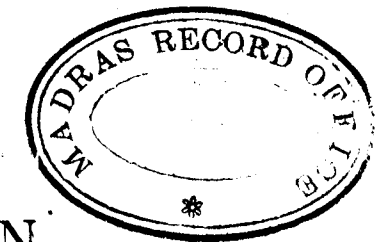


REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF



COCHIN



FOR

THE YEAR 1092 M. E.

6.

(16th August 1916 to 16th August 1917).

ERNAKULAM:

PRINTED AT THE COCHIN GOVERNMENT PRESS

1917

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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 Ikkavu Thampuran, Senior Rani, was born on the 19th June 1841, and Rama Varma Elaya Raja, on the 30th December 1861. There are besides, 95 male and 108 female members in His Highness the Raja's family.

5. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into five taluks, viz., Cochin-Kananur, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talappilli, 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.

R E P O R T
O N T H E
ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN

M. E. 1092.

(16th August 1916 to 16th August 1917).

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

PERSONNEL.

THE chief event of the year was the visit of His Highness the Raja to Delhi and Northern India. On intimation being received from the British Resident of the intention of the Government of India to hold an informal Conference of Ruling Chiefs at Delhi on the 30th October 1916, and succeeding days under the presidency of His Excellency the Viceroy in order to discuss certain matters connected with Native States, His Highness decided to attend the Conference and also to avail himself of the opportunity to visit certain important towns and places of pilgrimage in Upper India. His Highness left Ernakulam on the 8th October and reached Madras the next day. Here His Highness halted for a couple of days and proceeded on his journey on the 10th, halting *en route* at Tungabhadra, Sholapur, Bombay, Baroda, Ahmedabad and Ajmere. On the way to Baroda from Bombay, His Highness halted for a few hours at Billimora and inspected the Hind Candle Works. At Baroda, His Highness was the guest of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar. His Highness was, in the absence of His Highness the Maharaja from the State, received at the station by Prince Dharyasilrao Gaekwar accompanied by the Diwan and other important officers of the State. Here and in Bombay His Highness visited some of the important institutions and places of interest. At Ajmere, His Highness visited the Mayo Rajkumar College where the Principal took His Highness round. At Delhi, His Highness was received by Mr. Law, Under-Secretary to the Government of India. His Highness attended the Conference on the 30th October and the succeeding days. His Highness also attended an evening party given by His Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness left Delhi on the 6th November and halted *en route* at Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta, Rambha, Waltair, Bezwada and Madras. At Allahabad and Benares, His Highness was the guest of His Highness the Maharaja of Benares.

Tours of
His Highness
the Raja.

The Darbar avail themselves of this opportunity to express their thanks to the Madras Government for having made the necessary arrangements *en route* to facilitate His Highness' journey to Delhi and back and for the general attention paid by officers of the British Government to the convenience of His Highness and party. The thanks of the Darbar are also due to the Governments of the Native States of Baroda and Benares at both of which places His Highness was accorded a splendid reception and princely hospitality.

His Highness returned to Ernakulam on the 29th November 1916 amidst the enthusiastic greetings of His Highness' subjects of all classes.

In welcoming back His Highness from his extended tour, the Mahajana Sabha of Cochin presented the following address to His Highness:—

"To

His Highness Sree Rama Varma,
Rajah of Cochin.

May it please Your Highness,

On this auspicious occasion of Your Highness' return to Cochin from a long and extended tour in Northern India, we, the members of the Cochin Mahajana Sabha, beg leave respectfully to approach Your Highness with this humble address of loyal welcome.

We need hardly say that we have followed with interest and pride Your Highness' journey from place to place. It was no small gratification to us to be informed of the most favourable impression Your Highness has created throughout your tour by your high attainments, unaffected geniality and affable manners. The opportunity that Your Highness thus enjoyed of visiting numerous places of historical interest and various public institutions of importance and utility, and of exchanging views with the highest representatives in India of the Paramount Power and the many Rulers of distinction in several sister States cannot but produce lasting good, both to Your Highness and to Your Highness' loving subjects. The leading part which Your Highness took in the deliberations of the Conference of Ruling Princes recently held at Delhi is a proof of your intimate acquaintance with the principles and details of constitutional administration and we look forward to an early day when Cochin will, under your progressive and wise rule, have the privilege of a Constitutional Assembly representing all classes of Your Highness' subjects and recognised by Your Highness' Government.

The present, however, is not a fitting occasion for reference to the various measures of reform that may be suggested for introduction into the State—measures calculated to promote the welfare and happiness of Your Highness' loyal subjects.

We propose, with Your Highness' kind indulgence, to avail ourselves of an early opportunity to lay them before Your Highness for sympathetic consideration.

We beg Your Highness' leave to state that we represent a Sabha which was recently started with the object mainly of fostering a healthy public opinion among the people of the State, of representing their just wants and grievances to Your Highness' Government, of interpreting the actions of that Government to the people in their true light and of thus promoting a good understanding between them.

How far our efforts will be attended with success, the future alone can show. But of one thing we may assure Your Highness and that is, we shall never be found wanting in profound loyalty and attachment to Your Highness' throne and person. We deem it a circumstance of happy augury for the future of the 'Cochin Mahajana Sabha' that its first duty after its inauguration is the most pleasant one of offering its cordial welcome and tendering its loyal homage to Your Highness on this memorable occasion.

With our humble, heart-felt prayer that Your Highness may be blessed with a long life of uninterrupted good health and ever increasing usefulness,

We beg respectfully to subscribe ourselves,

Ernakulam,
29th November 1916.

May it please Your Highness,
Your Highness' most humble and loyal subjects."

To the above address, His Highness made the following reply:—

"I thank you sincerely for the kind words in which you have accorded me welcome on this occasion of my return from my tour in North India. This tour has provided an opportunity for acquiring fresh information and a new outlook in regard to many matters of administration and industrial concern, which, I trust, will not be entirely without fruits.

It is my earnest desire to associate my people in an increasing measure with the Government of the State. But such measures, as are adapted to secure this end, must be conceived in the best and truest interests of the people. They must be truly educative in intention and effect. I need only say that this subject is engaging the earnest attention of the Darbar.

The object which your Sabha has before it is a very laudable one, and I trust you will be able to do something practical in giving effect to it. It is too often forgotten that the interest of people and that of Government are not opposed, and my Darbar will always welcome any representation which will bring to their notice the real wants and needs of the people. I thank you heartily for the expression of loyalty and good wishes contained in your address and wish the Sabha a long life of practical utility."

2. To spend the hot weather of the year at Coonoor, His Highness left Ernakulam on 9th April 1917 and after a stay of about a month at Coonoor, returned to the Capital on 27th Medam 1092 owing to the demise of the Senior Rani. After a short stay of 3 days to attend to the ceremonies owing to the demise, His Highness left again for Coonoor on 12th May 1917, and after a stay of another month at Coonoor returned to Ernakulam on 12th June 1917.

3. Her Highness the late Senior Rani who succeeded to the title in 1077 (14th February 1902) died in Trippunithura on the 18th Medam 1092 (30th April 1917). Her Highness was the aunt of His Highness the Raja. Death of Her Highness the late Senior Rani.

4. One male and four female members were born and one female member died during the year in His Highness the Raja's family. The Ruling Family.

5. Mr. R. A. Graham, I. C. S., continued to be the British Resident till the 17th November 1916. Mr. A. R. Cumming, I. C. S., then succeeded him and remained in office from 18th November 1916 to 14th February 1917. Mr. H. L. Braidwood, I. C. S., who relieved him on 15th February 1917 has since continued as Resident. The British Resident.

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

CHAPTER II.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Introduction. **I**N the memorandum dated 10th August 1917 issued with the financial statement for the current year it was remarked in connection with the financial position of the State for 1092 that "notwithstanding the continuance and the intensifying of the perturbed conditions of commerce and trade the finances of the State show a gratifying stability." The official year 1092 just closed marks another year of economic stress through which the State has successfully passed.

The following statement exhibits the financial position of the State at the close of the year under report as compared with that at the close of the preceding five years:—

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus	Net liability	Net surplus
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
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
1092	46,36,098	43,46,571	2,89,527	...	19,98,617

The year under report shows a decrease in receipts as well as in expenditure. A major portion of the decrease in receipts is however only apparent for the reason that the amount due from the British Government for the year 1916—1917 on account of customs revenue under the Inter-Portal Trade Convention which is yet pending realisation, has not been taken to account, whereas this item of receipt which amounted to Rs. 1,70,760 was credited to receipts in the accounts for 1091. Excluding for purposes of comparison this item of receipt, the revenue realised in 1092 falls short of that of the previous year by the small sum of Rs. 10,678. It is gratifying to find that in spite of a large fall in receipts amounting to nearly two lakhs under 'Forests' the total revenue for 1092 follows so closely that of the preceding year, which was financially a record year. This result is accounted for by the fact that the fall in forest revenue was in a large measure counter-balanced by the rise in railway earnings and salt revenue. The financial transactions of the year resulted in a net surplus of Rs. 19,98,617 after providing for all liabilities against the State, as against Rs. 17,09,090 at the end of 1091 and Rs. 19,13,690 anticipated in the revised estimate for the year.

Total receipts and expenditure

8. The budget estimate of revenue and expenditure for the year worked to a surplus of Rs. 2,51,100, the anticipated receipts and expenditure being Rs. 46,49,900 and Rs. 43,98,800 respectively. The revised estimate anticipated a surplus of Rs. 2,04,600 on the basis of a total revenue of Rs. 47,38,500 and a total expenditure of Rs. 45,33,900 and the actual financial transactions of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 2,89,527, the actual gross revenue and expenditure being Rs. 46,36,098 and Rs. 43,46,571 respectively.

9. The following statements exhibit the main heads of receipts and expenditure under service heads:—

RECEIPTS.

Heads of receipts	Actuals of 1092	Budget estimate of 1092	Actuals of 1091	Actuals of 1090	Actuals of 1089
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	11,62,541	11,36,200	11,45,792	11,77,928	12,16,301
Forests ...	3,97,044	4,32,900	5,89,207	6,06,058	7,02,048
Excise * ...	12,28,530	13,64,000	13,22,930	12,53,106	11,48,649
Stamps ...	5,19,071	5,05,000	5,16,234	4,39,413	4,85,928
Railway ...	7,93,489	7,00,000	6,94,023	6,68,795	6,59,639
Other receipts ...	5,35,423	5,11,800	5,49,350	4,74,855	4,94,434
Total of service heads	46,36,093	46,49,900	48,17,536	46,20,155	47,06,999

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

EXPENDITURE.

Heads of expenditure	Actuals of 1092	Budget estimate of 1092	Actuals of 1091	Actuals of 1090	Actuals of 1089
Land Revenue ...	2,02,912	2,00,500	1,97,124	2,01,179	2,17,384
Palace ...	3,92,000	3,92,000	3,92,000	3,79,050	3,50,000
Subsidy ...	2,00,089	2,00,100	2,00,089	2,00,089	2,00,089
Excise including customs ...	1,84,791	2,09,200	2,08,959	1,97,354	1,94,392
Forests ...	2,82,413	2,41,400	2,45,159	2,74,960	3,68,010
Tramway ...	1,23,604	1,35,100	1,21,520	1,15,135	1,23,060
General Administration ...	92,996	94,200	91,880	92,982	96,456
Law and Justice ...	1,93,932	1,94,000	1,95,655	1,88,597	1,86,196
Police ...	1,12,800	1,14,600	1,15,303	1,14,848	1,07,303
Education ...	5,50,428	5,77,100	5,26,094	4,93,486	4,30,689
Religious and Charities ...	67,231	70,700	68,051	68,446	73,398
Medical, Vaccination and Sanitation ...	3,05,090	3,32,900	5,64,695	3,81,893	5,76,673
Pension and gratuity ...	81,987	82,500	83,311	80,575	76,882
Public Works ...	5,70,754	6,12,400	5,17,346	6,93,191	5,91,400
Railway ...	3,99,078	4,50,000	4,86,389	3,95,326	3,74,582
Other expenditure ...	5,86,476	4,92,100	4,57,507	5,82,682	4,39,082
Total of service heads	43,46,571	43,98,800	44,71,082	44,59,793	44,05,596

10. The receipts under service heads amounted to Rs. 46,36,098, as against Rs. 46,49,900 anticipated in the budget estimate and Rs. 47,38,500 in the revised estimate. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, viz., Rs. 48,17,536, the revenue for 1092 showed a decrease of Rs. 1,81,438. But this large decrease has already been explained as only apparent. Apart from 'Customs', the only head showing noticeable decrease is 'Forests', the revenue realised in 1092 being Rs. 3,97,044, against Rs. 5,89,207, the corresponding figure for 1091. The fall under this head is inevitable and is in accordance with anticipations. This decrease was however to a large extent neutralized by increased revenue realized chiefly under 'Land Revenue' (Rs. 16,749) due mainly to the amount fetched by the sale of accretion lands in the coastal areas, 'Salt' (Rs. 44,374) due chiefly to the enhanced duty on salt, 'Tobacco' (Rs. 16,249) due to the better rentals secured

SERVICE HEADS. Receipts.

at the sales and 'Railway' (Rs. 99,466) consequent on the introduction of enhanced rates of railway fare and an increase in traffic. The gross receipts under 'Railway' which came to Rs. 7,93,489 is the highest on record since the opening of the line.

SERVICE
HEADS.
Expenditure.

11. The total expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 43,46,571, as against Rs. 43,98,800 provided for in the budget and Rs. 45,33,900 in the revised estimates. The actuals for the preceding year came to Rs. 44,71,082. The disbursements of 1092 thus fell short of those of the previous year by Rs. 1,24,511. The largest decrease is under 'Sanitation and Conservancy', viz., Rs. 2,61,065, for the reason that the Ernakulam Water Works Scheme having been practically completed by the end of 1091, no large capital expenditure was incurred on that account in the year. Under 'Excise' and 'Railway' the decreases amount to Rs. 24,340 and Rs. 87,311 respectively. Owing to the scarcity of Bombay salt and also the absence of transport facilities, the Darbar were unable to procure the estimated quantity of salt and there was consequently some lapse under the head 'Purchase of salt' which accounts for the decrease under 'Excise'. As no large capital expenditure was incurred in the year when compared with the previous year, the expenditure on 'Railway' showed a decline. Taking the heads responsible for increased expenditure, 'Miscellaneous' comes foremost with an increase of Rs. 79,796. The tour of His Highness the Raja to Delhi and Northern India mainly accounts for this increase. The increase of Rs. 53,408 under 'Public Works' is due to the exhibition of the expenditure on account of the Ernakulam Water Works under this head with the ceasing of the Water Works Department. Other noticeable increases are 'Forests' (Rs. 37,254) owing to the removal of timber by Sirkar agency from the forest to a larger extent than in the previous year as a result of the contract entered into with the Railway Company in the course of the year for the supply of fuel, 'Education' (Rs. 24,334) owing to the opening of rural industrial schools and additional divisions of classes and increased expenditure on account of grants-in-aid and 'Stationery and Printing' (Rs. 27,064) owing to a rise in the price of articles of stationery.

Opening and
closing balances.

12. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 15,15,418, against Rs. 14,09,730 anticipated in the budget of the year and closed with a cash balance of Rs. 15,27,832, against Rs. 15,59,430 anticipated in the budget and Rs. 13,47,518 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. 8,20,192 and the balance in the current account with the National Bank of India, Ltd., amounting to Rs. 7,07,640. In addition to this, there were investments of surplus balances amounting to Rs. 15,03,055, of which Rs. 13,24,610 lay in fixed deposits in the National Bank of India, Ltd., Rs. 20,000 in the Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Trichur, Rs. 1,08,445 in the Trichur Timber & Saw Mills, Rs. 35,000 in the Vaniampara Rubber Co., Ltd., Trichur, and Rs. 15,000 in the Trichur Town Council. Besides the above, a sum of Rs. 6,80,396 lay invested out of the amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund for the repayment of the second debenture loan of Rs. 10 lakhs falling due in the current year. The actual cash balance of the State at the end of 1092 was thus Rs. 37,11,283 (Rs. 15,27,832 in cash in the treasuries and Bank and Rs. 21,83,451 in securities).

Sinking Fund.

13. The amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund was the same as in the previous year, viz., Rs. 6,88,396. Of this, a sum of Rs. 6,80,396 remains invested and the balance of Rs. 8,000 withdrawn during the year is merged in the general cash balance.

14. 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. Rs.	AT THE END OF THE YEAR. Rs.
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
4 per cent Debenture Loan	10,00,000	10,00,000
Deposits including Devaswam Fund, Town Fund, Palace Fund, Provident Fund, etc.	7,94,148	8,43,702
Remittances pending adjustment	1,90,433	1,35,533
Advances repayable	...	2,298
Total	19,24,581	19,81,533
<i>Assets.</i>		
Advances recoverable	1,55,975	2,00,618
Remittances pending adjustment	54,052	52,826
Departmental balances	3,370	7,423
General balance investments	12,16,460	15,03,055
Amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund	6,88,396	6,88,396
Cash balance	15,15,418	15,27,832
Total	36,83,671	39,80,150
Net surplus	17,09,090	19,98,617

15. It will be seen from the above that the year under report began with a net asset of Rs. 17,09,090 and closed with a net asset of Rs. 19,98,617, against Rs. 19,13,690 anticipated in the revised estimate for the year after completely providing for all liabilities against the State. The actual asset was thus Rs. 84,927 in excess of the anticipated figure.

Net Surplus.

CHAPTER III.

LEGISLATION.

Regulations
passed.

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

(1) Regulation I of 1092.—“The Cochin Public Canals and Back-waters Navigation Regulation”, making provision for regulating and controlling navigation in Canals and Back-waters in the State.

(2) Regulation II of 1092.—“A Regulation to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, Regulation II of 1086”, providing for the constitution of Benches of Magistrates.

(3) Regulation III of 1092.—“The Cochin Fisheries Regulation”, providing for certain matters relating to Fisheries in the State.

(4) Regulation IV of 1092.—“A Regulation to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085” empowering the Diwan to frame rules in regard to the regulation, control and distribution of water supply in any town.

Proclamation
issued.

17. A Proclamation dated, 21st Chingam, 1092, was also issued during the year amending the Proclamation dated, 29th Makaram, 1085, to make better provision for the management and administration of Sirkar Devaswams.

Rules issued
under Regula-
tions.

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

(1) General rules under section 43 of the Cochin Co-operative Regulation No. IV of 1088.

(2) Rules under the same Regulation providing for the grant of State loans to Co-operative Societies.

(3) Supplementary rules under section 15 of the Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation, I of 1081, for regulating the procedure to be adopted in Nadupattom and Sthirapattom cases in respect of lands owned or held by Devaswams and other religious institutions under the management of the Sirkar.

(4) Rules under section 43 of the Co-operative Regulation for the deposit of security amounts of Government officers in Co-operative Societies.

Bills under
consideration.

19. At the close of the year under report the following Bills were under the consideration of the Darbar:—

- (1) Extradition Bill.
- (2) Cattle Diseases Prevention Bill (since passed).
- (3) Insolvency Bill.
- (4) Motor Vehicles Bill.
- (5) Bills to amend the Civil Courts Regulation providing for the increase of pecuniary jurisdiction of Munsiffs.
- (6) Agricultural Improvements Loans Bill.
- (7) Village Panchayat Amendment Bill (since passed).
- (8) Christian Civil Marriage Bill.

- (9) A Bill providing for the prohibition of embarking or disembarking at State Ports without a passport.
20. In addition to the above Bills, the Darbar had also under consideration the advisability of legislating in respect of the following matters:—
 - (1) The revision of the Cochin Municipal Regulation, I of 1085.
 - (2) The prevention of glanders and farcy among horses.
 - (3) Amendment of the Revenue Recovery Regulation.
 - (4) Nair Marriages and certain connected matters.
 - (5) Lunatics.
 - (6) Patents and Designs.
 - (7) The prevention of cruelty to animals.
 - (8) Christian Succession.
 - (9) An Amendment of the Cochin Forest Regulation.
 - (10) The revision of the Cochin Companies Regulation.
 - (11) Enemy Trading.

The question of enacting a Christian Succession Regulation has since been dropped.



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. Mr. M. I. Virkkey, B. A., the Senior Assistant Comptroller continued to be on deputation as Secretary to the Diwan. Owing to the retirement of Mr. N. A. Parasurama Iyer, the Junior Assistant Comptroller of Accounts, with effect from 8th Mithunam 1092, Mr. K. S. Subramania Iyer, the permanent Superintendent, was confirmed as the Junior Assistant Comptroller and Mr. P. V. Subramania Iyer, B. A., auditor, as Superintendent. 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. The two temporary auditors on Rs. 30 and Rs. 25, entertained in the previous year to audit the accounts of the two District Courts, the Ernakulam College, the Cochin Thirumala Devaswam and the Koodalmanikkam Devaswam continued to do this special work till the end of Kanni 1092. The department continued to exercise an efficient check on the financial transactions of the various offices subject to audit.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

22. Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Iyer, B. A., the permanent Diwan Peishkar, was on privilege leave for 5 weeks in the year from 4th Medam to 8th Edavam. Mr. K. Shangu Warriar, B. A., Comptroller of Accounts, was in charge of the Diwan Peishkar's duties during this period. Mr. C. S. Vetanta Chari, Tahsildar of the Cochin-Kanayanur Taluk, was towards the close of the year appointed as Special Land Acquisition Officer and was relieved by Mr. K. Kochunni Menon, B. A., permanent Deputy Tahsildar of Cranganur and Special Record Officer, Huzur. Mr. A. K. Vengu Iyer, B. A., who was acting as Secretary to the Diwan resumed charge of the Land Records Office on 7th Chingam 1092, but was placed on special duty in connection with His Highness' tour to Delhi from 26th Chingam 1092 to 18th Dhanu 1092. He was also on privilege leave for a month and a half from 10th Medam 1092. Mr. I. Achyuta Menon, State Surveyor, Northern Division, was appointed to act as Superintendent of Land Records during the above period. The only changes in the organisation of the permanent staff were the revision of the pay of the Head Shroff of the Cochin-Kanayanur Taluk and of the Samprathy and the Shroff of the Talapilli Taluk. The temporary staff entertained for the republication of village maps continued to work throughout the year.

The Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Regulation which has for its object the removal of certain existing disabilities under which some classes of agriculturists are labouring will soon be passed into law. The various proposals for the improvement of irrigation and drainage facilities on which orders have already been passed by the Darbar are being investigated by a special staff appointed for the purpose and promise to result in the substantial improvement of wet cultivation in the State.

There has been a considerable increase during the year in the demands made on the Revenue department which were satisfactorily met. The collection work continued to be excellent while recourse to coercive measures showed a steady decline.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

23. The work of the Village Panchayat, an institution of comparatively recent growth, has on the whole justified its inception. Eight more Panchayats were organised during the year bringing the total number to 25 having jurisdiction over 55 villages in the State. In view of the confidence inspired by their work, six of the early constituted Panchayats were invested with judicial powers during the year and they have in the short time at their disposal dealt with a considerable volume of judicial work. Some of the Panchayats have also shown commendable zeal and initiative in the holding of rural exhibitions in their villages, in assisting the establishment of rural industrial schools and in coming forward to open Ayurvedic Dispensaries.

The work done by the Parappukara Panchayat which has a remarkable record of activity is a gratifying, though not an isolated, example of the work done by these bodies.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

24. Mr. R. A. Gayathrinatha Iyer, B. A., continued to be Registrar of Co-operative Societies during the year. There were 28 co-operative societies at the beginning of the year. Sixteen more were registered during the year making a total of 44 societies, all of which were in working order except two of the old societies which were in a moribund condition. The post of an Inspector was sanctioned and the office establishment of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies was strengthened by the addition of a typist-clerk. Sound work has been done during the year. Over and above the increase in the numbers and transactions of societies there has been a growing appreciation of the true principles underlying the co-operative movement. The formation of societies other than simple credit societies and the more practical application of co-operative principles to agriculture and industries are engaging attention.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

25. Mr. I. Rama Menon, B. A., F. E. S., continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year. During the year, the Darbar issued final orders on the development of the activities of the department. The details for giving effect to the scheme of development are under consideration. Orders have also been passed as regards (1) the undertaking of demonstration work by the department on private lands, (2) the improvement of live-stock and (3) the opening of a small agricultural museum. A central agricultural farm was opened near Trichur. The seed and manure depots at Irinjalakuda and Vadakanchery were ordered to be abolished with the close of the year and the opening of sub-depots to be managed by Village Panchayats and co-operative societies under the departmental depots has been sanctioned. The Darbar have also under contemplation the opening of experimental depots in certain centres to supply agriculturists with the necessary timber for agricultural purposes at reasonable rates. The rules for the working of these depots are under preparation and it is hoped that these depots when established will supply a real want.

A thorough re-organisation, involving a strengthening of the staff of the department was effected in the year. The main features of the re-organisation are the creation of the posts of a Manager on Rs. 100—125 and an Assistant Manager on Rs. 50—75 in the Central Farm and three agricultural Inspectors one on Rs. 50—75 and two on Rs. 35—50, with the necessary menial and other establishments and a head clerk in the Superintendent's office on Rs. 30—40. The old cadres of agricultural Inspectorships were abolished.

The improvement of irrigation and drainage facilities and the consequent possibilities of expansion of wet cultivation are being examined by a special staff appointed for the purpose and the results of the investigation are promising as far as they go.

Orders were also issued formulating schemes for an improved system of planting of avenues throughout the State. Rules to regulate their better administration and supervision are under consideration.

Four rural exhibitions were for the first time held in different parts of the State by local Panchayats and they proved successful and attracted interesting exhibits.

The Superintendent who had hitherto been working under the guidance and general control of the Diwan Peishkar was placed in independent charge of the department with the close of the year.

MINOR IRRIGATION.

26. The maintenance and management of the chiras, etc., coming under the Minor Irrigation scheme continued to be under the supervision of the Diwan Peishkar. The programme for effecting repairs and improvements to the chiras, etc., referred to in para 27 of the Administration Report for the last year was followed.

ABKARI.

27. Mr. H. W. M. Brown continued to be in charge of the department during the year except for a period of two months from 22nd April 1917, when he was on privilege leave and Mr. K. T. Thomas, B. A., Assistant Superintendent, was appointed to act for him without prejudice to his own duties. The temporary warehouse at Ernakulam for the supply of arrack continued to be maintained during the year. The toddy monopoly system that existed in the southern taluks of the State was done away with from the beginning of the year and the excise system of toddy with a regulated tree-tax was introduced instead. The question of checking the growing evil of juvenile smoking in the State by legislation is under consideration.

The administration of the department was satisfactory in all its branches.

FORESTS.

28. Mr. K. Govinda Menon, M. A. (Oxon), continued to be in charge throughout the year.

Pending the final decision on the Tramway Extension scheme which is under consideration of the Darbar, a programme of exploitation and transport of timber to work tentatively for a period of five years was drawn up and the forests were worked during the year in accordance with that programme.

The survey of the realignment of the existing tramline and of the Sholayar extension begun in 1091 was nearing completion when the year under report closed.

Rules to regulate the capture and maintenance of elephants were framed during the latter part of the year. Arrangements have also been made for deputing a Veterinary Officer of the State to undergo special training in the treatment of elephants. Fair progress has been made with the preparation of Forest maps ordered last year.

The establishment of a Forest Training school in the State with a view to add to the efficiency of the members of the executive staff was under contemplation at the end of the year. Orders have since been passed sanctioning the institution. The work of planting new areas with valuable species was steadily continued and the new plantations are on the whole in good condition. Experimental plantations of species not indigenous to the Cochin forests are being tried with varying results. The preparation of the first working plan was completed during the year and will be put into execution during the current year. A programme for the preparation of similar plans by the Working Plan Officer for the remaining important forest areas has been drawn up. When these plans are completed it should be possible to ensure the working of the State forests on true silvicultural lines.

ANCHAL.

29. Mr. J. I. Chandy, B. A., continued to be in charge of the department. There was no change in the permanent establishment of the department during the year. In the temporary staff however there was an increase of two branch anchal masters and two anchalmen owing to the opening of new experimental anchal offices. The value payable system which was introduced towards the latter part of the previous year worked throughout the year, and the results are hopeful. The question of making it reciprocal with Travancore is pending the resettlement of the conditions of the working of the analogous hundi arrangement which is under consideration.

The administration of the department continued on the whole to be satisfactory.

JAILS.

30. 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 question of the increased use of the products of the Central Jail industries by the various departments of Government is under consideration. The administration of the department continued to be satisfactory.

When the buildings listed in the programme of Central Jail works drawn up for completion during the current year are available, the difficulties under which the administration now labours should disappear.

STAMPS.

31. As in the previous year no new denomination of stamps was introduced during the year. Certain denominations of court fee labels and anchal stamps with the bust of His Highness the ruling Raja were introduced during the course

of the year. The unified one anna stamp to which reference was made last year was received from Europe only at the close of the year. The department continued to work under the system of restricted local manufacture.

POLICE.

32. Mr. M. A. Chakko, B. A., continued to be the Superintendent of Police throughout the year. The River Police staff continued to be temporary in the year under report. The outpost at Azhikode was strengthened with effect from 15th Kumbham 1092 by a temporary staff of a head constable and four constables and arrangements were made to patrol the beach both by day and night. No case of piracy was reported during the year. With a view to secure better discipline and management, the Armed Reserve force, formerly divided into two sections and stationed at Ernakulam and Trichur, was concentrated into one force and stationed at Trichur with effect from 1st Chingam 1093. There was a diminution in serious crime and complaints against the Police were few.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

33. Mr. Justice V. K. Sankara Menon, B. A., retired from service on 18th Dhanu 1092 and Mr. P. Narayana Menon, M. A. & B. L., sub-protem 1st grade District and Sessions Judge was appointed as Puisne Judge. Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon, B. A. & B. L., Anjikaimal Sirkar Vakil, was appointed as 1st grade District and Sessions Judge of Anjikaimal. Messrs. T. S. Narayana Iyer, M. A. & B. L., sub-protem Chief Judge, P. Narayana Menon, M. A. & B. L., acting Puisne Judge and T. M. Krishna Menon, B. A. & B. L., acting 1st grade District and Sessions Judge, were confirmed in their respective appointments in Karkatagam 1092. Mr. Justice Varugis, B. A. & B. L., went on privilege leave for 11 days from 19th Dhanu 1092. A Small Cause Munsiff's Court was established at Cranganur as a tentative measure for one year from 1st Chingam 1092 and six Village Panchayat Courts were also invested with judicial powers under Regulation V of 1089 from the beginning of Karkatagam 1092. The additional District Judge appointed in 1091 was posted to the Anjikaimal District Court and he worked there from the beginning of the year till 18th Dhanu 1092.

During the year there was no change in the constitution of either the Law Committee or the Special Committee appointed to consider amendments to the existing Municipal Regulation. The appointment of a clerk was sanctioned provisionally to work under the Law Committee for a period of one year.

REGISTRATION.

34. Mr. A. R. Venkiteswara Iyer continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year. The four temporary offices opened in 1091 and continued as such for 1092 were made permanent with effect from 1st Chingam 1093. To afford increased facilities to the public, the registry office at Thiruvankulam was moved to Tripunithura and two villages from the jurisdiction of the Ernakulam registry office were transferred to that of the office at Tripunithura. The number of District Registrars in each grade was revised in the year under report to have effect from the beginning of the current year. Proposals for a revision of the Superintendent's office establishment were under consideration towards the close of the year. The revision ordered has since been brought into force. The work of the department continued to be satisfactory and the extended facilities for registration afforded during the year have been generally appreciated.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

35. Dr. G. N. Coombes continued to be in charge of the department for the whole year except for a period of three months when he availed himself of privilege leave. During this period Dr. C. Ravunni Menon, Civil Surgeon, Trichur, acted as the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. The appointment of a Special Assistant to the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer on Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 350 was sanctioned during the year and Dr. D. R. Rao, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., (London), was appointed to the post. During the year orders were passed on the scheme before the Darbar for the improvement of medical aid in the State. In pursuance of those orders an itinerating dispensary was opened in Chittur and the training of indigenous midwives in the Maternity Hospital, Trichur, and in the Women and Children's Hospital, Mattancherry, steadily continued. The number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons was also increased by one.

SANITATION.

36. The administrative agency remained the same as in the previous year. The Municipal administration of the Towns of Ernakulam, Mattancherry, 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.

On the report of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer and the Diwan Peishkar, a five years' programme of sanitary works has been drawn up. These works when carried out, it is hoped, will satisfy the more urgent sanitary requirements of rural areas.

The various works comprised in the Ernakulam Town Improvement scheme were completed early in the year.

The scheme of improvements to Mattancherry Town proposed by Mr. Lanchester is engaging the attention of the Darbar. The works framed on Mr. Lanchester's suggestion were found to involve prohibitive acquisition charges and are being considerably modified. A substantial beginning will, it is hoped, be made during the current year.

DEVASWAMS.

37. Mr. A. R. Venkiteswara Iyer, Superintendent of Registration, who was in charge of the department in addition to his own duties continued in charge till 18th Dhanu 1092 when he was relieved by Mr. K. Kelar Thirupad, B. A. & B. L., who continued to be sub-protem Superintendent of Devaswams and Oottupuras for the remaining portion of the year. As per Diwan's Proceedings dated 25th September 1917, C. No. 388/90, a scheme involving certain important administrative changes and a slight revision of the staff of the department referred to in the last report was brought into force in the year under report. The main features of the scheme were the abolition of the British Group of Devaswams as an independent group and the reconstitution of the remaining four groups by a re-allocation of the various Devaswams comprised in the five original groups. The separate financial entity of the various groups was done away with and their funds were constituted into a Common Trust Fund. The Chottanikara Devaswam was surrendered to the Aynikat Illom in the course of the year in accordance with the decision of the Chief Court. The management of two minor Devaswams viz., Swarnnakavu and Methala was taken over by the Darbar under the provisions of the Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation.

The Thirumala Devaswam, Cochin, which was directly under the Diwan was placed under the supervision of the Superintendent of Devaswams from Karkatagam 1092. The term of the Advisory Committee constituted to ensure the more efficient working of the Thirumala Devaswam High school was extended for one more year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

38. 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 and special duty for one month and 22 days. The Senior Assistant Engineer, Mr. K. Subramania Iyer, B. A. B. E., was in charge of the department during this period.

On the termination of the Water Works Department, the whole Water Works system was transferred to the charge of the Public Works Department and placed under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Engineer, Southern Division. The permanent establishment was strengthened by the appointment of a Mechanic on Rs. 125 to 175 and a driver on Rs. 40 to 60 with the necessary establishment to work the pumping machinery at the Head Works at Chowarah. A temporary Overseer on Rs. 60 to 80 with the necessary establishment was entertained at Ernakulam to look after the distributory system.

As in the previous year the Chief Engineer exercised supervision over the temporary staff employed for surveying the Tramway line and over the staff of the Special Engineer and Surveyors appointed for the investigation of the scheme for the improvement of wet cultivation.

The Darbar recently passed orders on the proposals of the Committee appointed to formulate a scheme for the improvement of communications in the State. The works proposed by the Committee and approved by the Darbar will be taken up and completed in the course of a period of 5 years according to a definite programme drawn up in the order of urgency of the works.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

39. Mr. V. L. Wynyard Wright, A. M. I. M. E. G. I. E. E., continued to be on leave. The electric installation in the Merry Lodge Palace was also taken charge of by the department in the course of the year. The State dredger was also ordered to be worked under the supervision of the Chief Engineer when the Water Works establishment was disbanded.

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

INSTRUCTION.

40. Mr. F. S. Davies, Director of Education, was in charge of the department throughout the year. The general educational policy of the State was as in the previous year guided and controlled by the provisions of the Education Code. The opening of preparatory classes in Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular schools, for the sake of pupils who pass the public examination of class IV from Vernacular schools, was sanctioned as an experimental measure for one year. The School Final scheme was slightly modified in view of the changes introduced in the Madras Presidency. The appointment of laboratory attenders in all the high schools was sanctioned.

The institution of a Provident Fund for the benefit of aided school teachers is under consideration. A Committee of honorary visitors was appointed for each Sirkar Night school, to watch the conduct and progress of the schools. A system of granting loans to the past students of the Government Technical, Commercial and Industrial school, Trichur, for starting in the trades in which they have been trained, was brought into force. The publication of a new Infant Reader, prepared under the supervision of the Malayalam Improvement Committee, was sanctioned and it was ordered to be introduced as a text-book in all Sirkar schools for two years.

Two more rural industrial schools were opened, one at Vadakanchery and the other at Parappukara.

A scheme of rural lectures directed by a board consisting of officials and non-officials has been initiated by the Darbar and orders have also been issued sanctioning the publication of a journal dealing with Co-operation, Agriculture, Industries and other allied subjects to be conducted by a board consisting of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, the Agricultural Superintendent and the Head Master of the Technical school.

There was substantial advance in all directions in the operations of the department during the year.

INDUSTRIES.

41. The Committee appointed to report on the business prospects of a bamboo pulp industry visited certain paper mills and submitted their report. The matter is now engaging the attention of the Darbar.

The preliminary investigation into the water falls in the Chalakudy river which the realignment survey of the Forest Tramway brought prominently to notice showed the prospect of establishing a power scheme of considerable magnitude. The further expert examination of this project has since been completed and there can now be no doubt that power can be generated at an exceptionally cheap rate owing to favourable natural conditions. Now that this possibility has been established, certain industries which depend on the use of the power available are under examination. The clays available in the State are being tested, and experimented with, with a view to seeing whether the manufacture of the finer kinds of pottery, and of earthenware is not possible.

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 departments of Agriculture and Fisheries and Co-operative Societies.

43. The total area under cultivation during the year was 5,01,187 acres—2,07,477 acres under wet or paddy and 2,93,710 under dry—as against 5,00,053 acres in 1901. The increase was due to the assignment of wastes, porambokes and forest exclusions. An extent of 12,757 acres was under kole cultivation, as against 13,062 acres in the previous year. The decrease is only due to the system of cultivation of kole lands by rotation. A remission of assessment amounting to Rs. 1,628 on the uncultivated lands utilised for storing water was sanctioned during the year. The question of continuing the scheme of cultivation of the kole lands by rotation for a further period is engaging the consideration of the Darbar.

44. The total current demand for the year under Land Revenue proper was Rs. 10,74,033, as against Rs. 10,71,933 in 1901. The demand under Land Revenue Miscellaneous rose from Rs. 61,800 to Rs. 63,563. The difference is as explained in the last year's report due to the fluctuating nature of the items under this head. The demand under "Capital" was Rs. 25,751, as against Rs. 12,102 in 1901. The sale of accretion lands in the Cochin-Kanayanur Taluk accounts for the increase. The aggregate demand under Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 11,63,347, of which Rs. 11,62,381 was collected and Rs. 777 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 189 at the end of the year, as against Rs. 144 in 1901. The percentage of collection to the current demand continued to be 99.9.

45. The arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 549, as against Rs. 525 in 1901, of which Rs. 136 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 413 at the end of the year.

46. The total revenue collected under all heads of land revenue amounted to Rs. 11,62,541, as against Rs. 11,45,792 in 1901 or 99.9 per cent. of the total demand as in previous years.

47. The total expenditure under Land Revenue including that on Co-operative Societies amounted to Rs. 2,02,912, as against Rs. 1,97,124 in 1901. The increase is due to the contribution made to the new Panchayats established towards the close of 1901.

48. The total number of cases involving coercive measures was 3,975, as against 5,010 in 1901. Out of these 3,975 cases, 3,939 were only demand notices, and 26 distraints. There was only one case of sale of movable property and four cases of Nadupattom and five cases of sale of land.

49. Eight new Panchayats were constituted during the year, thus bringing up the total number to 25.

LAND RECORDS.

50. The Land Records staff continued to attend to work of the same nature as in the previous years. A good number of theodolite and field stones was verified during the year. The special survey of groynes and puduvals in the Periyar river near Chennamangalam, referred to in the last year's report, was completed during the year. A survey school for training the revenue subordinates for their eventual selection as Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors was maintained at Trichur for a period of six months.

WARDS' ESTATE.

51. The Koodalmanikkam Devaswam continued to be under Sirkar management throughout the year. The audit of the old accounts of one Pattaproverthy was over and that of the remaining two Pattaproverthies was taken up during the year. There was good progress in the preparation and issue of individualwar statements to the tenants. The receipts of the Devaswam under all heads amounted to Rs. 55,298 and the expenditure to Rs. 46,658. The opening balance at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 13,267. The transactions of the year which resulted in a surplus of Rs. 8,640 have increased the surplus balance to the credit of the Devaswam to Rs. 21,907 at the end of the year.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

52. The question of the ownership of the portion of the backwater near Ramanthuruthu Island remained undecided when the year closed.

AGRICULTURE.

53. The operations in the Viyyur Farm were continued but no elaborate experiments were carried on in view of the fact that the Farm was to be abandoned with the organisation of the Central Farm. The Central Farm which was newly opened in Trichur during the year received considerable attention though the site came into the possession of the department very late in the year. With the short time available the department was able to bring under cultivation 69.34 acres out of a total area of 208 acres. A lot of work yet remains to be done by way of laying out the fields for experimental and demonstration work which it is hoped will be completed soon.

54. Manurial and cultural experiments in paddy lands were tried in several parts of the State by the ryots at the instance of the department. The ryots were induced to undertake trials in the cultivation of exotic varieties of paddy which produced good results. The single seedling system of transplantation of paddy was adopted by ryots with considerable success especially in the Chittur Taluk. The department also supervised the cultivation of sugar-cane, cotton and rubber conducted by private agencies. The use of improved varieties of agricultural implements and machinery was demonstrated. Seeds, implements and manures were also largely supplied to the ryots by the department.

55. The two serious diseases of crops prevalent were the mahali of the arecanut palm and the cocoanut leaf disease and the department bestowed much attention to combating them. The method adopted for mahali is spraying and the remedy applied for the cocoanut leaf disease in the previous year having been found successful continued to be adopted.

56. The receipts under agriculture amounted to Rs. 2,515, as against Rs. 4,266 in 1901 and the expenditure to Rs. 29,620, as against Rs. 19,717 in 1901.

Maintenance of land records.

Government farms

Agricultural help.

Disease of crops.

Revenue and expenditure.

57. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was allotted as usual under agricultural loans, of which a sum of Rs. 9,250 was advanced during the year.

58. The public gardens continued to be under the management of the Agricultural department except those attached to the Springfield and Elkhill Palaces at Coonoor which were under the supervision of Mr. F. H. Butcher, Curator of the Government Botanical Gardens and Park, Ootacamund. The gardens are being steadily improved and those at Springfield, Coonoor, promise to become one of the sights of that Hill station.

59. There was no change in the administration of Fisheries which was conducted on the same lines as in the previous year. 19 new stakes were registered during the year and 11 stakes were assigned temporarily. A capital value of Rs. 103 was realised by the sale of the occupancy right of the fishing stakes. The total revenue realised from backwater fisheries amounted to Rs. 12,054, against Rs. 8,056 in 1091.

60. 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 plantings of previous years were also properly looked after. The total revenue derived from avenues amounted to Rs. 2,892, as against Rs. 4,137 and the total expenditure to Rs. 4,008, against Rs. 4,168 in 1091.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

61. Sixteen societies were registered during the year, as against 15 in the previous year. All the societies were in working order except two of the old societies.

62. The number of members at the beginning of the year was 1,664 and this rose to 3,080 at the close of the year.

63. The total receipts from share subscriptions amounted to Rs. 25,052, as against Rs. 17,214 in 1091.

64. The total amount of deposits outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 28,609, as against Rs. 7,241 in 1091 and of this a sum of Rs. 15,019 was deposited by the members themselves. Loans to the value of Rs. 94,121 were disbursed during the year, as against Rs. 34,723 in the previous year. This together with the sum of Rs. 23,648 outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 1,17,769 of which a sum of Rs. 64,408 was repaid during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 53,361 outstanding at the end of the year. Repayments were fairly satisfactory.

65. As in the previous year most of the loans issued by agricultural societies were for productive and useful purposes. These amounted to Rs. 52,046. A sum of Rs. 13,868 was advanced for paying off old debts and Rs. 1,167 for non-productive purposes.

66. The total receipts of all the societies amounted to Rs. 1,04,298, as against Rs. 40,027 in the previous year and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,02,304, as against Rs. 88,801, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 1,994 at the end of the year. The total profits earned by the societies amounted to Rs. 5,112, as against Rs. 2,239 in the previous year of which an amount of Rs. 1,288 was carried to the Reserve Fund.

67. The rates of interest continued to be the same as in the previous year, i. e., 6 to 9 per cent. on the money borrowed by the societies and 12½% on loans advanced to members.

II. SALT AND ABKARI.

SALT.

68. Owing to the scarcity of salt in Bombay and the difficulty in obtaining pattanar transport, the salt contractor was not able to supply the whole quantity of Bombay salt contracted for. The deficit had to be made good by importing Tuticorin salt with the permission of the Madras Government, who kindly allowed the remission of duty on the quantity so imported. Out of the total quantity of 2,70,000 maunds contracted for, the contractor delivered only 2,08,260 maunds—1,10,540 maunds of Bombay salt and 97,720 maunds of Tuticorin salt. The difference between the quantity contracted for and the quantity delivered was 61,740 maunds of which a quantity of 7,880 maunds was transit wastage. Full duty on all transit wastages at Re. 1-4-0 a maund was realised. The duty on 2,280 maunds, the wastage on the Tuticorin salt, was paid to the Madras Government agreeably to the conditions on which export was allowed.

Sale of salt.

There was a balance in stock of 74,982 maunds of salt at the beginning of the year and an excess of 148 maunds was found on examination of the godowns. Thus the total quantity for disposal in the year was 2,83,390 maunds, as against 3,22,427 maunds in the previous year. Out of this stock 2,54,698 maunds were sold during the year, including the supply of 4,200 maunds made to the Fish-curing Yard at Narakkal and 90 maunds supplied to the department of Agriculture, as against 2,47,362 maunds in the previous year. There was also a godown wastage of 36 maunds, as against 83 maunds in 1091. The consumption of salt per head of population was a little higher than that of the previous year, viz., 22.44 lbs. as against 21.84 lbs. in 1091. The total value of salt sold during the year including the value of salt supplied to the Fish-curing Yard and the department of Agriculture amounted to Rs. 4,56,483, as against Rs. 4,08,433 in the previous year.

69. Fish-curing operations have shown a slight increase in the year. The quantity of fish cured during the year was 32,422 maunds, as against 29,153 maunds in 1091. The receipts and expenditure on account of the Yard were Rs. 2,568 and Rs. 2,932 respectively, the transactions resulting in a deficit of Rs. 364, as against Rs. 16 in the previous year. The increase in the deficit is due to the increase in the cost price of salt supplied to the Yard by one anna a maund according to the new salt agreement and also to the increase in the balance of salt remaining in the Yard. Deducting the price of this salt, the amount of deficit is reduced to Rs. 244. A reduction in the issue price of salt is proposed in the current year if possible, and with this reduction the deficit on account of the yard now noticed will, it is hoped, disappear.

Fish-curing
yard.

70. 25 cases were reported, as against four in the previous year, all of which were disposed of during the year.

Breaches of salt
law.

ABKARI.

71. There were no changes in the abkari administration of the northern taluks; but in the southern taluks the system of leasing the monopoly right of manufacturing and vending toddy was abolished and the tree-tax system with the sale of shops separately, as in the northern taluks, introduced with effect from the beginning of the year. But the rates of tree-tax for fermented toddy in these taluks were fixed very low in comparison with those prevailing in the northern taluks, the rates being the same as those fixed for jaggery trees. As in the previous year the arrack for the State continued to be supplied from the distillery

Working of the
Excise system.

at Trichur. The temporary warehouse at Ernakulam received its stock from the distillery and supplied the taluks of Cochin-Kanayanur and Cranganur, while the other taluks received their supply direct from the distillery. The total demand under arrack and toddy for the year amounted to Rs. 3,88,166 including Rs. 9,485 apportioned to Cranganur, as against Rs. 3,90,129 in 1091.

An item of an old arrear balance amounting to Rs. 40 had been omitted to be included in the amount of Rs. 2,387 shown in the last year's report as pending collection at the close of the year. The total demand for the year including the previous year's balance therefore stood at Rs. 3,90,953. Out of this, all but a small amount of Rs. 2,750 was collected in the year. Of this balance, a sum of Rs. 1,243 was written off being irrecoverable, thereby reducing the balance outstanding collection to Rs. 1,487. As in the previous year, excise duty was levied at Rs. 3-1-0 per gallon of 30° U. P. in the northern and Rs. 2-3-0 per gallon of 30° U. P. in the southern taluks, which were the rates prevailing in the Malabar District and in the northern taluks of Travancore respectively. The total collection under excise duty amounted to Rs. 1,38,336 including Rs. 3,038 apportioned to Cranganur, as against Rs. 1,21,204 in the previous year. 44,510 cocoanut trees, 6,633 palmyras and 4,962 sago trees were licensed under the tree-tax rules for the supply of toddy for the shops in the whole State. The tree-tax amounted to Rs. 77,444, as against Rs. 55,173 in the previous year and the whole of this excepting the small amount of Rs. 21 was collected. Of the old arrears of Rs. 518, a sum of Rs. 385 was collected during the year and the balance ordered to be written off. 310 cocoanut trees, as against 268 in 1091, were licensed for the supply of toddy for the manufacture of bread and the fees realised therefrom amounted to Rs. 148. The number of trees licensed to be tapped for jaggery was 26,777, as against 26,610 in 1091 and the fees realised amounted to Rs. 9,223, as against Rs. 9,009 in the previous year. During the year 16 foreign liquor retail licenses were issued for a fee of Rs. 100 each, as against 17 in 1091. Six foreign liquor taverns were also sold in auction, as against the same number in the previous year and the rentals secured amounted to Rs. 825, as against Rs. 1,467 in 1091. 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 14 occasional licenses for the sale of arrack and toddy during fairs, festivals, etc., for an aggregate fee of Rs. 166 were also issued during the year.

The consumption of arrack in the several taluks of the State was as shown below:—

		1092	1091	
		30° U. P.	20° U. P.	30° U. P.
Southern taluks.	Cochin-Kanayanur...	13,603'5	8,061'5	1,525'5
	Mukundapuram ...	13,104'5	12,417'5	265'0
	Cranganur ...	1,389'0	572'5	287'0
Northern taluks.	Trichur ...	17,237'5	...	14,454'5
	Talapilli ...	3,700'0	...	3,269'5
	Chittur ...	4,164'0	...	3,184'0
Total		53,198'5	21,051'5	22,985'5

or 37,238'95 gallons proof, as against 32,931'05 gallons proof in the previous year.

Breaches of Abkari Law.

72. 477 cases under the Abkari Regulation were reported during the year, as against 496 in the previous year, which, together with the 22 cases pending at the beginning of the year, made a total of 499 for disposal. Of these, 486 cases were disposed of, leaving 13 cases pending at the close of the year.

TOBACCO.

73. Tobacco shops were divided into two classes and auctioned as usual. 20 A class and 896 B class shops were sold, as against 21 and 891 respectively in 1091. The total rental for the year including that of Cranganore amounted to Rs. 1,43,053, as against Rs. 1,27,409 in the previous year. The whole of the demand was realised with the exception of a sum of Rs. 619 which was written off as irrecoverable. Of the old arrears of Rs. 2,300 pending at the commencement of the year, a sum of Rs. 23 only was collected and the balance of Rs. 2,277 written off as irrecoverable. There were thus no arrears pending collection under this head.

Revenue.

74. 159 cases were reported during the year, against 107 in the previous year. With the one case pending at the beginning of the year, there was a total of 160 cases for disposal. Of these, 158 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving two cases pending in court.

Breaches of Tobacco Law.

OPIUM AND GANJA.

75. The contract for the lease of opium and ganja farms for the year under report was sold in auction for Rs. 22,025 for opium and Rs. 8,725 for ganja including Cranganore, against Rs. 15,125 and Rs. 6,025 respectively in the previous year. The whole of the demand was collected during the year. These drugs were obtained as usual from the Madras Government Stores. The enhanced duty on opium continued throughout the year. 1,583 seers of opium and 1,235 seers of ganja were sold during the year, as against 2,290 and 1,581 seers respectively in 1091.

Revenue.

76. 34 cases of offences under the Opium Regulation were reported during the year. These with the one case pending at the commencement of the year were disposed of during the year, all ending in conviction.

Breaches of Opium Law.

77. The gross receipts, expenditure and net revenue of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 12,29,793, Rs. 1,84,792 and Rs. 10,45,001, as against Rs. 13,27,131, Rs. 2,08,960 and Rs. 11,18,171 respectively in the previous year.

Financial results of Excise administration.

III. FORESTS AND TRAMWAY.

FORESTS.

78. The reserved area continued to be practically the same as in the previous years, viz., 605 square miles. An area of 176'57 acres composed of 39 survey numbers in the Talapilli and Trichur taluks was reserved during the year and an area of 124'63 acres in the Talapilli, Trichur and Chittur taluks was excluded from the reserved forests for assignment.

Area.

79. No new coupes were selected for working during the year. The coupes already opened in previous years were worked systematically. The coupes D/4, D/6 to D/11 and B/7 in the O. W. C. Range were reserved for departmental collection and the timber transported by the tramway. The A/9 coupe in the O. W. C., the Vellupadom 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 and extraction of timber of specified girths, the trees being marked by the department beforehand.

Selection and working of coupes.

80. A scheme for the improved working of the Medugal reserved forests was drawn up by the Working Plan Officer during the year and orders have been passed thereon by the Darbar. This is the first working plan to be put into actual execution.

Working plans.

Communications

81. 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 road and floating down streams. The latter method being much cheaper was largely resorted to wherever possible.

Forest crimes.

82. 193 cases were reported during the year, as against 183 in the previous year. Including 35 cases pending at the end of 1091 there were 228 cases for disposal. Of these 115 were compounded, 56 dropped and 30 disposed of by the magistrates (18 ending in conviction and 12 in acquittal or discharge) leaving a balance of 27 cases at the end of the year mostly pending departmental enquiry and action, as against 35 cases in the previous year. The rules framed under the Forest Regulation continued to work satisfactorily.

Protection from fire.

83. No appreciable damage was caused by forest fires during the year. The permanent fire lines cut in previous years 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 plantations were also fire-traced and fire-patrolled during the year.

Sylviculture.

84. Natural regeneration of teak was found to be very satisfactory in the worked coupes of Narangempara, Vengapara, Karadikunnu and Ayilmudi in the Nemmara Range. The natural regeneration of the several valuable species in the O. W. C. and Nemmara 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, and mahogany and sandalwood seeds were dibbled in in this plantation. The plants are coming up well. Two areas of two acres each in the same range and another area of two acres in the Machad Range were also newly cleared and planted during the year. The teak and sandalwood plantations of previous years are reported to be thriving well. The mahogany plants in Chettikulam in the Kodasseri Range are doing exceedingly well. The planting of camphor was also tried tentatively in the O. W. C. Range and the results are encouraging. It remains however to be seen if the distillation results will justify the extension of the experiment. 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. The Forest maps ordered to be prepared were approaching completion.

Coffee.

85. The total area under coffee cultivation on the Nelliampathies during the year was 2,508.5 acres of which 2,457 acres were mature and 51.5 acres were immature coffee, as against 2,417 acres and 81.5 acres respectively in 1091. No area was abandoned during the year but 10 acres were newly brought under cultivation. The total yield of coffee was 6,71,104 lbs. (4,228 bushels of cherry-dried and 21,250 bushels of parchment), or an average of 273.1 lbs. per acre of mature plants, as against 55.6 lbs. in 1091. The crop was exceptionally good as was anticipated. The number of persons permanently employed was 340, as against 362 in the previous year and the number of temporary hands was 595, as against 147 in 1091. The amount of quit rent due from the estates was Rs. 9,438 which was fully collected, as against Rs. 10,041 in the previous year.

Rubber.

86. The total extent of Forest lands assigned for rubber cultivation till the end of the year was 13,028.82 acres, as against 12,964.31 acres at the end of

the previous year. The rubber trees in all the estates and the yield were reported to be very satisfactory. A sum of Rs. 14,817 was collected as rent from the rubber estates during the year, as against Rs. 9,222 in the previous year.

87. 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. The Darbar have under contemplation the opening of experimental depots in certain centres to supply the agricultural classes of the population with the necessary timber for agricultural purposes at reasonable rates. The rules for the working of these depots are under preparation and it is hoped that these depots, when established, will supply a real want of the agricultural population.

88. There were 19 elephants in the charge of the department at the beginning of the year. Eight new captures were made during the year by means of departmental operations thus making a total of 27 elephants. Of these, five were sold in auction and five died during the year, leaving a balance of 17 elephants in the charge of the department when the year closed. An expenditure of Rs. 1,721 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. 4,138. There was some increase in the cost of training the new captures which was due to the larger size and vicious nature of the animals captured. Rules to regulate the capture and maintenance of elephants were framed during the latter part of the year. Arrangements were also made for deputing a Veterinary Officer of the State to undergo special training at Nilambur in the treatment of elephants. The Darbar trust that these measures will both increase the number and improve the condition of the valuable live stock in the charge of the department.

89. 12,301 candies of teak, 1,918 candies of blackwood, 4,090 candies of other species and 3,075 tons of firewood were removed by Sirkar agency; 1,863 candies of teak, 280 candies of blackwood, 26,290 candies of other species, 1,62,658 bamboos and firewood valued at Rs. 10,099 were removed by purchasers and consumers; and produce valued at Rs. 1,534 was confiscated. The produce removed by Sirkar agency and disposed of was 9,080 candies of teak, 665 candies of blackwood, 4,833 candies of other species and 3,075 tons of firewood. Besides these, standing trees to the value of Rs. 3,476 were sold for lump sums from the lands excluded for assignment and from assigned lands. The increase in the yield of teak by Sirkar agency was due to the collection of topplings from the Nemmara and O. W. C. Ranges and the decrease in its disposal, to the stoppage of supply of teak to the lessee of the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills in the last quarter of the year on account of the termination of the contract with him. The increase in the yield and disposal of blackwood was due to the greater extraction of this species from the O. W. C. coupes for supply to Messrs. Mugaseth & Sons according to agreement. The decrease in the yield and disposal of junglewood was due to its limited extraction and sale during the year. The stock of felled and collected timber lying at the end of the year in the several depots was 41,507 candies of which 22,522 were teak, 10,017 rosewood and 8,968 other species. The value of the balance stock is estimated approximately at Rs. 8,57,830.

90. The original lease of the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills to Rao Sahib T. Namberumal Chetty of Madras was for a period of five years beginning from 1st May 1912 and it consequently terminated on the 30th April 1917.

Arrangement has been made for the outright sale of the Mills to Mr. Namberumal Chetty which is expected to be concluded very shortly.

Financial. 91. The receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 3,97,043 and Rs. 2,82,413, as against Rs. 5,89,207 and Rs. 2,45,159 respectively in the previous year and as against the revised estimates of Rs. 4,34,300 and Rs. 2,84,900 respectively for the year. The receipts for the year are short of the revised estimate by Rs. 37,257. This is accounted for by the fact that the sale of rosewood and junglewood could not be effected to the extent estimated for, owing to the war. The expenditure which includes the cost of the tramway anchal offices and half the cost of the tramway hospitals, is less than the revised estimate by Rs. 2,487. The net revenue of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 1,14,630. Against this has to be set off a sum of Rs. 1,23,604, the expenditure under the Forest Tramway which is debitable to the Forest department.

General. 92. The first working plan to regulate the working of the reserved forests was completed during the year. A programme has been drawn up for the preparation of similar plans for the important areas and the Darbar hope that in a few years it will be possible to introduce a more scientific system of exploitation in working the entire forests of the State.

TRAMWAY.

Permanent way. 93. 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. A siding for the Forest department crane in the depot yard at Chalakudy was completed during the year and a new siding was also put up at the 4th brake. All the existing sidings were also 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, the same number as in the previous year. There was one accident during the year.

Traffic and total transport. 94. 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, the same number as in the previous year. 16,022 candies of timber were transported by the Tramway in 1092, as against 20,633 candies in 1091, the average daily transport being 46·4 candies, as against 59·8 candies in 1091. The other articles of transport in the year were 7,733 tons of firewood besides odas, canes and some minor forest produce. The receipts under private traffic during the year amounted to Rs. 18,613, as against Rs. 24,687 in the previous year.

Bridges. 95. Two bridges were reconstructed during the year and 5 others were repaired. Petty construction and repairs to buildings on the Tramway were also executed as usual. The workshop at Chalakudy 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.

Financial. 96. The expenditure under 'Maintenance' for the year amounted to Rs. 1,02,726, as against Rs. 1,14,738 in the previous year. An expenditure of Rs. 20,878 was also incurred during the year under 'Capital' for the realignment survey. The total expenditure of the department therefore was Rs. 1,23,604, as against Rs. 1,21,520 in the previous year.

97. Agreeably to the policy of retrenchment of Tramway expenditure consistent with efficiency, a revision of staff was effected towards the close of the year, resulting in a saving of more than Rs. 1,000 per annum. The increase in total expenditure on account of the Tramway in spite of the curtailment of staff and working expenses effected is due to the diversion survey and the investigation into the hydro-electric scheme. The final location survey of the diversion of the Tramline to avoid the inclines was completed during the year and a good line has been obtained which will pass through unworked forest areas.

General. 98. The Tramway traffic shows a gradual decrease from the figures of the previous year partly owing to the decreasing quantities of timber available for exploitation by the existing line and partly to the limited demand for timber on account of the war. Should the important schemes under consideration become an accomplished fact, it is hoped that the Tramway will have a prosperous future before it.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE

ANCHAL.

99. During the year under report, two branch anchal offices were opened experimentally, one at Kumbalanghy and another at Vellangallur. The total number of anchal offices in the State including the two branch offices in Forest Tramway was therefore 50, as against 48 in the previous year. Two letter boxes were newly opened during the year thus making a total of 92 letter boxes at the end of the year, as against 90 at the end of 1091. The length of the mail line was increased by 10 miles on account of the opening of (1) the two additional experimental branch anchal offices and (2) the new Pazhayannur-Thiruvilwamala line necessitated by the abolition of the weighment system mail by railway between Shoranur and Lakkidi. The total length of the mail line during the year was therefore 329 miles exclusive of the 41½ miles on the Tramway, as against 319 miles in the previous year. The number of articles carried by anchal during the year was 12,45,913, as against 13,79,554 in the previous year. Of these, 4,06,932 were Sirkar articles and 8,38,981 private articles, as against 3,67,479 and 10,12,075 respectively in 1091.

The Dead Letter Office received and disposed of 3,149 articles, as against 3,524 in the previous year.

Financial. 100. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 37,666 and Rs. 32,727, as against Rs. 37,426 and 31,266 in the previous year. The net income derived by the State from the department for the year amounted to Rs. 4,939, as against Rs. 6,160 in the previous year.

RAILWAY.

Railway. 101. The State Railway was, as in the previous year, worked by the South Indian Railway Company under the agreement entered into with them in January 1908.

Receipts and Expenditure. 102. The gross earnings of the railway during the year 1916—1917 amounted to Rs. 7,93,490, as against Rs. 6,94,023 in the previous year. Deducting from this an expenditure of Rs. 3,99,077 on account of working charges (including the Company's share of the surplus profits according to the agreement) the net receipts came to Rs. 3,94,413 which represent 50·28 of the gross receipts. The net earnings gave a return of 5·54 per cent. for the year 1916—1917 on the capital outlay of Rs. 71,13,523.

103. The following statement shows the net earnings on account of the railway and the percentage thereof on the capital expenditure during the past nine 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—1914	70,16,138	2,85,057	4'06	
1914—1915	70,93,585	2,72,707	3'84	
1915—1916	71,20,473	2,07,634	2'91	
1916—1917	71,13,523	3,94,413	5'54	

MARINE.

104. At the Sirkar port of Malipuram 3 steamers and 33 native crafts entered and cleared during the year, as against 10 and 99 respectively in 1091. The aggregate tonnage of the vessels that visited the port was 11,899, as against 38,257 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1,127 was collected as port dues during the year, as against Rs. 3,983 in 1091. The decrease in the tonnage and number of vessels that called at the port was due mainly to war conditions and also to the fact that only a portion of the salt contracted for was imported from Bombay.

STAMPS.

105. The Stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 5,19,071 and the expenditure to Rs. 33,823, as against Rs. 5,16,234 and Rs. 36,884 in 1091. The number of Ex-officio Vendors and licensed Vendors was 7 and 74 respectively as in the previous year. There was no change in the system of manufacture and sale of stamps.

CUSTOMS.

106. Owing to the non-receipt of the Darbar's share of the net customs collections at the port of British Cochin for the official year 1916-17 before the close of the year no amount was credited in the account for the year under report. Intimation has since been received from the British Resident that a sum of Rs. 1,89,878 (Rs. 1,79,378 on account of customs and Rs. 10,500 on account of the import duty on foreign tobacco) has been apportioned to the Darbar. This amount will be credited in the current year's account.

V. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

POLICE.

107. Including the River Police staff and a temporary staff of a Head Constable and 4 Constables sanctioned for the Azhikode out-post with effect from 15th Kumbham 1092, the force consisted of 92 officers and 499 men. The total staff employed in purely executive police work numbered 87 officers and 474 men, the ratio of effective police to population and area being 1 to 1,636 persons and 1 to 2'52 square miles, as against 1 to 1,651 persons and 1 to 2'54 square miles in the previous year. 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. To effectively check piracy off the coast of Pallipattin a temporary staff of 1 Head Constable and 4 Constables was sanctioned from 15th Kumbham 1092 in addition to the ordinary staff for the out-post at Azhikode. The total number of departmental punishments fell from 367 in the previous year to 340 in the year under report. Good service promotions were given in 28 cases, 16 good service entries, 73 red marks and 110 money rewards were also earned by the members of the force, as against 22, 3, 71 and 135 respectively in 1091. Including the 4 cases pending at the close of the previous year, there were in all 22 private prosecutions launched against the police. 15 of these were thrown out by the courts and the remaining 7 are pending trial. One police Constable was prosecuted by the department for making false records and he was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. There was only one escape from police custody, against three in 1091 and the man concerned was recaptured. The Constable responsible was dealt with departmentally.

108. The total number of cases reported during the year under the Penal Code and the local and special laws was 1,179, as against 1,206 in 1091. This, together with the 20 cases with which the year opened, made a total of 1,199 cases for police investigation, as against 1,226 in 1091. Of the 1,199 cases for disposal during the year, 184 were non-cognizable, 773 cognizable and 242 under local and special laws. Of the 1,199 cases for investigation, 1,178 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 21 cases at the close of the year, the percentage of disposal being 98'2, as against 98'3 in the previous year. Including 80 cases pending at the close of the previous year and 2 cases that were brought to detection in the year from the list of undetectable cases of the previous year, there were 1,096 cases for disposal by the courts, of which 1,009 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 87 cases at the close of the year. Of the 1,009 cases disposed of by the courts, 833 ended in conviction, 128 in acquittal or discharge, 4 in removal to the block register and 44 in compromise, etc. The percentage of conviction to charged cases fell from 89'1 in 1091 to 86'6 in the year under report. The average duration of charged and referred cases under the Penal Code was 15'98 and 29'56 days respectively, as against 15'30 and 28'93 days respectively in the previous year. The total number of grave crimes reported and detected during the year was 551 and 380 respectively, against 630 and 431 in 1091. The number of cases of murder and culpable homicide reported was 3 and 9, against 1 and 6 respectively in 1091. There was some decrease in the number of grave crimes reported during the year. The percentage of detection was 63'96, as against 68 in the previous year. Inclusive of the 17 cases pending at the beginning of the year, the police had 568 cases of grave crimes for investigation, of which 410 or 72'18 per cent. were charged, as against 66'66 per cent. in the previous year. The magistrates had for disposal 442 cases including the 32 cases pending at the end of the previous year. Of these, 399 were disposed of, 340 ending in conviction and 59 in discharge or acquittal. 42 cases were pending disposal at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction rose from 81'7 in 1091 to 85'2 in the year under report. 8 cases were declared by the police to be maliciously false and 9 complainants were prosecuted for false complaints or for giving false information to the police. The total loss of property involved in cases reported to the police during the year was Rs. 27,412 and property recovered came to Rs. 18,897 or 68'94 per cent. as against 53'10 per cent. in 1091. The property concerned in charged cases was worth Rs. 22,280, of which Rs. 18,207 or 81'7 per cent. was recovered, as against 83'5 in

Prevention of crime. the previous year. Including the 19 persons who were awaiting trial at the beginning of the year, 48 persons were put up before the first class magistrates under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, as against 84 in the previous year. Of these, 21 were bound over, 11 discharged, the case against one person entered in the block register and 14 were awaiting trial at the close of the year, as against 26, 36, 3 and 19 respectively in 1091. 252 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 4,481. 216 references were received during the year for search of previous convictions, of which 23 were traced, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 326 and 25 respectively.

Finger Print Bureau.

Periodical meetings.

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

Expenditure.

110. The total expenditure on account of the Police department, exclusive of cattle pounds, was Rs. 1,11,514, as against Rs. 1,14,299 in 1091. The average cost of a police man during the year was Rs. 196.38, as against Rs. 202.07 in the previous year. The net cost per head of population was two annas as in the previous year.

General.

111. 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 little to be desired.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Number of courts.

112. The courts that exercised original jurisdiction for the greater part of the year were the same as in the previous year viz., seven second class magistrates' courts, two first class magistrates' courts and two sessions courts. For the remaining period two third class magistrates' courts exercised jurisdiction in lieu of two of the above seven second class magistrates' courts. 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 disposal.

113. Including arrears the magistrates had for disposal 3,518 cases, of which 3,363 were disposed of leaving a balance of 155 cases, against 3,429, 3,316 and 113 respectively in the previous year. The total number of persons brought to trial before the magistrates (including 316 persons awaiting trial at the commencement of the year and excluding those who died or escaped) was 6,211, as against 6,190 in the previous year. Of these, 1,934 persons were convicted, 3,773 were acquitted or discharged and 51 persons were committed or referred to higher courts, leaving 453 persons awaiting trial at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction fell from 31.7 in 1091 to 31.1 in the year under report. In 30 cases complainants were ordered to pay compensation to 79 persons under section 226 of the Code of Criminal Procedure or 2.09 per cent. of the persons acquitted or discharged, as against 1.8 in 1091 and 3.02 in 1090. Of the 3,363 cases disposed of by the magistrates 2,355 cases related to offences under the Penal Code and 1,008 to offences under local and special laws. Of the 1,934 persons convicted, 486 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 39 to simple imprisonment, 5 to fine with imprisonment, 1,317 to fine only and 87 to whipping, the corresponding figures of the previous year being 455, 48, 12, 1271 and 77 respectively. Of

Offences dealt with.

Nature of sentences.

those sentenced to whipping, 26 were juveniles, against 12 in 1091. The total fines imposed by the magistrates during the year under report amounted to Rs. 14,090, as against Rs. 15,184 in 1091. This, together with Rs. 888 pending realisation at the beginning of the year, gave a total of Rs. 14,978 for realisation. Of this, a sum of Rs. 12,409 was realised, against Rs. 14,088 in 1091, a sum of Rs. 1,043 was written off and a sum of Rs. 333 was cancelled in appeal, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,193 pending realisation at the close of the year. 27.7 per cent. of the appealable decisions of the 2nd class magistrates were appealed against, as against 26.2 per cent in 1091. Appeals in 50.01 per cent. were confirmed as against 62.98 in 1091. 63 persons appealed to the sessions courts from the appealable sentences of the first class magistrates. Including the cases of 9 persons pending at the beginning of the year, the sessions courts had, therefore, to deal with 72 persons, of whom one case involving 2 persons was left pending at the close of the year. The percentage of confirmation of the decisions of the 1st class magistrates appealed against was 60.0, against 40.6 in 1091. The average duration of cases disposed of by the first and the second class magistrates was 37.1 days and 13 days respectively, against 30.08 and 13.26 days respectively in the previous year. 9,850 witnesses were examined by the magistrates during the year, against 11,178 in 1091. Under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, 284 cases were received during the year under report. Of these, 92 related to proceedings against witnesses, 56 to security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour, 10 to nuisance, 13 to disputed possession of property, 31 to frivolous or vexatious accusations, 22 to maintenance, 55 to forfeiture of bail or recognizance and 5 to temporary orders in urgent cases.

114. In the Sessions courts there were 34 cases for disposal, as against 40 in 1091. Of these, 32 were disposed of, leaving 2 cases as arrears in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court at the end of the year. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Sessions courts was 21 in the Anjikaimal and 9 in the Trichur Sessions Court, against 21 and 4.3 days respectively in the previous year. The Sessions courts examined 417 witnesses of whom 7 were detained beyond 3 days, as against 512 and 74 respectively in 1091.

115. The District Magistrate had for disposal 301 appeals, of which 300 were disposed of, as against 237 and 275 respectively in 1091. The number of appellants concerned was 506, as against 435 in 1091. The cases of 505 persons were disposed of, appeals being rejected in the case of 89, sentences confirmed in the case of 251, modified in the case of 20, reversed in the case of 143 and new trial or further enquiry ordered in the case of 2, against 413, 85, 176, 29, 104 and 4 in the previous year. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the District Magistrate was 13.5, against 12.5 in the previous year. The Sessions Judges had for disposal 44 appeals involving 72 persons, as against 26 appeals involving 44 persons in 1091. One appeal involving 2 persons was left pending at the close of the year. Sentences were confirmed in the case of 42 persons, modified in the case of 10, reversed in the case of 15 and further enquiry ordered in the case of 3. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 22 days in the Anjikaimal, and 29 in the Trichur Sessions Court, against 20.7 and 33 days in 1091. The Chief Court had for disposal 27 appeals involving 36 persons, as against 23 and 31 in 1091. All the appeals were disposed of. Of the 36 persons, involved in the appeals disposed of, appeals were rejected in the case of 3 persons, the sentences were confirmed in the case of 22 persons, modified in the case of 1, reversed in the case of 8 and further enquiry ordered in the case of 2. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 29.7, against 22.3 days in 1091.

Inspection. 116. 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.

Expenditure. 117. The expenditure under "Criminal Justice" amounted to Rs. 56,014, as against Rs. 55,823 in 1091.

JAILS.

Number of prisons. 118. The number of prisons in the year under report remained the same as in 1091, viz., the Central Jail at Viyyur and the 7 subsidiary jails at Ernakulam, Mattanchery, Cranganur, Irinjalakuda, Trichur, Wadakkanchery and Chittur.

THE CENTRAL JAIL, Population. 119. At the beginning of the year, the population in the Central Jail consisted of 160 convicts, 1 under-trial and 16 civil prisoners. 443 convicts, 11 under-trials and 111 civil prisoners were admitted and 463 convicts, 8 under-trials and 120 civil prisoners were discharged during the year, leaving 140 convicts, 4 under-trials and 17 civil prisoners in the jail at the close of the year. 603 convicts passed through the Central Jail or remained in it during the year, against 533 in 1091, the average daily number being 134.08, against 113.08 in 1091. Of the total number of convicts, 10 were undergoing rigorous imprisonment for life, 2 rigorous imprisonment exceeding 7 years, 81 rigorous imprisonment exceeding 1 year, 95 rigorous imprisonment exceeding 6 months, 390 rigorous imprisonment for 6 months and less and 25 simple imprisonment. The number of re-convicted prisoners who were classed as habituals was 114, against 96 in 1091.

Clothing and feeding. 120. 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.

Health of prisoners. 121. The number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital was 940, against 893 in 1091. Of these, 45 were in-patients and 895 out-patients, against 30 and 863 respectively in 1091. There were 2 cases of death in the year as in the previous year. All unprotected prisoners were vaccinated in the year, the number so vaccinated being 236, against 217 in the previous year. Of these, 211 cases were successful. The average weight of prisoners on admission and discharge was 107.68 lbs. and 111.58 lbs., against 102.13 lbs. and 109.21 lbs. respectively in 1091.

Jail Industry. 122. The daily average of convicts detailed for work was 121.79, against 120.79 in 1091. The chief industries carried on in the Jail were (a) cotton industry (b) coir industry (c) extraction of gingelly oil and (d) agricultural operations. The sale proceeds of the jail manufacture and miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 5,290, against Rs. 3,696 in 1091. The cost of raw materials purchased was Rs. 2,680, against Rs. 2,123 in 1091. The net profit was thus Rs. 2,610, against Rs. 1,573 in 1091.

Expenditure. 123. The expenditure on account of the Central Jail was Rs. 21,923, against Rs. 20,951, in 1091. The gross expenditure per convict was Rs. 149, against Rs. 146 in 1091 and the net expenditure was Rs. 110, against Rs. 118 in 1091.

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 23 prisoners in all the sub-jails together. There were 847 admissions and 836 discharges, thus leaving 37 prisoners at the close of the year. The total cost on account of the sub-jails was Rs. 2,974, against Rs. 2,975 in 1091.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

125. The number of courts that exercised original jurisdiction during the year was 6 Munsiffs' courts, 2 District courts, one Small Cause Munsiff's court established at Cranganur as a tentative measure for one year from 1st Chingam 1092 and 6 Village Panchayat Courts which were invested with judicial powers under Regulation V of 1089 from the beginning of Karkadagam. Appellate jurisdiction was exercised by the two District courts and the Chief Court.

126. The total number of suits instituted and appeals filed in the year was 15,999 and 1,136, against 15,855 and 964 respectively in the previous year. The total number of suits and appeals disposed of was 15,512 and 968, against 15,609 and 1,036 respectively in the previous year.

127. The Munsiffs had 1,240 cases at the beginning of the year, received 15,489 cases and disposed of 15,062 cases during the year, leaving 1,667 cases pending disposal at the end of the year. Of the 1,667 suits pending at the end of the year, 15 were over one year old, 334 over 6 months, 280 over 3 months and 1,038 below 3 months, against nil, 261, 245 and 734 respectively in the previous year. The Panchayat Courts received 45 suits (small causes) and disposed of 29 suits in the year, leaving 16 suits pending at the close of the year. The District Judges had 303 cases (296 original suits and 7 summary suits under the Tenancy Regulation) at the beginning of the year, received 464 cases (444 plus 20) and disposed of 420 cases (395 plus 25), leaving as arrears 347 cases (345 plus 2) at the close of the year, against 256, 434, 387 and 303 respectively in the previous year. Of the 345 original suits pending, one was above 6 years, 25 above 2 years, 71 above 1 year, 102 above 6 months and 146 below 6 months, against 1 above 5 years, 1 above 4 years, 4 above 3 years, 3 above 2 years, 69 above 1 year, 84 above 6 months and 134 below 6 months in 1091. The Munsiffs and District Judges disposed of 4,015 and 281 contested suits respectively, against 4,210 and 238 respectively in the previous year. The average duration of contested suits rose in the case of original suits in the Munsiffs' Courts of Cochin, Irinjalakuda, Wadakkancherry and Chittur and in the case of small causes in those of Ernakulam, Irinjalakuda, Wadakkancherry and Chittur. The average duration of contested original suits disposed of remained the same as in the previous year in the Anjikaimal District Court, viz., 11 months and 9 days while in the Trichur District Court it rose from 10 months and 8 days to 12 months and 4 days. The percentage of the appealable decisions of the Munsiffs appealed against and the percentage of such decisions confirmed on appeal were 12.53 and 53.1, against 11.08 and 52.73 respectively in the previous year. 41 per cent. of the decisions of the District Judges were appealed against, 38.18 per cent. of which were confirmed on appeal, against 35.3 and 48.78 respectively in 1091. Including arrears, the

Subsidiary jails.

Tribunals.

Litigation.

ORIGINAL LITIGATION. Munsiffs' courts.

Panchayat Courts. District Courts.

Contested suits.

Quality of work.

Execution.

Munsiffs and the District Judges had for disposal 17,800 and 995 applications respectively for the execution of decrees, as against 16,496 and 808 respectively in 1091. Of these, 16,914 and 841 were disposed of, against 15,870 and 701 respectively in the previous year.

APPELLATE
LITIGATION.
District Courts.

128. The District Judges had 269 appeals at the beginning of the year, received 761 and disposed of 664, leaving 366 as arrears, against 283, 699, 713 and 269 respectively in 1091. Of the 366 appeals pending at the close of the year, 4 were over one year old, 98 over 6 months and 264 below 6 months, against 1, 75 and 193 in 1091. The average duration of appeals decided after contest decreased in both the District Courts, viz., from 171 days to 115 days in the Anjikaimal and from 164 to 112.6 days in the Trichur District Court. During the year one ordinary suit was withdrawn from the Anjikaimal District Court and disposed of in the Chief Court by a single Judge as per section 9 of Regulation II of 1076. The Chief Court began the year with 112 appeals (50 A. Ss. and 62 S. As.), received 375 (162 A. Ss. and 213 S. As.), and disposed of 304 (110 A. Ss. and 194 S. As.) leaving a balance of 183 (102 A. Ss. and 81 S. As.) at the close of the year, against 170, 265, 323 and 112 respectively in 1091. The average duration of contested regular and second appeals disposed of by the Chief Court was 160 and 155 days respectively, against 267 and 202 days respectively in 1091.

The Chief Court.

Miscellaneous
appeals.

129. The District Courts had for disposal 46 miscellaneous appeals, of which 43 were disposed of, leaving 3 as arrears at the close of the year, against 44, 34 and 10 respectively in 1091. The Chief Court had for disposal in all 63 appeals of which 47 were disposed of, leaving a pendency of 16 appeals at the end of the year, against 57, 40 and 17 respectively in 1091. Including arrears, the District Courts had for disposal 24 land acquisition cases of which 12 were disposed of. The Chief Court had 187 revision petitions for disposal, of which 153 were disposed of, against 194 and 157 respectively in 1091.

Land Acquisition
cases.

Revision peti-
tions.

Inspection.

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

Enrolment of
Vakils.

131. Six graduates-in-law were enrolled as vakils of the Chief Court, 14 persons were admitted as vakils of the District Courts and 18 persons were granted the Munsiffs' Court Pledership certificates.

Financial.

132. The receipts for which credit is due to the Civil Judicial department were Rs. 3,07,811, against Rs. 3,06,198 in 1091. Against the above revenue the Darbar incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,27,854 as against Rs. 1,28,100 in the previous year.

REGISTRATION.

Registry Offices.

133. The number of Registry offices remained the same as in the previous year.

No. of instru-
ments.

134. The number of documents registered during the year was 54,615 against 51,536 in the previous year. Of these, 32,482 were compulsory and 22,133 optional, against 30,434 and 21,102 respectively in 1091. The number of bills registered was 186 or 28 more than in the previous year, of which 11 were executed by

Brahmins, 92 by Sudras, 30 by other Hindus, 46 by Christians and 7 by Muhamedans. 2 sealed covers containing wills were deposited during the year. The average value of a document registered was Rs. 434, against Rs. 428 in 1091.

135. Of the total number of 54,615 documents registered, 54,437 or 99.67 per cent. were registered on the day of presentation, against 99.57 per cent. in 1091. Of the remaining, 176 were registered within one week and 2 after one week. The number of documents refused registration was 112, the same as in the previous year. Including the 5 registration appeals pending disposal at the end of the previous year, the Superintendent had in all 43 cases for disposal, of which 42 were disposed of, leaving 6 pending at the close of the year. Registration was ordered in 34 cases and the remaining 8 were dismissed, the percentage of confirmation being 19.04, against 12.96 in 1091.

Business in
Registry Offices.

Registration
appeals.

136. One case was pending and 2 were instituted for offences under the Registration Regulation. Of these, 2 cases were disposed of both ending in conviction. The remaining one was pending enquiry by the Cochin Magistrate.

Prosecution.

137. The Superintendent inspected all the Registry offices twice during the year. The Diwan Peishkar visited 9 offices.

Inspection.

138. The receipts and expenditure (excluding Cranganur) amounted to Rs. 95,484 and Rs. 46,460 respectively, against Rs. 91,579 and Rs. 45,435 respectively in 1091. The percentage of expenditure to gross receipts was 48.66, against 49.61 and the average registration fee per document was Re. 1—9—9, as against Re. 1—9—10 in the previous year.

Financial.

139. One Company was registered during the year as a Company limited by guarantee, viz., the Kunnamkulam Mar Thoma Syrian Christian Evangelistic Association and a sum of Rs. 55 was collected on this account against Rs. 230 in 1091. Excluding the said Company which has been classified as a Company limited by guarantee, the number of Companies working at the close of the year was the same as in the previous year, viz., 13. 6 of these Companies raised their paid-up capital by a total of Rs. 42,529, the most conspicuous of them being the Vaniampara Rubber Company, Limited. Two of the Companies reduced their paid-up capital by a total of Rs. 713. These were the Seetharam Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited and the Kshemodayam Company, Limited.

Joint Stock
Companies.

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. The registration work in municipal towns was attended to by the registrars attached to the respective town councils. As in 1091, the Parvathiakarans of Manavalasseri and Pothundy were the ex-officio registrars of births and deaths in the town of Irinjalakuda and the Nelliampathies respectively and in the remaining towns and other villages where Regulation II 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 15,401 (7,770 males and 7,632 females) as against 15,414 (7,808 males and 7,606 females) in the previous year. The number of deaths during the year was 10,297 (5,388 males and 4,909 females), as against 10,037 (5,254 males and 4,783 females) in 1091. The percentage of births and deaths during the year to population (according to the census of 1911) was 1.67 and 1.12

Registration.

respectively as against 1'67 and 1'09 respectively in the previous year. As in the previous year there was no prosecution for violation of rules in 1092.

Public health. 141. Public health continued to be satisfactory in the year in all the taluks of the State. The number of deaths from cholera and small-pox in the year was 8 and 17, as against 1 and 48 respectively in the previous year.

Deaths from injuries. 142. The total number of deaths from injuries during the year was 148, as against 187 in 1091, of which 9 were cases of suicide, 31 due to snake-bite, 9 due to injuries received from wild animals and 99 to accidents, as against 20, 36, 1 and 130 respectively in 1091.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Institutions. 143. There were 27 medical institutions at the beginning of 1092. An itinerating dispensary was started during the year in the Chittur taluk. The number of medical institutions in the State at the end of the year was thus 28, viz., 11 hospitals, 15 dispensaries and 2 asylums.

Accommodation. 144. The total number of beds available was 331 (137 for males and 194 for females), as against 314 (134 for males and 180 for females) in the previous year.

Relief. 145. The total number of patients treated during the year was 3,04,085, as against 2,89,283 in 1091. Of these, the in-patients numbered 5,657 and out-patients 2,98,428, as against 4,878 and 2,84,405 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to the number of in-patients treated during the year was 4'29 against 4'59 in 1091. The institutions in Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Trichur worked with female medical aid during the year.

Work amongst women and children. 146. The female medical subordinates treated in all 36,366 women and 22,823 children, as against 24,764 women and 16,015 children in 1091. The increase is due to the working of the Trichur Maternity Hospital and the female side of the Ernakulam General Hospital having been in charge of a female Sub-Assistant Surgeon throughout the year.

Cholera and Small-pox. 147. As in the previous year, there were no admissions under 'cholera' during the year. Under 'small pox' there were 15 admissions but there were no deaths.

Diseases treated. 148. The principal diseases treated during the year, in the order of frequency, were diseases of the digestive system (70,487), diseases of the respiratory system except pneumonia and tubercle of the lungs (24,239), skin diseases (22,125), eye-diseases (18,765), malaria (17,025), injuries, general and local (12,566), ulcers (12,413), anaemia (12,124), rheumatism (10,695), and all other general diseases (9,720).

Post-mortem examination. 149. 61 post mortem examinations were held for medico-legal and 12 for pathological purposes, as against 77 and 6 respectively in the previous year.

Lunatic Asylum. 150. There were 23 inmates in the asylum at the beginning of the year and 9 were admitted during the year. Of these 32 inmates, 8 were discharged apparently cured, and 6 died. The number that remained in the asylum at the end of 1092 was thus 18. The cost of maintaining the institution was Rs. 2,250. as against Rs. 1,957 in 1091.

151. The total number of inmates at the beginning of the year was 45 (35 males, 8 females and 2 children) and 90 were admitted during the year. There were thus 135 lepers in all, of whom 66 were discharged apparently well, 11 absconded, 11 died and 47 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The cost of maintaining the institution was Rs. 4,644 as against Rs. 4,582 in 1091. Leprosy Asylum.

152. This institution was started towards the close of the year in the Chittur taluk. 5 villages were regularly visited each week, the work of the medical subordinate in charge not being confined to the dispensing of drugs alone but extending to the more important duty of instructing the people in sanitation, the advantage of vaccination, prevention of malaria, and the precautions necessary in epidemics of cholera and plague. During the short time the dispensary worked, 743 patients were treated. Itinerating dispensary.

153. There were 2 hospitals and 1 dispensary at work during the year, as against 1 hospital and 2 dispensaries in 1091. There was accommodation for 22 animals as against 18 in the previous year. The total number of animals treated was 6,899 (6,543 out-patients and 356 in-patients), as against 5,837 (5,540 out-patients and 297 in-patients) in 1091. Of the in-patients treated, 237 were cattle 71 horses, 19 dogs, 16 goats, 6 buffaloes, 4 elephants, 2 fowls, and 1 pig. Of the out-patients, 3,925 were cattle, 1023 buffaloes, 579 dogs, 569 goats, 303 horses, 88 fowls, 19 pigs, 10 cats, 8 elephants, 3 turkeys, 1 pigeon, 1 monkey, 1 donkey, 1 squirrel, and 12 others. 690 operations were performed during the year of which 60 were castrations and 48 parturition cases. 16 cattle were inoculated for anthrax. The total cost of maintaining the three institutions was Rs. 8,618, as against Rs. 7,028 in the previous year. Veterinary Hospitals.

154. The total expenditure on account of medical relief during the year including the two asylums and the three veterinary institutions was Rs. 1,45,695 as against Rs. 1,44,099 in the previous year. Expenditure.

SANITATION AND CONSERVANCY.

155. 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.

156. There were 5 towns under health officers. Health officers.

157. The compulsory scavenging system continued to work in some of the towns. 759 private houses were served during the year as against 796 in the previous year. The fee collections amounted to Rs. 1,689 as against Rs. 1,944 in 1091. During the year lighting was introduced in Cranganur and 33 lamps were supplied. Lighting in other towns was done departmentally as in previous years and is reported to have been done satisfactorily. Operations of the department.

158. Four public tanks and 35 wells were repaired and 14 wells were newly sunk and certain further improvements were effected to the drinking water tank at Nemmara. Water Supply.

159. The number of Sirkar markets and cartstands under the control of the department during the year was the same as in the previous year viz., 9 and 5 respectively. There were also 40 private markets licensed against 35 in 1091. The fee collections amounted to Rs. 10,589 as against Rs. 9,381 in 1091. Markets.

160. The number of deaths from cholera and small-pox was 8 and 17 respectively as against 1 and 48 respectively in the previous year. Public health was satisfactory during the year. Epidemics and preventive measures.

- Plague. 161. 7 vessels were inspected at Malipuram during the year as against 10 in the previous year.
- Expenditure. 162. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 96,408 excluding Government contribution of Rs. 57,715 to the town councils.
- Maintenance of roads. 163. The maintenance of roads in Ernakulam, Trichur, Mattancherry 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. 57,715.
- Financial. 164. The total receipts and expenditure of the town councils were Rs. 1,75,051 and Rs. 1,47,226 respectively. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 27,825 by the transactions of the year.
- General. 165. The water works system as well as the foreshore wall work and the improvements to the two important canals at Ernakulam entrusted to the Special Water Works and Municipal Engineer were completed and handed over to the Chief Engineer and the establishment of the former disbanded early in 1092.

VACCINATION.

- Staff. 166. The number of permanent vaccinators remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 15.
- Supply of lymph. 167. Lymph was obtained from Bangalore for the first two months of the year and from the King Institute for the remaining ten months. The average cost of lymph including the supply to the town councils was Rs. 165 per mensem as against Rs. 166 in the previous year.
- Operations. 168. The number of vaccinations performed during the year including the operations within town council limits was 36,534 (21,259 males and 15,275 females) as against 37,249 (21,297 males and 15,952 females) in 1091. Of these, 30,030 cases or 82.20 per cent were successful, as against 32,899 or 88.32 per cent in the previous year. Of the 36,534 vaccinations 32,402 were primary, 332 were secondary, and 3,800 were re-vaccinations, the percentage of success under each head being 86.58, 54.81, and 47.18 as against 92.79, 81.71 and 47.04 respectively in 1091.
- Expenditure. 169. The expenditure for the department for 1092 including that of Cranganore amounted to Rs. 5,612 as against Rs. 5,731 in the previous year and the average cost of each successful case was 3 annas 10 pies as against 3 annas 7 pies in 1091.

VII. RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

DEVASWAMS.

- Number of institutions. 170. The department had charge of the following classes of institutions:—
- (1) Group Devaswams 139 in number excluding the Chottanikkara Devaswam which was surrendered to the Aynikat Illom and including Mampra Devaswam, (2) Cranganur Devaswams 14, (3) Charitable Institutions and the management of Pandaravaka Vazhivadus, &c., and of Endowments and (4) Pazhuvam and Elanguunnapuzha Devaswams. The Methala Devaswam in Cranganur and Swarnnakavu in Talapilli were taken over during the year thus bringing the number of Group Devaswams under the department to 140 and Cranganur Devaswams to 15. From 1st Karkatakam 1092 the Superintendent of Devaswams was entrusted with the supervision over the working of the Thirumala Devaswam.

(1) Group Devaswams.

171. The year opened with a balance of 17,049 paraahs of paddy and Rs. 6,506. The arrear demand finally fixed after certain adjustments since effected, viz., 18,688 paraahs of paddy and Rs. 7,499 together with the current demand for the year made a total demand of 3,27,040 paraahs of paddy and Rs. 76,586 for collection during the year. Out of this demand, 3,02,319, paraahs of paddy and Rs. 69,297 were collected and 276 paraahs of paddy and Rs. 10 were written off, leaving a balance of 24,445 paraahs of paddy and Rs. 7,279 pending collection at the close of the year. The major portion of the balance pending collection is reported to be due on Devaswam lands situated in British territory and to be mostly involved in suits and disputes. The percentages of collection of paddy and money demands were 92.52 for paddy and 90.49 for money, as against 94.64 and 95.18 respectively in 1091. There were 2 cases of nadupattom and 6 cases of attachment of movables, as against one case of nadupattom and 12 cases of attachment in 1091. Considering the large amounts for collection the number of cases in which coercive measures were taken cannot be considered large.

Demand, collection and balance of rents on lands.

172. The total receipts of the Group Devaswams for the year amounted to Rs. 4,06,207, as against Rs. 3,92,783 in 1091.

Total receipts.

173. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,52,668, as against Rs. 3,51,702 in 1091.

Expenditure.

174. The surplus to the credit of the Devaswams after meeting the expenditure from the receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 53,539, as against Rs. 41,608 in 1091. The difference between the surplus of 1091 given in this report and in the report of 1091 is due to certain adjustments effected in accounts after the submission of the report for 1091. The receipts and disbursements under 'debt heads' were Rs. 5,395 and Rs. 6,079 respectively, the transactions in the year under 'debt heads' resulting in a deficit of Rs. 684, as against a surplus of Rs. 1,452 in 1091. The actual surplus for the year thus amounted to Rs. 52,855, as against Rs. 42,533 in 1091. The closing balance of 1091 according to that year's report was Rs. 3,43,559. Certain adjustments since effected in the accounts raised the above surplus to Rs. 3,44,032. The Group Devaswams had thus a total surplus of Rs. 3,96,887.

Financial condition.

175. The total balance to the credit of individual Devaswams excluding that of the Chottanikkara Devaswam which was surrendered to the Aynikat Illom was Rs. 9,78,194.

Balance to the credit of individual Devaswams.

(2) Cranganur Devaswams.

176. The receipts and expenditure of the Devaswams for the year were Rs. 28,156 and Rs. 20,485 respectively, as against Rs. 22,739 and Rs. 32,746 respectively in 1091. The surplus to the credit of these Devaswams at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 21,174 exclusive of investments.

Cranganur Devaswams.

(3) Charitable Institutions.

177. The number of Oottupurahs remained the same as in last year, viz., 15. The total expenditure during the year on account of Oottupurahs, Satroms, subscriptions to Charitable Institutions, &c., amounted to Rs. 42,563, as against Rs. 42,668 in 1091.

Oottupurahs.

CHAP. V.

Water pandals.

178. A new water-pandal was established in Kaipatur village during the year. In all 91 water-pandals were maintained in 1092 in different localities of the State at convenient centres and distances for the distribution of drinking water to way-farers during the hot season for a period of 4½ months. The cost of their up-keep, including petty repairs to buildings amounted to Rs. 2,928.

Expenditure.

179. The expenditure incurred by the State for Pandaravaka Vazhivadus in Sirkar temples and for contributions to religious institutions amounted to Rs. 22,255, as against Rs. 22,985 in 1091.

Endowments.

180. The Endowment Funds continued to be treated separately. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,71,902 and 20 paras of paddy excluding that of the Chottanikkara Devaswam. The receipts on account of new endowments in the year amounted to Rs. 95. The total amount to the credit of the Devaswams under endowments at the close of 1092 thus amounted to Rs. 1,71,937 and 20 paraes of paddy exclusive of landed properties. The receipts on account of interest on the Endowment Fund and rent on landed properties amounted to Rs. 11,031 and the expenditure for conducting the endowment vazhivadus to Rs. 8,345, thus working to a surplus of Rs. 2,686. The year thus closed with a surplus of Rs. 4,238, as against Rs. 1,552 at the end of 1091.

(4) Pazhuvam, Elangunnapuzha, and Thirumala Devaswams.

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

Pazhuvam Devaswam

182. The receipts and expenditure of the Pazhuvam Devaswam for the year were Rs. 8,623 and Rs. 7,615 respectively, as against Rs. 10,881 and Rs. 10,091 respectively in 1091. The transactions of the year having resulted in a surplus of Rs. 1,008 the previous surplus rose to Rs. 4,609, at the close of the year. The liability outstanding against the Devaswam at the beginning of the year was Rs. 17,000 which was reduced to Rs. 15,500 at the end of the year by the discharge of liabilities amounting to Rs. 1,500. The collection work continued satisfactory.

Elangunnapuzha Devaswam.

183. The receipts and expenditure of the Elangunnapuzha Devaswam for the year were Rs. 13,605 and Rs. 13,071 respectively, as against Rs. 12,766 and Rs. 12,126 respectively in 1091. The transactions of the year thus worked to a surplus of Rs. 534, raising the surplus balance of the previous year to Rs. 2,340 at the close of 1092. The collection work was satisfactory.

Thirumala Devaswam.

184. The Thirumala Devaswam continued to work directly under the Diwan for the first eleven months of the year. The Devaswam was then placed under the Devaswam Superintendent. Out of a total demand of Rs. 65,828 and 17,051 paraes of paddy due for the year Rs. 32,789 and 6,358 paraes of paddy were collected and a sum of Rs. 14 was written off leaving a balance of Rs. 33,025 and 10,693 paraes of paddy at the close of the year. The receipts and expenditure of the Devaswam including those of the Mundathumkara Estate amounted to Rs. 93,609 and Rs. 84,209 respectively, as against Rs. 1,14,252 and Rs. 1,16,709 respectively in 1091. A further loan of Rs. 5,000 was raised from the Tripunithura Group of Devaswams for meeting certain urgent demands. The transactions of the year having worked to a surplus of Rs. 9,400, the opening balance of 1092 which amounted to Rs. 8,978 was raised to Rs. 18,378 at the close of the year. The receipts of the Devaswam are not sufficient for meeting the present normal expenditure. A special Renewal Officer has now been appointed for the revision of the Devaswam rents and it is hoped that with the enhanced revenue consequent on this revision and the passing of the scheme for revising the Devaswam Pathivu now under consideration the finances of the Devaswam will improve considerably.

VIII. PUBLIC WORKS.

185. The organisation of the department remained practically the same as in the previous year. The slight changes effected have been already enumerated in Chapter IV. Organisation.

186. The department had, as usual, to carry out both State and contribution works. The expenditure on State works including establishment charges was Rs. 5,70,754, as against the budget grant of Rs. 6,51,300 and the actuals of Rs. 5,17,346 in 1091. The value of contribution works carried out in the year was Rs. 78,355—Rs. 40,624 for Cranganur, Rs. 24,050 for Devaswams and Rs. 13,681 for other departments. The total expenditure the department had thus to control during the year was Rs. 6,49,109, as against Rs. 5,86,598 in 1091. The establishment charges including contribution came to Rs. 77,533 i.e., 13.75 per cent. on the total expenditure, as against Rs. 76,467 or 13.03 in 1091. Total expenditure.

187. The total expenditure on Communications—Original was Rs. 37,913, as against Rs. 31,703 in 1091 and on maintenance and repairs was Rs. 1,36,401, as against Rs. 1,21,729 in the previous year. The construction of a trunk road to Enamakal across the Trichur lake was taken up in the year and the work was in progress when the year closed. The Committee appointed by the Darbar to formulate a scheme for the improvement of roads and waterways in the State have submitted their report. Orders on the same will issue soon. Communications.

188. The total expenditure under the head was Rs. 1,11,648, as against Rs. 1,10,590 in 1091. The important works taken up during the year were (1) converting the southern ward of the Maternity Hospital into a double storied building, (2) constructing a building for the Tripunithurah Lower Secondary Girls' school, (3) putting up additional buildings for the Trichur Lunatic Asylum and (4) roofing the State Guest House at Ernakulam. Buildings.

189. All the major irrigation chiras in the charge of the department were satisfactorily maintained and the distribution of water in the several irrigation systems in the Chittur Taluk was properly carried out. The Special Engineer and staff appointed to investigate the scheme of wet cultivation in the Chittur Taluk made fair progress. The investigation by the special staff will be extended to the other taluks as well. The total expenditure under 'Irrigation' during the year was Rs. 69,880, as against Rs. 1,00,890 in 1091 the decrease being due to the decrease in the budget grant for the year. Irrigation.

190. The total expenditure under "Petty Construction and Repairs" was Rs. 38,732, as against Rs. 44,323 in 1091. Petty construction and repairs.

191. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 82,675, as against Rs. 96,769 in 1091 the increase in the previous year being due to the sale of the Kurisupandikasala buildings in that year. Receipts.

192. The Chief Engineer inspected all the divisional offices during the year. Inspection.

IX. MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

193. Mr. Wynyard Wright, the State Mechanical Engineer, was away on leave and the several sections of the department continued to be supervised as observed in chapter IV. Organisation.

194. All the plants and machinery including the Merry Lodge electric plant and the dredger newly added to the list were in fair working order. The Plant and machinery.

motor roller and the dredger had sufficient work to do, the former in consolidating metal on some of the roads in the western division which were undergoing thorough repairs during the course of the year and the latter in the deepening of the canal near the Ernakulam Railway Station and reclaiming certain areas in its vicinity.

Financial. 195. The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 372 and the total expenditure to Rs. 13,562, as against Rs. 597 and Rs. 9,128, in the previous year.

X. INSTRUCTION.

Number of institutions. 196. The total number of Sirkar schools was 137, as against 133 in 1091. The increase was due to the opening of two new rural industrial schools, a new night school in the Cranganur Taluk, and the taking over of the Pengamuck school under Sirkar management. The total number of aided schools rose from 177 in 1091 to 193 in 1092. The total number of pupils in Sirkar and aided schools in 1092 was 29,105, and 27,796, as against 26,253 and 25,921 in 1091. No new census was taken of the unaided and indigenous schools during the year. The total strength of these schools according to the last report was 22,331. The total number of pupils including those in indigenous schools under instruction during the year was 79,232, as against 74,505 in the previous year. 36.7 per cent. of the education work was done by the Sirkar institutions, 35.1 per cent. by aided agencies and 28.2 per cent. without any help from the Sirkar, as against 35.2, 34.8 and 30.0 per cent. respectively in the previous year.

Boys & Girls. 197. Out of the total number of 79,232 pupils under instruction, 68.7 per cent. were boys and 31.3 per cent. were girls, the number of boys and girls respectively being 54,457 and 24,775. The percentage of boys and girls to the male and female population of school-going age was 79.4 and 35.8, as against 75.5 and 32.8 respectively in 1091.

Education among different communities. 198. Of the 79,232 pupils, 43,102 or 54.4 per cent. were Hindus, 32,575 or 41.1 per cent. Christians, 3,436 or 4.3 per cent. Mahomedans and 119 or 0.2 per cent. Jews, as against 53.7, 41.7, 4.4 and 0.2 per cent. respectively in 1091.

Collegiate education. 199. The strength of the College Department was 231, as against 218 in the previous year, the average attendance being 94.3, as against 95 in 1091. 74 candidates were sent up for the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University from the College, of whom 22 passed, 3 being placed in the first class, as against 88, 37 and 7 respectively in 1091. The fee receipts of the college classes amounted to Rs. 14,531, as against Rs. 14,034 in 1091 and the expenditure to Rs. 26,880, as against Rs. 22,312 in 1091, the net expenditure being Rs. 12,349 or Rs. 53 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 8,278 or Rs. 37.9 the corresponding figures in 1091.

College Hostels. 200. The College hostels continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The strength of the Hindu hostel was 64, the maximum for the accommodation available, and that of the Christian hostel 28, as against 50 and 31 respectively in the previous year. The health of the boarders was on the whole satisfactory.

Upper Secondary education. 201. Upper Secondary education was imparted in 16 schools, as against 15 in the previous year, of which 10 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, Ollur, into a High School during the year. The total number of pupils that were given upper secondary education

was 1,756 (1,579 boys and 177 girls), as against 1,790 and 1,420 in 1091 and 1090 respectively.

202. The total strength of the High School Departments of the 10 Sirkar High Schools (including the High School Department of the College) was 1,202 (1,067 boys and 135 girls), as against 1,016 and 941 in 1091 and 1090 respectively. As in the previous year no candidate appeared for the Matriculation examination. The fee receipt of the Sirkar High Schools including the High School Department of the College amounted to Rs. 37,896 and the expenditure to Rs. 55,115 the net expenditure being Rs. 17,219, as against Rs. 32,766 Rs. 50,164 and Rs. 17,398 respectively in 1091. The average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 15, as against Rs. 17 in 1091.

203. The hostel attached to the Kunnankulam District High School continued to be managed satisfactorily. The strength of the hostel was 58, as against 62 in the previous year. The raising of the standards at Ponnani and Vadakanchery has affected the strength. The strength of the hostel attached to the High School, Chittur, consisted of 14 full boarders and 23 tiffin boarders. The expenditure was limited to the income. In the hostel attached to the Vadakanchery High School there were 30 regular boarders and 4 tiffin boarders. The question of bringing this hostel entirely under Sirkar management is under consideration.

204. The number of aided High Schools was 6 (including the Thirumala Devaswam High School) the same as in 1091, of which 5 were for boys and one for girls. The total strength of these aided High Schools was 554, as against 774 in 1091. The grants-in-aid given by the Sirkar to the High School Departments amounted to Rs. 7,785, as against Rs. 6,930 in 1091, the average cost to the Sirkar per pupil instructed being Rs. 14, as against Rs. 9 in the previous year.

205. The School Leaving Certificate Examination was the seventh of the kind after its introduction in the State. 368 candidates appeared for the examination, of whom, 166 were declared eligible for public service, as against 320 and 114 respectively in 1091. The total receipts in the shape of examination fees amounted to Rs. 4,419 and expenditure to Rs. 3,419.

206. The number of schools in which Lower Secondary instruction was imparted during the year was 40, as against 36 in 1091. Of these 40 schools, 23 were Sirkar and 17 aided. The Lower Secondary School, Ollur, became a partially developed high school during the year. The total strength of the Sirkar lower secondary schools was 2,777, as against 2,447 in 1091. The fee collections of the Lower Secondary Departments amounted to Rs. 42,423 and the expenditure to Rs. 57,629, as against Rs. 38,344 and Rs. 53,765 respectively in 1091. The net expenditure was therefore Rs. 15,206, as against Rs. 15,421 in the previous year. The average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 5.5, as against 6.3 in 1091.

207. The total strength of the 17 aided Lower Secondary schools was 1,586, as against 1,242, in 1091. The grants-in-aid given to the Lower Secondary Departments of these schools amounted to Rs. 8,587, as against Rs. 6,495 in the previous year, the average cost per pupil being Rs. 5.4, as against Rs. 5.2 in the previous year.

208. For the public examination of Form III, 865 candidates appeared, of whom 600 passed, as against 823 and 536 respectively in the previous year.

Primary Education.

209 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 1,372 schools, as against 1,354 in 1091. Of these 132 were Sirkar, 187 aided and the remaining 1,053 unaided and indigenous schools, as against 130, 171 and 1,053 respectively in 1091. Of the 132 Sirkar schools, 10 were the primary departments of the high schools (including the college), 12 were the primary departments of the lower secondary schools, one was the primary department attached to the Sirkar Training School, 96 were purely primary schools and 13 night schools; of these 132 primary schools, 93 were for boys and 39 for girls. The total strength of the primary departments of the Sirkar schools was 24,369 (15,209 boys and 9,160 girls), as against 22,211 (14,294 boys and 7,917 girls) in 1091. The fees realised from the primary departments amounted to Rs. 31,281 and expenditure to Rs. 1,80,056, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 6.1, as against Rs. 6.4 in the previous year. The expenditure on furniture and equipment for primary schools came to Rs. 4,645, as against Rs. 4,889 in 1091. The number of pupils of the communities classed as backward under instruction in the Sirkar primary schools rose from 5,166 in 1091 to 7,204 during the year. The number of aided schools was 187, as against 171 in the previous year, the strength being 25,439, as against 23,674 in 1091. The grants-in-aid given to these schools were Rs. 1,04,933, as against Rs. 95,323 in the previous year. The increase in grant was due to the increase in the number of schools, the employment of more qualified men, and the grant of increments to teachers. No new census of the unaided schools was taken during the year. The total number of these unaided and indigenous schools was 1,053 with a total strength of 22,331 pupils, the same as in the previous year. 3,477 candidates appeared for the public examination of Class IV, of whom 2,422 passed, as against 2,782 and 1,897 respectively in 1091.

Aided Schools.

Unaided Schools.

Public Examination.

Night Schools.

Female Education.

Girls' High Schools.

Special Schools.

210. The number of night schools that worked during the year was 21, as against 19 in 1091. Of the 21 night schools, 13 were Sirkar and 8 aided. The total strength of these night schools, Sirkar and aided, was 1,104, as against 895 in 1091.

211. The total number of girls' schools in the State during the year was 69 (40 Sirkar and 29 aided), as against 63 in the previous year. The number of girls attending the Sirkar and aided schools was 18,252, as against 16,184 in 1091. 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 29 aided schools, one was a high school, two lower secondary schools, 23 were primary schools and 3 special schools.

212. 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, 14 candidates appeared from the former, of whom 6 passed, as against 7 and 2 respectively in the previous year. From the latter institution 7 candidates appeared, of whom 3 were successful, as against 12 and nil in the previous year.

213. Three special schools were maintained by the Sirkar, viz., the Sirkar Training School, the Government Technical, Commercial and Industrial School, and the industrial section of the V. J. G. L. & I. School, as in 1091. In addition to the Chittur industrial school, two industrial schools were also opened during the year, one at Vadakanchery and the other at Parappukkara making the total number 6.

214. The total strength of the Training School was 450, as against 385 in 1091. Of these 450 pupils, 89 were pupil teachers undergoing training (52 males and 37 females) and 361 pupils belonged to the model section. Out of the 156 candidates who appeared for the Trained Teachers' Examination, 50 passed. The net cost to the Sirkar of maintaining the institution was Rs. 17,100, as against Rs. 19,097 in 1091.

215. The industrial section included arts, weaving, smithy, carving, bell-metal, rattan work, carpentry, mat-making and electro-plating. The strength in the above sections of different industries was 54, 18, 17, 18, 15, 22, 15, 21 and 16 respectively or a total of 196, as against 42, 17, 13, 16, 12, 20, 19, 24 and 14 respectively or a total of 177 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 47, 24 and 7 respectively or a total of 78, as against 40 in the previous year. The total strength of the institution was thus 274, as against 217 in 1091. Out of 42 students sent up from the arts section for the Madras Government Technical Examination in different subjects, 34 were successful, the same as in the previous year. The total cost of the institution for the year came to Rs. 16,331, as against Rs. 16,402 in 1091.

216. The number of aided special schools was 6, the same as in 1091. The total strength of these institutions was 217, as against 231 in the previous year. The total grants given by the Sirkar to these schools was Rs. 1,446, as against Rs. 1,344 in 1091.

217. Of the 1,188 and 1,099 teachers in the Sirkar and aided schools respectively 578 and 219 respectively were trained men, as against 568 and 218 respectively in the previous year. There was thus an increase in the number of trained teachers both in Sirkar and aided institutions.

218. 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.

219. The total amount of grant disbursed during the year was Rs. 1,32,613, as against Rs. 1,28,531 in 1091. The increase in grant for the year was due to the increase in the number of schools, the employment of better qualified teachers, and the granting of periodical increments. A good number of new schools were also recognised and aided during the year. Besides grants-in-aid to schools a sum of Rs. 9,502 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) The Senior University Scholarship of Rs. 15 payable in each of the three classes of the B. A. (Honours) Course, (2) five Junior University Scholarships of Rs. 10 each in the Senior and Junior Intermediate classes of the Ernakulam College, (3) 64 Upper Secondary scholarships of Rs. 5 each, of which 22 are tenable for three years, 22 for two years and 20 for one year, (4) 78 Lower Secondary Scholarships (Anglo-Vernacular) of Rs. 3 each, of which 27 are tenable for three years, 26 for two years and 25 for one year, (5) 98 Lower Secondary Scholarships (Vernacular) of Rs. 3 each, of which 26 are tenable for four years, 26 for three years, 23 for two years and 23 for one year and (6) for girls studying in girls' high schools five special scholarships of Rs. 5 each were given, of which three are tenable for three years and two for one year. In addition to these, a special scholarship of Rs. 20 a month was given to Mr. Ittoop, Art Instructor in the G. T. C. & I. School, for special study in Calcutta. Over and above these State scholarships and stipends there were scholarships and prizes instituted by private gentlemen.

Technical, Commercial and Industrial Schools.

Aided special schools.

Qualification of teachers.

Inspection.

Grants-in-aid.

Co-operation with Travancore. 220. There was as usual close co-operation between the two States, Travancore and Cochin, in educational matters.

Financial.

221. The total receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 1,39,910 and Rs. 5,50,428, as against Rs. 1,27,837 and Rs. 5,26,094 respectively in 1091. The net expenditure to the Sirkar on 'Education' during the year was Rs. 4,10,518 or Rs. 12,261 more than in 1091. Of these 7.1 per cent. was spent on 'direction and inspection' 64.5 per cent. on 'Sirkar schools' and 24 per cent. on 'aided schools', as against 7.4 per cent., 63.5 per cent. and 24 per cent. respectively in 1091. Classified according to branches of instruction 9.5 per cent. of the net outlay on education was spent on 'direction and inspection', 3 per cent. on collegiate education, 11.9 per cent. on secondary education, and 61.8 per cent. on primary education, as against 9.7 per cent., 2.1 per cent., 11.6 per cent. and 59.4 per cent. respectively in 1091.

Physical Education.

222. The Inter-school Sports were held during the year and they were confined to high schools, as in the previous year, 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.

Education of the junior members of His Highness' family

223. 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 16 Thampurans residing in the Residential Palace during the year, as against 8 in the previous year. Of the 16 Thampurans, five were in the Junior Intermediate class and they were given promotion to the Senior class. Of the 4 Thampurans in the School Final class two were sent up for the public examination and both of them came out successful. Of the three Thampurans reading in the Fifth Form two were promoted to the higher class. Two Thampurans appeared for the Third Form public examination and passed. One Thampuran was sent up for the Fourth Class public examination but he did not pass. The remaining Thampuran who was in the Fourth Form was given promotion to the higher class. The wards continued to make good use of the library and reading room attached to the Residential Palace.

Boys.

224. The 15th Thampuran continued to be the guardian of the younger members of His Highness' family throughout the year. The number of wards in the Tripunithura District High school at the beginning of the year was 19, but 8 of them left the High School and joined the Residential Palace. They are continuing their studies in the College. There were two new admissions in Form I of the District High School, Tripunithura. Thus at the end of 1092 the strength was 13. Adequate attention was paid to the physical exercise of the wards of the Residential Palace and the young Thampurans under the Guardian Thampuran at Tripunithura. The general health of the Thamparans at both stations was satisfactory.

Girls.

225. The Palace Girls' School continued to work under the management of the 15th Thampuran. The strength of the school at the end of the year was 70, as against 69 in the previous year. Books and papers were issued to the pupils from the library and reading room attached to the institution and they availed themselves of their use with interest.

Sir Rama Varm Sanskrit Patasala

226. As in the previous year, the staff consisted of three Lecturers, one on Rs. 60 and two on Rs. 45—60. The post of an assistant teacher on Rs. 25—40 was also sanctioned but it was kept vacant during the year. The year opened with 23 pupils, 3 in the Vedanta class, 8 in the Junior and 2 in the Senior Vyakarana classes. The number of pupils in the Nyaya class was 10, 7 in the Junior and

3 in the Senior. There were 5 admissions in the Nyaya classes, 3 in the Vedanta class and one in the Vyakarana Junior class. The number of withdrawals during the year was 9. The total number of students at the end of the year was thus 23, the same as in 1091. The progress of the pupils was satisfactory.

There were 20 boarders in the hostel attached to the Sanskrit Patasala, as against 18 in the previous year. There is provision for 24 boarders. The boarding was free. The health of the boarders continued to be satisfactory. The receipts and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 6,810 and Rs. 6,410 respectively.

XI. MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

227. 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 rejoined duty on the expiry of his leave and deputation as acting Comptroller of Accounts on 5th Chingam 1092 and continued as Secretary to the Diwan throughout the year.

Huzur Secretariat.

The temporary establishment of the Special Officer and his staff for the sorting and printing of old important State records continued to be maintained throughout the year for the purpose.

228. The telephone installation between the Huzur office and the Hill Palace was in proper working condition throughout the year.

Telephone.

DEPARTMENTAL TESTS EXAMINATION.

229. The sixth Departmental Tests Examination of the State was held on the 11th Makaram 1092 and the three succeeding days. 49 applications were received, but only 42 candidates appeared, of whom 34 were successful.

MILITARY.

230. Including the infantry and artillery, the Nair Brigade consisted of 25 officers and 248 men at the beginning of the year. There were two deaths, five retirements, 14 desertions and 18 admissions in the year. The strength of the force at the close of the year thus consisted of 25 officers and 245 men.

Nair Brigade.

231. The sanctioned strength of the State Band at the beginning of the year was 23, consisting of a Band Master, a Jamadar, a Havildar and 20 musicians. The strength was raised during the course of the year to 25 by the appointment of two additional musicians.

State Band.

232. The strength of His Highness' Body Guard consists of one commissioned officer, three non-commissioned officers and 12 troopers. The full strength of the force was not maintained. It was short by four troopers for want of proper mounts.

His Highness' Body Guard.

CHAP. V.

Duties of the men.

233. In the infantry, commissioned officers are armed with swords and the non-commissioned officers and sepoys 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, *viz.*, 690 muzzle ball cartridges, 900 blank cartridges, 500 buck cartridges and 1,200 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.

Expenditure.

234. The total cost of the Military department was Rs. 53,217, against Rs. 54,837 in 1091.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Import permits.

235. During the year 37 licenses and import permits were issued for the import of arms and ammunition, against 50 in 1091.

Licenses for sale.

236. Under Regulation II of 1084, 71 licenses for dealing in arms and ammunition and for the manufacture and sale of fire-works were issued during the year, against 84 in 1091. Of these, 28 were for dealing in sulphur, caps, shot, etc., 25 in china crackers, potash, etc., and 18 for the manufacture and sale of fire-works, etc.

PETROLEUM.

Licenses for possession and transport.

237. The number of licenses issued under the Petroleum Regulation was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 10 and a sum of Rs. 1,210 was realised, against Rs. 1,215 in 1091.

FATORIES.

Number of factories.

238. There were 44 factories at the commencement of the year. Three more factories were registered during the year thus making a total of 47. They are situated as shown below:—

Situation.

Cochin.	Oil mills	...	9	Trichur.	Tile and brick works...	10
	Coir factory	...	1		Rice mills	3
	Saw mill	...	1		Saw mill	1
	Fisheries	...	2		Spinning and weaving mill	1
	Workshop and foundry...	...	2		Rubber factory	1
Kanayanur.	Oil mills	...	2	Chittur	Tile and brick works...	1
	Petroleum depots	...	2		Rice and oil mill	1
Mukundapuram.	Tile and brick works	...	7	Talapilli.	Tile works	1
	Rubber factories	...	2			

Number of boilers.

239. The number of boilers registered at the commencement of the year was 49. 16 boilers were newly registered during the year thus making a total of 65 boilers at the close of the year.

Accidents.

240. 21 accidents were reported in the year, against 16 in 1091. They were due to carelessness of the injured rather than to any omission or carelessness on the part of mill owners.

PRESS REGULATION.

241. The number of printing presses in the State at the commencement of the year was 26. In the year, the owner of 'Sreevilasom' printing works, Trichur, put in the necessary declaration, thus making the number of printing presses 27. No. of printing presses.

MOTOR VEHICLES REGULATION.

242. The number of licenses issued under the Motor Vehicles Regulation was 36, against 33 in 1091 and a fee of Rs. 72 was realised, against Rs. 66 in 1091. No. of licenses.

THE SIRKAR PRESS.

243. The task work system, as introduced in 1089, continued to work during the year. The task workers were allowed certain concessions from the beginning of the year, *viz.*, (1) grant of 15 days' casual leave with allowances, (2) reduction of the monthly working hours from 175 to 164½ resulting in a proportionate increase in the rate of task work earnings and (3) reduction in the scale of printing outturn. The receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,438 and Rs. 18,558, as against Rs. 3,902 and Rs. 16,882 respectively in 1091.

STATIONERY.

244. The receipts on account of the value of stationery articles supplied to Cranganur, Devaswams, Town Councils, etc., amounted to Rs. 4,188, as against Rs. 2,657 in 1091. The total expenditure for the supply of stationery articles to all offices in the State was Rs. 64,587, as against Rs. 59,198 in the previous year. The increase was due to the extra quantity of papers purchased anticipating an increase in price and enhanced freight and duty.

SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Ethnography.

245. Mr. L. K. Ananthakrishna Iyer, B. A. L. T., Curator of the State Museum and Superintendent of Zoological Gardens continued to be ex-officio in charge of the Ethnographical researches. The original researches in regard to the Anthropology of the Syrian Christians were continued during the year and the work or a portion of it, is expected to be brought out during the current year.

Archæology.

246. Ruins and monuments of historical and archæological interest continued to be preserved in good condition.

THE STATE MUSEUM.

247. 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. The post of the Taxidermist was abolished and the post of the Assistant to the Curator and Superintendent of the zoo on a pay of Rs. 45, was created. There have been many additions to all sections in the museum. During the year under report 19 volumes of the Fauna of British India, 13 volumes connected with Ethnology and allied subjects and 24 volumes of the American Ethnology were added to the library attached to the museum.

The number of visitors to the museum and zoo during the first nine months of the year was 36,232, as against 27,729 in 1091. Owing to the construction of the museum building it was not possible to register the number of visitors during the last three months. As in the previous year, students and teachers of the local educational institutions and of those in other parts of the State visited the museum and demonstration lessons were given. Among the important visitors were His Highness Raja Sri Sir Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., F. M. U., members of the ruling family, Raja Vasudeva Raja, C. I. E., of Kollengode, Honourable Mr. Kavalapara Moopil Nair, Mr. Thorn, I. C. S., Zamorin's Estate Collector, Mr. C. A. Innes, Director of Industries, Madras, Honourable Mr. Justice Spencer, High Court, Madras, the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, Mrs. A. R. Cumming and Mrs. H. L. Braidwood.

The Zoological Garden attached to the museum also expanded during the year. As in the previous year several interesting specimens were presented to the zoo by private gentlemen and officers of the State.

There has been steady improvement and expansion in these institutions. The health of the various animals has been good. When the new extensions are completed and the galleries properly arranged it is hoped that the museum and the zoo though small will fill a very useful place among the educational institutions of the State.

The total expenditure incurred by the Darbar during the year on account of the museum and the zoo amounted to Rs. 11,781, as against Rs. 8,722 in 1091.

CRANGANUR.

248. 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.

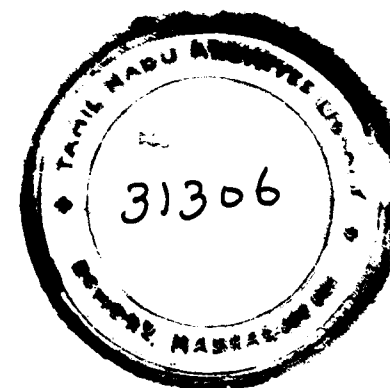
The subjoined statement shows the financial condition of the principality at the beginning and at the end of the year :—

Rs.		Rs.	
Opening balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury	...	25,524
	Investments	...	2,01,669
	Total	...	2,27,193
Receipts under service heads	Do. under debt heads	...	1,35,814
	Do. under debt heads	...	2,29,774
	Total	...	3,65,588
Grand total		...	5,92,781
Disbursements under service heads		...	1,48,376
Do. under debt heads		...	2,17,420
Total		...	3,65,796
Closing balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury	...	27,993
	Investments	...	1,98,992
	Total	...	2,26,985
Grand total		...	5,92,781

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

249. Particulars regarding the newspapers and magazines, published in the State in 1092, are given below :—

Names of Newspapers	Language of publication	Place of publication	Daily, weekly or otherwise	Circulation. (No of copies)	Remarks
Atma Poshini	Malayalam	Kunnankulam	Monthly	700	Purely literary. Deals with subjects of general interest.
Chakravarthi	do	Mattancherry	Weekly	700	Deals with political, mercantile, religious and social questions.
Kerula Chintamani	Anglo-Malayalam	Trichur	Monthly	525	Literary, political and social.
Kerala Kesari	Malayalam	Perumanam near Trichur	do	850	Deals with subjects of general interest.
Keralodayam	do	Trichur	Weekly	865	Literary, political, agricultural, industrial and social.
Kerala Vyasan	do	Cranganur	Monthly	1,000	Literary and industrial.
Kairali	do	Ernakulam	do	700	Purely literary.
Lakshmi Bhai	do	Trichur	do	1,500	A ladies' magazine dealing with literary and social matters.
Lokaprakasam	Anglo-Malayalam	do	Weekly	800	Political, literary, scientific, industrial and social.
Malabar Islam	do	Mattancherry	do	1,150	Political, social and mercantile.
Mangalodayam	Malayalam	Trichur	Monthly	650	Publishes articles on various subjects except politics.
Messenger of the Sacred Heart	do	Ernakulam	do	400	Purely religious.
Promptuarium	Latin	do	do	1,050	Do
Sathyanadom	Malayalam	do	Weekly	600	Political, social and subjects of general interest.
Vydyavilasini	do	Trichur	Bi-monthly	500	Political, social and literary.
West Coast Bulletin	English	Mattancherry	Weekly	600	Deals with general subjects including politics.
Yogakshemam	Malayalam	Trichur	do	1,300	Deals with industrial and social questions of the Namburi community and politics also.
Sujanamithram	do	Mattancherry	do	600	Political and social and subjects of general interest.



CHAPTER VI.

CONCLUSION.

IN the natural desire for progress, too often its pace and not its character or the foundation on which it is based, is the criterion applied to measure advancement. Too often a steady advance which attempts to secure and consolidate each position as it is attained, is regarded as stagnation and each milestone on the path of progress, as a great administrator once remarked, is "wetted with tears instead of being crowned with roses". It may no doubt be regarded as heterodox to advocate a systematic and measured advance, but to those who have any regard for permanence of results, it is not the formal reaching of the ideal goal which is an end in itself, but rather the training, development and fitness implied in its attainment.

251. If I were asked to indicate generally the policy which has guided the administration and the objects which it has striven to attain, I would group them for convenience under three heads.

First, I would set the endeavour to develop the material resources of the State with a view primarily, to increasing its revenues so that, in future, means might be forthcoming for progressive developments in administration and for large measures of public utility and convenience which, a careful consideration of the normal income and expenditure of the State and their future possibilities will show, would otherwise necessitate sooner or later enhanced taxation for their accomplishment.

The opening of new lines of railways, the development of industries and the exploitation of the latent resources of the State come under this head.

Under the second head, I would place the training of the people by Education and experience in Local Self Government for a more important and representative part in the civic life of the State.

Lastly come measures calculated generally to improve the material and physical well-being of the subjects of the State.

I will briefly touch upon the measures taken during the year, in the various departments of the administration to promote these ends.

252. In placing the development of material resources in the forefront, I confess I am looking upon it for the present, from the narrow standpoint of the revenues of the State. These are fast approaching, if they have not reached the limit of expansion under normal conditions and if the inevitably growing demands of progress are in the future to be adequately met, the only alternative to increased taxation is to enlarge the sources of revenue by the development of resources at the disposal of the State.

It is hardly necessary for me to emphasise the axiomatic principle that it is to the recurring income and not to savings that recourse must be had, to meet increasing charges of a recurring nature. When the normal income shows sign of becoming stationary or of shrinking, then to commit the State to large

recurring charges on the ground of a large available balance is obviously bad finance. The true province of these balances is to provide a reserve and a source of capital expenditure, unproductive, where necessary, productive for preference, where this is possible. Another occasion will be taken to examine more in detail the question of the State's Finances. For the present it is sufficient to say, what a comparative glance at the budgets of the past few years will endorse, that though prevailing conditions have necessitated a careful control over the growth of recurring expenditure, the fullest possible provision, consistent with the normal income, present and prospective, has been made for the requirements of Education, Agriculture, Co-operative credit, Public Works (roads and irrigation), Village Panchayats, medical aid, in which directions the interests of the people are most nearly and intimately concerned. An indispensable means of developing the resources of the State and opening up areas possessing great dormant possibilities, is improved communications. The survey of the line proposed by the Darbar two years ago to connect the proposed Dindigal-Palghat Railway with the Cochin-Shoranur line by way of Trichur, was completed during the year. The further execution of the project now depends on those world-wide conditions over which the State has no control.

The field work in connection with the proposed Forest Tramway extension and realignment has also been practically completed and in my separate note on this subject I have endeavoured to set forth the prospects of this proposal as a business proposition. A final decision awaits the advice of the Madras Government. The Tramway scheme is intimately, I should say inseparably, bound up with the industrial projects I refer to below and to attempt to consider the latter separately, will inevitably lead to that disaster which awaits all attempts to consider in watertight compartment, proposals which form a single project and must be treated together. I shall have occasion to set forth in detail an examination of these considerations in a note now under preparation on the development of industries in the State. I need only refer here to the Hydro-electrical project which has been investigated during the year. The readings taken of the quantity of water available in the river during the hot weather months of the year and the examination conducted by the Electrical Engineers hold out a most hopeful prospect. It is now certain that a project of some magnitude is possible at a comparatively low cost due to fortunate natural circumstances. To utilise a portion of the power, if generated, certain industrial projects for which special natural facilities exist are proposed, and these are now under examination. The difficulty of obtaining expert advice, men and material is a heavy handicap, but good progress is being made.

The clays available in the State attracted attention during the year and after much difficulty, expert advice in regard to their possibilities, so far as the finer kinds of pottery are concerned, was obtained. The preliminary report was favourable but the final laboratory tests and analyses have to be completed, before the commercial possibilities can be assessed.

The minor industries have also received attention and an organisation for their development and improvement and the initiation of an industrial museum are under contemplation.

253. Turning to Education, the steady progress shown in the previous year has continued without interruption during the year under report. The Darbar will continue to insist on the priority of the claims of primary education to attention in the matter of funds over those of secondary and collegiate education until the most reasonable facilities have been extended to all rural areas. Expenditure

has naturally risen steadily. It was Rs. 4,30,000 in 1939 and the provision for the current year is over Rs. 6,10,000. There has again been a large increase in the total number of pupils. The proportion of boys and girls under instruction to the male and female population of school-going age has risen during the year from 75.5% and 32.8% respectively, to 79.4% and 35.8%, while the number of pupils drawn from the communities classed as backward shows a remarkable increase of 40% in the year.

The scheme of lectures initiated with the object of disseminating useful information in rural areas, the opening of new rural industrial schools and the institution of scholarships for literary and professional studies are other features of interest in the administration of the department.

Education must however also be supplemented with practical experience in self-governing institutions and such experience it has been the endeavour of the Darbar to afford the people.

The Criminal Procedure Code has been amended to admit of the appointment of Honorary Magistrates and appointments to such posts will shortly be made. Wherever possible in appointments to Town Councils nomination has given place to election and recently two Councils, were accorded the privilege of electing their presidents. Though uncontested elections are not infrequent, and recently, Government nomination had to be resorted to in a case where election failed owing to the lack of a candidate, a more real interest in municipal institutions is slowly manifesting itself. It has been the special object of the Darbar to develop the Village Panchayat, to increase its sphere of work, to enlarge its responsibilities and to make it a valuable training ground for larger representative institutions. During the year selected Panchayats were for the first time entrusted with judicial functions. In executive matters valuable work was done by Panchayats in the construction and repairs of roads, tanks, wells and minor irrigation works besides rendering in some cases substantial assistance in opening rural industrial schools.

It is now under contemplation, while continuing to enlarge the number of Panchayats and their sphere of work to introduce the principle of election, wherever possible, in making appointments to these boards. This change will undoubtedly be fraught with far reaching results. No better training ground for the rural voter, exercising for the first time an unaccustomed and important right, can be found than the Village Panchayat election. With the work of the Panchayat subject to his critical examination at all times, the voter will learn to bring the Panchayatdar to account when he seeks the suffrage of the village. It is in the highest degree unlikely that in matters which so nearly concern him as the administration of the every day concerns of village life, that he will allow himself to be swayed by considerations other than efficiency and public interest. A trained electorate will thus in course of time be evolved, accustomed to demand a certain standard of those seeking its votes and to call on them to render a satisfactory account of their stewardship on pain of rejection at a future poll. I look forward to the time when a Representative Institution to advise and suggest, really meriting its appellation, will be broad-based on a wide electorate trained for the most part in such a practical school.

254. A brief reference to other administrative measures of interest will suffice.

The department of Agriculture received special attention. It was entirely reorganised, largely augmented and supplied with a definite programme of work to ensure orderly and systematic development.

When the central farm opened during the year is in proper working order, and on the completion of the necessary buildings, the agricultural school contemplated in connection with this institution will be opened.

The institution of scholarships for the study of agriculture, the holding of a number of rural agricultural and industrial exhibitions by Village Panchayats and the enlargement of the veterinary department to provide more efficient aid in rural tracts are other measures of importance.

The investigation of irrigation projects continued throughout the year and the preparation of important schemes in the Chittur Taluk was approaching completion at its close. The investigation will be extended to each taluk in turn, until a systematic examination has been made of the existing irrigation sources and of possibilities hitherto unexplored.

255. Co-operative Societies continued to grow in number, in experience and in usefulness. It is true that all the registered societies have not reached the same high level as the best, but not more than three or four at the most can be classed as bad. What is remarkable is the generally high standard visible in the working of most of the societies. There has been a marked improvement in punctuality of repayment and the first society for purely agricultural purposes was registered during the year.

The current year is one of much promise. It is proposed to hold a central co-operative conference to bring the societies closer into touch with each other for the exchange of ideas and for the extension of the interest which has already been aroused in the movement. A journal dealing with Agriculture, Industries and Co-operation will shortly be published by the Government and a central bank is under consideration. The coming year promises to mark an important forward step in the Co-operative movement.

256. I need make reference here only to one more department intimately connected with the well-being of the people—the Medical. The development of medical aid was fully dealt with during the year and certain specific lines of advance defined. The itinerating dispensary opened during the latter part of the year in Chittur Taluk did good work. The training of the local midwives in the State hospitals continues steadily, and as far as the limited results of this experiment go, they are distinctly promising.

When the programme of building work which has recently been framed is completed and the nursing and the special departments outlined, are organised, the chief medical institutions of the State should be completely modernised and provided with such facilities as will render it unnecessary, except in very special cases, for subjects of the State to seek treatment elsewhere.

257. The year has again been one, as this report will show, of steady advance in almost every direction and in consequence a heavier burden has been imposed on the ordinary administrative machinery. That on the whole it should have stood the strain so well is a testimony to the work of the officers of the State.

TRICHUR,

December 16, 1917.

J. W. BHORE,
Diwan of Cochin.

APPENDIX.

(i) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1092 M. E.

GENERAL.

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- 1- 92	2- 4- 92	
	A. R. Cumming Esquire, I. C. S. ...	Do.	3- 4- 92	3- 7- 92	
	H. L. Braidwood Esquire, I. C. S. ...	Do.	4- 7- 92	32- 12- 92	
2	T. Austin Esquire, I. C. S. ...	Assistant Resident			
3	Dr. H. Campbell Perkins ...	Residency Surgeon			
Palace.					
	Vacant	Sarvadhikariakar			
4	P. Damodara Menon, B. A. ...	Sub-protom do.	1- 1- 92	7- 6- 92	
5	P. Narayana Menon, B. A., B. L. ...	Sub-protom do.	8- 6- 92	32- 12- 92	
6	K. Rama Varma Raja, B. A. ...	Special Palace Officer			
General Administration.					
7	J. W. Bhore, I. C. S. ...	Diwan			
8	P. Damodara Menon, B. A. ...	Secretary to the Diwan			On privilege leave for 2 months and 7 days from 8-6-92 and on other duty as Special Officer.
9	M. I. Virkkey, B. A. ...	Ag. do.			
10	K. Sanku Warriar, B. A. ...	Comptroller of Accounts			
Revenue.					
11	T. V. Kasturi Renga Iyer, B. A. ...	Diwan Peishkar	1- 1- 92 9- 10- 92	2- 9- 92 32- 12- 92	On privilege leave for 1 month & 5 days.
12	K. Sanku Warriar, B. A. ...	Diwan Peishkar (in charge)	4- 9- 92	8- 10- 92	
13	K. Govinda Menon, M. A. (Oxon)	Conservator of Forests			
14	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.
15	E. C. King	Tramway Assistant Engineer in charge			
16	H. W. M. Brown	Superintendent of Excise Revenue			
17	K. K. Joseph, B. A. ...	Superintendent of Stamps, &c.	2- 1- 92 25- 7- 92	19- 5- 92 32- 12- 92	On privilege leave till 1-1-92 and on survey training.
18	K. Kochunny Menon, B. A. ...	Superintendent of Stamps, &c., in charge	20- 5- 92	1- 1- 92 24- 7- 92	
Judicial.					
	Vacant	Chief Judge			Till 29-11-92.
19	T. S. Narayana Iyer, M. A., B. L. ...	Sub-protom Chief Judge, Chief Court & permanent from 30-11-92			
20	P. I. Varugis, B. A., B. L. ...	Puisne Judge			Till 29-11-92.
21	Vacant	do.			
	V. K. Sankara Menon, B. A. ...	Sub protom do.	1- 1- 92 21- 1- 92	8- 11- 92 18- 5- 92	
22	P. Narayana Menon, M. A., B. L. ...	Ag. Puisne Judge and permanent from 30-11-92	20- 5- 92	29- 11- 92	Till 29-11-92.
23	B. K. Raghavan Nambiar, B. A. & B. L. ...	District Magistrate			On other duty.
24	V. B. Vythianatha Iyer B. A. & B. L. ...	Sub-protom do.			
25	M. A. Chakko, B. A. ...	Superintendent of Police & Commandant, Nair Brigade			
26	V. K. Sankara Menon, B. A. ...	District and Sessions Judge 1st grade			On other duty till 18-5-92 and vacant and thereafter till 29-11-92.
27	P. Narayana Menon, M. A., B. L. ...	Sub-protom do.	1- 1- 92	18- 5- 92	
28	T. M. Krishna Menon, B. A., B. L. ...	Ag. do. and permanent from 30-11-92	19- 5- 92	32- 12- 92	

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

CHAP. I.

(i) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1092 M. E.—concl'd.

GENERAL.

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
29	P. Narayana Menon, M. A. B. L. ...	District and Sessions Judge 2nd grade			On other duty till 29-11-92 and vacant from 30-11-92.
30	B. K. Raghavan Nambiar, B. A. & B. L. ...	Sub-protom do.			
31	A. R. Venkiteswara Iyer ...	Superintendent of Registration			
32	T. A. Anantharama Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ...	Government Advocate and Law Officer			
33	A. C. Augustus ...	Superintendent of Central Jail			
Miscellaneous.					
	Vacant	Superintendent of Devaswams and Oottupuras	1- 1- 92	18- 5- 92	
34	A. R. Venkateswara Iyer ...	do. in charge			
35	K. Kelar Thirupad, B. A., B. L. ...	Sub-protom Superintendent of Devaswams	19- 5- 92	32- 12- 92	
36	G. E. Browning, M. I. C. E., M. A. S. C. E. ...	Chief Engineer	1- 1- 92 7- 11- 92	15- 9- 92 32- 12- 92	On special duty from 16-9-92 to 12-10-92 and on privilege leave from 13-10-92 to 6-11-92.
37	K. Subramania Iyer, B. A., B. C. E. ...	Ag. Chief Engineer	16- 9- 92	6- 11- 92	
38	F. S. Davies, B. A. ...	Director of Education			
39	G. N. Coombes, L. R. C. P. & S. Triple qualification of Edinburgh and Glasgow	Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer	1- 1- 92 2- 8- 92	1- 5- 92 22- 12- 92	On privilege leave for 3 months.
40	C. Ramunny Menon, L. M. & S. L. R. C. P. & M. R. C. S. ...	Ag. do.	2- 5- 92	1- 8- 92	
41	V. L. Wynyard Wright, A. M. I. M. E., G. I. E. E. ...	Mechanical Engineer			On leave for Military service.
42	J. I. Chandy, B. A. ...	Superintendent of Anchal			
43	I. Ramana Menon, B. A., F. E. S. ...	Superintendent of Agriculture and Fisheries			
44	R. A. Gayathrinatha Iyer, B. A. ...	Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies			
45	A. S. F. Mody A. M. I. C. E. &c. ...	Special Water Works and Municipal Engineer	1- 1- 92	15- 2- 92	Ceased from 16-2-92.

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

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of
Karkadagom 1092 M. E.

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—for providing for the restriction and control of the erection of religious buildings, etc.	No	Amended by Regulation I of 1030.
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 Narakkal	"	
30	Regulation I of 1076—The Cochin Census Regulation	"	
31	Do. II of 1076—The Cochin Chief Court Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation IV of 1079 and Regulation II of 1083.

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of
Karkadagom 1092 M. E.—cont

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
32	Regulation III of 1076—The Cochin Civil Courts Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation IV of 1084.
33	Do. IV of 1076—A Regulation for the protection of Judicial Officers	Yes	
34	Do. V of 1076—The Coffee Stealing Prevention Regulation	"	
35	Do. VI of 1076—The Prisons Regulation	"	
36	Do. VII of 1076—making better provision for the efficient working of the British Postal Department in the State	"	
37	Do. VIII of 1076—The Opium Regulation	"	
38	Do. I of 1077—The Abkari Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation V of 1091.
39	Do. I of 1079—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 Meenam 1080 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 2nd February 1905.
44	Regulation I of 1080—amending Regulation I of 1062	No	
45	Do. II of 1080—The Court Fees Regulation	Yes	
46	Do. III of 1080—The Forest 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. I 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 Chingam 1084 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 14th August 1908.
64	Regulation I of 1084—A Regulation to facilitate enquiries into matters connected with the administration of revenue and into the conduct of public servants	"	
65	Do. II of 1084—The Arms Regulation	"	
66	Do. III of 1084—The Petroleum Regulation	"	
67	Do. IV of 1084—The Civil Courts Amendment Regulation	"	
68	Do. V of 1084—The Registration Regulation	"	
69	Do. VI of 1084—The Lepers 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, VI of 1089 and IV of 1092.
73	Do. I of 1086—The Cochin Census Regulation	"	Amended by Regulations III of 1089 and II of 1092.
74	Do. II of 1086—The Cochin Criminal Procedure Code	"	
75	Do. III of 1086—A Regulation to amend Regulation I of 1095	"	
76	Do. IV of 1086—A Regulation to amend Regulation II of 1091	"	

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagom 1092 M. E.—cont.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
77	Regulation I of 1087--The Newspaper Regulation	Yes	
78	Proclamation dated 9th July 1912--to keep pending all suits for redemption of kanam and other cognate tenures and for eviction	No	
79	Regulation I of 1088--amending the Ferries and Tolls Regulation III of 1082	"	
80	Do. II of 1088--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	
87	Regulation I of 1089--A Regulation to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation I of 1085	"	
88	Do. II of 1089--The Cochin Motor Vehicles Regulation	"	
89	Do. III of 1089--A Regulation to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, Regulation II of 1086	"	
90	Do. IV of 1089--A Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation I of 1079	"	
91	Do. V of 1089--The Cochin Village Panchayat Regulation	"	
92	Do. VI of 1089--A Regulation to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085	"	
93	Do. VII of 1089--The Cochin Rubber Thefts Prevention Regulation	"	
94	Do. VIII of 1089--A Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation I of 1079	"	
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 1059	"	
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 1083	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 Regulation, II of 1090	No	
106	Do. V of 1091--A Regulation to amend the Cochin Abkari Regulation, I of 1077	Yes	

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagom 1092 M. E.—concl.

LEGISLATION.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
97	Proclamation dated 21st Chingam 1092 amending Proclamation dated 29th Makaram 1089 to make better provision for the management and administration of Sirkar Devaswams	No	
98	Regulation I of 1092--The Cochin Public Canals and Backwaters Navigation Regulation	No	
99	Regulation II of 1092--The Cochin Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Regulation	Yes	
100	Regulation III of 1092--The Cochin Fisheries Regulation	Yes	
101	Regulation IV of 1092--The Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Amendment Regulation	"	



(iii) Statement of Rainfall in the Cochin State during the year 1092 M. E.

Stations	Chingam	Kanni	Thulam	Vrischigam	Dharu	Makaram	Kumbham	Meenam	Medam	Edavam	Mithunam	Karkatakam	Total in 1092	No. of rainy days
Ernakulam ...	22.32	14.30	9.63	1.67	0.07	0.18	0.30	3.26	1.36	21.14	15.91	21.23	111.37	133
Mattancherry ..	32.60	21.73	15.65	1.66	...	...	0.86	3.22	1.20	23.97	15.11	17.31	133.31	123
Cranganur ...	15.35	5.72	18.30	2.38	0.25	2.34	0.49	3.40	0.74	21.80	15.72	14.61	101.60	117
Irinjalakuda ...	12.48	4.74	19.83	1.22	...	1.92	2.32	1.41	0.01	19.45	23.61	13.94	100.39	100
Trichur ...	23.04	12.79	11.79	...	...	0.59	0.60	2.20	1.43	15.10	20.39	19.61	107.54	117
Wadakanchery	14.05	3.22	8.83	...	...	...	1.21	1.02	0.20	11.36	18.19	16.89	75.27	96
Chittur ...	6.90	4.83	7.04	0.65	...	5.27	0.04	0.23	0.35	11.94	9.38	15.67	62.00	79
Total ..	126.74	67.31	91.07	7.58	0.32	10.80	5.82	14.77	5.23	125.09	118.01	119.16	691.98	...

A. Season and Rainfall.

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

Articles	Price per maund of 82 ½ lbs.					
	Karkatakam 1091			Karkatakam 1092		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rice husked ...	6	7	7	7	4	2
Wheat ...	6	3	9	6	13	9
Peas ...	5	15	1	6	1	3
Dhall ...	7	4	4	7	12	11
Gram ...	3	8	8	3	13	9
Til or gingelly ...	8	9	9	9	1	4
Greer peas ...	5	2	0	5	14	4
Bengal gram ...	5	15	5	5	12	0

B. Staple food grains.

(v) Statement of Agricultural Stock in the Cochin State during the year 1092 M. E.

C. Agri-
cultural
stock

Taluk	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Asses	Sheep or goat	Ploughs		Carts	
				Male	Female				With 4 bulls	With 2 bulls	Ridin	Load carrying
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cochin-Kanayanur	1092	8,038	10,805	842	439	40	...	5,159	...	3,931	160	173
Mukundapuram	"	15,875	8,350	2,150	1,575	210	10	3,963	...	9,016	351	576
Trichur	"	7,108	8,511	5,599	2,226	87	50	4,138	...	6,469	600	231
Talapilli	"	13,027	11,915	14,018	1,902	27	2	12,918	...	15,064	316	268
Chittur	"	11,342	13,575	9,558	3,735	123	166	6,750	...	12,879	688	925
Cranganur	"	498	1,225	101	365	3	4	736	...	220	...	2
Total	"	55,933	54,381	32,268	10,242	490	232	33,664	...	47,579	2,110	2,175

(vi) Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Cochin State during the year 1092 M. E.

D. Abkari

Taluk	Arrack		Toddy		Foreign liquor				Ganja		Opium		Tobacco				Remarks
	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	F. L. 1 shops	F. L. 2 shops	F. L. 3 shops	Other shops	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	A. Class shops	B. Class shops	C. Class shops	Rental	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Kanayanur	46	4980	115	88810	4	2	...	645	24	...	24	...	4	139	...	24750	...
Cochin	49	4470	89	81340	2	1	...	295	34	...	34	...	1	158	...	25883	...
Cranganur	12	979	19	8515	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	20	...	5125	...
Mukundapuram	72	14140	150	64295	1	2	...	280	19	...	19	...	3	211	...	29860	...
Trichur	63	14421	80	45005	6	1	...	905	13	...	13	...	5	143	...	24160	...
Talapilli	30	3570	78	26520	2	...	...	200	13	...	13	...	3	146	...	20060	...
Chittur	21	5630	43	25470	1	...	...	100	8	...	8	...	3	79	...	13215	...
Total	293	48211	574	339955	16	6	...	2425	114	...	114	...	220	25	...	143053	...

* 14 of these are opium licenses in respect of each of which a fee of Rs. 5 was realised and the remain- in 6 are cocaine licenses.

(vii) Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1092 M. E.

E. Police

Description of officers	Number	Pay of the grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissals	Black marks, degra- dations, suspensions, etc.	Punishments judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under in- struction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent	1	425-750	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First grade Inspector	1	150-200	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second grade Inspector	1	125-150	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third grade Inspector	1	100-125	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head Quarter Inspector	1	75-100	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senior Prosecuting Inspector	1	75-100	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Junior Prosecuting Inspector	1	50-75	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First grade Sub-Inspectors	5	50-60	270	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...
Second grade Sub-Inspectors	5	40-50	218	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Third grade do.	9	30-40	296	...	6	...	2	...	3	...	...
Senior Drill Instructor	1	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Junior do.	1	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gymnastic Instructors	2	15-20	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Head Constable	1	20-30	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
First grade Head Constables	10	20	200	...	9	...	2	...	13	...	...
Second grade Head Constables	12	15	180	...	3	...	3	...	5	...	...
Third grade do.	19	12	228	...	5	...	4	...	5	...	...
Fourth grade do.	20	10	200	...	25	...	3	...	3	...	...
Buglers	2	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Class Constables	87	9	783	...	27	...	4	...	20	...	...
Second Class do.	192	8	1056	...	56	...	2	...	15	...	...
Third Class do.	259	7	1813	3	203	1	8	...	40	...	...
Recruits	15	6	90	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10

(viii) Comparative statement of cases under the Penal Code handled by the Police during the years 1091 and 1092 M. E.

E. Police

Division	Cases						Persons						Property						Remarks
	1091			1092			1091			1092			1091			1092			
	Charged	Detected	Percentage	Charged	Detected	Percentage	Tried	Convicted	Percentage	Tried	Convicted	Percentage	Lost	Recovered	Percentage	Lost	Recovered	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A Division ..	377	326	87.43	401	337	84.0	520	397	76.3	638	429	67.2	10,052	4,076	40.54	17,758	12,785	71.9	
B Division ..	215	193	89.7	224	183	81.7	308	262	85.0	409	294	71.8	3,556	2,201	61.89	6,376	4,291	67.2	
C Division ..	109	89	81.6	95	78	82.1	158	124	78.4	156	113	72.4	5,703	3,979	69.77	3,277	1,821	55.5	
Total ...	701	608	86.7	720	598	83.0	986	783	79.4	1203	836	69.4	19,311	10,256	53.1	27,412	18,897	68.9	

(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 1092 M. E.

Description of offences	Number of offences				No. of cases disposed of in 1092	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 awaiting trial	Cases	Remarks					
	Balance from 1091	Committed during 1092	Total	No. of persons sentenced to																													
				Simple				Rigorous	Simple and fine	Imprisonment	Fine only	Whipping	Total																				
1 Offences against public tranquility, such as unlawful assemblies, rioting and affray and abetment thereof	8	37	40	35	215	58	31	21	45	5	53	29	11	1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
2 Offences by or relating to public servants	..	40	40	40	45	31	3	2	1	..	..	29	..	..	..	58	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Giving or fabricating false evidence and other offences against public justice	3	48	51	47	70	21	28	141	31	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Offences relating to weights and measures	..	26	26	25	34	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency, morals and other public nuisance	..	138	138	137	174	141	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Murder and abetment	1	6	7	17	17	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and abetment	..	3	3	1	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Causing death by rash or negligent acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Attempted suicide and abetment of suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Hurt	1	5	6	6	6	6	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Grievous hurt	37	1089	1076	1024	2180	202	1	45	10	1	166	2	..	..	..	202	1835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	1	28	29	28	87	15	5	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Assault and use of Criminal force	5	49	54	51	121	21	3	3	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Kidnapping	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Rape and attempt at rape	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Other offences affecting the human body	33	558	591	556	1168	419	2	306	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	429	660	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Extortion	1	17	18	16	47	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Robbery	1	6	7	6	35	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Dacoity	1	4	4	3	7	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Criminal misappropriation	4	30	34	28	51	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Criminal breach of trust	1	3	4	3	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Criminal breach of trust by public servants	1	11	11	11	13	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Receiving or dealing in stolen property	..	16	17	14	18	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Cheating	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Mischief by fire	3	88	91	86	150	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Other mischief	6	115	121	110	272	28	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Criminal trespass and other offences relating to possession of property	..	54	54	49	118	84	2	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 House breaking	..	7	7	5	24	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Forgery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Criminal breach of contract	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Defamation	1	32	32	25	56	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	..	1004	1011	1008	1185	838	21	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Offences against local and special laws such as smuggling etc.	7	7	7	7	11	11	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Other offences not included in the above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	113	3405	3518	3363	6211	1962	40	508	8	61319	5	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34

(x) Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1092 M. E.

Name of Court	Number of offenses reported		No. of persons dealt with							Persons disposed of							Remarks	
			Remaining at the end of the last year	Brought to trial				Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred	Persons remaining at the end of the year			
	Arrested by Police	Upon warrant		On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	1091	1092										
									1091							1092		4
District Magistrate's Court	..	27	23	6	11	27	21	9	...	40	38	36	14	10	4	20	4	* referred.
First class	do ..	261	276	73	117	41	421	16	..	737	595	228	116	215	1	19	35	
Kanayanur	do ..	504	631	137	114	140	871	57	..	825	1182	162	484	349	13	767	174	
Cochin	do ..	676	531	27	239	136	528	1	..	1108	914	317	271	230	19	19	77	
Oranganur	do ...	227	282	19	67	23	329	4	..	453	425	129	147	143	..	27	6	
Mukundapuram	do ..	350	395	18	160	110	470	26	..	656	766	221	242	263	1	44	39	
Trichur	do ..	587	596	24	158	76	803	2	* 4	1029	1043	377	249	325	6	3	86	
Talapilli	do ..	404	395	6	76	50	602	2	..	794	730	61	380	258	1	6	30	
Chittur	do ..	311	276	6	114	19	353	2	...	548	488	85	254	141	6	3	2	
Total	...	3347	3405	316	1058	622	4408	119	* 4	6190	6211	1616	2157	1934	51	908	453	

(xi) Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1092 M. E.

Tribunals	Number of appeals for disposal	Number of persons and cases																
		Appeals rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referral		Further enquiry ordered		Pending		
				Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court	...	27	3	2	22	18	1	1	8	5	...	...	...	..	2	1	...	...
Anjikaimal Sessiro's Court	...	33	...	...	35	19	10	7	14	10	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	1
Trichur do	...	6	...	...	7	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Magistrate's Court	...	201	89	71	251	129	20	20	143	78	..	...	...	..	2	2	1	1
Total	...	372	92	73	315	171	3	28	166	91	...	...	...	...	5	4	3	2

CHAP. V.

(xii) Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Jail in the
Cochin State for the year 1992 M. E.

G. Jails

Stations	Number of prisons	Number of persons				Daily average		Number of persons remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the jails
		Remaining from the last year	Admitted during the year	Total		Past year	Present year				
				Past year	Present year						
*Central Jail, Viyyur ..	1	177	565	654	742	113.80	146.52	161	Rs. A. P. 21,622 12 10	1.68	* 2 deaths † One lunatic before transmission to the asylum died.
†Ernakulam Sub-jail ..	1	14	325	276	339	5.4	5.4	22	953 10 3	9.7	
Mattancherry do. ..	1	5	150	171	155	5.2	5.09	5	492 8 5	11.9	
Cranganur do. ..	1	14	68	64	82	2	3	..	315 0 5	5	
Irinjalakuda do. ..	1	3	93	100	96	2.6	2.5	5	249 10 2	6	
Trichur do. ..	1	1	140	98	141	2.9	5.3	3	498 4 7	13.7	
Wadakancherry do. ..	1	3	93	124	96	3	4	2	433 13 3	4	
Chittur do. ..	1	..	46	51	46	2.3	2.7	..	345 11 1	21.7	

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 1992 M. 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	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value				No. of suits above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500				No. of suits above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000				No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000				Experts	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration	Rs. A. P. Y. M. D.	
											suits relating to landed property	suits for money transactions	suits for other rights	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000																	
Chief Court	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1920 0 0	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1920 0 0	0 0 17			
Anjikalai District Court	137	203	254	300	391	503	188	278	203	225	869987 0 1	105	169	26	11	14	10	228	37	87	2192	6	2	814384 5 8	0 2 14									
Trichur do	119	100	180	164	299	264	199	142	100	122	315463 4 0	34	110	20	34	12	11	89	18	18	27	33	7	318745 8 8	0 3 18									
Ernakulam District Munsiff's Court	278	302	2821	2665	3099	2907	2797	2535	302	432	256651 0 9	314	2338	13	2126	471	66	..	..	..	1577	87	109	239123 11 6	0 1 10									
Cochin do	201	236	3067	2991	3268	3227	3032	2871	236	356	340991 8 11	247	2657	87	1818	895	278	..	..	..	1793	69	106	333255 13 11	0 1 8									
Irinjalakuda do	186	296	3662	3040	3848	3336	3552	2888	296	448	220669 9 10	494	1677	869	2272	677	91	..	..	..	1963	156	140	212053 5 4	0 1 8									
Cranganur do	..	..	..	1392	..	1923	..	1289	..	34	23221 5 4	..	1323	..	1323	..	..	..	..	..	974	32	59	22391 0 3	0 1 2									
Trichur do	262	156	2362	2318	3244	2974	3088	2856	156	118	205347 8 9	195	2581	42	2360	414	44	..	..	..	1921	90	139	181363 11 10	0 0 29									
Wadakanchery do	75	217	1820	1654	1895	1871	1678	1638	217	233	142425 9 8	107	1543	4	1265	349	40	..	..	..	974	57	5	132918 3 7	0 3 23									
Chittur do	39	33	1069	998	1108	1031	1075	985	33	46	120621 3 5	49	930	19	677	267	54	..	..	..	526	74	15	138226 11 6	0 1 3									
Panchayat Courts	..	..	..	45	..	45	..	29	..	16	556 9 6	..	45	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	1	371 3 1	0 0 5									
Total	1297	1543	15855	15999	17152	17542	15609	15512	1543	2030	2487104 12 3	31546	13373	1080	11933	3099	594	318	55	9845	122	645	2384056 11 4	..										

(xiv) Civil Work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1092 M. E.

TRIBUNALS	Opening balance		Applications brought to the register				Total		Disposed of		Closing balance		Nature of applications pending disposal at the end of the year				Remarks		
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year		Value for present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Value for present year	Past year	Below six months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months				
			Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.				
Anjikkaimal District Court ...	52	70	2,99,250 8 6	478	621	17,09,606 15 7	525	691	20,08,857 8 1	455	580	16,05,611 2 0	70	*111	4,03,246 6 1	99	10	2	
Trichur do ...	29	37	2,06,884 10 3	254	267	6,00,441 2 0	283	304	8,07,325 12 3	246	261	6,14,274 6 3	37	43	1,93,021 6 0	41	2	..	
Total ...	81	107	5,06,135 2 9	727	888	23,10,048 1 7	808	995	28,16,183 4 4	701	841	22,19,885 8 3	107	154	5,96,297 12 1	140	12	2	
Ernakulam Municipality Court ...	36	52	6,864 6 3	3568	3777	4,71,507 11 4	3604	3829	4,78,372 1 7	3552	3769	4,70,878 0 1	52	60	7,454 1 6	60	..	..	
Cochin do ...	127	117	15,824 13 5	3778	4067	8,15,195 10 3	3900	4184	8,31,020 7 8	3783	3999	7,78,413 3 0	117	185	52,607 4 8	183	1	1	
Irinjalakuda do ...	89	139	30,491 14 9	3252	3050	3,38,107 1 7	3341	3169	3,68,599 0 4	3202	2892	3,06,454 5 1	139	277	62,145 11 3	270	7	..	
Trichur do ...	113	176	25,431 8 0	2761	2814	3,49,191 7 9	2874	2990	3,74,622 15 9	2698	2886	3,50,112 15 9	176	154	24,510 0 0	154	..	..	
Wadakanchery do ...	62	98	18,827 1 7	1499	1521	2,19,695 7 8	1561	1619	2,39,522 9 3	1463	1501	2,12,710 1 7	98	118	25,812 7 8	116	2	..	
Chittur do ...	56	44	10,294 2 8	1160	1191	2,02,332 12 8	1216	1235	2,12,626 15 4	1172	1172	2,00,298 15 5	44	63	12,327 15 11	63	..	..	
Cranganur do ...	..	..	..	..	774	23,221 5 4	..	774	23,221 5 4	..	745	22,351 6 8	..	29	869 14 8	29	..	..	
Total ...	483	626	1,07,733 14 8	16013	17174	24,19,251 8 7	16496	17800	25,26,985 7 3	15870	16914	23,41,218 15 7	626	886	1,85,767 7 8	875	10	1	
Grand total	564	733	6,13,869 1 5	16740	18032	47,29,299 10 2	17304	18795	53,43,168 11 7	16571	17755	45,61,104 7 10	738	1040	7,82,065 3 9	1015	22	3	

(xv) Civil Work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1092 M. E.

TRIBUNALS	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of						Average duration													
											Rs. A. P.		Present year		Rs. A. P.		Past year		Present year		Past year		Present year		Past year		Present year		Past year		Present year	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
Chief Court	100	50	114	162	214	212	164	110	50	102	2,83,051	3	1	3,11,034	11	9	80	42	10	8	49	51	15	7	10	2	0	8	27	0	5	10
	70	62	151	213	221	275	159	194	62	81	40,819	3	0	62,350	4	10	96	103	14	30	20	23	13	26	16	12	0	6	22	0	5	5
Anjikkaimal District Court	154	220	398	431	552	651	332	445	220	206	1,02,435	9	3	1,25,975	6	10	156	213	43	70	67	100	47	34	19	23	0	5	28	0	3	25
Trichur District Court	129	49	301	330	430	379	381	219	49	160	56,527	10	11	70,162	0	6	220	140	62	30	60	25	17	14	22	10	0	5	4	0	3	18
Total	459	381	964	1186	1417	1517	1036	968	381	549	4,82,833	10	3	5,69,522	7	11	552	498	129	138	196	199	92	81	67	52	..	..	..	..	..	..

(xvi) Statement showing registration of documents in the several Registry offices of the Cochin State during the years 1091 and 1092 M. E.

Name 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
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22								
	1091	1092	1091	1092	1091	1092	1091	1092	1091	1092	1091	1092	1091	1092	1091	1092	1091	1092	1091	1092	1091	1092	1091	1092						
Cochin	3,398	3,059	1,173	1,008	825	782	5	8	40	37	1,295	1,224	3,380	3,050	20,97,661	15	11	22,14,645	...	10	11	...	1							
Ernakulam	3,997	2,964	1,486	1,080	816	579	5	5	23	7	1,668	1,263	3,992	2,948	21,37,072	7	5	18,22,108	14	1	21	17	...							
Kannanur	1,363	3,133	786	1,139	486	660	9	9	4	4	678	1,321	1,958	3,122	9,21,589	10	4	11,61,643	12	9	12	11	...							
Kuzhupilli	754	912	377	395	146	147	1	1	10	29	220	398	753	910	1,03,568	14	8	2,10,113	1	11	...	...								
Cranganur	2,202	2,317	360	844	481	469	2	2	8	41	45	931	2,191	2,305	12,16,300	4	4	13,13,140	1	...	...	...								
Male	3,264	3,545	1,353	1,293	669	493	6	9	74	82	1,162	1,451	3,258	3,540	15,49,466	9	8	17,96,691	11	...	...	...								
Chalakkudi	1,911	2,150	793	896	493	519	1	2	19	80	617	773	1,908	2,150	4,30,730	9	4	5,13,005	...	14	14	1								
Irappalackuda	3,183	3,264	1,681	1,192	914	841	1	2	19	17	1,082	1,208	3,175	3,263	6,78,387	1	10	7,63,502	4	6	3	...								
Kattur	1,540	1,486	1,681	1,192	914	841	1	2	19	17	1,082	1,208	3,175	3,263	6,78,387	1	10	7,63,502	4	6	3	...								
Neelavi	4,281	4,373	1,681	1,192	914	841	1	2	19	17	1,082	1,208	3,175	3,263	6,78,387	1	10	7,63,502	4	6	3	...								
Trichur	2,740	2,889	869	850	381	996	3	3	38	24	1,549	1,583	4,278	4,302	14,11,731	8	6	3,52,440	15	...	...	...								
Oorakam	3,723	4,173	1,388	850	381	875	6	6	38	24	1,549	1,583	4,278	4,302	14,11,731	8	6	3,52,440	15	...	...	...								
Ennamavu	2,163	2,274	1,191	1,555	1,385	562	6	6	7	9	1,008	1,424	2,729	2,888	10,13,005	11	5	9,67,743	1	11	...	...								
Palazhni	3,032	3,398	1,191	731	713	612	6	6	8	5	6	875	8,719	4,170	19,74,807	14	3	18,82,223	8	4	...	...								
Mundur	2,155	2,418	1,144	815	585	713	7	7	8	5	6	875	8,719	4,170	19,74,807	14	3	18,82,223	8	4	...	...								
Pazhanji	2,155	2,418	1,144	815	585	713	7	7	8	5	6	875	8,719	4,170	19,74,807	14	3	18,82,223	8	4	...	...								
Kunnamkulam	2,134	2,232	803	780	463	601	4	4	7	28	28	904	1,448	2,151	10,06,417	5	5	5,75,415	15	...	...	...								
Vadakkanchery	3,061	3,304	1,069	1,045	651	615	10	10	52	74	1,209	1,411	3,082	3,201	9,10,100	14	...	5,93,188	2	4	...	...								
Chelakkara	1,805	1,896	450	450	598	577	8	8	11	17	738	1,411	1,710	1,896	5,15,481	...	...	9,52,298	15	...	...	...								
Chittur	1,710	2,241	458	458	544	502	13	13	19	11	672	1,154	1,805	1,896	5,15,481	...	...	9,52,298	15	...	...	...								
Nemmara	2,074	2,130	666	610	554	502	13	13	19	11	672	1,154	1,805	1,896	5,15,481	...	...	9,52,298	15	...	...	...								
	581	758	169	192	189	282	13	14	12	12	200	308	2,073	2,129	5,11,638	3	7	8,36,674	4	1	...	...								
Total	51,611	54,706	18,582	18,748	12,957	13,003	159	186	743	713	19,170	22,056	51,536	54,615	2,20,35,257	11	9	2,37,19,577	10	7	112	112	...							

(xvii) Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the years 1091 and 1092 M. E.

Description	1091				1092				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.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
Mortgage deeds	...	18,557	86,30,701	7 10	31,856	12...	18,708	86,00,995	5 0	31,817	...	* The correct total comes to Rs. 83,697-10-0, 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.
Sale deeds	...	12,988	8,51,193	4 4	20,479	5...	12,908	62,61,073	7 7	20,976	9...	
Wills	...	158	...	...	640	...	186	...	...	748	...	
Money bonds	...	743	2,83,449	11 6	1,170	8...	713	2,60,240	3 10	1,193	...	
Miscellaneous documents	...	19,140	72,69,913	4 14	28,931	1...	22,028	85,97,268	10 2	33,067	11...	
Total	...	51,536	2,20,35,257	11 9	79,955	2...	54,615	2,37,19,577	10 7	84,120	10...	+ The correct total comes to Rs. 87,837-1-0, but, out of this, Rs. 3,716-10-0 relates to Cranganur funds and hence the balance of Rs. 84,120-10-0 only is shown.
Fees for copies of registered documents...	...	...	...	...	3,646	8...	...	...	...	3,121	8...	
Search fees	...	...	...	...	3,138	4...	...	...	...	3,316	9...	
Miscellaneous receipts	...	...	...	...	4,839	4...	...	...	...	4,925	3 3	
Total	...	...	...	...	11,624	...	...	...	...	11,363	4 3	
Grand total	...	...	...	...	91,579	2...	...	...	...	95,483	14 3	
Deduct expenditure	...	...	...	...	45,434	15...	...	...	...	46,460	4 3	
Net savings	...	...	...	...	46,144	3...	...	...	...	49,023	10...	

(xviii) Statement showing the Vital Statistics in the Cochin State for the year 1092 M. E.

J. Vital Statistics

Serial Number	Name of Taluk or Town	Population	Births				Deaths				Ratio per 1,000 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	2,157	3,115	...	42	2,151	2,244	93	...	14.34	14.15	9.77	10.19	
2	Ernakulam Town	21,195	519	515	...	4	336	319	...	17	24.48	24.29	15.85	15.05	
3	Mattanchery Town	23,508	618	753	135	...	437	482	...	5	26.28	32.03	20.71	20.50	
4	Mukundapuram Taluk	1,93,930	3,003	2,974	...	29	2,152	1,986	...	166	15.48	15.33	11.09	10.24	
5	Trichur Taluk	1,46,182	1,864	1,555	...	309	1,101	1,019	...	89	12.75	10.63	7.53	6.92	
6	Trichur Town	23,574	1,080	1,103	23	...	483	609	126	...	45.81	46.78	20.48	25.83	
7	Talapilli Taluk	1,65,114	3,173	3,251	78	...	1,871	2,080	209	...	19.21	19.68	11.33	12.59	
8	Chittur Taluk	76,583	955	993	38	...	745	829	84	...	12.47	12.96	9.72	10.82	
9	Chittur-Thathamangalam Town	14,706	577	670	93	...	374	426	52	...	39.23	45.55	25.43	28.96	
10	Cranganur Taluk	32,195	468	473	5	...	33	310	...	27	14.09	14.24	10.15	9.33	
	Total	9,18,110	15,414	15,402	...	12	10,037	10,297	260	...	16.78	16.77	10.93	11.21	

(xix) Statement showing the medical relief afforded in the Cochin State Medical Institutions during the year 1092 M. E.

K. Medical Relief

Hospital and Dispensary	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..	31,912	1,530	1,361	...	56	73	52,482	8 7	248.26	*this also includes the salary of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer and office staff. Rs. 3,606-3-8 met from the Cranganore funds. Rs. 2,001-5-1 met by the Forest and Tramway Department. The expenditure met by the Jail Department.	
Tripunithura Dispensary ...	13,498	16	16	...	...	...	2,555	15 10	102.12		
Do Palace do ...	5,883	...	...	...	...	...	2,637	7 6	16.07		
Kandakadavu Dispensary ...	9,600	...	...	...	...	...	3,196	7 7	71.41		
Mattanchery Male Dispensary	24,770	...	...	...	...	...	2,277	5 4	66.47		
Mattanchery Women and children's Hospital ...	19,858	923	863	...	16	44	9,963	9 4	149.30		
Narakal Dispensary ...	15,909	84	73	...	8	3	3,178	8 3	152.21		
Cranganore Dispensary ...	11,126	132	119	...	6	7	...	...	73.90		
Mala Dispensary ...	10,153	10	10	...	...	...	2,721	2 8	57.68		
Chalakudy Hospital ...	31,226	361	327	...	22	12	5,021	8 9	184.17		
Kuriakutty Dispensary ...	3,459	55	54	...	1	...	...	...	11.34		
Irinjalakuda Hospital ...	14,755	238	224	...	4	10	2,749	11 8	74.40		
Palapilli Dispensary ...	7,428	...	...	...	...	...	2,058	15 3	37.63		
Civil Hospital, Trichur	30,579	1,090	977	15	55	43	18,619	13 10	169.13		
Edward Memorial Maternity Hospital ...	3,019	500	471	...	15	14	5,708	8 9	42.33		
Central Jail Hospital ...	940	45	38	...	2	5	...	...	19.52		
Anthikad Dispensary ...	10,944	...	...	...	...	...	1,876	11 3	76.71		
Kunnamkulam Hospital ...	13,076	339	318	...	4	17	3,912	2 9	105.35		
Vadakanchery Dispensary ...	9,861	115	111	...	3	1	1,919	2 6	39.99		
Pazhayannur Dispensary ...	11,421	1	1	...	...	...	1,839	0 8	42.94		
Nemmara Hospital ...	9,458	134	122	...	5	7	3,044	3 5	52.54		
Chittur Hospital ...	9,410	84	72	...	6	...	2,909	14 8	59.51		
Itinerating Dispensary, Chittur	743	...	...	3	...	...	509	15 6	14.14		
Total ...	2,98,428	5,557	5,157	18	243	299	1,30,182	14 1	1867.12		

*This also includes the salary of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer and office staff.
† Rs. 3,606 - 3-8 met from the Cranganore funds.
‡ Rs. 2,001 - 5-1 met by the Forest and Tramway Department.
§ The expenditure met by the Jail Department.

(xx) Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year 1092 M. E.

L. Public Works

(A) Statement showing the expenditure on the various works								
Serial No.	Description of work	State funds			Contribution			Total
		Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Communications	37,913	1,36,401	1,74,314	18,079	1,268	19,347	1,93,661
2	Buildings	92,442	19,296	1,11,648	24,595	5,682	30,277	1,41,925
3	Irrigation	28,327	41,553	69,880	..	..	..	69,880
4	Miscellaneous public improvements ..	13,025	2,151	15,176	7,619	8,883	16,502	31,678
5	Purchase and repair of tools, plant and stock	937	..	937	..	..	..	937
6	P. C. R.	..	38,732	38,732	..	1,179	1,179	39,911
7	Refunds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Miscellaneous supervision charges on account of contribution works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Tramway Survey	19,019	..	19,019	..	..	..	19,019
10	Chittur wet cultivation project	21,560	..	21,560	..	..	..	21,560
11	Water Works	45,199	..	45,199	..	..	..	45,199
	Total	2,58,422	2,38,043	4,96,465	50,293	17,012	67,305	5,63,770
12	Establishment	74,289	..	74,289	3,244	..	3,244	77,533
13	Other charges under Water Works ..	..	..	..	7,806	..	7,806	7,806
	Grand total	3,32,711	2,38,043	5,70,754	61,343	17,012	78,355	6,49,109

(xxi) Statement showing the classification of schools according to the agencies managing them during the year 1092 M. E.

M. Education

Agency		1091				1092			
		Number of schools	Number of pupils			Number of schools	Number of pupils		
			Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
Government	...	133	17,638	8,555	26,253	137	19,143	9,962	29,105
Church Mission Societies or Protestant Missions	...	16	1,555	699	2,254	17	1,610	715	2,325
Roman Catholics	...	18	4,223	902	5,125	16	4,239	973	5,212
Native priests	...	58	4,576	3,015	7,591	62	4,713	3,152	7,865
Native gentlemen	...	72	6,829	2,612	9,441	89	7,935	3,035	10,970
Masters themselves	...	13	1,109	401	1,510	9	1,009	415	1,424
Total	...	310	35,990	16,184	52,174	330	38,649	18,252	56,901
Unaided and Indigentous	...	1,053	15,808	6,253	22,331	1,053	15,808	6,523	22,331
Grand total	...	1,363	51,793	22,707	74,505	1,383	54,457	24,775	79,232

(xxii) Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population of school-going age during the year 1092 M. E.

M. Education

Taluk		Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage	
		Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Cochin-Kanayanur	...	20,493	19,231	18,699	8,365	91.2	43.5
Cranganur	...	2,529	2,451	2,095	886	82.8	36.1
Mukundapuram	...	14,422	14,668	9,976	4,504	69.2	30.7
Trichur	...	12,528	12,935	12,481	6,009	99.6	46.5
Talapilly	...	12,019	12,748	6,676	3,605	55.5	28.3
Chittur	...	6,611	7,082	4,530	1,406	68.5	19.9
Total	...	68,602	69,115	54,457	24,775	79.4	35.8

(xxiii) Statement showing the classification of pupils according to Caste or Creed, during the year 1092 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	31,653	11,449	10.4	3.7	69.4	24.5
Christians	1,17,849	1,15,244	17,677	17,297	20,126	12,449	17.0	10.8	113.9	72.0
Mahomedans	32,707	31,115	4,906	4,667	2,603	893	7.9	2.7	53.0	17.9
Jews	571	604	86	91	75	44	13.0	7.3	87.0	48.4
Jains	83	46	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animists	2,127	2,050	319	303	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parsis	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmos	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,57,342	4,60,769	68,002	63,115	54,457	24,775	11.9	5.4	79.4	35.8

(xxiv) Statement showing the number and strength of Special Schools during the year 1092 M. E.

Schools	Number of schools	Strength	Whether Sirkar, aided or unaided
Sirkar Training school, Trichur	1	450	Sirkar
Industrial schools including the G. T. C. and I. school and the Industrial Section of the V. J. G. L. and I. school	17	731	5 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	193	do
Latin schools	1	18	do
Medical schools	3	20	do
Vedic schools	14	169	2 Aided and 12 Unaided
Schools teaching Astrology	4	27	Unaided
Hebrew schools	4	151	do
Arabic schools	1	75	do
Total	215	4,673	

(xxv) Statement showing the industries taught in the Industrial Schools during the year 1092 M. E.

Name of industry	Boys	Girls	Total	Remarks
Needle work	...	237	237	
Mat-making	107	59	166	
Embroidery and Knitting	...	195	195	
Lace making	...	195	195	
Carving	18	...	18	
Gardening	16	...	16	
Umbrella making	63	...	63	
Weaving	18	...	18	
Sloyd	191	...	191	
Carpentry	55	...	55	
Blacksmithy work	55	...	55	
Drawing	60	...	60	
Electroplating	16	...	16	
Rattan work	61	...	61	
Bell-metal work	15	...	15	
Type-writing	10	...	10	
Short-hand	30	...	30	
Book-keeping	29	...	29	
Commercial Geography	4	...	4	
do Correspondence	26	...	26	
Banking	11	...	11	
Vernacular commercial	24	...	24	
Total	809	686	1495	

(xxvi) Statement showing the particulars as to the schools maintained by the Cochin State during the year 1092 M. E.

Description of Schools	Number of schools		Number of pupils on rolls at the end of the year		Average daily attendance		Expenditure					
	1091	1092	1091	1092	1091	1092	Collegiate	Upper Secondary	Lower Secondary	Primary	Special	Miscellaneous
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sirkar schools	133	137	26,253	29,105	23,035	24,008	Rs. 26,880	Rs. 55,115	Rs. 57,630	Rs. 1,80,056	Rs. 35,012	Rs. 63,122
Aided schools	177	193	25,921	27,796	20,308	23,596	...	7,785	8,587	1,04,933	11,303	...
Total	310	330	52,174	56,901	43,343	47,604	26,880	62,900	66,217	2,84,989	46,320	63,122

(xxvii) Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Cochin State during the year 1092 M. E.

N. Military

Arms of service	No. of fighting officers and men					Total of men at the end of the current year	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	Casualties				No. of regiments or battalions	No. of men					
			Died	Invalided	Discharged or deserted			No. of guns	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men		
Cavalry	12	1			1	12			1	3	8	1,930	Non-combatants, such as clerk, cobbler, blacksmith, syces and barbers are not included in the list
Sappers													
Artillery	22					22		4		2	20	2,364	
Infantry	251	18	2	5	14	248			6	17	225	25,961	
Total	285	19	2	5	15	292		4	7	22	253	30,255	

