. S., continued to be the Diwan.

CHAPTER II.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

AS remarked in the introductory portion of the memorandum dated 11th August 1916, explaining the financial position of the State for the year 1091 M. E., issued with the financial statement for the current year (1092), "after the first paralysing effects of almost universal war conditions which upset calculations for 1090 had worn off, a partial recovery in trade and business activities due to a fairly ready adaptation to altered circumstances manifested itself, and though normal conditions still remain a future hope, that recovery gathered strength during the current year (1091 M. E.) and will, it is hoped, establish itself still more firmly in the approaching year. During 1091 the effect on the State's finances has been rather in the direction of enlarging expenditure than of constricting income".

The financial position of the State at the close of the year under report, compared with that at the close of the past five years, is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus	Net liability	Net surplus
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
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
1090	46,20,155	44,59,793	1,60,362	...	13,62,636
1091	48,17,536	44,71,082	3,46,454	...	17,09,090

The transactions of the year thus resulted in a net surplus of Rs. 17,09,090, as against Rs. 13,62,636 at the end of 1090 and Rs. 14,65,836 anticipated in the revised estimate for the year. This represents the actual balance accruing after making provision for all liabilities against the State including the debenture loan of Rs. 10 lakhs repayable in 1918.

12. The budget estimate of revenue and expenditure for the year worked to a surplus of Rs. 2,09,400, the anticipated receipts and disbursements being Rs. 45,41,800 and Rs. 43,32,400 respectively. In the revised estimates, however, only a surplus of Rs. 1,03,200 was anticipated on the basis of a total revenue of Rs. 47,63,700, and a total expenditure of Rs. 46,60,500. But the actual transactions of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 3,46,454, the gross revenue and expenditure being Rs. 48,17,536 and Rs. 44,71,082 respectively. The difficulty of forecasting income and expenditure with any degree of accuracy under the

Total receipts &
expenditure.

closing balance

AP. II.

existing abnormal conditions has already been adverted to in the memorandum that accompanied the financial statement for the current year and as remarked there "the experience of the year has proved the strength of the State's financial resources and justifies the taking up for serious consideration of the programme which has had, in prudence, to be deferred until it was possible to gauge with greater exactness the effect on the State's finances of the disruption of the pre-war economic fabric." The figures representing the transactions of the year are the highest on record.

13. The following statements exhibit the main heads of receipts and expenditure under service heads.

RECEIPTS.

Heads of receipts	Actuals of 1091	Budget estimate of 1091	Actuals of 1090	Actuals of 1089	Actuals of 1088
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I Land Revenue	11,45,792	11,37,100	11,77,928	12,16,301	12,91,095
II Forests	5,89,207	5,79,100	6,06,058	7,02,048	7,22,784
III Excise*	13,22,930	12,21,300	12,53,106	11,48,649	10,40,460
IV Stamps	5,16,234	4,70,100	4,39,413	4,85,928	4,67,815
V Railway	6,94,023	6,50,000	6,68,795	6,59,639	7,84,954
VI Other receipts	5,49,350	4,84,200	4,74,855	4,94,434	4,81,602
Total of service heads	48,17,536	45,41,800	46,20,155	47,06,999	47,88,710

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

EXPENDITURE.

Heads of expenditure	Actuals of 1091	Budget of 1091	Actuals of 1090	Actuals of 1089	Actuals of 1088
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue	1,97,124	1,86,100	2,01,179	2,17,384	1,71,612
2. Palace	3,92,000	3,92,000	3,79,050	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	2,08,959	1,99,700	1,97,354	1,94,392	1,84,744
5. Forests	2,45,159	2,56,000	2,74,960	3,68,010	4,74,411
6. Tramway	1,21,520	1,37,800	1,15,135	1,23,060	1,22,800
7. General Administration	91,880	92,600	92,982	96,456	89,538
8. Law and Justice	1,95,655	1,92,200	1,88,597	1,86,196	1,63,542
9. Police	1,15,303	1,14,400	1,14,848	1,07,303	1,00,506
10. Education	5,26,094	5,49,700	4,93,486	4,30,689	3,75,520
11. Religious and Charities	68,051	70,600	68,446	73,398	68,262
12. Medical, Vaccination and Sanitation	5,64,695	4,90,300	3,81,893	5,76,673	3,76,147
13. Pension and gratuity	83,311	80,500	80,575	76,882	79,982
14. Public Works	5,17,346	5,28,900	6,93,191	5,91,400	5,16,608
15. Railway	4,86,389	4,00,000	3,95,326	3,74,582	4,33,149
16. Other expenditure	4,57,507	4,41,500	5,82,682	4,39,082	3,72,971
Total of service heads	44,71,082	43,32,400	44,59,793	44,05,596	40,79,881

SERVICE HEADS.
Receipts.

14. The total receipts for the year under all the service heads together were Rs. 48,17,536, as against Rs. 45,41,800 anticipated in the budget and Rs. 47,63,700 in the revised estimates for the year. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, which were Rs. 46,20,155, the receipts for 1091 showed an increase of Rs. 1,97,381. This increase is chiefly noticeable under the heads

CHAP. II.

Salt (Rs. 28,932), Stamps (Rs. 76,821), Abkari and Ganja (Rs. 60,127), Registration (Rs. 12,990), Interest (Rs. 32,544), Education (Rs. 11,640), Public Works (Rs. 8,899) and Railway (Rs. 25,228). Increases to a small extent are also noticeable under Agriculture and Fisheries (Rs. 4,266), Tramway (Rs. 1,252), Anchal (Rs. 812), Law and Justice (Rs. 1,316), Jails (Rs. 65) and Police (Rs. 43).

The increase under 'Salt' was due to the enhancement of the duty on salt from Re. 1 to Rs. 1½ from the 1st April 1916, while the higher rentals secured for the year and the collection of a large amount of outstanding arrears account for the higher revenue under the head 'Abkari and Ganja.' Revival of trade and business in spite of the existing war conditions led to a rise in the 'Stamp' revenue and this, as well as the increased facilities afforded to the public by the opening of new Registry offices during the year, accounts for the increase under 'Registration.' The investment in 1090 of the large surpluses that remained in the treasuries and in the current account with the National Bank of India, Ltd., in fixed deposits brought in more revenue in the shape of 'Interest,' and the order to credit to the Sirkar the sports fee collections as well as an increase in the strength of the different schools, accounts for the increase noticed under 'Education.' A new item of receipt under 'Public Works' in 1091 was the sale proceeds of the Kurishupandikasala building at Mattanchery and the increase under 'Railway' is attributable to a growth in the volume of traffic which showed a substantial recovery. The other items do not call for special remarks.

Against the above increases there were also decreases under a few heads, notably under 'Land Revenue' (Rs. 32,136), 'Customs' (Rs. 13,146), 'Tobacco' (Rs. 5,341), and 'Forests' (Rs. 16,851). There were during the year no sales of accretions or other valuable lands as in previous years and this, as well as the relinquishment of some of the coffee estates by their European lessees who, it is reported, have gone to the front and the consequent fall in the quit-rent realised for such lands account for the decrease under 'Land Revenue.' The Darbar's share of the customs collection at British Cochin having fallen below that realised in 1090 there was an appreciable decrease under that head, while lower rentals fetched at the sale of the tobacco shops for 1091 and the depression of trade in foreign timber markets owing to the war, affected the 'Tobacco' and 'Forest' revenue of the State during the year.

15. The total expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 44,71,082, as against Rs. 43,32,400 provided for in the budget and Rs. 46,60,500 in the revised estimates. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, namely Rs. 44,59,793, there was an excess expenditure of Rs. 11,289 during the year under report. Increases are prominent under (1) Agriculture and Fisheries (Rs. 13,936), (2) Palace (Rs. 12,950), (3) Excise (Rs. 12,978), (4) Tramway (Rs. 6,385), (5) Registration (Rs. 7,192), (6) Law and Justice (Rs. 7,058), (7) Education (Rs. 32,608), (8) Medical (Rs. 22,819), (9) Sanitation and Conservancy (Rs. 1,59,507) and (10) Railway (Rs. 91,063). The holding of the sixth Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at Ernakulam, the improvements effected to the public gardens and avenues of the State and the wider activity of the department necessitated an increase of expenditure under 'Agriculture and Fisheries.' The increase under 'Palace' is due to the increase under fixed allowances paid to the stipendiary Thampurans. The acquisition of the Kokalai Distillery at Trichur, the survey of a new alignment for the Tramway by way of

SERVICE HEADS.
Expenditure.

CHAP. II. Adhirapilly to avoid the inclines, the opening of four new Registry offices and the establishment of a temporary additional District Court mainly contributed to the increase under 'Excise', 'Tramway', 'Registration' and 'Law and Justice' respectively. The opening of additional division of classes, the improvement of the science laboratories in high schools and the liberal grants allowed to aided schools account for the higher expenditure under 'Education', while the practical completion of the Ernakulam Water Supply scheme explains the increase under 'Sanitation and Conservancy'. The high price of European drugs enhanced the cost of working the medical institutions in the State and the increase under 'Railway' was wholly on account of capital expenditure that had to be incurred for the better and efficient working of the line.

The increase in expenditure noticed above was, however, compensated for to some extent by a decrease under certain other heads, as for instance (1) Land Revenue (Rs. 4,055), (2) Forests (Rs. 29,801), (3) Public Works (Rs. 1,75,845), (4) Mechanical (Rs. 41,344) and (5) Miscellaneous (Rs. 1,06,370). The decrease under 'Land Revenue' is small and was chiefly due to the fact that no contribution had to be made during the year towards the cost of the topographical survey of the State as in the previous year. The demand for timber in foreign markets having, as already observed, fallen, there was a proportionate reduction in the quantity of timber collected and collection charges incurred by the department, which accounts for the fall in 'Forest' expenditure. The expenditure on 'Public Works' was strictly kept within the grant for the year. The decrease under 'Mechanical' is merely ostensible, as it was chiefly the result of exhibiting the expenditure on account of motor cars and motor boats under the major head 'Miscellaneous'. The expenditure under 'Miscellaneous' will be observed to be considerably less during the year than in the previous year. The expenditure in connection with the visit to the State of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, of Their Highnesses the Maharaja Gaekwar and the Maharani of Baroda, and the installation of His Highness the Raja, were debited to the head 'Miscellaneous'. The absence of any such extraordinary expenditure in 1091 accounts for the decrease under that head.

Opening and closing balances. 16. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 13,26,130, as against Rs. 6,55,194 anticipated in the budget of the year and closed with a cash balance of Rs. 15,15,418, as against Rs. 7,78,294 anticipated in the budget and Rs. 14,09,730 in the revised estimates for the year. The closing balance consisted of the actual cash balance in the several treasuries of the State to the extent of Rs. 7,28,868, and the balance in the current account with the National Bank of India, Limited, amounting to Rs. 7,86,550. In addition to this, there were the investments of surplus balances amounting to Rs. 12,16,460, of which Rs. 9,96,460 lay in four per cent fixed deposits at the National Bank of India, Limited, and the Bank of Madras, Cochin, Rs. 20,000 in the Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, Trichur, and Rs. 2,00,000 in the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills. The sum of Rs. 6,88,396, being the balance to the credit of the Sinking Fund, continued to remain invested against the State debenture loan. The actual cash balance of the State at the end of 1091 was thus Rs. 34,20,274 (Rs. 15,15,418 in cash in treasuries and banks and Rs. 19,04,856 in securities).

Sinking Fund 17. For the reasons explained in paragraph 14 of the report for 1089, there were no transactions under the Sinking Fund during the year.

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

Details	At the beginning of the year	At the end of the year
<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
4 % debenture loan	10,00,000	10,00,000
Deposits including Devaswom Fund, Town Fund, Palace Fund, Provident Fund etc.	11,30,334	7,94,148
Remittances pending adjustment.	1,27,185	1,30,433
Total	22,57,519	19,24,581
<i>Assets.</i>		
Advances recoverable	1,91,857	1,55,975
Remittances pending adjustment	73,057	54,052
Departmental balances	1,505	3,370
General balance investments	13,39,210	12,16,460
Amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund ...	6,88,396	6,88,396
Cash Balance ...	13,26,130	15,15,418
Total	36,20,155	36,33,671
Net surplus	13,62,636	17,09,090

19. It will be seen from the above that the year under report began with a net asset of Rs. 13,62,636 and closed with a net asset of Rs. 17,09,090, as against Rs. 14,65,836 anticipated in the revised estimate for the year, after completely providing for all liabilities against the State and in spite of the higher demands of some of the administrative departments. The actual asset was thus Rs. 2,43,254 in excess of the anticipated figure.

23. At the close of the year under report the following legislative measures were under consideration of the Darbar:—

- (1) Proclamation regarding the grouping of the Devaswoms. (Since issued).
- (2) Public Canals and Backwater Navigation Bill.
- (3) Extradition Bill.
- (4) Succession Certificate Bill.
- (5) Revenue Recovery Amendment Bill.
- (6) Insolvency Bill.
- (7) Cattle Diseases Prevention Bill.
- (8) Christian Marriage Bill.
- (9) Lunacy Bill.
- (10) Companies Bill.

CHAPTER III.

LEGISLATION.

Regulations
passed.

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

(1) Regulation I of 1091.—“A Regulation to amend the Cochin Revenue Recovery Regulation, IV of 1083,” extending the applicability of the period of limitation fixed for bringing suits under the Regulation to suits brought under the Regulation against any party.

(2) Regulation II of 1091.—“A Regulation to amend the Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation, I of 1081,” extending the definition of the term ‘Devaswam Superintendent’.

(3) Regulation III of 1091.—“The Cochin Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation,” providing for the inspection and management of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers in the State.

(4) Regulation IV of 1091.—“A Regulation to amend the Cochin Tenancy Regulation II of 1090,” providing for the refusal to accept for registration documents drawn up in contravention of the provisions of the Tenancy Regulation.

(5) Regulation V of 1091.—“A Regulation to amend the Cochin Abkari Regulation I of 1077.”

Proclamations
issued.

21. The following three Proclamations were also issued during the year:—

(1) Proclamation dated 10th Chingam 1091 prohibiting financial and other dealings by the subjects of the State with the States at war with His Majesty the King Emperor of India.

(2) Proclamation dated 7th Thulam 1091 providing for the special protection in respect of civil and revenue litigation in the State of Indian soldiers serving under war conditions.

(3) Proclamation dated 31st Medam 1091 to repatriate hostile foreigners from the State and to prohibit them from transferring property within the State.

Rules issued
under the Regu-
lations.

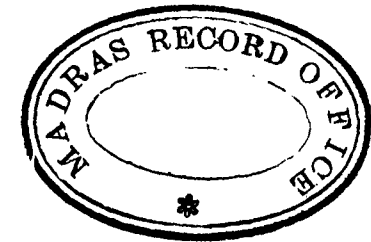
22. The following rules were also issued under the various Regulations in force:—

(1) Rules under sections 9 and 11 of the Cochin Motor Vehicles Regulation, II of 1089.

(2) Revised rules under Regulation I of 1072, regarding plague.

(3) Rules under sections 9 and 11 of the Cochin Motor Vehicles Regulation, II of 1089.

(4) Rules under sections 31 and 32 of the Cochin Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation, III of 1091.



CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CHANGES.

ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

MR. K. Shangu Warriar, B. A., continued to be in charge of the department as Comptroller of Accounts throughout the year except for a short period of 2 months and 13 days at its close when he was on privilege leave and during this period Mr. M. I. Virkkey, B. A., the Senior Assistant Comptroller of Accounts and sub-pro-tem Secretary to the Diwan, acted for him. The establishment of the Account Head office underwent no change. The local audit of the accounts of specified departments and institutions continued to be divided between the two Assistant Comptrollers, each officer doing work in turn every quarter. Two temporary auditors on Rs. 30 and Rs. 25 were entertained from the 21st of Vrischigom 1091 for auditing the accounts of the two District Courts, the Ernakulam College, the Cochin Thirumala Devaswam and the Koodalmanikkam Devaswam and they continued on this special work till the end of the year. The department continued to work efficiently during the year.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

25. Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Iyer, B. A., the permanent Diwan Peishkar, was on privilege leave for two months in the year from 14th Meenom to 14th Edavam. Mr. K. Shangu Warriar, B. A., Comptroller of Accounts, was in charge of the Diwan Peishkar's duties during that period. Mr. B. C. Chakko, B. A., Tahsildar of Trichur, underwent a course of training in accounts during the year. The menial establishment of the Diwan Peishkar's office was strengthened by the appointment of two additional peons. Mr. A. K. Vengu Iyer, B. A., Superintendent of Land Records, was appointed to act as Secretary to the Diwan from the middle of Kumbhom till the close of the year when Mr. I. Achutha Menon, the State Surveyor, was appointed to act as the Superintendent of Land Records. The temporary staff appointed for the re-publication of village maps continued throughout the year. A special staff of temporary surveyors had to be entertained occasionally during the year for short periods to attend to redemarcation of newly constituted villages, survey of new accretions in the villages of Narakkal, Nayarambalam, Edavanakad and Elangu napuzha of the Cochin-Kananur Taluk and for other works of a similar nature.

Towards the close of the year a comprehensive enquiry was ordered to be conducted into the question of the improvement and expansion of irrigation and wet cultivation in the State. The revision of rules regulating the grant of agricultural and land improvement loans so as to render them more elastic is under consideration.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

26. During the year seven new Village Panchayats were constituted thus bringing the total number of Panchayats to 17. The activities of the Panchayats were confined mainly to improvement of (1) village communications, (2) village sanitation, (3) irrigation and (4) water supply for drinking and bathing purposes. The Panchayats have in most cases given a good account of themselves. It is hoped that a substantial addition to their number as well as an extension in the sphere of their activities will be possible during the current year.

MINOR IRRIGATION.

27. The maintenance and management of the chiras, etc., coming under the Minor Irrigation scheme continued to be satisfactory. A programme for effecting repairs and improvements to these chiras, etc., for the next quinquennium (1092-96) found necessary on inspection has been drawn up.

28. The efficiency attained in the administration of the department was maintained unimpaired in the year under report. The collection work was excellent and reflects credit on the whole staff. The Jamabandy inspection showed that the village and taluk accounts were satisfactorily maintained.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

29. There were 13 co-operative societies at the beginning of the year. Fifteen societies were registered during the year making a total of 28 societies all of which were in working order except three which were registered towards the close of the year. The office establishment of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies was strengthened by the addition of a clerk on Rs. 15. The year's work marks a very substantial step forward in the history of the movement. The Registrar has paid special attention to inculcating correct principles, and the condition of most of the societies is satisfactory.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

30. The temporary Inspector of Agriculture was retained throughout the year. An additional Avenue Maistry was sanctioned for the year as a temporary measure for the Trichur Taluk. Three maistries of the department were given a short course of agricultural training during the year, two in Coimbatore and one in the Taliparamba Farm. The Superintendent's office establishment was strengthened by the addition of a typist on Rs. 15-25. A small temporary establishment was entertained this year also for combating the mahali disease of arecanut palms. The taluk experimental and demonstration farms at Chittur, Wadakanchery, Irinjalakuda and Chowera were abolished towards the middle of the year in view of radical alterations contemplated in the work of the department. The Viyyur Farm at Trichur alone was in existence when the year closed.

The question of improvement of avenues throughout the whole State by the adoption of a more organised system of plantation and closer supervision is under consideration of the Darbar.

During the year, the Diwan convened a number of conferences of the agricultural population with a view to get first-hand information from them on matters relating to agriculture in different centres of the State. The Diwan Peishkar, the Superintendent of Agriculture and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies attended these conferences. These meetings were well attended and much useful and interesting information was gathered.

The sixth Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition of the State was held in the year at Ernakulam in December 1915 and proved a great success.

ABKARI.

31. Mr. H. W. M. Brown continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year. The Assistant Superintendent, Mr. K. T. Thomas, B. A., was on privilege leave for one month from 9th Meenam 1091. The temporary warehouse at Ernakulam for the supply of arrack under the charge of a third grade Inspector continued to be maintained during the year. The Kokkalai distillery including

premises, buildings, etc., was acquired by the Darbar during the year with a view to make it a more efficient institution. Arrangements were made in the year to extend to the southern taluks of the State from the beginning of the current year the independent toddy shop system with a low rate of tree-tax. The tree tax was fixed on a consideration of the monopoly system which continues in the adjoining northern taluks of Travancore. The work of the department continued to be satisfactory.

FORESTS.

32. Mr. K. Govinda Menon, M. A. (Oxon), continued to be in charge throughout the year. Mr. K. Ravunni Menon, Assistant Conservator, was on privilege leave for a short period of a month and a half during the year. Mr. T. Narayana Menon, B. A., who had been deputed to undergo training in Forestry in Europe returned after completing his course and was appointed Superintendent of Depots and Working Plan Officer. For more efficient working, the Machad Range was divided into six sub-ranges during the year, as against five in the previous year. 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. Namburath Chetty of Madras.

The question of systematising the whole work of the department and laying down more definite lines of work is under contemplation and will be taken up when the problem of the future of the tramway is definitely settled. A survey was ordered during the course of the year with a view to altering the present tramway alignment and is in fair progress. The collection of teak and rosewood topplings ordered as the result of the Diwan's inspection of the forest was taken up during the year. These topplings were the result of old fellings and an experimental conversion of some of the worst gave such good results that it was decided to utilise all topplings which could be found. The net result will be a very substantial gain to the State from material which for years has been practically abandoned as useless.

ANCHAL.

33. Mr. J. I. Chandy, B. A., continued to be in charge of the department. The staff of the department, temporary as well as permanent, remained the same as in the previous year. The Value Payable system was introduced in the anchal offices of the State from 1st Medom 1091. As regards the question of the introduction of a reciprocal V. P. system with the Travancore State, no settlement has yet been arrived at.

JAILS.

34. The District Magistrate was ex-officio Inspector-General of Prisons. Mr. A. C. Augustus continued to be Superintendent, Central Jail. The number of prisons and the staff of the department remained the same. The working of the department was on the whole satisfactory.

STAMPS.

35. No new denomination of stamps was introduced during the year. It is under consideration to introduce a combined "Cochin Anchal and Revenue" stamp of the value of one anna to serve the double purpose of postage and receipt stamps. The department continued to work under the system of restricted local manufacture.

POLICE.

36. Mr. M. A. Chakko, B. A., continued to be Superintendent of Police except for a period of two months from 7th Meenam when he was on privilege leave. The senior Inspector, Mr. A. W. Rice, acted as Superintendent during the period. The River Police staff sanctioned in 1089 continued as a temporary institution in the year under report. The old out-post at Tripayar was re-opened during the course of the year with a staff of four constables and the Azhikal out-post which was for some time maintained only for eight months a year was again made a permanent institution. The town stations of Trichur, Ernakulam and Mattanchery were also strengthened during the course of the year. No extra expenditure was however incurred, the necessary men being found by re-allocating the existing force of constabulary.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

37. Mr. Justice V. K. Sankara Menon B. A., was on privilege leave for 45 days from 7th Kanni 1091 and Mr. T. A. Anantharama Iyer, B. A. B. L., Government Advocate and Law Officer, acted for him during the period. The District Judge of Anjikaimal, Mr. P. Narayana Menon, M. A., B. L., also went on privilege leave from 27th Mithunom 1091 till the end of the year when Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon, B. A. B. L., Anjikaimal Sirkar Vakil, acted for him. Owing to the accumulation of arrears in the District Courts, the appointment of a temporary Additional District Judge was sanctioned in the course of the year for a period of six months, which was afterwards extended by another six months. Mr. K. Kelar Thirupad, B. A., B. L., first grade District Munsiff, was appointed Additional District Judge and posted to the Trichur District Court from 19th Dhanu 1091 till the end of the year. A special establishment of two clerks and two peons was also sanctioned to work under him. During the course of the year there was a general transfer of munsiffs with effect from 1st Vrischigom 1091.

A small Law Committee consisting of a President, a Vice President and two members was appointed during the year for the drafting of legislative enactments. A special committee consisting of official and non-official members to consider what amendments are necessary in the existing Municipal Regulation was also appointed during the year.

REGISTRATION.

38. Mr. A. R. Venkiteswara Iyer continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year. Four temporary registry offices were opened during the year at Pazhanji, Ooragam, Kattur and Mala as a tentative measure, each with a staff consisting of a Registrar, two clerks, two peons and a masapidi. A revision of the limits of some of the existing registration districts was necessitated by the opening of these new districts. An additional clerk was subsequently sanctioned for each of the offices at Pazhanji, Ooragam and Mala to cope with the increased work in those offices. The term of these temporary offices has been extended for the current year. The administration of the department continued to be satisfactory.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

39. Dr. G. N. Coombes continued to be in charge of the department for the whole year. The King Edward Memorial Maternity Hospital, Trichur, was opened in the course of the year. Provision is made in this hospital for the training of midwives. The number of medical institutions in the State has been increased to 27. The constitution of the department otherwise remained unaltered. After a course of study in Europe, Mrs. Kohloff returned to duty in the Women and

Children's Hospital, Mattanchery, and relieved Mrs. Mervyn Smith. In the course of the year, two sub-assistant surgeons, who had gone to Europe, obtained the qualifications M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., of London. A comprehensive scheme for the improvement of medical aid in the State was under consideration during the year.

In accordance with their promise, the Darbar have placed a site at Cheruthuruthy at the disposal of the Keralceya Ayurvedic Samajam for the location of an Ayurvedic Hospital and College. The contribution promised has also been made available on application by the Samajam.

SANITATION.

40. The administrative agency remained the same as in the previous year. The municipal administration of the towns of Ernakulam, Mattanchery, Trichur and Chittur-Tattamangalam for the year was carried on by the respective town councils and rural sanitation was attended to by the Sanitary department. Towards the close of the year, two of the Sanitary Inspectors were deputed to undergo the quinquennial training in Sanitation and Minor Sanitary Engineering in Madras.

The Diwan Peishkar and the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer have completed their joint sanitary survey of the State and their recommendations are before the Darbar. The work of the department was satisfactory.

As the difficulty of obtaining the supply of necessary materials still continued, the hope expressed in the previous report that all works comprised under the Ernakulam town improvement scheme would be completed in the course of the year was not fully realised. The works were however vigorously pushed on and were nearing completion at the close of the year. The improvement of the town of Mattanchery has been engaging the consideration of the Darbar. The services of the town planning expert, Mr. H. V. Lanchester, were obtained by the Darbar for advising on the general lines on which the sanitary improvement of the town should proceed.

DEVASWOMS.

41. Mr. M. Sankara Menon, B. A., having continued on other duty, Mr. K. Kelar Thirupad, B. A., and B. L., was in charge of the department till 18th Dhanu 1091 as sub-protom Superintendent. Mr. Sankara Menon took charge on the 19th Dhanu and he continued to be in charge of the department till 12th Meenam 1091, when he went on leave. Mr. Kelar Thirupad acted as Superintendent from 13th Meenam to 12th Edavam 1091. Mr. A. R. Venkiteswara Iyer, Superintendent of Registration, was in charge of the Devaswom department from 15th Edavam 1091 in addition to his own duties as the Superintendent of Registration. Towards the close of the year, honorary visitors were appointed by the Darbar to the more important temples in the State with a view to ensure better management of the internal affairs of those institutions. The Superintendent's proposals, involving important administrative changes and a revision on a small scale of the staff of the department referred to in the last report, were sanctioned by the Darbar in the current year. Mampra Devaswom, a small religious institution in the Mukundapuram Taluk, escheated to the Sirkar in the year, and its management was entrusted to the department.

Mr. T. Mukunda Rao, B. A., continued to be in charge of Thirumala Devaswom on probation during the year and the institution continued to work directly under the supervision of the Diwan. In order to ensure the more efficient working of the Thirumala Devaswom High School, an advisory committee,

consisting of three members selected from the Gowd Saraswath Brahman community, was constituted during the year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

42. Mr. G. E. Browning, M. I. C. E., M. A. S. C. E., was in charge of the department throughout the year, except for a short period of privilege leave for one month and 21 days towards the latter part of the year. Mr. K. Subramania Iyer, B. A., B. E., the senior Assistant Engineer, acted as Chief Engineer during this period. There was no change in the distribution of charges in the executive divisions. The committee appointed by the Darbar in 1090, to concert measures for the general improvement of the communications throughout the State and referred to in the last year's report, held seven sittings in the year and submitted a detailed programme of works. The proposals of the committee are under the consideration of the Darbar.

The Chief Engineer exercised supervision over the temporary staff employed for the survey of the tramway line and over the staff of a special engineer and surveyors, entertained in connection with the investigation of the scheme for the improvement and expansion of irrigation and wet cultivation.

The work of revising the schedule of rates of the department has been taken up and is in progress.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

43. Mr. V. L. Wynyard Wright, A. M. I. M. E., G. I. E. E., continued to be on leave. The supervision over the several sections of the department continued to remain as under:

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1. The Hill Palace electric and the College gas and electric plants. | } | Chief Engineer. |
| 2. The telephone line between the Hill Palace and the Huzur office. | | |
| 3. The pulsometer pump and boiler. | | |
| 4. The motor roller. | | |
| 5. The Forest Tramway and the Workshop | | Tramway Assistant Engineer. |
| 6. Motor cars and Motor boats. | | Chief Chauffeur under the control of the Secretary to the Diwan. |

The exercise of professional supervision over the Trichur Timber & Saw Mills and the machinery in the Government Press continued to be with the Tramway Assistant Engineer and that over the dredger with the Water Works and Municipal Engineer.

INSTRUCTION.

44. Mr. F. S. Davies, Director of Education, was on privilege leave for a month when Mr. C. Mathai, B. A., L. T., Chief Inspector of Schools, acted for him. The general educational policy of the State continued unaltered and was guided and controlled by the provisions of the Education Code. The number of scholarships provided in Chapter VII of the Code was increased, two new scholarships for the Upper Secondary Department and four for the Lower Secondary Department being provided for the backward classes. The curriculum for shorthand and typewriting for the School Final class was modified to bring it into line with the British syllabus. Admission to the Commercial classes is now allowed at any time of the year and the rate of fees was reduced except for typewriting. The number of conferences of teachers was reduced from two to one.

A rural industrial school was opened during the year as an experiment in the Chittur Taluk. The school in the very first year of its existence is full. The experiment will now be extended to other suitable centres. The question of improving the indigenous schools in the State is under consideration. The department can look with satisfaction on a measure of progress and growth during the year, which all things considered, must be characterised as substantial.

45. In regard to the tanning industry referred to in the last year's report, the Darbar regret that nothing practical has materialised. The tanning expert, Mr. Raghava Kurup, after investigation submitted his report on the prospects of a tannery in the State and the lines on which it should be started and worked. His report was published for general information and the Darbar also issued a Press Communique offering substantial assistance if local enterprise and capital were forthcoming to start the industry. The Diwan also held conferences of leading merchants in the State and explained the details of the project and the extent of support the Darbar were willing to give. The idea however met with no practical response from private capitalists owing probably to the stringency of the money market due to present war conditions.

46. The question of starting a bamboopulp factory has engaged the attention of the Darbar for a long time. During the year, the Conservator of Forests completed certain experiments and enquiries in regard to the cost of raw materials to enable some definite conclusions to be reached. A small committee consisting of the Conservator and two non-official business gentlemen has now been appointed to conduct enquiries into the business prospects of the industry in Cochin and submit a comprehensive report.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

I. LAND REVENUE

THE Diwan Peishkar continued to be in charge of the Land Revenue administration, including Land Records, Estate and Water Pandals. He also exercised general supervision over the department of Agriculture and Fisheries and Co-operative Societies.

48. The total area under cultivation during the year was 5,00,053 acres,— Occupation and cultivation.
2,07,271 acres under wet or paddy and 2,92,782 under dry—as against 4,98,499 in 1090. The increase was due to the assignment of back-water reclamations, forest exclusions and the cultivation of disafforested Chittur Kanom lands sold in 1089. An extent of 13,062 acres was under kole cultivation, as against 12,990 acres in 1090. The slight variation is due to the experiment of cultivation of the kole lands by rotation adopted during the year 1090. A remission of assessment amounting to Rs. 1,914 on the uncultivated lands utilised for storing water was sanctioned this year also. The trial proved fairly successful in its working during the year.

49. The total current demand for the year under Land Revenue proper Current demand.
was Rs. 10,71,933, as against Rs. 10,71,359 in 1090. The demand under Land Revenue Miscellaneous fell from Rs. 63,799 to Rs. 61,800. The difference is due to the fluctuating nature of several of the items. There was during the year a demand of Rs. 12,102 under 'Capital', as against Rs. 42,532 in 1090. The heavy fall is due to the fact that there were no accretions or other valuable lands for sale in the year as in previous years. The aggregate demand under Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 11,45,835, of which Rs. 11,45,568 were collected and Rs. 123 Collection.
written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 144 at the end of the year as against Rs. 177 in 1090. The percentage of collection to the current demand continued to be 99.9.

50. The arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Arrears.
Rs. 525, as against Rs. 871 in 1090, of which Rs. 120 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 405 at the end of the year.

51. The total revenue collected under all heads of Land Revenue Total land revenue.
amounted to Rs. 11,45,792, as against Rs. 11,77,860 in 1090 or 99.9 per cent of the total demand as in previous years.

52. The total expenditure under Land Revenue including that on Co-operative Societies amounted to Rs. 1,97,124, as against Rs. 2,01,179 in 1090. Expenditure.
The decrease is due to the fact that no contribution had to be paid for topographical survey this year.

53. The total number of cases involving coercive measures was 5,010, as Coercive measures.
against 5,545 in 1090. Out of these 5,010 cases, 4,944 were only demand notices and 41 distraints. There were only 8 cases of sale of movable properties, 6 cases of Nadupattam and 11 cases of sale of land.

54. Seven new Panchayats were constituted during the year, thus bringing up the total number to seventeen.

LAND RECORDS.

55. The Land Records staff continued to attend to works of the same nature as in the previous year. All the theodolite and field stones were verified during the year. A special survey of groynes and puduvals in the Periyar river near Chennamangalam was conducted in the year in co-operation with the Travancore Survey officers.

WARDS' ESTATE.

56. The Koodalmanikkam Devaswom continued to be under Sirkar management throughout the year. The audit of the old accounts taken up in 1090 was over in four of the Pattaproverthies. The tenantwar demarcation of Devaswom lands and the preparation of a correct up-to-date land register were completed by the close of the year. The religious ceremony known as "Panchasandha" which was begun at the close of 1090 was over by the middle of Dhanu 1091. The ceremony of "Ashtabandha Kalasam" was also performed during the year. The receipts of the Devaswom under all heads amounted to Rs. 65,703 and the expenditure to Rs. 59,060. The opening balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 9,544. The transactions of the year which resulted in a surplus of Rs. 3,723 have raised the surplus balance to the credit of the Devaswom to Rs. 13,267 at the end of the year.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

57. The question of the ownership of the portion of the backwater near Ramanthuruthu island remained undecided when the year closed.

AGRICULTURE.

58. Experimental manurial operations were as usual undertaken in all the Taluk Farms on an increasing scale both as regards paddy and cocoanut cultivation. Cultural experiments such as economic transplantation of paddy were tried in some of the farms. Sugar-cane cultivation is becoming more and more popular. Trials with various exotic varieties of paddy supplied by the Madras Agricultural Department were made and most of the varieties gave a good outturn of crop.

59. The chief diseases of crops were the mahali of arecanut palms and the cocoanut leaf disease. Spraying was done in many cases of mahali disease with good results. Spraying was also done by private agencies on a large scale. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture and the application of manure containing chemical fertilizers gave good results with cocoanut leaf disease. The department rendered all assistance in its power in the combating of insect pests.

60. Economic transplantation of paddy was done under the direction of the department in the taluks of Cochin-Kanayanur and Chittur. The results have been promising. The department also supervised the cultivation of sugar cane and the manure experiments with cocoanut palms conducted by private agencies. Good seed was issued on loan to *bona-fide* agriculturists.

61. The receipts under agriculture amounted to Rs. 4,266, as against Rs. 3,804 in 1090 and the expenditure to Rs. 19,717, as against Rs. 14,442 in 1090.

62. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was allotted as usual under agricultural loans, of which a sum of Rs. 8,450 was advanced during the year. Agricultural
loans.

63. The public gardens continued to be under the management of the Agricultural department. The gardens attached to the Springfield and Elkhill Palaces at Coonoor were placed under the supervision of Mr. F. H. Butcher, Curator of the Government Botanic Gardens and Parks, Ootacamund. The management and condition of the gardens continued to be satisfactory. Gardens.

64. The administration of Fisheries was conducted on old lines. The survey of the chinese nets started towards the close of 1090 was completely over by the beginning of the year under report. 20 new fishing stakes were registered during the year and 9 new stakes were assigned temporarily. 8 chinese nets were relinquished during the year. A capital revenue of Rs. 145 was realised by the sale of the occupancy right of fishing stakes. The total revenue derived from back-water fisheries amounted to Rs. 8,056, as against Rs. 9,110 in 1090. Fisheries.



65. The old avenues in all the taluks are reported to be in a fairly good condition. There were new plantings and filling up of gaps in all the taluks. The new plantings are generally thriving well. The plantings of previous years were also properly looked after. The total revenue derived from avenues amounted to Rs. 4,137, as against Rs. 3,662 in 1090 and the total expenditure came to Rs. 4,168, as against Rs. 3,413 in 1090. Avenues.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

66. Fifteen societies were registered during the year, as against 8 in 1090 and 5 in 1089. Except 3 registered towards the close of the year, all the rest were in working order when the year closed. Registration.

67. The number of members at the beginning of the year was 829. The admissions and a few removals in the year resulted in raising the number to 1,664 at the close of the year. Members.

68. The total receipts from share subscriptions amounted to Rs. 17,214, as against Rs. 7,774 in 1090. Share capital.

69. The total amount of deposits outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 7,241, as against Rs. 1,471 in 1090, of which a sum of Rs. 4,212 was deposited by the members themselves. Loans to the value of Rs. 34,723 were disbursed during the year, as against Rs. 10,413 in the previous year. This, together with the sum of Rs. 7,978 outstanding at the end of the year, amounted to Rs. 42,701, of which a sum of Rs. 19,053 was repaid during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 23,648 outstanding at the end of the year. Repayments were satisfactory. Loans were generally granted for periods not exceeding one year. Transactions.

70. As in the previous year most of the loans issued were for productive and useful purposes. These amounted to Rs. 24,418. A sum of Rs. 9,116 was advanced for paying off old debts and Rs. 1,189 for non-productive purposes. Purpose of
loans.

71. The total receipts of all the societies amounted to Rs. 40,027, as against Rs. 13,210 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 38,801, as against Rs. 12,132, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 1,226 at the end of the year. The Ernakulam Town Co-operative Bank continued to do good work during the Financial.

CHAP. V.

year. The total net profits earned by the societies amounted to Rs. 2,239, of which a sum of Rs. 1,213 was carried to the Reserve Fund.

Interest.

72. The rates of interest continued to be the same as in the previous year, *i. e.*, 6 to 9 per cent on money borrowed by the societies and $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on loans advanced to members.

II. SALT AND ABKARI.

SALT.

Sale of salt.

73. Salt continued to be imported from Bombay and sold in the State through the agency of the State contractor. The quantity of salt contracted for was 2,65,000 maunds. A quantity of 2,930 maunds detained at Vijayantur in 1090 was also allowed to be imported and delivered. Out of this total, a quantity of 2,55,070 maunds was delivered by the contractor, the undelivered balance of 12,860 maunds being the transit wastage. The duty on salt was raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4-0 per maund in the course of the year and the enhanced rate of duty was realised on a portion of the undelivered quantity. There was a balance in stock of 66,013 maunds at the beginning of the year and an excess of 1,344 maunds was found on examination of the godowns. Adding these, the total quantity for disposal in the year was 3,22,427 maunds, as against 3,16,151 maunds in the previous year. Out of this stock, 2,47,362 maunds were sold during the year, including the supply of 3,600 maunds made to the fish-curing yard at Narakkal, as against 2,47,788 in the previous year. There was a wastage of 83 maunds, as against 150 in 1090. The consumption of salt per head of population remained the same as in the previous year, *i. e.*, 21.84 lbs. 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 for the salt supplied to the fish-curing yard, amounted to Rs. 4,08,433, as against Rs. 3,83,617 in the previous year.

Fish-curing yard.

74. There has been a slight fall in fish-curing operations as compared with the previous year, the quantity of fish cured during the year being 29,153 maunds, as against 30,862 maunds in 1090. The receipts and expenditure on account of the yard were Rs. 2,319 and Rs. 2,335 respectively, the transaction resulting in a deficit of Rs. 16, as against Rs. 196 in 1090.

Breaches of Salt law.

75. As in the previous year, four cases were reported and all these were disposed of during the year.

ABKARI.

Working of the Excise system.

76. The Abkari administration of all the taluks remained the same as in the previous year. The arrack required for the State continued to be supplied from the distillery at Trichur. The temporary warehouse at Ernakulam received its stock from the distillery and supplied the taluks of Cochin-Kanayanur and Cranganur, while Mukundapuram and the three northern taluks were supplied direct from the distillery. The total rental for the year of all the arrack and toddy shops and toddy farms in the State amounted to Rs. 3,90,129 including Rs. 14,295 apportioned to Cranganur, as against Rs. 4,38,272 in 1090.

Out of the year's total demand of Rs. 4,20,143 including the previous year's balance of Rs. 30,014, all but a small amount of Rs. 8,464 was collected in the year. Of this balance, a sum of Rs. 1,410 was written off, while Rs. 4,667 represent the total amount of remission of kists sanctioned by the Darbar to the toddy licensees of the Mukundapuram taluk in consideration of the depression consequent on the European War. The amount pending collection at the end

of the year was thus Rs. 2,387. Excise duty on arrack was levied at Rs. 3-1-0 per gallon of 30° U. P. in the northern taluks and at Rs. 2-8-0 per gallon of 20° U. P. and Rs. 2-3-0 per gallon of 30° U. P. in the southern taluks in accordance with the prevailing rates in the adjoining Malabar district and in the northern taluks of Travancore. With the close of the year, the sale of 20° U. P. arrack has been abolished. The total collection under excise duty amounted to Rs. 1,21,204 including Rs. 2,059 apportioned to Cranganur, as against Rs. 1,14,024 in the previous year. 9,430 cocoanut trees, 5,958 palmyras and 2,495 sago trees were licensed under the tree-tax rules for the supply of toddy for the shops in the three northern taluks. The tree-tax amounting to Rs. 55,173 as against Rs. 45,568 in the previous year was fully collected in the year. Of the old arrears of Rs. 994, a sum of Rs. 518 was pending collection at the end of the year. 268 cocoanut 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. 51, the fees from the monopoly taluks being paid under the rules to the contractors concerned. 17 foreign liquor retail licenses were issued during the year for a fee of Rs. 100 each, as against 23 in the previous year. One license for Rs. 50 for the sale of foreign liquor in the Ernakulam railway refreshment room, six licenses for the possession and sale of medicated wines for a fee of Rs. 20 each and 11 occasional licenses for the sale of arrack and toddy during festivals, etc., for an aggregate fee of Rs. 81 were also issued during the year. Six taverns were sold in auction, as in the previous year, and they fetched a rental of Rs. 1,467 as against Rs. 890 in 1090.

The number of trees licensed to be tapped for jaggery was 26,610, as against 26,824 in 1090, and the fees realised amounted to Rs. 9,009, as against Rs. 9,571 in the previous year. The consumption of arrack in the several taluks of the State was as shown below:—

		1091		1090	
		20° U. P.	30° U. P.	20° U. P.	30° U. P.
Southern taluks.	Cochin-Kanayanur	8,061.5	1,525.5	7,313.0	1,477.0
	Mukundapuram	12,417.5	265.0	12,060.5	29.0
	Cranganur	572.5	287.0	924.0	400.0
Northern taluks.	Trichur	...	14,454.5	...	13,291.5
	Talapilli	...	3,269.5	...	2,677.0
	Chittur	...	3,184.0	...	3,333.0
Total		21,051.5	22,985.5	20,297.5	21,207.5

or 32,931.05 gallons proof, as against 31,083.25 gallons proof in the previous year.

77. 496 cases under the Abkari Regulation were reported during the year, as against 526 in the previous year, which, together with the 14 cases pending at the beginning of the year, made a total of 510 for disposal. Of these, 488 cases were disposed of, leaving 22 cases pending at the close of the year.

TOBACCO.

78. Tobacco shops were divided into two classes and auctioned as usual. 21 A class and 891 B class shops were sold, as against 24 and 901 respectively in 1090. The total rental for the year including that of Cranganur amounted to Rs. 1,27,409, as against Rs. 1,43,933 in the previous year. The whole of the demand except a sum of Rs. 87 was realised. Of the old arrears of Rs. 2,537 pending at the commencement of the year, a sum of Rs. 135 was collected in the year and the immovable property of a defaulter was bought in by the Sirkar for an arrear demand of Rs. 189. The arrears at the close of the year thus amounted to Rs. 2,213-0-0.

Revenue.

CHAP. V.

Breaches of Tobacco law.

79. 107 cases of tobacco offences were reported, as against 98 in 1930. With the two cases pending at the beginning of the year, there was a total of 109 cases for disposal. Of these 108 cases were disposed of leaving one case pending at the close of the year.

OPIUM AND GANJA.

Revenue.

80. The opium and ganja farms (including Cranganur) for the year under report were leased on contract for the same rentals as in the previous year. The total demand of Rs. 21,150 was collected in the year. These drugs were obtained as usual from the Madras Government stores. The Government duty on opium was raised in the course of the year. 2,290 seers of opium and 1,581 seers of ganja were sold during the year, as against 2,151 and 1,057 seers respectively in 1930.

Breaches of Opium law.

81. 28 cases of offences under the Opium Regulation were reported during the year, as against 48 in 1930. Of these, 27 cases were disposed of, all ending in conviction, leaving one case pending at the close of the year.

Financial results of Excise administration.

82. The gross receipts, expenditure and net revenue of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 13,27,131, Rs. 2,08,960 and Rs. 11,18,171, as against Rs. 12,57,444, Rs. 1,97,354 and Rs. 10,60,090 respectively in the previous year.

III. FORESTS AND TRAMWAY.

FORESTS.

Area.

Reservation of Forests.

83. The forest area continued to be practically the same as in the previous years, viz., 605 square miles. No lands were newly reserved during the year, but an area of 298.01 acres in the Trichur and Talapilli taluks was excluded from the reserved forests for assignment.

Selection and working of coupes.

84. No new coupes were selected for working during the year. The coupes already opened in previous years were worked systematically. The coupes D/6 to D/11 in the O. W. C. were as usual reserved for departmental collection and the timber transported by the tramway. The A/9 coupe in the O. W. C., the Velupadom and Vallikad coupes in the Kodasseri and a few smaller coupes in the Machad and Nemmara Ranges were worked on the seigniorage system. The forests 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.

Communications

85. The most important means of communication is the Forest Tramway, particulars of which are given in a separate section. The other methods of transport from the forests were carting by roads and floating down streams. The latter method being much cheaper was largely resorted to wherever possible.

Forest crimes.

86. 183 cases were reported during the year, as against 216 in the previous year. Including 41 cases pending at the end of 1930 there were 224 cases for disposal. Of these, 84 were compounded, 66 dropped and 39 disposed of by the Magistrates (25 ending in conviction and 14 in acquittal or discharge), leaving a balance of 35 cases at the end of the year mostly pending departmental enquiry and action, as against 41 cases in the previous year. The rules framed under the Forest Regulation continued to work satisfactorily.

CHAP. V.

Protection from fire.

87. No damage was caused by forest fires during the year. The permanent fire lines cut in the previous year round some of the coupes in the O. W. C. Range and the permanent boundary lines established in the demarcation of certain portions of the reserved forests in the Kodasseri, Machad and Nemmara Ranges were taken advantage of for purposes of fire conservancy. Other portions including the worked coupes and timber depots in the O. W. C. and Nemmara Ranges and the several teak plantations were fire-traced and fire-patrolled at a total cost of Rs. 3,048.

Sylviculture.

88. Natural regeneration of teak was found to be very satisfactory in the worked coupes of Narangampara, Vengapara and Karadikunnu in the Nemmara Range. The natural regeneration of the several valuable species in the O. W. C. and Machad Ranges and of junglewood in the Kodasseri Range is reported to be encouraging. An area of 40 acres in the Kodasseri Range was newly cleared and planted with teak during the year. The teak plantations of Palapilly and Chettikulam in the Kodasseri Range and those of the O. W. C. Range were weeded and freed of all noxious undergrowth and the trees are growing in good condition. An area of 8 acres in Kodasseri Range was also cleared and dibbled with sandalwood seeds which have begun to germinate. Sandalwood seeds were also dibbled in Ayilmudi and other forests of the Nemmara Range and also in some portions of the Machad and O. W. C. Ranges. They show satisfactory results. The old plantations of sandalwood in Palapilly and Chettikulam are thriving well, having already begun to flower and fruit. The planting of mahogany was also tried tentatively in the Kodasseri Range and the plants are reported to be doing exceedingly well. The growing stock in the Chittur Kanom is also reported to be in good condition. Selection fellings and improvement fellings were carried on in the O. W. C., 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.

89. The total area under coffee cultivation on the Nelliampathies during the year was 2,498.5 acres, of which 2,417 acres were mature and 81.5 acres were immature coffee, as against 2,437 acres and 81.5 acres respectively in 1930. Cultivation on 20 acres was abandoned during the year. The total yield of coffee was 1,34,358 lbs. (161 bushels of cherry dried, and 4,695 bushels of parchment), or an average of 55.6 lbs. per acre of mature plants, as against 200 lbs. in 1930. There was an unusual fall in the quantity of coffee produced in all the estates but an exceptionally good crop is expected during the current year. The number of persons permanently employed was 362, as against 564 in the previous year and the number of temporary hands was 147, as against 291 in 1930. The amount of quit rent due from the estates was Rs. 10,041 which was fully collected, as against Rs. 11,675 in the previous year.

Rubber.

90. The total extent of forest lands assigned for rubber cultivation till the end of the year was 12,964.31 acres, as against 12,754.75 acres at the end of the previous year. Of this, an extent of 7,816.39 acres has been fully planted up. An area of 4,151.21 acres was tapped during the year. The rubber trees in all the estates as well as the yield are found to be very satisfactory. A sum of Rs. 9,222 was collected as rent from the rubber estates during the year.

Privileges to ryots.

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

CHAP. V.

Sirkar
elephants.

92. There were 15 elephants in the charge of the department at the beginning of the year. Five new captures were made during the year by means of departmental operations, one of which, a big tusker, died in the kraal. Thus the total number of elephants in the charge of the department when the year closed was 19. An expenditure of Rs. 1,136 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. 1,650.

Gross yield and
cutturn.

93. 10,177 candies of teak, 1,510 candies of blackwood, 9,687 candies of other species and 3,931 tons of firewood were removed by Sirkar agency; 2,240 candies of teak, 336 candies of blackwood, 15,492 candies of other species, 1,73,950 bamboos and 678 tons of firewood besides firewood valued at Rs. 12,782 were removed by purchasers and consumers; and produce valued at Rs. 682 was confiscated. The disposal of the produce removed by Sirkar agency was 12,484 candies of teak, 369 candies of blackwood, 13,396 candies of other species and 3,931 tons of firewood. Besides the above, standing trees to the value of Rs. 15,910 were sold for lump sums from the lands excluded for assignment and from assigned lands. The increase in the yield and disposal of teak by Sirkar agency was due to the collection and sale of topplings from the Nemmara Range. The decrease in the yield and disposal of blackwood was due to their limited collection from the working coupes and to their limited sale in foreign markets on account of the war. The collection of junglewood topplings by the Sirkar agency from the Machad and Nemmara Ranges accounted for the increase in the yield of other species, and their limited demand owing to the war, to the decrease in their disposal. The stock of felled and collected timber lying at the end of the year in the several depots was 36,534 candies, of which 18,059 were teak, 8,764 rosewood and 9,711 other species. The value of the balance stock is estimated approximately at Rs. 7,76,192.

Trichur Timber
and Saw Mills.

94. The Trichur Timber and Saw Mills leased out to Rao Sahib T. Namburumal Chetty continued to be under his management. During the year 1091, 12,492 candies of teak were delivered to the lessee and the value thereof at Rs. 18 per candy was fully realised. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 64,469 was also realised from the lessee towards the Darbar's share of the profits on the mill operations.

Financial.

95. The receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 5,89,207 and Rs. 2,45,159, as against Rs. 6,06,058 and Rs. 2,74,960 respectively in the previous year and as against the revised estimates of Rs. 5,88,900 and Rs. 2,45,000 for the year. The receipts for the year are thus more than the revised estimate by Rs. 307. The expenditure, which includes the cost of the tramway anchal offices and half the cost of the tramway hospitals, has exceeded the revised estimate by Rs. 159 but is much less than the budget estimate which amounted to Rs. 2,56,000. The net revenue of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 3,44,048. Against this has to be set off a sum of Rs. 1,21,520 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 was Rs. 2,22,528, as against Rs. 2,15,963 in 1090.

TRAMWAY.

Permanent way.

96. The total length of the permanent way opened up for traffic, including the double lines on the inclines, remained the same as that in the previous year, viz., 52 miles 18'4 chains. No new sidings were put up during the year but all the existing sidings were maintained for facility of loading. All the eight engines in stock were running on the line during the year and 65 pairs of trucks were available for timber traffic, as against 59 pairs in the previous year. There was no accident during the year.

Rolling stock.

97. For purposes of traffic the whole line of the tramway was, 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 345, as against 344 in the previous year. 20,633 candies of timber were transported by the tramway in 1091, as against 23,845 candies in 1090, the average daily transport being 59'8 candies, against 69'31 candies in 1090. The other articles of transport in the year were 2,416 tons of firewood and 6,660 sleepers besides odas, boats, canes, bamboos, spokes and felloes and some minor forest produce. The receipts under private traffic during the year amounted to Rs. 24,687, as against Rs. 23,435 in the previous year.

98. Seven bridges were taken up for reconstruction during the year, of which six were completed. The defects on other bridges were also attended to. Petty construction and repairs to buildings on the tramway were also executed as usual. The workshop at Chalakudi continued as before to undertake works for other departments on a large scale. The entire length of 48 miles of the telephone line worked satisfactorily.

Bridges.

Workshop.
Telephone.

99. The expenditure under 'maintenance' for the year amounted to Rs. 1,14,738, as against Rs. 1,15,135 in the previous year. An expenditure of Rs. 6,782 was also incurred during the year under 'capital' for the survey of the tram line. The total expenditure of the department therefore was Rs. 1,21,520, as against Rs. 1,24,200, the revised estimate for the year.

Financial.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

ANCHAL.

100. The total number of anchal offices in the State including the two branch offices on the Forest tramway was 48 as in the previous year. Seven letter boxes were newly opened while one was closed during the year thus making a total of 90 letter boxes at the end of the year, as against 84 at the end of 1090. The length of the mail line remained the same as in the previous year, namely 319 miles exclusive of the 41½ miles on the tramway. The number of articles carried by anchal during the year was 13,79,554, as against 12,12,717 in the previous year. Of these, 3,67,479 were Sirkar articles and 10,12,075 private ones, as against 4,62,794 and 7,49,923 respectively in 1090.

Anchal offices
and letter boxes.

The Dead Letter Office received and disposed of 3,524 articles, as against 3,298 in the previous year.

101. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 37,426 and Rs. 31,266, as against Rs. 36,614 and Rs. 31,074 in the previous year. The net income derived by the State from the department for the year amounted to Rs. 6,160, as against Rs. 5,540 in the previous year.

Financial.

RAILWAY.

102. The State railway was, as in the preceding year, worked by the South Indian Railway Company under the agreement entered into with them in January 1908.

Railway.

103. The gross earnings of the railway during the year 1915-16 amounted to Rs. 6,94,023, as against Rs. 6,68,795 in the previous year. Deducting from this an expenditure of Rs. 4,86,389 on account of working charges (including the Company's share of the surplus profits according to the agreement), the net receipts came to Rs. 2,07,634 which represent 29'92 per cent of the gross receipts. The net earnings gave a return of 2'91 per cent. for the year 1915-16 on the capital outlay of Rs. 71,20,473.

Receipts and
expenditure.

104. The following statement shows the net earnings on account of the railway and the percentage thereof on the capital expenditure during the past eight years:—

Year	Capital expenditure Rs.	Net earnings Rs.	Percentage on booked capital	Remarks
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—14	70,16,138	2,85,057	4'06	
1914—15	70,93,585	2,72,707	3'84	
1915—16	71,20,473	2,07,634	2'91	

MARINE.

105. At the Sirkar port of Malipuram, 10 steamers and 99 native crafts entered and cleared during the year, as against 11 and 96 respectively in 1090. The aggregate tonnage of the vessels that visited the port was 38,257, as against 42,776 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 3,983 was collected as port dues during the year, as against Rs. 4,087 in 1090. Owing no doubt to the war, the tonnage and number of vessels that called at the port remained far below the average prevailing under normal conditions before the war.

STAMPS.

106. The stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 5,16,234 and the expenditure to Rs. 36,884, as against Rs. 4,39,413 and Rs. 38,278 in 1090. The number of ex-officio vendors and licensed vendors was 7 and 74 respectively. There was no change in the system of manufacture and sale of stamps.

CUSTOMS.

107. A sum of Rs. 1,70,760 (Rs. 1,60,260 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 the Darbar's share of the net customs collections at the port of British Cochin for the official year 1915-16, as against Rs. 1,83,906 in 1090.

V. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

POLICE.

108. Including the River Police staff, the force consisted of 91 officers and 495 men. The total staff employed in purely executive police work numbered 86 officers and 470 men, the ratio of effective police to population and area remaining the same as in the last year, *i.e.*, 1 to 1,651 persons and 1 to 2'54 square miles respectively. As in previous years, literacy, physical fitness, smart appearance and good character continued to be insisted on as requisite qualifications for enlistment and there was no one in the force who was not able to read and write. The strength of the armed reserve was 1 Sub-Inspector, 6 Head Constables, 2 Drill Instructors, 2 Gymnastic Instructors, 2 Buglers and 60 Constables. The River Police staff sanctioned in 1089 continued as a temporary institution in the year under report. The total number of departmental punishments rose from 256 in the previous year to 367 in the year under report. Good service promotions were given in 22 cases, and 3 good service entries, 71 red marks and 135 money rewards were also earned by members of the force, as against 37, nil, 47

and 113 respectively in 1090. Including 3 cases pending at the close of the previous year, there were in all 12 private prosecutions launched against the police. Of these all except 4 were disposed of during the year under report and all the accused officers and men concerned in them were discharged. The revision petition presented by the 3rd grade Head Constable in the Chief Court in 1090 was dismissed by that court. The Head Constable has since been retired. As in the previous year, there were 3 escapes from police custody. One of the escaped prisoners has been recaptured but the others are still at large. The constables responsible for the escapes are being prosecuted or dealt with departmentally.

109. The total number of cases reported during the year under the Penal Code and the local and special laws was 1,206, as against 1,075 in 1090. This, together with the 20 cases with which the year opened, made a total of 1,226 cases for police investigation, as against 1,107 cases in 1090. Of the 1,206 cases reported during the year, 161 were non-cognizable, 829 cognizable and 216 under local and special laws. Of the 1,226 cases for investigation, 1,206 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 20 cases at the close of the year, the percentage of disposal being 98'3, as against 98'1 in 1090. Including 63 cases pending at the close of the previous year, there were 1,038 cases for disposal by the courts, of which 958 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 80 at the close of the year. Of the 958 cases disposed of by the Courts, 808 ended in conviction, 98 in acquittal or discharge, 9 in removal to block register and 43 in compromise, etc. The percentage of conviction to charged cases rose from 87'9 in 1090 to 89'1 in 1901. The average duration of charged and referred cases under the Penal Code was 15'30 and 28'93 days respectively, against 15'14 and 27'43 days respectively in the previous year. The total number of grave crimes reported and detected was 630 and 431 respectively, against 523 and 348 respectively in 1090. The number of murder and culpable homicide cases reported was 1 and 6 respectively, against 7 and 9 respectively in 1090. There was a great increase in the number of grave crimes reported during the year. The percentage of detection was 68, as against 67 in the previous year. Inclusive of the 18 cases pending at the beginning of the year, the police had 648 cases of grave crimes for investigation, of which 432 or 66'66 per cent were charged, as against 63'20 in the previous year. The magistrates had for disposal 472 cases including 40 pending from the year 1090. Of these, 428 were disposed of, 350 ending in conviction and 78 in discharge or acquittal. The accused in 12 cases died or escaped. 32 cases were pending disposal at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 81'7. 10 cases were declared by the police as maliciously false and 98 were referred as due to mistake of fact or law. Steps are being taken to prosecute the complainants in all the above 10 cases. The total loss of property involved in cases reported to the Police during the year was Rs. 19,311 and the property recovered came to Rs. 10,256 or 53'10 per cent, as against 67'77 per cent in 1090. The property concerned in charged cases was worth Rs. 9,105, of which Rs. 7,605 or 83'5 per cent were recovered, as against 82'5 in the previous year. Including 28 persons who were awaiting trial at the beginning of the year, 84 persons were put up before the first class magistrates under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, as against 117 in the previous year. Of these, 26 were bound over, 36 discharged, cases against 3 entered in the block register and 19 were awaiting trial at the close of the year, as against 31, 55, 3 and 28 respectively in 1090. 288 finger impression slips were received for record during the year and they were all classified and filed. The total number of slips on record at the end of the year came to 4,229. 326 references were received during the year for search of previous convictions, of which 25 were traced, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 399 and 18 respectively.

CHAP. V.

Periodical
meetings.

110. For the exchange of intelligence, periodical meetings of inspectors, sub-inspectors, station house officers, and of constables on beat duty were arranged.

Expenditure.

111. The total expenditure on account of the Police department, exclusive of cattle pounds, was Rs. 1,14,299, as against Rs. 1,14,242 in 1090. The average cost of a police man during the year was Rs. 202.07, as against Rs. 201.73 in the previous year. The net cost per head of population was 2 annas as in the previous year.

General.

112. The relations between the State police and those of the frontier stations in British and Travancore territories continued to be satisfactory. The relations subsisting between the magistracy and the police also left nothing to be desired.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Number of
Courts.

113. The courts that exercised original jurisdiction in the year under report were seven second class magistrates' courts, two first class magistrates' courts and two sessions courts as 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.

Magistrates'
Courts.
File and dis-
posal.

114. Including arrears, the magistrates had for disposal 3,429 cases, of which 3,316 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 113 cases, as against 3,228, 3,146 and 82 respectively in the previous year. The total number of persons brought to trial before the magistrates (including 313 persons awaiting trial at the commencement of the year and excluding those who died or escaped) was 6,190, against 5,555 in the previous year. Of these, 1,863 persons were convicted, 3,929 persons were acquitted or discharged and 85 persons were committed or referred to higher courts, leaving 316 persons awaiting trial at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction fell from 32.9 in 1090 to 31.7 in the year under report. In 32 cases complainants were ordered to pay compensation to 74 persons under section 226 of the Code of Criminal Procedure or 1.8 per cent of the persons acquitted or discharged, as against 3.02 in 1090 and 2.4 in 1089. Of the 3,316 cases disposed of by the magistrates, 2,207 cases related to offences under the Penal Code and 1,109 to offences under local and special laws. Of the 1,863 persons convicted, 455 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 48 to simple imprisonment, 12 to fine with imprisonment, 1,271 to fine only and 77 to whipping, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 353, 55, 7, 1,258, and 52 respectively. Of those sentenced to whipping, 12 were juveniles, against 16 in 1090. The total fines imposed by the magistrates during the year under report amounted to Rs. 15,184, against Rs. 14,991 in 1090. This, together with Rs. 647 pending realisation at the beginning of the year, gave a total of Rs. 15,831 for realisation. Of this, a sum of Rs. 14,088 was realised, against Rs. 13,872 in 1090, a sum of Rs. 839 was written off and a sum of Rs. 15 was remitted in appeal, leaving a balance of Rs. 888 pending realisation at the close of the year. 26.2 per cent of the appealable decisions of the second class magistrates were appealed against, against 31.7 per cent in 1090. Appeals in 62.98 per cent. were confirmed, against 56.5 in 1090. 41 persons appealed to the Sessions Courts from the appealable sentences of the first class magistrates and 3 appeals involving 3 persons were transferred to the Sessions Court of Trichur from the file of the District Magistrate. The Sessions Judges

Offences dealt
with.Nature of sen-
tences.

Fines.

Quality of
work.

had thus to deal with 44 persons, of whom the cases of 9 were left pending at the close of the year. The percentage of confirmation of the decisions of the first class magistrates appealed against was 40.6, against 38.8 in 1090. The average duration of cases disposed of by the first and second class magistrates was 30.08 and 13.26 days respectively, against 33.3 and 10.9 days respectively in the previous year. 11,178 witnesses were examined by the magistrates during the year, against 9,610 in 1090. Under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 301 cases were received during the year under report. This, together with the arrears of 27 cases involving 44 persons, made a total of 328 cases affecting 522 persons for trial under this head, as against 250 and 421 in 1090. Of the 301 cases that were received in the year, 89 related to proceedings against witnesses, 60 to security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour, 1 to nuisance, 10 to disputed possession of property, 21 to frivolous or vexatious accusations, 12 to maintenance, 75 to forfeiture of bail or recognisance, and 33 to apprehended danger.

Duration of
trials.

Witnesses.

Prevention &c.

115. In the sessions courts, there were 40 cases for disposal, as against 24 in 1090 and all of them were disposed of. The average duration of cases disposed of by the sessions courts was 21 days in the Anjikaimal and 4.3 in the Trichur Sessions Court, against 17 and 8.1 days respectively in the previous year. The sessions courts examined 512 witnesses during the year, of whom 74 were detained beyond 3 days, as against 388 and 33 respectively in 1090.

SESSIONS
COURTS.
Duration of
trials

Witnesses.

116. The District Magistrate had for disposal 287 appeals, of which 275 were disposed of, as against 311 and 305 respectively in 1090. The number of appellants concerned was 435, as against 522 in 1090. The cases of 413 persons were disposed of, appeals being rejected in the case of 85, sentences confirmed in the case of 176, modified in the case of 29, reversed in the case of 104, proceedings quashed in the case of 9, new trial or further enquiry ordered in the case of 4 and 6 otherwise dealt with, against 72, 219, 52, 143, nil, 29, and nil in the previous year. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the District Magistrate was 12.5 days, against 14.06 in the previous year. The Sessions Judges had for disposal 26 appeals involving 44 persons, as against 35 appeals involving 67 persons in 1090. Two appeals involving 9 persons were left pending at the close of the year. Appeal was rejected in the case of one person, sentences were confirmed in the case of 13, modified in the case of 6, and reversed in the case of 15. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 20.7 days in the Anjikaimal and 33 in the Trichur Sessions Court, against 14 and 22.2 days respectively in the previous year. The Chief Court had for disposal 23 appeals involving 31 persons, as against 26 and 35 in 1090. All the appeals were disposed of. Of the 31 persons involved in the appeals disposed of, the sentences on 24 were confirmed, and those on 7 reversed. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 22.3 days, against 43.7 days in 1090.

APPELLATE
WORK.
District Magis-
trate's Court.

Sessions Courts.

Chief Court.

117. The District Magistrate inspected the Anjikaimal First Class Magistrate's Court and all the second class magistrates' courts in the year. One of the judges of the Chief Court inspected the two sessions courts and the District Magistrate's Court.

Inspection.

118. The expenditure under "Criminal Justice" amounted to Rs. 55,823, as against Rs. 55,072 in 1090.

Expenditure.

JAILS.

119. The number of prisons in the year under report remained the same as in 1090, viz., the Central Jail at Viyyur and the 7 subsidiary jails at Ernakulam, Mattanchery, Cranganur, Irinjalakuda, Trichur, Wadanchery and Chittur.

Number of
prisons.

CHAP. V.

THE CENTRAL
JAIL.
Population.

120. At the beginning of the year, the population in the Central Jail consisted of 119 convicts, 2 under-trials, and 12 civil prisoners. The number of convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners admitted during the year was 414, 3 and 104 respectively. Of these, 373 convicts, 4 under-trials and 100 civil prisoners were discharged during the year, thus leaving 160 convicts, 1 under-trial and 16 civil prisoners at the close of the year. 533 convicts passed through the Central Jail or remained in it during the year, as against 511 in the previous year, the average daily number being 113.08, as against 115.16 in 1090. Of the total number of convicts, 9 were undergoing rigorous imprisonment for life, 2 rigorous imprisonment exceeding 7 years, 36 rigorous imprisonment exceeding 1 year, 46 rigorous imprisonment exceeding 6 months, 410 rigorous imprisonment for 6 months and less and 30 simple imprisonment. There were 96 re-convicted prisoners who were classed as habituals, as against 85 in the previous year. The convicts were, as usual, supplied with clothing manufactured in the Central Jail but the convict warders were supplied with uniforms obtained from outside. The system of dieting remained the same as in the previous year.

Clothing &
feeding.Health of
prisoners.

121. The number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital was 893, as against 982 in 1090. Of these, 30 were in-patients and 863 out-patients, as against 25 and 957 respectively in the previous year. There were two cases of death, as against nil in 1090. All unprotected prisoners were vaccinated in the year, the number so vaccinated being 217, as against 209 in the previous year. Of these, 199 cases were successful. The average weight of prisoners on admission and discharge was 102.13 lbs. and 109.21 lbs., as against 102.32 lbs. and 108.34 lbs. respectively in 1090.

Jail industry.

122. The daily average number of convicts detailed for work during the year was 120.79, against 104.28 in 1090. The chief industries carried on in the jail were (a) cotton industry including the weaving of prisoners' clothing, net bags, cotton cords, towels of various kinds, tennis nets, etc., (b) extraction of gingelly oil, (c) agricultural operations and (d) coir industry resumed towards the close of the year. The sale proceeds of jail manufacture and miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 3,696, as against Rs. 3,631 in 1090. The cost of raw materials purchased was Rs. 2,123, as against Rs. 2,425 in 1090. The net profit was thus Rs. 1,573, as against Rs. 1,206 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

123. The expenditure on account of the Central Jail was Rs. 20,951, as against Rs. 21,226 in 1090. The gross expenditure per head of convict was Rs. 146, against Rs. 169 in the previous year, and the net expenditure was Rs. 118, as against Rs. 137 in 1090.

Subsidiary
Jails.

124. As in the previous year, the sub-jails were under the immediate charge of the local sub-magistrates 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 19 prisoners in all the sub-jails together. There were 801 admissions and 794 discharges, thus leaving 26 prisoners at the close of the year. The total cost on account of the sub-jails was Rs. 2,975, as against Rs. 3,138 in 1090.

CHAP. V.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

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

Tribunals.

126. The total number of suits instituted and appeals filed in the year was 15,855 and 964, against 13,491 and 922 respectively in the previous year. The total number of suits and appeals disposed of was 15,609 and 1,036, as against 13,351 and 891 respectively in 1090.

Litigation.

127. The munsiffs had 1,041 cases at the beginning of the year, received 15,421 cases and disposed of 15,222 cases during the year, leaving 1,240 cases pending disposal at the end of the year. Of the 1,240 suits pending at the end of the year, 261 were over 6 months old and 979 below six months, against 5 over 3 years, 2 over 2 years, 1 over 1 year, 221 over 6 months and 812 below six months in the previous year. The District Judges had 256 cases at the beginning of the year (240 original suits and 16 summary suits under the Tenancy Regulation), received 434 cases, and disposed of 387, leaving a balance of 303 cases (296 original suits and 7 summary suits under the Tenancy Regulation), as against 220, 316, 296 and 240 respectively in 1090. Of the 296 original suits pending, one was above 5 years, one over 4 years, 4 above 3 years, 3 above 2 years, 69 above 1 year, 84 above 6 months and 134 below 6 months, as against nil, 1, 2, 9, 40, 66 and 122 respectively in the previous year. The munsiffs and District Judges disposed of 4,210 and 238 contested suits respectively, as against 3,512 and 230 respectively in 1090. The average duration of contested suits rose in the case of original suits in the Munsiffs' Courts of Ernakulam and Irinjalakuda and in the case of small causes in those of Cochin, Irinjalakuda and Wadachanchery. The average duration of contested original suits disposed of by the district courts has increased in the Anjikaimal District Court from 11 months and 6 days to 11 months and 9 days and in the Trichur District Court from 8 months and 24 days to 10 months and 8 days. The percentage of the appealable decisions of the munsiffs appealed against and the percentage of such decisions confirmed on appeal were 11.08 and 52.73, against 12.6 and 56.95 respectively in the previous year. The decisions of the District Judges were appealed against in 35.3 per cent., 48.78 per cent. of which were confirmed on appeal, as against 43.2 and 43.5 respectively in 1090. Including arrears, the munsiffs and District Judges had for disposal 16,496 and 808 applications respectively for the execution of decrees, as against 13,408 and 815 respectively in the previous year. Of these, 15,870 and 701 were disposed of, against 12,925 and 734 respectively in 1090.

ORIGINAL
LITIGATION.
Munsiffs'
Courts.District
Courts.Contested
suits.Quality of
work.

Execution.

128. The District Judges had 283 appeals at the beginning of the year, received 699, and disposed of 713, leaving 269 as arrears, as against 228, 659, 604 and 283 respectively in the previous year. Of the 269 appeals pending at the close of the year, one was over 1 year old, 75 over 6 months and 193 below 6 months, as against nil, 63, and 220 in 1090. The average duration of appeals decided after contest by the District Court of Anjikaimal rose from 137 to 171 days but it fell in the Trichur District Court from 168 days to 164 days. The Chief Court began the year with 170 appeals (100 A. Ss. and 70 S. As.), received 265 (114 A. Ss. and 151 S. As.) and disposed of 323 (164 A. Ss. and 159 S. As.), leaving a balance of 112 (50 A. Ss. and 62 S. As.) at the close of the year, as against 194, 263, 287 and 170 in the previous year. The average duration of contested regular and second appeals disposed of by the Chief Court was 267 and 202 days respectively, against 345 and 241 days respectively in 1090.

APPELLATE
LITIGATION.
District
Courts.The Chief
Court.

CHAP. V.

Miscellaneous
appeals.

129. The district courts had for disposal 44 miscellaneous appeals, of which 34 were disposed of, leaving 10 in arrears at the close of the year, as against 33, 32 and 1 respectively in 1090. The Chief Court had for disposal in all 57 appeals, of which 40 were disposed of, leaving a pendency of 17 at the end of the year, against 53, 43 and 10 respectively in 1090. Including arrears, the district courts had for disposal 21 land acquisition cases, of which 12 were disposed of. The Chief Court had 194 revision petitions for disposal, of which 157 were disposed of, against 181 and 131 respectively in 1090.

Land acquisition
cases.
Revision
petitions.

Inspection.

130. Mr. Justice V. K. Sankara Menon inspected the two district courts and the two District Judges inspected the munsiffs' courts under their jurisdiction during the year under report.

Enrolment of
Vakils.

131. Nine graduates-in-law were enrolled as vakils of the Chief Court, twelve persons were admitted as vakils of the district courts and five persons were granted the munsiffs' court pleadership certificates.

Financial.

132. The receipts for which credit is due to the Civil Judicial department were Rs. 3,06,198, as against Rs. 2,65,974 in 1090. Against the above revenue, the Darbar incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,28,100, as against Rs. 1,23,365 in the previous year.

REGISTRATION.

Registry offices.

133. The number of registry offices, including the 4 temporary registry offices opened during the year, was 21, against 17 in the previous year.

Number of
Instruments.

134. The number of documents registered during the year was 51,536, as against 44,340 in the previous year. Of these, 30,434 were compulsory and 21,102 optional, as against 26,554 and 17,786 respectively in the previous year. The number of wills registered was 158 or one less than in the previous year, of which 10 were executed by Brahmans, 75 by Sudras, 33 by other Hindus, 38 by Christians and 2 by Mahomedans. No sealed covers containing wills were deposited during the year. The average value of a document registered was Rs. 428, as against Rs. 453 in 1090.

Wills.

Business in
Registry offices.

135. Of the total number of 51,536 documents registered, 51,315 or 99.57 per cent. were registered on the day of presentation, as against 99.64 per cent. in the previous year. Of the remaining, 218 were registered within one week and three after one week. 112 documents were refused registration, as against 96 in 1090. Including the four registration appeals pending disposal at the end of the previous year, the Superintendent had in all 59 cases for disposal, of which 54 were disposed of, leaving 5 pending at the close of the year. Registration was ordered in 47 appeals and the remaining 7 were dismissed, the percentage of confirmation being 12.96, as against 9.76 in 1090.

Registration
Appeals.

Prosecution.

136. One case was pending and another was instituted for offences of false personation and abetment thereof under section 72 of the Registration Regulation. The former ended in acquittal and the latter is pending enquiry by the Kanayanur Magistrate.

Inspection.

137. The Superintendent inspected all the registry offices during the year.

Financial.

138. The receipts and expenditure (excluding Cranganur) amounted to Rs. 91,579 and Rs. 45,435 respectively, as against Rs. 78,589 and Rs. 38,243 in the previous year. The percentage of expenditure to gross receipts was 49.61 and the average registration fee per document was Rs. 1—9—10, as against 49.69 and Rs. 1—9—10 respectively in the previous year.

CHAP. V.

Joint Stock
Companies.

139. Three new companies were registered in the year, viz., Sreevardhana Dairy Farm, Ltd., the K. V. M. Kamalalaya Bank, Ltd., and T. R. Anantharama Iyer and Bros., Ltd., and a sum of Rs. 230 was collected on this account, as against Rs. 175 in 1090. The nominal capital of the three companies referred to above, was Rs. 20,000, Rs. 1,10,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 respectively and the paid-up capital Rs. 1,068, nil and Rs. 24,000 respectively. Two companies, viz., the Malabar Economic Union, Ltd., and the Chakravarthy Printing Works, Ltd., were formally wound up and one company, viz., the Cochin Commercial Company, Ltd., ceased to work during the year. Including the three companies registered during the year and excluding those which ceased to work, there were 13 companies in all at the close of the year, viz., (1) Vasuvilasam Co., Ltd., (2) Sitarum Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., (3) Mangalodayam Co., Ltd., (4) The Gokulavilasam Co., Ltd., changed to Nambudri Bank, Ltd., (5) Vaniampara Rubber Co., Ltd., (6) Malabar Navigation and Industrials, Ltd., (7) Kshemodayam Co., Ltd., (8) Carriers and Traders Co., Ltd., (9) Malabar River Transport Co., Ltd., (10) Malayali Bank, Ltd., (11) Sreevardhana Dairy Farm, Ltd., (12) K. V. M. Kamalalaya Bank, Ltd., and (13) T. R. Anantharama Iyer and Bros., Ltd. Of these, five companies raised their paid-up capitals by Rs. 10,654, the most conspicuous of them being the Vaniampara Rubber Co., Ltd. One company, viz., Kshemodayam Co., Ltd., had its paid-up capital reduced by Rs. 342.

VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

VITAL STATISTICS.

140. Compulsory registration of births and deaths under Regulation II of 1081 was in force in the same towns as in the previous year. In municipal towns the registration work was attended to by the registrars attached to the town councils. The parvathiakarans of Manavalasseri and Pothundy were the ex-officio registrars of births and deaths in the towns of Irinjalakuda and Nelliampathies respectively. In the remaining towns and other villages where Regulation II of 1081 has not been enforced, the work was attended to by the parvathiakarans of the respective places. The total number of births registered during the year was 15,414 (7,908 males and 7,606 females), as against 16,489, (8,471 males and 8,018 females) in the previous year. The number of deaths during the year was 10,037 (5,254 males and 4,783 females), as against 10,486 (5,538 males and 4,948 females) in 1090. The percentage of births and deaths during the year to population (according to the census of 1911) was 1.67 and 1.09 respectively, as against 1.79 and 1.14 respectively in the previous year. There was no prosecution in the year for violation of rules, while there were two in 1090.

Registration.

141. Public health was very satisfactory throughout the year. The number of deaths from cholera and small-pox in the year was 1 and 48, as against 41 and 16 respectively in the previous year.

Public Health.

142. There were 187 deaths from injuries during the year, as against 232 in 1090, of which 20 were cases of suicide, 36 due to snake-bite, 1 due to injuries received from wild animal and 130 to accidents, as against 34, 50, 7 and 141 respectively in 1090.

Deaths from
injuries.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

143. The King Edward Memorial Maternity Hospital was opened during the year. The number of medical institutions in the State at the end of the year was thus 27, viz., 11 hospitals, 14 dispensaries and 2 asylums.

Institutions.

CHAP. V.

- Accommodation.** 144. The total number of beds available was 314 (134 for males and 180 for females), as against 299 (134 for males and 165 for females) in 1090.
- Relief.** 145. The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,89,283, as against 2,97,367 in 1090. Of these, 4,878 were in-patients and 2,84,405 out-patients, as against 4,607 and 2,92,760 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to the number of in-patients treated during the year was 4.59, against 4.64 in 1090. The institutions in Trichur and Mattanchery continued to work with female medical aid during the year.
- Work amongst women and children.** 146. The female medical subordinates treated in all 24,764 women and 16,015 children, as against 27,254 women and 18,594 children in 1090. With the opening of the King Edward Maternity Hospital a beginning was made to train midwives and during the year four were under training.
- Cholera and small-pox.** 147. There were no admissions under 'cholera' and 'small-pox' during the year. The number of deaths from cholera and small-pox reported from the several medical institutions in 1090 was one and nil respectively.
- Diseases treated.** 148. The principal diseases treated during the year, in the order of frequency, were diseases of the digestive system (62,467), eye-diseases (27,458), diseases of the respiratory system except pneumonia and tubercle of the lungs (22,935), skin diseases (19,630), malaria (17,572), injuries, general and local (12,905), ulcers (12,586), anaemia (12,463), pyrexia of uncertain origin (11,379) and diarrhoea (10,177).
- Post-mortem examinations.** 149. 77 post-mortem examinations were held for medico-legal and 6 for pathological purposes, as against 84 and 9 respectively in the previous year.
- Lunatic Asylum.** 150. At the beginning of the year there were 13 lunatics in the asylum and 18 were admitted during the year. Of these 31 inmates, 6 were discharged cured, 1 handed over to relations, and 1 died. The number that remained in the asylum at the end of 1091 was thus 23. The cost of maintaining the institution was Rs. 1,957, as against Rs. 1,954 in 1090.
- Leprosy Asylum.** 151. The total number of inmates at the beginning of the year was 38 (29 males, 7 females and 2 children) and 92 were admitted during the year. There were thus 130 lepers in all, of whom 66 were discharged, 10 absconded, 9 died and 45 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The cost of maintaining the institution was Rs. 4,582, as against Rs. 4,945 in 1090.
- Veterinary Hospitals.** 152. As in 1090, the three institutions, *viz.*, the hospital at Trichur with accommodation for 18 animals and the dispensaries at Ernakulam and Tattamangalam were at work during the year. The total number of animals treated was 5,837 (5,540 out-patients and 297 in-patients), as against 12,758 (12,534 out-patients and 224 in-patients) in 1090, the decrease in the number of out-patients being due to the absence of epidemic cattle diseases. Of the in-patients treated, 165 were cattle, 84 horses, 24 dogs, 12 goats, 7 elephants and 5 buffaloes. Of the out-patients, 3,218 were cattle, 697 buffaloes, 631 goats, 496 dogs, 301 horses, 104 fowls, 27 pigs, 20 elephants, 10 cats, 4 asses, 2 deer, 2 turkeys, 2 rabbits, 1 monkey, 1 mongoose, 1 ant-eater, 1 peacock, 1 pigeon, 1 parrot and 20 other animals. 696 operations were performed during the year, of which 98 were castrations. 228 cattle were inoculated for anthrax. The total cost of the maintenance of the three institutions was Rs. 7,028, as against Rs. 7,764 in the previous year.
- Expenditure.** 153. The total expenditure on account of medical relief during the year including the two asylums and the three veterinary institutions was Rs. 1,44,099, as against Rs. 1,21,280 in the previous year.

SANITATION AND CONSERVANCY.

154. As in the previous years, the department continued to be under the immediate control of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. There was no change in the organisation and staff during the year. **Organisation and staff.**
155. There were six towns under health officers at the beginning of the year. During the year the conservancy establishment of Nemmara was placed under the supervision of the village panchayat. **Health Officers.**
156. The compulsory scavenging system continued to work in some of the towns as in the previous years. 796 private houses were served during the year, as against 864 in 1090, the decrease being due to the transfer of the Nemmara town to the supervision of the village panchayat. The fee collections amounted to Rs. 1,944, as against Rs. 1,675 in the previous year. Lighting, as in the previous years, was done departmentally and is reported to have been done satisfactorily. **Operations of the department.**
157. Seven public tanks and 29 wells were repaired and cleaned and 12 public wells were newly sunk and one of the bathing tanks in Nemmara was converted into a drinking water tank during the year. **Water supply.**
158. As in the previous year, there were 8 Sirkar markets and 5 cartstands under the control of the department. One more Sirkar market was opened during the course of the year. There were also 35 private markets licensed, against 29 in 1090. The fee collections amounted to Rs. 9,381, as against Rs. 9,234 in 1090. **Markets.**
159. There was only one death from cholera during the year, as against 41 in 1090, while the number of deaths from small-pox was 48, against 16 in the previous year. Public health was satisfactory throughout the year. **Epidemics and preventive measures.**
160. The plague rules were revised during the year by which the practice of regular observation of passengers was abolished. 10 vessels were inspected at Malipuram, as against 12 in 1090. **Plague.**
161. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,54,758 excluding the Government contribution of Rs. 60,430 to the town councils. **Expenditure.**
162. The maintenance of roads in Ernakulam, Trichur, Mattanchery and Chittur-Tattamangalam was attended to by the respective town councils as in the previous year. The total Government contribution to the town councils was Rs. 60,430. **Maintenance of roads.**
163. The total receipts and expenditure of the town councils was Rs. 1,41,993 and Rs. 1,38,102 respectively. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 3,891 on the transactions of the year. **Financial.**
164. The scheme for supplying the town of Ernakulam with drinking water from the Periyar river as well as the construction of the foreshore wall at Ernakulam and the improvements to the Palathode and Padiathode canals were practically completed by the close of the year. **General.**
165. The number of permanent vaccinators remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 15. **Staff.**

VACCINATION.

CHAP. V.

Supply of lymph. 166. Lymph was obtained from the Bangalore Vaccine Institute for eight months of the year and from Guindy for the remaining four months. The average cost of lymph including the supply to the town councils was Rs. 166 per mensem, as against Rs. 151 in the previous year.

Operations. 167. The number of vaccinations performed during the year including the operations within town council limits was 37,249 (21,297 males and 15,952 females), as against 37,823 (21,484 males and 16,339 females) in 1090. Of these, 32,899 cases or 88.32 per cent were successful, as against 34,268 or 90.60 per cent in the previous year. Of the 37,249 vaccinations, 33,471 were primary, 175 were secondary and 3,603 were re-vaccinations, the percentage of success under each head being 92.79, 81.71 and 47.04, as against 95.35, 80.46 and 42.10 respectively in 1090.

Expenditure. 168. The expenditure of the department for 1091 including that of Cranganur amounted to Rs. 5,731, as against Rs. 5,237 in the previous year and the average cost of each successful case was 3 annas and 7 pies, as against 3 annas and 2 pies in 1090.

VII. RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

DEVASWOMS.

Number of institutions.

169. 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) Pazhuvam and Elangunnapuzha Devaswoms. The Thirumala Devaswom continued to work directly under the supervision of the Diwan. The Mampra Devaswom in the Mukundapuram taluk having escheated to the Sirkar, its management was entrusted to the department in the year under report, thus bringing the number of Group Devaswoms in the charge of the department to 140 at the end of the year.

(1) Group Devaswoms.

Demand, collection and balance of rent on lands.

170. The year opened with a balance of 10,643 paraahs of paddy and Rs. 5,163. The arrear demand finally fixed after certain adjustments since effected, together with the current demand for the year, made up a total demand of 3,18,047 paraahs of paddy and Rs. 1,35,019 for collection during the year. Out of this demand, 3,00,746 paraahs of paddy and Rs. 1,28,414 were collected and 252 paraahs of paddy and Rs. 99 were written off, leaving a balance of 17,049 paraahs of paddy and Rs. 6,506 pending collection at the close of the year. The major portion of the balance was due on devaswom lands situated in British territory. With the exception of a small portion, the entire outstanding balance was involved in suits and disputes. The percentages of collection of paddy and money demands were 94.64 for paddy and 95.18 for money, as against 96.57 and 96.13 respectively in 1090. Instances in which coercive measures were resorted to were few. There were one case of nadupattom and 12 cases of attachment of movables, as against 2 cases of nadupattom and 5 cases of attachment of movables in 1090.

Total receipts.

171. The total receipts of the Group Devaswoms for the year amounted to Rs. 3,92,783, as against Rs. 3,94,394 in 1090.

Expenditure.

172. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,51,702, as against Rs. 3,49,872 in 1090.

CHAP. V.

173. The surplus to the credit of the devaswoms, after meeting the expenditure from the receipts of the year, amounted to Rs. 41,081, as against Rs. 44,522 in 1090. The receipts and disbursements under debt heads were Rs. 7,434 and Rs. 5,982 respectively, the transactions in the year under debt heads resulting in a surplus of Rs. 1,452, as against a deficit of Rs. 1,555 in 1090. The actual surplus for the year thus amounted to Rs. 42,533, as against Rs. 42,967 in 1090. The closing balance of 1090 according to that year's report was Rs. 2,98,536. The savings on account of contribution works since credited to account and other adjustments since effected raised the surplus to Rs. 3,01,026. The Group Devaswoms had thus a total surplus of Rs. 3,43,559 at the close of 1091.

Financial condition.

174. The total balance to the credit of the individual devaswoms was Rs. 9,81,376. The decrease from the figure in the previous report was due to the removal of an item of investment wrongly retained in the devaswom accounts after recovery.

Balance to the credit of individual Devaswoms.

(2) Cranganur Devaswoms.

175. The receipts and expenditure of the devaswoms for the year were Rs. 22,739 and Rs. 32,746 respectively, as against Rs. 33,017 and Rs. 18,977 respectively in 1090. The large increase under receipts in 1090 was due to recoveries of muthalkadoms and the abnormal increase under disbursements in 1091 was due to investments. The transactions in the year having resulted in a deficit of Rs. 10,007, the surplus to the credit of these devaswoms at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 13,503, exclusive of investments.

Cranganur Devaswoms.

(3) Charitable Institutions.

176. The number of oottupuras remained the same as in last year, viz., 15. The total expenditure during the year on account of oottupuras, satroms, subscriptions to charitable institutions, etc., amounted to Rs. 42,668, as against Rs. 43,903 in 1090.

Oottupuras.

177. As in the previous year, 90 water pandals were maintained in different localities of the State at convenient centres and distances for the distribution of drinking water to wayfarers during the hot season for a period of 4½ months. The cost of their up-keep, including petty repairs to buildings, amounted to Rs. 3,093.

Water pandals.

178. The expenditure incurred by the State for pandaravaka vazhivadus in Sirkar temples and for contributions to religious institutions amounted to Rs. 22,985, as against Rs. 22,139 in 1090.

Expenditure.

179. The endowment funds continued to be treated separately. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,71,627. Receipts on account of new endowments in the year amounted to Rs. 316 and 20 paraahs of paddy. The total amount to the credit of the devaswoms under endowments at the close of 1091 thus amounted to Rs. 1,71,943 and 20 paraahs of paddy, exclusive of landed properties. The receipts on account of interest on the endowment fund and rent on landed properties amounted to Rs. 10,560 and the expenditure for conducting the endowment vazhivadus to Rs. 8,574, thus working to a surplus of Rs. 1,986. The year thus closed with a surplus of Rs. 1,552, as against a deficit of Rs. 434 at the end of 1090.

Endowments.

(4) Pazhuvam, Elangunnapuzha and Thirumala Devaswoms.

180. These institutions continued to be managed by the Sirkar.

CHAP. V.

Pazhuvam
Devaswom.

181. The receipts and expenditure of the Pazhuvam Devaswom for the year were Rs. 10,881 and Rs. 10,091 respectively, as against Rs. 9,134 and Rs. 7,319 respectively in 1090. The transactions of the year having resulted in a surplus of Rs. 790, the previous surplus rose to Rs. 3,601 at the close of the year. A fresh loan of Rs. 2,000 raised in the year for meeting immediate expenditure in connection with the devaswom suits brought the liabilities of the devaswom to Rs. 18,000, out of which Rs. 1,000 was repaid by the end of the year, thus reducing the liabilities to Rs. 17,000. The collection work of the devaswom was satisfactory.

Elangunnappuzha
Devaswom.

182. The receipts and expenditure of the Elangunnappuzha Devaswom for the year were Rs. 12,766 and Rs. 12,126 respectively, as against Rs. 13,200 and Rs. 12,408 respectively in 1090. The transactions of the year thus worked to a surplus of Rs. 640, raising the surplus balance of the previous year to Rs. 1,806 at the close of 1091. The collection work of the devaswom was satisfactory.

Thirumala
Devaswom.

183. The Thirumala Devaswom continued to work directly under the supervision of the Diwan. Out of a total demand of Rs. 60,557 and 14,953 parahs of paddy due for the year, Rs. 31,612 and 5,280 parahs of paddy were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 28,945 and 9,673 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. 1,14,252 and Rs. 1,16,709 respectively, as against Rs. 77,387 and Rs. 93,687 respectively in 1090. A temporary loan of Rs. 12,000 was raised in the year from the Tripunithura Group of devaswoms for meeting certain urgent demands, out of which Rs. 5,000 was repaid in the course of the year. The transactions of the year having worked to a deficit of Rs. 2,457, the opening balance of 1091 which amounted to Rs. 11,435 was reduced to Rs. 8,978 at the close of the year.

VIII. PUBLIC WORKS.

Organisation.

184. The organisation of the department remained practically the same as in the previous year.

Total expendi-
ture.

185. 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. 5,17,346, as against the budget grant of Rs. 5,36,500 and as against the actuals of Rs. 6,93,190 in 1090. The value of the contribution works executed by the department during the year amounted to Rs. 69,252—Rs. 35,145 for Cranganur, Rs. 17,172 for devaswoms and Rs. 16,935 for other departments. Thus the total amount of expenditure the department had to control during the year was Rs. 5,86,598, as against Rs. 7,53,698 in 1090. The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 76,467, being 13.03 per cent on the total expenditure, as against Rs. 77,729 or 10.31 per cent in 1090. The decrease in expenditure during the year when compared with the previous year was due to the reduction in the budget grant for the year.

Communica-
tions.

186. The total expenditure on "Communications-Original" was Rs. 31,703, as against Rs. 58,747 in 1090, while that under "Maintenance and Repairs" was Rs. 1,21,729, as against Rs. 1,22,047 in the previous year. Three new roads were opened during the year and 489 miles of roads were under the maintenance of the department, as against 480 in 1090.

Irrigation.

187. The major irrigation chiras were satisfactorily maintained and the distribution of water in the Chittur Irrigation systems was satisfactorily carried out. The construction of permanent protective works to strengthen the Karuvannur bund was taken up during the year. The total expenditure under Irrigation during the year was Rs. 1,00,890, as against Rs. 1,07,573 in 1090.

Petty Construc-
tion & Repairs.

188. The total expenditure under "Petty Construction and Repairs" during the year was Rs. 44,323, as against Rs. 56,280 in the previous year.

189. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 96,769, as against Rs. 87,870 in 1090. The increase was chiefly under "sale of buildings".

Receipts:

190. The Chief Engineer inspected all the divisional offices during the year.

Inspection.

IX. MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

191. As observed in Chapter IV, during the absence on leave of the State Mechanical Engineer Mr. V. J. Wynyard Wright, the supervision over the several sections of the Mechanical department continued to remain unchanged.

Organisation.

192. All the plants and machinery were in fair working order and they were periodically inspected and their condition reported on by the officers in charge.

Inspection.

193. The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 597 and the total expenditure to Rs. 9,128, as against Rs. 1,716 and Rs. 50,472 in the previous year. The large decrease in expenditure is due to the transfer of sub-heads 'motor cars' and 'motor boats' from the major head 'Mechanical' to 'Miscellaneous'.

Financial.

X. INSTRUCTION.

194. The total number of Sirkar schools was 133, as against 131 in 1090. The increase is due to the newly opened Primary School at Trichur, and the Industrial School at Chittur. The total number of aided schools rose from 162 in 1090 to 177 in 1091. The total number of pupils in Sirkar, aided and unaided, schools in 1091 was 26,253, 25,921, and 22,331, as against 24,222, 20,919, and 21,955 in 1090. The total number of pupils under instruction during the year was 74,505, as against 67,096 in the previous year. 35.2 per cent of the educational work was done by the Sirkar institutions, 34.8 per cent by aided agencies and 30.0 per cent without any help from the Sirkar, as against 36.1, 31.1 and 32.8 per cent respectively in the previous year.

Number of in-
stitutions.

Strength.

195. Out of the total number of 74,505 pupils under instruction, 69.5 per cent were boys and 30.5 per cent girls, the number of boys and girls respectively being 51,798 and 22,707. The percentage of boys and girls to the male and female population of school-going age was 75.5 and 32.8, as against 68.3 and 29.3 respectively in 1090.

Boys and Girls.

196. Of the 74,505 pupils, 40,008 or 53.7 per cent were Hindus, 31,040 or 41.7 per cent Christians, 3,322 or 4.4 per cent Mahomedans and 135 or 0.2 per cent Jews, as against 52.6 per cent, 42.3 per cent, 4.9 per cent and 0.2 per cent respectively in 1090.

Education
among different
communities.

197. The strength of the college department was 218, as against 204 in the previous year, the average attendance being 95, as against 94 in 1090. 88 candidates appeared for the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University, of whom 37 passed, 7 being placed in the first class, as against 63, 37 and 5 respectively in 1090. The result was much better than the Presidency average. The fee receipts of the college classes amounted to Rs. 14,034, as against Rs. 12,237 in 1090, and the expenditure to Rs. 22,312, as against Rs. 23,193 in 1090, the net expenditure being Rs. 8,278 or 37.9 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 10,956 or 53.7 the corresponding figures in 1090.

Collegiate edu-
cation.

198. The college hostels continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The strength of the Hindu hostel was 50 and that of the Christian hostel 31, as against 59 and 31 respectively in the previous year. The health of the boarders is reported to have been on the whole satisfactory.

College hostels.

Upper Secondary education. 199. Upper secondary education was imparted in 15 schools, as against 14 in the previous year, of which 9 were Sirkar (including the high school department of the College) and 6 aided. The increase of one high school was due to the conversion of the Lower secondary School, Wadakanchery, into a high school during the year. The total number of pupils that were given Upper Secondary education was 1,790 (1,649 boys and 141 girls), as against 1,420 and 1,373 in 1090 and 1089 respectively.

Sirkar High Schools. 200. The total strength of the high school departments of the 9 Sirkar high schools (including the high school department of the College) was 1,016 (910 boys and 106 girls), as against 941 and 912 in 1090 and 1089 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. 32,766 and the expenditure to Rs. 50,164, the net expenditure being Rs. 17,398, as against Rs. 30,157, Rs. 44,278 and Rs. 14,121 respectively in 1090. The average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 17, as against Rs. 15 in 1090.

High School hostels. 201. The hostel attached to the Kunnankulam District high school continued to be managed satisfactorily. The number of boarders fell from 70 in 1090 to 62 in 1091. The strength of the small hostels attached to the high schools at Chittur and Wadakanchery during the year was 71 (including the tiffin boarders) and 34 respectively.

Aided High Schools. 202. The number of aided high schools was 6 (including the Thirumala Devaswom High School) the same as in 1090, of which 5 were for boys and one for girls. The total strength of these aided high schools rose from 479 in 1090 to 774 during the year under report. The grants-in-aid given by the Sirkar to the high school departments amounted to Rs. 6,530, as against Rs. 5,808 in 1090, the average cost to the Sirkar per pupil instructed being Rs. 9, as against Rs. 12 in the previous year. Special grants for furniture and equipment were also paid to the schools, as usual.

School Leaving Certificate Examination. 203. The School Leaving Certificate Examination was the sixth of the kind after its introduction in the State. 320 candidates appeared for the examination, of whom 114 were declared eligible for public service, as against 292 and 95 respectively in 1090. The total receipts in the shape of examination fees amounted to Rs. 3,840 and expenditure to Rs. 2,852.

Lower Secondary education. 204. The number of schools in which lower secondary instruction was imparted during the year was 36, as against 32 in 1090. Of these 36 schools, 23 were Sirkar and 13 aided. The total strength of the Sirkar lower secondary schools was 2,447, as against 2,223 in 1090. The fee collections of the lower secondary departments amounted to Rs. 38,344 and the expenditure to Rs. 53,765, as against Rs. 33,828 and Rs. 51,049 respectively in the previous year. The net expenditure was therefore Rs. 15,421, as against Rs. 17,221 in 1090. The average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 6.3, as against Rs. 7.8 in 1090.

Aided schools. 205. The total strength of the 13 aided lower secondary schools was 1,242, as against 1,049 in the previous year. The grants-in-aid given to the lower secondary departments of these schools amounted to Rs. 6,495, as against Rs. 5,676 in 1090, the average cost per pupil being Rs. 5.2, as against Rs. 5.4 in the previous year.

For the public examination of Form III, 823 candidates appeared, of whom 536 passed, as against 731 and 435 respectively in the previous year.

206. Including the primary departments of the Ernakulam College and of the high schools and lower secondary schools of the State, primary education was imparted in 1,354 schools, as against 1,329 in 1090. Of these, 130 were Sirkar, 171 aided and the remaining 1,053 unaided and indigenous schools, as against 129, 153 and 1,047 respectively in 1090. Of the 130 Sirkar schools, 9 were the primary departments of the high schools (including the College), 13 were the primary departments of lower secondary schools, one was the primary department attached to the Sirkar Training School, 95 were purely primary schools and 12 night schools. Of these 130 primary schools, 91 were for boys and 39 for girls. The total strength of the primary departments of the Sirkar schools was 22,211, (14,294 boys and 7,917 girls), as against 20,484 (12,991 boys and 7,493 girls) in 1090. The fees realised from the primary departments amounted to Rs. 29,938 and expenditure to Rs. 1,71,111, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 6.4, as against Rs. 6.8 in the previous year. The expenditure on furniture and equipment for primary schools came to Rs. 4,889, as against Rs. 5,857 in the previous year. The number of pupils of the backward classes under instruction in the Sirkar primary schools rose from 4,139 in 1090 to 5,166 during the year. The number of aided schools was 171, as against 153 in the previous year, the strength being 23,674, as against 19,059 in 1090. The grants-in-aid given to these schools were Rs. 95,323, as against Rs. 86,329 in 1090. The increase in grant was necessitated by the employment of better qualified teachers and the payment of increments to those who passed the examinations under Chapter XII of the Cochin Education Code or completed their Training Certificates. The number of unaided schools was found to be 1,053, as against 1,047 in 1090, with a total strength of 22,331 pupils, as against 21,955 in the previous year. 2,782 candidates appeared for the public examination of Class IV, of whom 1,897 passed, as against 2,402 and 1,683 respectively in 1090.

207. The number of night schools that worked during the year was 19, the same as in 1090. Of the 19 night schools, 12 were Sirkar and 7 aided, as in the previous year. The total strength of these night schools, Sirkar and aided, was 895, as against 882 in 1090. The night schools were mostly attended by coolies and day labourers who could not find time to attend day-schools.

208. The total number of girls' schools in the State during the year was 63 (40 Sirkar and 23 aided), the same as in the previous year. The number of girls attending the Sirkar and aided schools was 16,184, as against 13,824 in 1090. Of the 40 Sirkar girls' schools, one was the V. J. G. L. & I. School, six were lower secondary schools, 32 were primary schools and one was special. Of the 23 aided schools, one was a high school, one a lower secondary school, 18 were primary schools and three special schools, as in previous year.

209. 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. Theresa's Convent School, Ernakulam. For the School Leaving Certificate Examination, 7 candidates appeared from the former, of whom two were successful, as against 6 and nil in the previous year. From the latter institution 12 candidates appeared, but none of them passed, as against 11 and 2 respectively in 1090.

CHAP. V.

Special schools. 210. The Sirkar continued to maintain two 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, as in 1090. The Chittur Industrial School was opened towards the end of the year making the total number four.

Training school. 211. The total strength of the Training School was 385, as against 399 in 1090. Of these 385 pupils, 74 were pupil teachers undergoing training (48 males and 26 females) and 311 pupils belonged to the model section. There were 196 candidates for the Trained Teachers' Examination, as against 185 in the previous year. Out of the 196 candidates who appeared for this Examination, 72 passed. The net cost to the Sirkar of maintaining the institution was Rs. 19,097, as against Rs. 18,265 in 1090.

Technical, Commercial and Industrial School. 212. The industrial section included arts, weaving, smithy, carving, bell-metal, rattan work, carpentry, mat-making and electroplating. The strength in the above sections of different industries was 42, 17, 13, 16, 12, 20, 19, 24, and 14 respectively or a total of 177, as against 41, 9, 8, 15, 11, 12, 12, 14 and 13 respectively or a total of 135 in the previous year. The commercial and technical sections were comprised of the purely commercial class, vernacular commercial class, and School Final class, the strength in each during the year being 32, 8, and nil respectively or a total of 40, as against 60 in the previous year. The total strength of the institutions was thus 217, as against 195 in 1090. Out of 42 students sent up from the arts section for the Madras Government technical examination in different subjects, 34 were successful, as against 41 and 20 in the previous year. The total cost of the institution for the year came to Rs. 16,402, as against Rs. 16,431 in 1090.

Aided special schools. 213. The number of aided special schools was 6, as against 9 in 1090. The total strength of these institutions was 231, as against 332 in the previous year. The total grants given by the Sirkar to these schools during the year was Rs. 1,344, as against Rs. 1,865 in 1090.

Qualification of teachers. 214. Of the 1,173 and 1,006 teachers in the Sirkar and aided schools, 568 and 218 respectively were trained men, as against 504 and 182 respectively in the previous year. There was thus an appreciable increase in the number of trained teachers both in the Sirkar and aided schools.

Inspecting staff. 215. 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, as in the previous year.

Grants-in-aid. 216. The total amount of grant disbursed during the year was Rs. 1,29,531, as against Rs. 1,08,349 in 1090. The increase in grant for the year was due to the increase in the employment of better qualified teachers and the large number of new schools taken into the aided list. Besides grants-in-aid to schools a sum of Rs. 10,983 was spent during the year 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 awarded during the year:—(1) One senior university scholarship of Rs. 15 payable in each of the three classes of the B. A. (Honours) course, (2) six junior university scholarships of Rs. 10 each in the senior and junior intermediate classes of the Ernakulam College, (3) 62 upper secondary scholarships of Rs. 5 each, of which 22 are tenable for three years, 20 for two years and 20 for one year, (4) 76 lower secondary scholarships (anglo-vernacular) of Rs. 3 each, of which 26 are tenable for three years, 25 for two years, and 25 for one year (5) 82 lower secondary scholarships (vernacular) of Rs. 3 each, of which 26 are tenable for

four years, 23 for three years, 23 for two years, and 10 for one year. In addition to these, for girls studying in girls' high schools three special scholarships of Rs. 5 each were given, of which two are tenable for two years and one for one year. Over and above these State scholarships and stipends, there were scholarships and prizes instituted by private gentlemen.

217. There was as usual close co-operation between the two States, Travancore and Cochin, in educational matters.

218. The total receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 1,27,837 and Rs. 5,26,094, as against Rs. 1,16,197 and Rs. 4,93,486 respectively in 1090. The net expenditure to the Sirkar on 'Education' during the year was Rs. 3,98,257 or Rs. 20,968 more than in 1090. Of these, 7.4 per cent. was spent on direction and inspection, 63.5 per cent. on Sirkar schools, and 24.4 per cent. on aided schools, as against 8 per cent., 65.1 per cent. and 21.8 per cent. respectively in 1090. Classified according to branches of instruction, 9.7 per cent. of the net outlay on education was spent on direction and inspection, 2.1 per cent. on collegiate education, 11.6 per cent. on secondary education and 59.4 per cent. on primary education, as against 10.4 per cent., 2.9 per cent., 11.3 per cent. and 60.1 per cent. respectively in 1090.

219. The inter-school sports were held during the year and they were confined to high schools, the lower secondary schools being allowed to hold local sports. Apart from this, due attention was paid to the physical exercise of students in the various institutions.

220. Mr. R. Devaraja Iyer, Mathematics Lecturer of the Ernakulam College, continued to be the warden in charge of the Residential Palace during the year. There were 8 Thampurans residing in the Residential Palace during the year, the number being the same as in the previous year. Of the 8 Thampurans, three were in the School Final class and they were all successful in the public examination. Two Thampurans were in the fifth form and two in the fourth form. They were all promoted to the higher classes. One Thampuran who was in the School Final class had to discontinue his studies owing to ill-health. The library and reading room attached to the Residential Palace continued to be made good use of by the wards as in the previous year.

221. The 15th Thampuran continued to be the guardian of the younger members of His Highness' family throughout the year. The number of wards studying in the Tripunithura District High School was 19, the same as in the previous year. Physical exercise of the wards of the Residential Palace and the young Thampurans under the guardian Thampuran at Tripunithura continued to receive adequate attention. The general health of the Thampurans at both stations was satisfactory.

222. The Palace Girls' School continued to do useful work under management of the 15th Thampuran. The strength of the school at the end of the year was 69, as against 55 in the previous year. Needle-work and drawing were introduced in the year as optional courses.

223. As in the previous year, 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. The year opened with 25 pupils, 4 in the Vedanta class, 4 in the junior and 2 in the senior Vykarana class. The number of pupils in the Nyaya class was 15, 9 in the junior and 6 in the senior. The strength at the end of the year fell to 23. Two regular examinations were held in addition to the usual periodical examinations, as in the previous year. The results of the examinations were reported to be satisfactory.

Co-operation with Travancore.

Financial.

Physical education.

Education of the junior members of His Highness' family.

Boys.

Girls.

Sir Rama Varma Sanskrit Patasala.

There were only 18 boarders in the hostel attached to the Sanskrit Patasala, although there was provision for 24. The boarding was free. The health of the boarders was satisfactory. The total receipts and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 7,233 and Rs. 6,437 respectively.

XI. MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Huzur
Secretariat.

224. The Huzur office continued to work as reorganised in 1083, divided into the following departments:—Revenue, Public Works, Judicial, and Local and Legislative. There were no changes in the organisation of the office during the year. Mr. M. I. Virkkey having been on leave for three months from 18th Kumbhom 1091 and subsequently on other duty as acting Comptroller of Accounts till the end of the year, Mr. A. K. Vengu Iyer, Superintendent, Land Records, acted as Secretary to the Diwan during the period.

The temporary establishment of the Special Officer and his staff which was continued to be maintained in the year proceeded with the work of sorting and printing the old important State records.

Telephone.

225. The telephone installation established in 1087 between the Huzur office and His Highness' Palace continued to be maintained in proper condition during the year.

DEPARTMENTAL TESTS EXAMINATION.

226. The fifth Departmental Tests Examination of the State was held on the 11th Makaram 1091 and the three succeeding days. Forty-six applications were registered in all, but only 40 candidates actually appeared, of whom 30 were successful.

MILITARY.

Nair Brigade.

227. Including the infantry and artillery, the Nair Brigade consisted of 25 officers and 244 men at the beginning of the year. There were 2 deaths, 1 retirement, 20 desertions and 27 admissions in the year. The strength of the force at the close of the year thus consisted of 25 officers and 248 men.

State Band.

228. The sanctioned strength of the State Band was 23, consisting of a Band Master, a Jamadar, a Havildar and 20 musicians. This strength was maintained throughout the year.

His Highness'
Body Guard.

229. The strength of His Highness' Body Guard consists of 1 commissioned officer, 3 non-commissioned officers, and 12 troopers. The full strength of the force however was not maintained. It was short by 4 troopers for want of proper mounts.

Duties of
the men.

230. In the infantry, commissioned officers are armed with swords and the non-commissioned officers and sepoy with muzzle loading guns. In His Highness' Body Guard, the commissioned officer is armed with a sword and a revolver and the non-commissioned officers and troopers with swords, lances, and pistols. In the artillery, there are four muzzle loading cannons with accessories complete and they were, as usual, used for firing salutes only. The following ammunition was received in the year under report, viz., 312 muzzle ball cartridges, 500 blank cartridges and 1000 percussion caps. 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.

231. The total cost of the Military department and of the State Band was Rs. 45,821 and Rs. 9,016, as against Rs. 46,029 and Rs. 9,575 respectively in 1090.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

232. During the year, 50 licenses and import permits were issued for the import of arms and ammunition, as against 51 in 1090.

233. Under Regulation II of 1084, 84 licenses for dealing in arms and ammunition and for the manufacture and sale of fire-works were issued during the year. Of these, 32 were for dealing in sulphur, caps, shot, etc., 35 in china crackers, potash, etc., and 17 for the manufacture and sale of fire-works, etc.

PETROLEUM.

234. Under the Petroleum Regulation, 10 licenses were issued during the year, as against 7 in 1090 and a sum of Rs. 1,215 was realised, as against Rs. 1,120 in 1090.

FACTORIES.

235. There were 40 factories at the commencement of the year. 4 more factories were registered in the year under report thus making a total of 44. They are situated as shown below:—

Cochin	{	Oil mills	... 8	Trichur	{	Tile and brick works...	10
		Coir factory	... 1			Rice mills	... 2
		Saw mill	... 1			Saw mill	... 1
		Fisheries	... 1			Spinning and weaving	
		Workshop & Foundry	... 2			mill	... 1
Kanayanur	{	Oil mills	... 2	Chittur	{	Rubber factory	... 1
		Petroleum depots	... 2			Tile and brick works...	1
Mukundapuram	{	Tile and brick works	... 7	Talapilli	{	Rice and oil mill	... 1
		Rubber factories	... 2			Tile works	... 1

236. 16 accidents were reported in the year, as against 15 in 1090. All the cases were duly enquired into by the magistrates concerned.

PRESS REGULATION.

237. The number of printing presses remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 26.

MOTOR VEHICLES REGULATION.

238. The number of licenses issued under the Motor Vehicles Regulation was 33, as against 10 in 1090 and a fee of Rs. 66 was realised, as against Rs. 20 in 1090.

THE SIRKAR PRESS.

239. The establishment of the Press continued to work as reorganised in 1089. There were no changes in the organisation of the office during the year. The receipts of the Press were Rs. 3,902 and the expenditure Rs. 16,882, as against Rs. 5,967 and Rs. 15,985 respectively, in the previous year.

STATIONERY.

240. The receipts on account of the value of stationery articles supplied to Cranganur, devaswoms, town councils, etc., amounted to Rs. 2,657, as against Rs. 3,830 in 1090. The total expenditure for the supply of stationery articles to all offices in the State was Rs. 39,198, as against Rs. 37,635 in the previous year.

SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Ethnography.

241. Mr. L. K. Anantakrishna 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. He conducted original researches in regard to the anthropology of the Syrian Christians. The preliminary chapters of his general observations on the customs and manners of the various castes dealt with in the first two volumes of the Cochin Tribes and Castes were also prepared during the year. In response to the invitation from the Syndicate of the Madras University, Mr. Anantakrishna Iyer delivered a course of nine special university lectures on Indian ethnology.

Archæology.

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

THE STATE MUSEUM.

243. The Museum comprises the following sections:—

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Natural History. | (5) Ethnology. |
| (2) Geology. | (6) Numismatics, etc. |
| (3) Archæology. | (7) Library. |
| (4) Arts and Industries | |

The museum and the zoo were in charge of a full-time Curator, as in the previous year. There have been substantial additions to all the sections of the museum except geology and archæology. The numismatic section of the museum was developed during the year. 29 Mughal silver coins in all were presented to the State museum by the Asiatic Society, Bombay, and by the Coin Committee, Lucknow. A fairly good collection of Mysore and Mughal gold and silver coins, 49 in number, was also presented to the museum by the Darbar. 41 silver coins were purchased from the Provincial Museum, Lucknow. All these formed important additions to the numismatic gallery. The library which had made a fairly good beginning during the previous year was supplemented by the addition of as many as 120 volumes from the Huzûr Library, Ernakulam. 40 new volumes were added to the valuable set of books on Ethnology and allied subjects during the year.

The number of visitors to the museum and zoo during the year was 27,729, as against 31,724 in 1090. There was thus a decrease in the number of visitors compared with that of the previous year. This decrease in the number of visitors is explained as being due to incorrect registry. Students and teachers of the local educational institutions and of those outside visited the museum and were given demonstration lessons. Among the distinguished visitors were His Highness Raja Sri Sir Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., F. M. U., members of ~~the Raja's~~ ^{Highness the Raja's} Family, Raja Vasudeva Raja, C. I. E., the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., and Dr. Meerwarth, Superintendent of the Petrograd Museum.

The zoological garden attached to the museum also developed during the year. Houses for monkeys and rabbits and porcupine and crocodile pits were constructed. All the animals in the zoo were in good health except 4 stag deer and an ibex which died of anthrax and tuberculosis respectively.

About 40 specimens of important timber trees of the State forests and flowering plants were planted during the year, all of which showed signs of healthy growth. Several interesting specimens were presented to the zoo by private gentlemen and officers of the State.

The total expenditure incurred by the Darbar during the year on account of the museum and zoo amounted to Rs. 8,722, as against Rs. 7,531 in 1090.

CRANGANUR.

244. 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 subjoined 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	... 55,063	Disbursements under service heads	... 1,38,788	
	Investments	... 2,01,669		Do under debt heads	... 1,93,144
	Total	... 2,56,732		Total	... 3,31,932
Receipts under service heads	... 1,31,796		Closing balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury	... 25,524
	Do under debt heads	... 1,67,597		Investments	... 2,01,669
Total	... 3,02,393			Total	... 2,27,193
Grand total	... 5,59,125		Grand total	... 5,59,125	

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

245. Particulars regarding the newspapers and magazines, published in the State in 1091, are given below:—

Names of Newspapers	Language of publication	Place of publication	Daily, weekly or otherwise	Circulation No.	Remarks
Atma Poshini	Malayalam	Kunnamkulam	Monthly	700	Purely literary. Deals with subjects of general interest.
Chakravarthi	do.	Mattancherry	Weekly	700	Deals with subjects connected with political, mercantile, religious and social questions.
Kerala Kesari	do	Trichur	Monthly	850	Deals with subjects of general interest.
Keralodayam	do	do	Weekly	865	Deals with subjects connected with political, literary, agricultural, industrial and social matters.
Lakshmi Bhai	do	do	Monthly	1500	This is a ladies' magazine dealing with subjects, literary and social.
Lokaprakasam	Anglo-Malayalam	do	Weekly	1000	Deals with subjects connected with political, literary, scientific, industrial and social matters.
Malabar Islam	do	Mattancherry	do	1000	Deals with political, social, educational and mercantile subjects.
Mangalodayam	Malayalam	Trichur	Monthly	650	Publishes articles on various subjects except politics.
Messenger of the Sacred Heart	do	Ernakulam	do	400	Deals with religious questions of Christian community only.
Promptuarium	Latin	do	do	1050	Deals with purely religious questions.
Sathianadom	Malayalam	do	Weekly	1000	Deals with social, religious and educational questions and politics also.
Sujana Mitram	do	Mattancherry	do	800	Deals with political and social questions and subjects of general interest.
Vyavahara Chintamani	do	Trichur	Monthly	500	A legal magazine.
The West Coast Bulletin	English	Mattancherry	Weekly	800	Deals with general subjects including politics.
The War News	English and Malayalam	do	Daily	3000	The paper is only a war bulletin.
Yogakshemam	Malayalam	Trichur	Weekly	1000	Deals with industrial and social questions of the Namburi community and politics also.
Kerala Vyasan Bhanu	do	Cranganur	Monthly	1000	Literary.
Kairali	Malayalam and English	Ernakulam	Weekly	500	Deals with political, social, educational and commercial subjects.
	Malayalam	do	Monthly	800	Deals with literary, scientific and social matters.

CHAPTER VI.

CONCLUSION.

IT is perhaps in concluding not inappropriate to extract from the record of the year's administration the salient features of interest, of progress, or of promise which lie concealed in a medley of dry facts and figures and which without special mention might pass unnoticed, and to indicate in brief the directions in which future effort is being developed.

247. Education in the State has for many years demanded and received a special measure of attention. Rightly directed with a true perception of the real needs of the people, education is the basis and precondition of all real progress. But there is a growing feeling that the pronounced literary type of education, which the existing system affords, does not meet all needs and in so far as it lures, irrespective of individual fitness and aptitude, all, without distinction to the goal of a literary education, it might be productive of a positive disservice to society. The aim of education is not to metamorphose one, who might, with appropriate training, become an efficient artisan into a third rate clerk or to induce the son of an agriculturist to seek the *summum bonum* in an office attendant's post but to increase their efficiency in their own walk of life unless specially fitted for another career, in which case the door is always open for the really competent.

It is however no fault of the individual that institutions have not been provided peculiarly suited to his wants. An endeavour is being made to supply in one direction what the Darbar felt was a legitimate need. The first rural industrial school was opened during the year. It at once leapt into favour and the fact, that within a few days of its opening the school was full, may be taken to indicate that it supplied a real necessity. The area chosen was Chittur, a great weaving centre, and the object of the institution is to combine a certain measure of useful literary education with practical instruction in weaving and the use of improved methods in the hope that it will ultimately lead to the betterment of an important local industry. The syllabus has been tentatively framed and it will be left to experience to dictate its final shape. The results of this experiment justify its immediate extension to other centres and areas.

To any who are inclined to lament that educational progress proceeds with leaden feet, the figures in this report are answer sufficient.

The expenditure which in 1089 was Rs. 4,30,000 is anticipated to reach Rs. 5,77,000 in 1092 while the total gross revenues of the State which in 1089 were 47 lakhs are expected to yield 46½ lakhs in 1092.

There was an increase during the year of over 11% in the total number of pupils in the various institutions in the State while the boys and girls under instruction represented 75·5% and 32·8% of the male and female population of school-going age in the State—figures which in the absence of compulsion are noteworthy. Even more interesting however is the increase in the year of over 24% in the number of pupils drawn from the backward classes. Nor has quality been sacrificed, if examination results are a test of quality, for the Ernakulam College continues to hold its traditional high place among the educational institutions of Southern India.

248. TOWN COUNCILS.—Government proceedings can institute the form of municipal institutions, but the spirit without which the forms of local self-government are void and valueless cannot be similarly created to order. It must grow as the result of tradition, training and experience. There is no royal road to self-government any more than there is to learning. An apprenticeship, sometimes painful, always laborious has to be served. The history of the Town Councils in the State illustrates this point. They were instituted about six years ago and people had then to begin to acquire experience and training in their duties and responsibilities. In one town the inhabitants no doubt under the novel burden of municipal taxes protested that they had no need for a Town Council and that they were not fitted for such a measure of self-government. Little public interest was generally evinced in these councils and the attendance of non-official members at council meetings was deplorably poor. This is comparatively recent history. I am, however, glad to record a very decided improvement during the year under report. In, at any rate, two councils the attendance of elected members has been excellent; there is a very genuine and practical interest being evinced by many members in their work, with the happiest results; gentlemen of standing are beginning voluntarily to come forward and shoulder the burdens of civic life and responsibility and, though some elections have still fallen through owing to an absence of candidates, the number of keenly contested elections is growing. There is still much to be learnt however and in the forefront is the lesson of bearing willingly self-imposed financial burdens. At present municipal taxation is light and councils depend on Government subventions to meet their ordinary legitimate expenditure. No sense of financial responsibility can possibly develop if Government is to meet all deficits and it is necessary that councils should, except in the matter of large projects of public utility obviously beyond their means, learn to stand on their own feet and strive to attain financial independence by the imposition of heavier taxation. If self-government is worth having, it is worth paying for. These remarks are only intended to emphasize the fact that to grow into the true spirit of self-governing institutions, where it may be necessary to push self-help to the verge of sacrifice, is not a matter of easy or rapid attainment. The year however marks a very appreciable advance in the history of such institutions and in acknowledgment of this improvement the Government are taking every possible opportunity to substitute election for nomination in the appointment of members to Town Councils. A committee of non-officials and officials has been appointed to suggest modifications to the Town Council Regulation which has been found in practice to need very drastic revision.

249. VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.—If Town Councils have been passing through a trying period of probation, Village Panchayats instituted a little over two years ago have been on the whole an unqualified success within the sphere allotted to them. I am aware that some have proved less successful than others but such differences must always exist where the personal equation varies. Speaking generally, the excellent manner in which executive works have been carried out under the supervision of these bodies and their ready eagerness to undertake responsibilities in the interests of their villages are the happiest auguries for their future usefulness. When, in pursuance of the Darbar's decision to encourage rural agricultural exhibitions, Village Panchayats were invited to use their influence in organising them, a number gladly volunteered to do so and judging from the enthusiastic manner in which they have taken up their task, the success of the experiment should be beyond doubt. It is hoped that the current year will see a substantial addition to their numbers and in some cases a material enlargement of their sphere of activity, especially in the direction of the exercise of judicial functions.

250. CO-OPERATION.—If last year the movement held out the promise of strong and vigorous growth, that promise has been plentifully fulfilled. In a little under two years when the department was organised as at present constituted under a whole-time officer, it has grown from next to nothing into a very considerable factor in the economic and social life of the people. During the last year the number of societies was more than doubled; the total membership rose from 829 to 1664; the share subscriptions from Rs. 7,774 to over Rs. 17,000 and the total receipts from about Rs. 13,000 to over Rs. 40,000. More important than the mere increase in numbers however is the satisfactory condition of most of the societies, showing that the caution exhibited in registering societies, once the department had been properly organised, has been justified.

251. AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION.—The improvement of agriculture has been under consideration during the year and orders will shortly issue re-organising and systematising the work of the Agricultural department.

A comprehensive enquiry into the improvement of wet cultivation in the State was ordered with a view to bettering the condition of existing wet lands and the initiation of new irrigation projects. The special engineering staff entertained for the examination of the proposed projects worked throughout the latter part of the year and though its labours are by no means near completion, the data gathered so far, hold forth the promise of remunerative irrigation works being possible.

252. FOREST AND TRAMWAY.—The Forest Tramway has for many years imposed certain insuperable impediments to the scientific working of the forests. Further, until the future of the tramway is decided, the work and organization of the department cannot be subjected to the remodelling which it so greatly needs, for the elimination of this transporting agency will render work impossible in some of the chief forest areas of the State.

The proposals in regard to the tramway will be available for general information on the receipt of the reply of the Madras Government to the reference made to them on the subject which is expected shortly, but a final decision must await the result of the survey now being made.

In the meantime some obvious preliminary steps have been taken to facilitate subsequent systematic work in the Forest department. No forest maps of any description existed and steps have been taken to supply this very serious deficiency. A forest survey would have entailed too great an expense, but the recent topographical maps of the Government of India with certain modifications and additions which will be carried out by the ordinary staff will supply the basis for all that will be required.

The work of fresh planting of teak and rosewood is making steady progress and promising experiments have been made with sandalwood, mahogany and camphor.

During the course of the year after careful experiment to prove its financial results, it was decided to make use of the teak and rosewood topplings in the O. W. C. Range which it had never before been thought worth while to collect. These are the remnants of many years' fellings and it is now calculated that a net profit of about half a lakh should accrue from their utilisation.

253. MEDICAL AND SANITATION.—The Ernakulam water works were practically completed by the end of the year and good potable water is now at the doors of the inhabitants of the capital. A sanitary problem of considerable magnitude

and difficulty which is now engaging the Darbar's attention is the improvement of Mattanchery. The Darbar have had the advantage of Mr. Lanchester's advice in this matter and the question is before a Town Improvement Committee who have been asked to formulate definite proposals. The improvement of medical aid in the State was under consideration during the year and orders will soon be issued in regard to itinerating dispensaries, the training of village midwives and nurses, the grant of aid to rural Ayurvedic dispensaries and the improvement of the principal medical institutions in the State so as to modernise them and increase their efficiency.

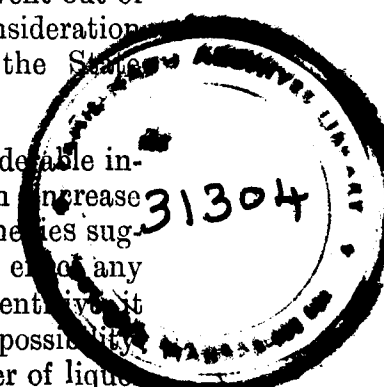
The committee appointed to make a sanitary survey of the State submitted its report and a programme of rural sanitary works is under preparation.

254. COMMUNICATIONS.—A programme of original works calculated to extend and improve the existing network of communications both by land and water so as to bring all important producing areas into easy communication with markets is under consideration. When this programme is completed the main arteries of communications should form a properly regulated system. The Darbar's suggestion made last year to link up the proposed Dindigul-Palghat railway line directly with Trichur which was accepted by the Madras Government has advanced a step nearer practical execution by the completion of the reconnaissance survey of the proposed line. Another matter of considerable importance to the State is the question of the alignment of the Dindigul-Palghat line. Early in the year 1916 when the matter first came to their notice, the Darbar addressed a representation to the Madras Government pointing out that the survey went out of its way by a detour to avoid Cochin territory and asking for a reconsideration of the alignment as at present proposed, in the interests not only of the State but of the line itself. No definite reply has as yet been received.

255. ABKARI.—The statistics available show a sufficiently considerable increase in the consumption of spirits during the year to postulate an increase of the drinking habit. It is a matter of grave doubt if any of the remedies suggested for this evil short of legislative prohibition, are calculated to effect any permanent material reduction in its extent, and as for that extreme prevention it is yet, for more reasons than one, hardly within the bounds of practical possibility. Every effort will be made to effect a reasonable reduction in the number of liquor shops and this with an increase of price may possibly have some slight effect, but it is in the highest degree doubtful if these are an effective solution of the problem, or if the attractions of the coffee shop are sufficient to sensibly affect the clientele of the liquor taverns. In rural and urban areas in Cochin, coffee stalls are certainly more common than liquor shops and though the former appear to have sensibly increased of late years, so far from a *pari passu* reduction in the consumption of spirits, the reverse has been the case. It would however be of interest to know how far drinking habits are contracted in youth and if the contamination at this source is extensive. If so, a partial palliative may be found for the evil. This aspect of the question is receiving attention.

256. GENERAL.—It is the aim of the Darbar to associate the people in an ever-increasing degree with the work of administration. The appointment of Honorary Magistrates is under consideration and the full development of the village Panchayat system will eventually result in the devolution of a considerable quantum of executive and judicial work on the representatives of the people.

In conclusion it remains for me to make mention of the work of the officers of the State upon whose shoulders falls the task of working the machinery



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CHAP. VI.

of administration. Almost every development and reform carries in its train a fresh volume of work to augment, in many cases, duties already sufficiently onerous. There are few departments in which there has not been year after year a steady enhancement of work and responsibility and it is due to a deserving body of public servants to acknowledge that each extra demand has in almost every case been cheerfully and efficiently met.

TRICHUR,
December 18, 1916. }

J. W. BHORE,
Diwan of Cochin.

APPENDIX

CHAP. I.

(i) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1091 M. E.

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Residency.					
1	R. A. Graham Esquire, I. C. S.	Resident in Travancore and Cochin			
2	T. Austin Esquire, I. C. S.	Assistant Resident			
3	H. C. Perkins Esquire, M. R. C. S. L. R. C. P.	Medical Officer			
Palace.					
4	Vacant	Sarvadhikariakar			
5	P. Damodara Menon, B. A.	Sub-protom do			
6	K. Rama Varma Raja, B. A.	Special Palace Officer	1-1-91	30-8-91	On privilege leave for 2 months from 1-9-91
7	T. Sankara Menon	Ag. do	1-9-91	31-10-91	
General Administration.					
8	J. W. Bhole, I. C. S.	Diwan			
9	P. Damodara Menon, B. A.	Secretary to the Diwan			
10	M. I. Virkey, B. A.	Sub-protom do	1-1-91	18-7-91	On other duty On privilege leave for 3 months from 19-7-91 and then on other duty
11	A. K. Vengu Iyer, B. A.	Ag. do	19-7-91	31-12-91	
12	K. Sanku Warriar, B. A.	Comptroller of Accounts	1-1-91	18-10-91	On privilege leave for 2 months and 13 days from 19-10-91
13	M. I. Virkey, B. A.	Ag. do	19-10-91	31-12-91	
Revenue.					
14	T. V. Kasturiranga Iyer, B. A.	Diwan Peishkar	1-1-91	12-8-91	On privilege leave for 2 months from 14-10-91
15	K. Sanku Warriar, B. A.	Comptroller of Accounts in charge	13-8-91	13-10-91	
16	K. Govinda Menon, M. A. (Oxon)	Conservator of Forests			
17	V. L. Wynyard Wright, A. M. I. M. E., G. I. E. E.	Mechanical Engineer in charge of Forest Tramway			On leave for military service
18	E. C. King	Tramway Assistant Engineer in charge	1-1-91	5-9-91	On privilege leave for 15 days from 6-9-91
19	H. W. M. Brown	Superintendent of Salt, &c., Revenue			No substitute
20	K. K. Joseph, B. A.	Superintendent of Stamps	1-1-91	1-5-91	Undergoing account training from 6-5-91 to 17-6-91 and on privilege leave from 18-11-91
21	O. Kunjikkishna Menon, B. A.	Ag. do	2-5-91	21-6-91	
22	K. Kochunni Menon, B. A.	Ag. do	18-11-91	31-12-91	
Judicial.					
23	Vacant	Chief Judge			
24	T. S. Narayana Iyer, M. A. & B. L.	Sub-protom do			
25	V. K. Sankara Menon, B. A.	Puisne Judge	1-1-91	6-2-91	On other duty On privilege leave for 45 days from 22-3-91
26	T. A. Anantharama Iyer, B. A. & B. L.	Ag. do	7-2-91	21-3-91	
27	P. I. Varugis, B. A. & B. L.	Puisne Judge			
28	B. K. Raghavan Nambiar, B. A. & B. L.	District Magistrate			On other duty
29	V. B. Vaidyanatha Iyer, B. A. & B. L.	Sub-protom do			
30	M. A. Chakko, B. A.	Superintendent of Police and Commandant, Nair Brigade	1-1-91	6-8-91	On privilege leave for 2 months from 7-10-91
31	A. W. Rice	Ag. do	7-8-91	6-10-91	

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

(i) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1091 M. E.

CHAP. I.

GENERAL.

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Judicial—(cont).					
32	V. K. Sankara Menon, B. A.	District and Sessions Judge, 1st grade			On other duty
33	P. Narayana Menon, M. A. & B. L.	Sub-protom do	1-1-91	26-11-91	On privilege leave for one month and 5 days from 27-11-91
34	T. M. Krishna Menon, B. A. & B. L.	Ag. do	27-11-91	31-12-91	
35	P. Narayana Menon, M. A. & B. L.	District and Sessions Judge, 2nd grade			On other duty
36	B. K. Raghavan Nambiar, B. A. & B. L.	Sub-protom do			
37	A. R. Venkiteswara Iyer	Superintendent of Registration			
38	T. A. Anantharama Iyer, B. A. & B. L.	Government Advocate and Law Officer	1-1-91	6-2-91	On privilege leave for 2 months and 21 days from 22-3-91
39	T. M. Krishna Menon, B. A. & B. L.	Ag. do	7-2-91	21-3-91	On special duty till 19-5-91 and on privilege leave from 13-8-91 to 18-10-91 when he died
40	V. K. Kochunni Menon, B. A. & B. L.	Ag. do	5-5-91	4-8-91	
41	A. C. Augustus	Superintendent of Central Jail	1-12-91	31-12-91	
Miscellaneous.					
42	M. Sankara Menon, B. A.	Superintendent of Devaswoms and Oottupurahs	19-5-91	12-8-91	
43	K. Kelar Tirupad, B. A. & B. L.	Sub-protom do	1-1-91	18-5-91	
44	A. R. Venkiteswara Iyer	Ag. do	13-8-91	14-10-91	
45	G. E. Browning, M. I. C. E., M. A. S. C. E.	Superintendent of Registration in charge Chief Engineer	15-10-91	31-12-91	
46	K. Subramania Iyer, B. A., B. C. E.	Ag. do	1-1-91	7-9-91	On privilege leave for one month and 21 days from 8-9-91
47	F. S. Davies, B. A.	Director of Education	29-10-91	31-12-91	
48	C. Mathai, B. A., L. T.	Ag. do	8-9-91	28-10-91	
49	G. N. Coombes, S. R. C. P. & S., Triple qualification of Edinburgh & Glasgow	Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer	1-1-91	31-9-91	On privilege leave for one month from 1-10-91
50	V. L. Wynyard Wright, A. M. I. M. E., G. I. E. E.	Mechanical Engineer	1-10-91	31-10-91	
51	J. I. Chandu, B. A.	Superintendent of Anchal			On leave for military service
52	I. Raman Menon, B. A., F. E. S.	Superintendent of Agriculture and Fisheries			
53	R. A. Gayathrinatha Iyer, B. A.	Registrar of Co-operative Societies	1-1-91	6-12-91	On privilege leave for 17 days from 24-12-91
54	A. S. F. Mody, A. M. I. C. E.	Special Water Works and Municipal Engineer	24-12-91	31-12-91	No substitute

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

CHAP. III.

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagom 1091 M. E.

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	Regulation II of 1010—for the future guidance of the Appeal Court	"	Do.
3	Regulation III of 1010—for giving greater efficiency to the system of police established in Cochin	"	Partly repealed by Regulation VIII of 1076, Regulation I of 1077, Regulation V of 1083 and Regulation VII of 1084
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	"	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043 which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076
5	Regulation I of 1036—for the speedy administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and for the establishment of Small Cause Courts	"	Do.
6	Regulation II of 1036—to clear the doubts of the Appeal Court in regard to the provisions of Regulation I of 1036	"	
7	Regulation I of 1041—for the appointment of duly qualified Vakils to plead in Courts	"	Amended by Regulation II of 1071
8	Regulation II of 1041—for providing specially against criminal breach of contract on the part of artificers, workmen and labourers	"	
9	Regulation I of 1042—for extending the powers vested in the Munsiffs and for defining their jurisdiction	"	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1076
10	Regulation III of 1043—providing for the admission of counsel in criminal cases	"	
11	Regulation I of 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	Regulation 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	Regulation I of 1058—for the better regulation of the Police in Cochin	"	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1075
14	Regulation I of 1059—The Cochin Penal Code.	"	Amended by Regulations VIII of 1084 and III of 1090
15	Regulation II of 1061—providing for the execution by the Courts of Cochin of decrees passed by the Civil Courts of British India and Travancore	"	
16	Regulation I of 1062—providing for the restriction and control of the erection of religious buildings etc.	No	Amended by Regulation I of 1080
17	Regulation I of 1066—rendering the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act V of 1872 of the Governor-General of India in Council effectual and to prevent the solemnization of illegal marriage in this State	Yes	
18	Regulation I of 1067—amending the law relating to the management of the Anchal service, etc.	"	
19	Regulation II of 1070—for acquiring land for public purposes	"	Amended by Regulation I 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	Regulation I of 1076—The Cochin Census Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation IV of 1079 and Regulation II of 1083
31	Do. II of 1076—The Cochin Chief Court Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation IV of 1084
32	Do. III of 1076—The Cochin Civil Courts Regulation	"	
33	Regulation 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	"	

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagom 1091 M. E.—cont.

CHAP. III.

LEGISLATION

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
37	Regulation VIII of 1076—The Opium Regulation	Yes	
38	Do. I of 1077—The Abkari Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation V of 1091
39	Do. I of 1079—The Civil Procedure Code	"	Amended by Regulations III of 1083, V of 1088, 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 Magonom 1050 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 Regulation	"	
47	Do. IV of 1080—The Companies Regulation	"	Partly repealed from 1084 by Regulation VI of 1083
48	Do. I of 1081—The Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation II of 1091
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 Regulation	"	
53	Do. III of 1082—The Ferries and Tolls Regulation	"	
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	"	Amended by Regulation I of 1091
60	Do. V of 1083—The Salt Regulation	"	
61	Do. VI of 1083—The Stamp Regulation	"	
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 1903
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 Regulation	"	
70	Do. VII of 1084—The Tobacco Regulation	"	
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—The Cochin Census Regulation	"	
74	Do. II of 1086—The Cochin Criminal Procedure Code	"	
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	No	
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	"	
82	Do. IV of 1088—The Co-operative Societies Regulation	"	
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	

CHAP. III.
LEGISLATION(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of
Karkadagam 1091 M. E.—cont.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
87	Regulation I of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085	No	
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	"	
95	Do. I of 1090—The Cochin Naval and Military News Regulation	Yes	
96	Do. II of 1090—The Cochin Tenancy Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation IV of 1091
97	Do. III of 1090—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Penal Code, Regulation I of 1089	"	
98	Do. IV of 1090—The Cochin Majority Regulation	"	
99	Proclamation dated 10th Chingom 1091 prohibiting financial and other dealings by the subjects of the State with the States at war with H. M. the King Emperor of India	Yes	
100	Regulation I of 1091—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Revenue Recovery Regulation, IV of 1088	No	
101	Proclamation dated 7th Thulam 1091 providing for the special protection in respect of Civil and Revenue litigation in the State of Indian soldiers serving under war conditions	Yes	
102	Regulation II of 1091—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation I of 1081	No	
103	Proclamation dated 31st Medam 1091 to repatriate hostile foreigners from the State and to prohibit them from transferring property within the State	Yes	
104	Regulation III of 1091—The Cochin Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation	Yes	
105	Do. IV of 1091—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Tenancy Regulations, II of 1090	No	
106	Do. V of 1091—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Abkari Regulation, I of 1077	Yes	

(iii) Statement of Rainfall in the Cochin State during the year 1091 M. E.

A.—Season and Rainfall.

Station	Chingom	Kanni	Thulam	Vrischigom	Dhanu	Makaram	Kumbham	Meenam	Medom	Edavom	Mithunom	Karkadagam	Total 1091	Number of rainy days in 1091
Ernakulam ..	6.57	19.59	12.96	5.62	..	..	0.99	2.36	4.74	26.44	23.41	19.24	122.22	142
Mattanchery ..	7.03	14.31	11.77	6.06	..	..	..	1.43	3.25	35.06	45.54	44.65	169.23	146
Cranganur ..	7.98	17.12	11.72	8.09	0.05	..	1.70	1.80	6.53	28.41	19.63	22.51	125.54	137
Irinjalakuda ..	3.96	16.66	14.98	6.77	0.55	..	0.50	1.15	3.15	30.19	28.65	13.61	119.57	126
Trichur ..	8.65	13.18	6.45	9.77	..	..	0.06	1.00	9.56	16.77	25.25	21.07	111.74	126
Wadanchery ..	9.25	7.48	8.73	7.46	..	..	0.03	0.12	6.00	16.19	24.52	26.92	106.70	136
Chittur ..	7.90	2.86	5.37	7.75	0.10	0.18	..	1.59	0.89	15.63	14.43	14.38	71.08	107
Total ..	51.61	91.23	71.36	51.52	0.70	0.18	3.18	9.45	34.22	168.09	181.43	162.38	826.08	

(iv) Statement showing the prices of staple food grains in the Cochin State.

CHAP. V.

Articles	Prices per maund of 82½ lbs.						Remarks
	During Karkadagam 1090			During Karkadagam 1091			
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Rice (husked) ..	6	5	10	6	7	7	
Wheat ..	5	15	11	6	3	9	
Peas ...	5	12	1	5	15	1	
Dhall ..	7	5	2	7	4	4	
Gram ..	3	10	7	3	8	8	
Til or Gingelly ...	8	6	1	8	9	9	
Green peas ..	5	7	5	5	2	...	
Bengal gram ..	5	15	9	5	15	5	

B.—Staple food grains

B.—Staple food grains

(v) Statement of Agricultural Stock in the Cochin State during the year 1091 M. E.

C.—Agri-
cultural
stock

Serial number	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	Cochin-Kanayanur.	1091	6,688	9,196	916	410	66	3	4,867	...	4,405	159	140	
2	Mukundapuram ...	"	15,355	8,119	1,456	1,289	146	4	3,757	...	8,515	220	433	
3	Trichur ...	"	7,115	8,517	5,599	2,226	87	50	4,138	...	6,469	231	600	
4	Talapilly ...	"	13,014	11,892	13,996	1,886	32	3	12,909	...	14,958	295	369	
5	Chittur ...	"	9,950	11,285	8,083	3,539	97	155	7,333	...	13,881	657	1,063	
6	Cranganur ...	"	504	1,496	107	351	3	...	681	...	220	...	3	
	Total ...	"	52,626	50,505	30,057	9,701	431	215	33,679	...	48,448	1,572	2,658	

C.—Agricultural stock

(vi) Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Cochin State during the year 1091 M. E.

D.—Abkari

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 shops	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
Kanayannur ...	48	Rs. 6,400	145	Rs. 75,500	...	4	2	...	Rs. 736	31	200 13-4	31	6	...	4	137	...	Rs. 22,005	...	...	...
Cochin ...	50	4,850	152	90,000	...	2	1	...	311	27	For the other 5 Taluks	31	6	...	1	157	...	26,920	...	...	...
Cranganur ...	12	1,295	37	13,000	...	...	...	...	...	3	Rs. 5824-2-8	3	...	...	1	20	...	5,795	...	...	...
Mukundapuram ..	72	17,660	218	56,000	...	1	2	...	390	19	Cranganur Taluk Rs. 504 2-8	19	...	...	3	211	...	22,030	...	Rs. 2,928	...
Trichur ...	63	17,367	80	51,950	...	6	1	...	1,330	11	For the other 5 Taluks	11	2	...	5	142	...	22,351	...	Rs. 5,41,835	...
Talapilli ...	30	3,232	78	24,810	...	2	...	...	200	11	Rs. 14,620-13-4	11	2	...	4	145	...	17,920	...	...	...
Chittur ...	21	4,945	43	23,170	...	2	...	...	200	9	Cranganur Taluk Rs. 504 2-8	9	2	...	3	79	...	10,388	...	...	...
Total ...	296	55,799	753	3,34,330	...	17	6	...	3,167	111	6,025	115	18	15,125	21	891	...	127,409	...	...	...

* 9 of these are opium licenses in respect of each of which a fee of Rs. 5 was realised. The remaining are cocaine licenses.

(vii) Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1991 M. E.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks.
				Dismissal	Blackmark, degradation, suspension and stoppage of increments	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, North Bangalore ..	1	750	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First grade Inspector ..	1	160	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second grade Inspector ..	1	130	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third grade Inspector ..	1	105	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Head quarter Inspector ..	1	85	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Prosecuting Inspector ..	1	85	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junior Prosecuting Inspector ..	1	65	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First grade Sub-Inspectors ..	5	50—60	270	..	4	..	..	5	..	..	..
Second grade Sub-Inspectors ..	5	40—50	210	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Third grade Sub-Inspectors ..	9	30—40	288	..	9	..	..	7	..	..	..
Senior Drill Instructor ..	1	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junior Drill Instructor ..	1	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gymnastic Instructors ..	2	15—20	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Head Constable ..	1	20—30	22	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
First grade Head Constables ..	10	20	200	..	6	..	1	4	..	..	..
Second grade Head Constables ..	12	15	180	..	6	..	3	5	..	..	..
Third grade Head Constables ..	19	12	228	..	8	..	3	9	..	..	..
Fourth grade Head Constables ..	20	10	200	..	11	..	3	3	..	..	..
Buglers ..	2	10	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First class Constables ..	87	9	785	..	20	..	3	26	..	..	..
Second class Constables ..	132	8	1,056	..	51	..	2	26	..	..	..
Third class Constables ..	259	7	1,813	3	246	..	6	47	..	..	..
Recruits ..	15	6	90	..	2	..	..	1	..	11	..
Total ..	587	..	6,924	3	364	..	22	135	..	11	..

(viii) **Comparative statement of cases under the Penal Code handled by the Police during the years 1090 and 1091 M. E.**

Division	Cases						Persons						Property						Remarks.
	1090			1091			1090			1091			1090			1091			
	Charged	Detected	Percentage	Charged	Detected	Percentage	Triad	Convicted	Percentage	Triad	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	251	205	80.70	377	326	87.43	425	272	62.52	520	397	76.3	14,109	9,795	69.42	10,052	4,076	40.54	
B. Division	190	171	90.00	215	193	89.7	299	202	67.55	308	262	85.0	12,955	9,302	71.80	2,556	2,201	61.89	
C. Division	96	77	80.20	109	83	81.6	149	91	61.07	158	124	78.4	4,572	2,208	50.50	5,703	3,979	69.77	
Total	530	453	85.47	701	603	86.7	880	565	63.98	986	782	79.4	31,436	21,805	67.77	19,311	10,256	53.1	

(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 1091 M. E.

[illegible]

CHAP. 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 1091 M. E.—cont.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES	Number of offences		No. of cases disposed of in 1091		No. of persons apprehended		No. of persons convicted		No. of persons sentenced to											No. of persons confined being insane		No. of persons died or escaped during or before trial		Term of imprisonment											Persons		Remarks																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Total		Total		Total		Total		Total											Total		Total		Total											Total		Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Committed during 1091		Committed during 1091		Committed during 1091		Committed during 1091		Committed during 1091											Committed during 1091		Committed during 1091		Committed during 1091											Committed during 1091		Committed during 1091																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090	Committed during 1091	Balance from 1090

*These include two persons committed to Anjikamal Sessions Court towards the end of 1090 but brought to trial in 1091.

(x) Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1091 M. E.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported		Remaining at the end of the last year	Number of persons dealt with						Persons disposed of						Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks.
	1090	1091		Brought to trial				Total	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred Died, escaped or trans- ferred					
				Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary Arrested in presence of the Magistrate										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
District Magistrate's Court	29	27	..	9	8	22	1	..	62	40	5	11	18	..	19	6	
First Class do	217	231	126	178	47	501	8	..	612	797	192	239	213	20	16	78	
Kanayanur do	601	504	51	43	67	685	30	..	1,005	825	127	335	215	11	56	137	
Cochin do	561	676	46	333	57	703	9	..	912	1,103	406	323	345	7	29	27	4 reference.
Cranganur do	210	227	33	33	14	332	9	..	337	453	223	79	132	..	31	19	
Makundaparam do	369	350	12	86	177	450	3	..	626	656	191	245	186	16	7	18	
Trichur do	515	587	20	238	72	713	3	..	897	*1,029	328	321	337	19	11	24	
Talapilly do	383	401	..	65	31	687	11	..	534	704	85	400	293	10	8	6	reference.
Chittur do	253	311	20	145	17	376	6	..	410	\$518	63	318	124	2	14	6	*3
Total	1,711	3,317	313	1,141	430	4,532	89	..	5,555	6,190	1,625	2,301	1,863	85	194	316	

(xi) Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1091 M. E.

Tribunals	Number of appeals for disposal		Number of persons and cases												Remarks.		
			Appeals rejected	Sentences				Proceedings quashed	Referred Cases	Further enquiry ordered	Pending						
				Confirmed		Modified						Reversed					
				Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases					Persons	Cases	Persons		Cases	
Chief Court	..	23	..	..	21	18	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sessions Court of Anjikamal	..	17	1	1	7	6	5	2	13	6	..	..	..	..	9	2	
Do Trichur	..	9	..	..	6	6	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
District Magistrate's Court	..	237	91	72	176	123	29	16	104	59	9	2	..	4	3	10	12
Total	..	336	92	73	213	153	35	19	126	72	9	2	..	4	3	28	14

F.—Criminal

CHAP. V.

G.—Jails

(xii) Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Jail in the Cochin State for the year 1091 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				
		Remain- ing from the last year	Admitted during the year	Total									
				Past year	Present year					Past year	Present year		
Central Jail at Viyyoor	1	133	521	635	654	125.58	148.80	177	Rs. A. P.				
Ernakulam Sub-Jail...	1	6	270	283	276	10.05	8.4	14	849	6	3	6.5	2 deaths
Mattancherry do	1	5	166	173	171	7.4	5.2	5	653	3	9	9.7	
Oranganur do	1	2	62	67	64	4	2	11	205	7	11	9	
Irinjalakuda do	1	4	96	87	100	24	26	3	382	12	6	8.01	
Trichur do	1	1	97	145	98	4.8	2.9	1	573	3	1	10.3	
Wadakanchery do	1	2	122	87	124	3.2	3	3	434	1	9	4	
Chittur do	1	1	50	53	51	1.8	2.3	...	282	12	11	16	

CHAP. 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 1091 N. E.

TRIBUNALS	Opening balance			Filed during the year and received by transfer or remand			Total			Disposed of during			Closing balance			Suits filed during the present year			Suits disposed of during the present year			Remarks		
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Past year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
	Value	Rs.	A.	P.	Value	Rs.	A.	P.	Value	Rs.	A.	P.	Value	Rs.	A.	P.	Value	Rs.	A.	P.	Value	Rs.	A.	P.
Anjimal District Court	121	137	201	254	325	391	188	198	137	203	208	188	137	203	208	188	137	203	208	188	137	203	208	188
Trichur do	96	119	171	180	267	329	148	199	119	100	100	199	119	100	100	199	119	100	100	199	119	100	100	199
Ernakulam District Mansiff's Court	301	278	2398	2621	2699	3099	2421	2797	278	302	302	2421	2797	278	302	302	2421	2797	278	302	302	2421	2797	278
Cochin do	127	201	2572	3067	2699	3268	2198	3062	201	236	236	3062	201	236	236	3062	201	236	236	3062	201	236	236	3062
Irinjalakuda do	130	186	2750	3662	2980	3848	2094	3552	186	296	296	3552	186	296	296	3552	186	296	296	3552	186	296	296	3552
Trichur do	229	262	2790	2962	3049	3244	2787	3088	262	156	156	3088	262	156	156	3088	262	156	156	3088	262	156	156	3088
Wadakanchery do	89	75	1686	1820	1675	1895	1609	1678	75	217	217	1678	75	217	217	1678	75	217	217	1678	75	217	217	1678
Chittur do	31	39	1023	1069	1054	1108	1015	1075	39	33	33	1075	39	33	33	1075	39	33	33	1075	39	33	33	1075
Total	1157	1297	13491	15855	14648	17152	13351	15609	1297	1543	1543	15609	1297	1543	1543	15609	1297	1543	1543	15609	1297	1543	1543	15609

(xiv) Civil Work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1091 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 disposed at the end of the year		Remarks																							
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months																							
	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																		
1																																						
Anjikamal District Court	50	52	2,10,450	15	8	465	473	14,21,240	10	4	515	525	16,31,691	9	11	433	455	13,32,441	1	5	52	70	2,30,250	8	6	68	2	...										
Trichur	64	29	1,04,930	1	1	236	254	5,50,643	1	0	300	283	6,55,575	2	1	271	246	5,45,588	7	10	29	37	3,56,884	10	8	34	2	1										
Total	114	81	3,15,381	0	9	701	727	19,71,883	11	4	815	808	22,87,264	12	0	704	701	17,81,129	9	2	81	107	5,96,135	2	9	102	4	1										
Cochin Munsiff's Court	180	127	88,146	0	4	2,815	3,773	10,43,132	14	3	2,945	3,900	10,85,278	14	7	2,818	3,783	10,55,154	1	2	127	117	15,824	13	5	117	...											
Ernakulam	72	36	4,765	15	4	2,796	3,568	4,50,976	13	6	2,868	3,604	4,55,724	10	10	2,832	3,552	4,48,878	4	7	36	52	6,364	6	4	52	...											
Irinjalakuda	95	89	27,320	5	9	2,415	3,252	3,40,583	11	3	2,510	3,341	3,76,104	1	1	2,421	3,202	3,44,442	2	4	80	139	33,191	14	9	138	1	...										
Trichur	107	113	20,302	6	3	2,323	2,761	2,75,451	8	9	2,430	2,874	2,95,763	15	0	2,317	2,698	2,70,322	7	0	113	176	25,131	8	0	176	...											
Wadakancherry	68	62	13,132	1	0	1,422	1,499	1,63,439	0	11	1,490	1,561	1,76,571	1	11	1,428	1,463	1,57,744	0	4	62	98	18,827	1	7	95	2	1										
Chittur	69	56	15,060	7	6	1,096	1,160	2,26,831	10	9	1,165	1,216	2,41,892	2	3	1,107	1,172	2,31,597	15	7	56	44	16,294	2	8	44	...											
Total	541	483	1,18,727	2	2	12,867	16,013	25,09,415	11	6	13,408	16,496	26,38,124	13	8	12,925	15,870	25,70,493	15	0	483	626	1,07,733	14	8	622	3	1										
Grand total	655	564	4,34,103	2	11	13,568	16,740	44,81,299	6	10	14,923	17,394	49,15,389	9	8	13,673	16,571	43,01,538	8	3	564	733	6,13,869	1	5	724	7	2										

(xv) Civil Work.—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1091 M. E.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of								Average duration											
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Cases returned for re-trial	Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of	Past year	Present year	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Past year	Present year		
Chief Court { Regular appeals... { Second do ...	103	100	128	114	231	214	131	164	100	50	3,89,290	12	1	2,85,051	3	1	57	80	23	10	33	49	9	15	9	10	11	15	...	8	27	
Anjikamal District Court	134	154	391	396	525	532	371	332	154	220	1,00,571	12	9	1,02,435	9	3	212	156	56	43	64	67	24	47	15	19	...	4	19	...	5	28
Trichur do ...	94	129	268	301	362	430	233	381	129	45	61,149	5	3	56,527	10	11	132	220	20	62	40	60	27	17	14	22	...	5	18	...	5	4
Total	422	453	922	964	1344	1417	891	1036	453	381	5,91,341	8	7	4,82,833	10	3	481	552	115	129	171	196	70	92	54	67	...	...	...	...	...	

CHAP. V.

I—Regis-
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(xvi) Statement showing registration of documents in the several Registry offices of the Cochin State during the years 1090 and 1091 M. E.

(xvi) Statement showing registration of documents in the several registry offices of the Madras State during the year 1931																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Names of Registry offices				Nature of documents presented										Documents registered			Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration was refused			Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
				Mortgages		Sale deeds		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1001		1000		1	

(xvii) Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the years 1090 and 1091 M. E.

Description	1090				1091				Remarks.
	Number of deeds	Value of property Rs. A. P.	Fees realised Rs. A. P.	Number of deeds	Value of property Rs. A. P.	Fees realised Rs. A. P.	Number of deeds	Value of property Rs. A. P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Mortgage deeds	16,760	83,00,319	4,104	18,557	86,30,701	7,10	...	31,556	12...
Sale deeds	10,778	46,47,820	134	12,938	58,51,193	444	...	20,479	5...
Wills	159	...	636	158	...	...	...	640	...
Money bonds	660	2,66,661	82	743	2,83,449	11 6	...	1,170	8...
Miscellaneous documents	15,983	68,49,523	151	19,140	72,69,913	414	...	28,951	1...
Total	44,340	2,00,64,324	135	51,536	2,20,35,257	1194	...	*79,955	2...
Fees for copies of registered documents	...	...	2,714	...	...	...	...	3,646	8...
Search fees	...	...	2,625	...	...	...	...	3,138	4...
Miscellaneous receipts	...	...	4,470	...	...	...	...	4,839	4...
Total	...	...	9,810	...	...	...	...	11,624	...
Grand total	...	...	78,589	...	...	...	...	91,579	2...
Deduct expenditure	...	...	38,242	...	...	...	...	45,434	15...
Net savings	...	...	40,346	...	...	...	...	46,144	3...

The correct total comes to Rs. 71,768-4-0, but, out of this, Rs. 2,989-12-0 relates to Cranganur funds and hence the balance of Rs. 68,778-8-0 only is shown.

* The correct total comes to Rs. 83,097-10-0, but, out of this, Rs. 3,142-8-0 relates to Cranganur funds and hence the balance of Rs. 79,955-2-0 only is shown.

CHAP. V.

I—Regis-
tration.

CHAP. V. (xviii) Statement showing the Vital Statistics in the Cochin State for the year 1091 M. E.

J.—Vital Statistics.

Serial number	Name of Taluk or Town	Population	Births				Deaths				Ratio per 1000 of the population				Remarks
			Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Births		Deaths		
											Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	Cochin-Kanayanur Taluk..	2,20,125	3,524	3,157	...	367	2,291	2,151	...	140	16'00	14'34	10'40	9'77	
2	Ernakulam Town ...	21,195	589	519	...	20	350	336	...	14	25'43	24'48	16'51	15'85	
3	Mattancherry Town ...	23,508	543	618	75	...	344	487	143	...	23'09	26'28	14'63	20'71	
4	Mukundapuram Taluk ...	1,93,930	3,504	3,003	...	501	1,987	2,152	165	...	18'06	15'48	10'24	11'09	
5	Trichur Taluk ...	1,46,182	2,118	1,864	...	254	1,445	1,101	...	344	11'48	12'75	9'88	7'53	
6	Trichur Town ...	23,574	1,021	1,080	59	...	522	483	...	39	43'31	45'81	22'14	20'48	
7	Talapilli Taluk ...	1,65,114	3,119	3,173	54	...	1,858	1,871	13	...	18'88	19'21	11'25	11'33	
8	Chittur Taluk ...	76,533	1,037	955	...	82	998	745	...	253	13'54	12'47	13'03	9'72	
9	Chittur-Tattamangalam Town ...	14,706	496	577	81	...	347	374	27	...	33'72	39'23	23'36	25'43	
10	Cranganur Taluk ...	33,193	588	468	...	120	344	337	...	7	17'71	14'09	10'36	10'15	
	Total ...	9,18,110	16,489	15,414	...	1075	10,486	10,037	...	449	17'93	16'78	11'42	10'93	

(xix) Statement showing the medical relief afforded in the Cochin State Medical Institutions during the year 1091 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 ...	34,868	1,279	1,119	1	93	66	*1,687	15	3	253'14
Tripunithura Dispensary ...	13,982	15	13	1	1	..	4,191	..	..	109'46
Do Palace Dispensary ...	5,413	..	..	..	..	..	2,486	4	8	14'84
Kandakadavu Dispensary ...	8,222	..	..	..	..	..	4,050	9	4	55'33
Mattancheri male Dispensary ...	12,755	..	..	..	..	..	2,832	4	..	70'46
Do Women and Children's Hospital ...	18,442	811	771	..	10	30	10,950	12	3	139'20
Narakal Dispensary ...	14,504	48	46	..	1	1	4,610	14	7	131'87
Oranganur Dispensary ..	10,555	140	130	..	5	5	\$..	..	..	63'52
Mala Dispensary ...	9,412	..	..	..	..	..	3,313	12	5	50'57
Chalakudi Hospital ...	28,302	335	293	..	27	15	7,337	4	4	153'43
Kuriarkutty Dispensary ...	3,037	62	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	8'26
Irinjalakuda Hospital ...	14,963	214	199	..	5	10	5,481	14	5	70'90
Palapilly Dispensary ...	7,223	..	..	..	..	..	2,553	9	8	19'78
Civil Hospital, Trichur ...	35,702	1,084	939	..	47	43	17,372	12	6	252'62
Edward Memorial Maternity Hospital ...	..	270	250	..	8	12	5,234	15	9	12'11
Central Jail Hospital ...	863	30	23	..	2	..	\$..	..	..	19'42
Anthikad Dispensary ...	10,042	..	..	..	..	..	2,492	9	2	72'51
Kunnumkulam Hospital ...	12,205	306	282	..	14	10	5,112	11	5	94'98
Vadachancherry Dispensary ...	11,517	95	94	..	1	..	2,097	3	9	45'15
Pazhayannur Dispensary ...	11,190	15	12	1	2	..	2,619	9	10	50'07
Nemmara Hospital ...	9,698	103	98	..	6	4	3,103	1	8	51'01
Chittur Hospital ...	10,950	66	61	2	2	1	3,003	4	1	67'55
Total	2,84,405	4,878	4,147	5,221	202		1,30,532	9	1	1811'18

* This includes the salary of the Chief Medical and Sanitary officer and office staff.

\$ Rs. 2623-18-8 met from the Oranganur funds.

\$ Rs. 9116-10-3 met from the Forest and Tramway Departments.

\$ Expenditure met from the Jail Department.

* This includes the salary of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer and office staff.
 \$ Rs. 2632-18-8 met from the Cranganur funds.
 \$ Rs. 3116-10-3 met from the Forest and Tramway Departments.
 \$ Expenditure met from the Jail Department.

(xx) Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year 1091 M. E. CHAP. V.

L.—Public Works.

Serial No.	Description of work	State funds			Contribution			L.
		Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Communications ..	31,703	1,21,729	1,53,432	13,210	1,096	14,310	1,67,738
2	Buildings ..	94,073	16,512	1,10,590	17,203	18,029	35,232	1,45,822
3	Irrigation ..	61,402	39,488	1,00,890	..	..	..	1,00,890
4	Miscellaneous public improvements ..	8,627	2,576	11,203	13,195	3,250	16,445	27,648
5	Purchase and repair of tools, plant and stock ..	1,833	...	1,833	..	..	...	1,833
6	Petty construction and repairs ..	..	41,323	41,323	..	2,611	2,611	47,134
7	Refunds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
8	Miscellaneous supervision charges on account of contribution works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
9	Tramway survey ..	9,847	..	9,847	..	..	..	9,847
10	Chittur wet cultivation project ..	8,759	..	8,759	..	..	..	8,759
	Total ..	2,16,249	2,24,628	4,40,877	43,608	25,136	68,794	5,09,671
11	Establishment ..	76,467	..	76,467	...	..	..	76,467
	Grand total ..	2,92,716	2,24,628	5,17,344	43,608	25,136	68,794	5,86,138

(xxi) Statement showing the classification of schools according to the agencies managing them during the year 1091 M. E.

M.—Education.

Agency	1090				1091			
	of No. schools	Number of pupils			of No. schools	No. of pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
Government	131	16,187	8,035	24,222	133	17,698	8,555	26,253
Church Mission Societies or Protestant Missions	18	1,261	533	1,794	16	1,555	699	2,254
Roman Catholics	18	3,486	687	4,173	18	4,223	902	5,125
Native priests	50	3,674	2,293	5,967	59	4,576	3,015	7,591
Native gentlemen	64	5,716	1,971	7,687	72	6,829	2,612	9,441
Masters themselves	17	993	305	1,298	13	1,109	401	1,510
Total	293	31,317	13,824	45,141	310	35,990	16,184	52,174
Unaided and Indigenous	1,047	15,527	6,428	21,955	1,053	15,808	6,523	22,331
Grand total	1,340	46,844	20,252	67,096	1,363	51,798	22,707	74,505

(xxii) Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population of school-going age during the year 1091 M. E.

M.—Education.

Taluk	Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Cochin-Kanayanur	20,493	19,231	17,624	7,529	86'0	39'1
Cranganur	2,529	2,451	1,904	851	75'2	34'7
Mukundapuram	14,422	14,663	9,317	4,234	64'6	28'8
Trichur	12,528	12,985	11,543	5,454	92'1	42'1
Talapilli	12,019	12,743	7,185	3,446	59'7	27'0
Chittur	6,611	7,082	4,320	1,193	68'3	16'8
Total	63,602	69,115	51,798	22,707	75'5	32'8

CHAP. V.

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(xxiii) Statement showing the classification of pupils according to Caste or Creed, during the year 1091 M. E.

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	3,04,002	3,11,706	45,601	46,755	29,753	10,255	9.7	3.2	65.2	21.9
Christians	1,7,818	1,15,244	17,677	17,287	19,454	11,586	16.5	10.0	110.0	67.0
Mohomedans	32,707	31,115	4,906	4,667	2,509	813	7.7	2.6	51.1	17.4
Jews	571	604	86	91	82	53	14.4	8.7	95.3	58.2
Jains	83	46	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aninists	2,127	2,050	319	303	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parsis	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmos	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4,57,342	4,60,768	69,602	69,115	51,798	22,707	11.3	4.9	75.5	32.8

(xxiv) Statement showing the number and strength of Special Schools during the year 1091 M. E.

Schools	Number of schools	Strength	Remarks
Sirkar Training School	1	355	Sirkar
Industrial schools including the G. T. C. & I. school and the Industrial section of the V. J. G. L. & I. school	14	595	2 Sirkar, 6 aided and 6 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	167	2 aided and 12 unaided
Schools teaching Astrology	4	27	Unaided
Hebrew schools	4	151	do
Arabic schools	1	75	do
Total	212	4,470	

(xxv) Statement showing the industries taught in the Industrial Schools during the year 1091 M. E.

Name of Industry	Boys	Girls	Total	Remarks
Needle work	...	221	221	
Mat making	95	52	147	
Embroidery and knitting	...	182	182	
Lace making	...	182	182	
Carving	10	...	16	
Gardening	12	...	12	
Umbrella-making	58	...	58	
Weaving	17	...	17	
Sloyd	183	...	183	
Carpentry	59	...	59	
Blacksmiths' work	51	...	51	
Drawing	48	...	48	
Electro-plating	14	...	14	
Rattan work	59	...	59	
Bell-metal work	12	...	12	
Typo-writing	13	...	13	
Short-hand	23	...	23	
Book-keeping	15	...	15	
Commercial Geography	7	...	7	
do Correspondence	18	...	18	
Banking	9	...	9	
Vernacular commercial	8	...	8	
Total	717	637	1354	

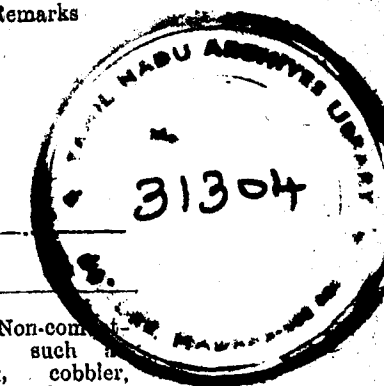
(xxvi) Statement showing the particulars as to the schools maintained by the Cochin State during the year 1091 M. E.

Description of schools	Number of school		Number of pupils on rolls at the end of the year		Average daily attendance		Expenditure					
	1090	1091	1090	1091	1090	1091	collegiate	Upper Secondary	Lower Secondary	Primary	Special	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sirkar schools...	131	133	24,222	26,253	21,511	23,035	Rs. 22,312	Rs. 50,164	Rs. 53,765	Rs. 1,71,111	Rs. 36,880	Rs. 63,381
Aided schools...	162	177	20,919	25,921	17,934	20,808	...	6,930	6,495	95,923	19,788	..
Total	293	310	45,141	52,174	39,445	43,843	22,312	57,094	60,260	2,66,434	56,618	63,381

(xxvii) Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Cochin State during the year 1091 M. E.

Arms of service	Number of fighting officers and men				Details of the 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	18	...	1	...	12	...	...	1	3	8	2,076	Non-commissioned officers, such as clerk, cobbler, blacksmith, syces and barbers are not included in the list
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery	22	...	...	...	22	...	4	...	2	20	2,364	
Infantry	247	27	2	1	20	251	...	6	17	228	25,848	
Imperial Service troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	282	27	2	2	20	285	...	4	7	22	256	30,288

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