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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue. DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. / B.P. No.	5471	Press. / Mis.
Dated	15-9-1877.	197 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled.

Archives 1—10,006—19-4-79.

No. 63.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE,
On Circuit
Courtallum, 5th Sept. 1837.

547

From H. C. Sullivan Esquire

Ag RESIDENT in Travancore and Cochin,

To The Honorable D. F. Carmichael

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward a copy of the Manual of the Cochin State and request to be informed how many copies are required by Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant
H C Sullivan
Acting Resident

1877

Political Department.

From

The Resident in Travancore & Cochin,

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.

Fort St. George.

Dated 5th September 1877

Received 10th — 12 —

No. 63.

Enclosure. one

No. 606.

Forwarding a copy of the Manual of Cochin & requesting to be informed how many copies are required by Government.

Transferred

No 1723

Transmitted to the Revenue Dept. for Report.

By Order

Chief Secretary

11th Sept. 1877.

Vol C. No 4271/77

Revenue 1877. Departt
No 3981

From Chief Secretary

Dated 11 } Septr 1877
Recd 11 }

No 723.

Encl: 1

Ethi Jo 15-9-77 v. 52 N.

Transferring letter from the Resident in Travancore & Cochin forwarding a copy of the manual of Cochin & requesting to be informed how many copies are required by Govt

With Order

542/3

Copy sent to the Govt of India in Public Dept No 1777 dated 15 Sept 1877

15 Sept 1877

C. B. 7 Sept 77 R. 15 Sept 77

5671/4

MANUAL

OF THE

COCHIN STATE

FOR THE

Imperial Gazetteer of India.

PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE

WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STATISTICS

TO THE

Government of India.

ERNACOLLUM:

PRINTED AT THE COCHIN SIRKAR PRESS.

1876.

5471/5

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MANUAL

OF THE

COCHIN STATE

FOR THE

Imperial Gazetteer of India.

Latitude, &c. (Section A.)

THE State of Cochin is bounded on the North by the Collectorate of Malabar; on the South by Travancore; on the East by Malabar, Coimbatore and Travancore; and on the West by Malabar and the Indian Ocean; lies between North latitude 9° 46' and 10° 49', and East longitude 76° 4' and 76° 58'; contains an area of 1361½ square miles and a population of 601,114 souls. The revenue administration is conducted through the agency of the Tahsildars under the direct control and orders of the Dewan. The Magisterial jurisdiction is exercised by the Tahsildars who act as Sub-Magistrates; by the Dewan Paishkar who is a Magistrate with full powers, and by the Dewan in his capacity as Chief Magistrate. The Munsiffs are vested with Civil jurisdiction in suits to the value of Rs. 200, and the Zillah Courts in all suits above that limit. The Zillah Courts have also criminal powers in cases committed to them by the Magistracy, to the extent of inflicting three years' rigorous imprisonment, 30 lashes with a rattan, and a fine not exceeding 500 Rupees. The powers of the Appeal Court, the highest

tribunal of the country, both Civil and Criminal, are unlimited; sentences of death and imprisonment for life being, however, subject to the confirmation of His Highness the Rajah. The administrative Head quarters of the State is Ernacollum, but His Highness resides at the Town of Tripoontorah, some five miles distant from it.

General aspect.

2. The wide expanse of backwater which intersects the country on the western side, running almost parallel with the sea and extending its branches far into the interior, is a prominent feature in the general aspect. The intervening tract between the backwater and the chain of the Western Ghauts, extending from Cape Comorin to Bombay, is the principal field for rice cultivation. The cocoanut is the staple along the coasts and in the sandy districts of the South, while rice is extensively grown in the marshes on the North. Arecanut, pepper, ginger, oil seeds, sugar-cane, &c, may be mentioned as the chief products of the State. The Northern Districts of Chittoor, Tallapally, Trichoor and Mugundapuram are covered with hills, but the lower levels are abunbantly cultivated. The Nelliampathy range of mountains situate between north latitude 10° 14′ and 10° 32′, and East longitude 76° 37′ and 76° 49′ (about 2800 feet above sea level) is saddle backed with rocky peaks about 3500 feet high. The intervening space or table portions as well as some of the slopes are covered with dense jungle and heavy forest of Teak, Blackwood, Ebony and other valuable trees. On the Northern side there are at present about 7000 acres under coffee cultivation and adjoining the Estates are grass lands suitable for pasturage. These mountains are ascended, at the northern end, by a road about six miles in length, but it is only available for men and animals. The construction of a good cart road from a point which may seem to afford the most feasible route is under con-

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sideration. The present base of the ghaut is about six miles from Wallanghi, and 21½ miles south-west of Palghaut. There are tracks, but no well known passes through these Hills. The principal rivers are the Ponany river on the North; the Tattamangalam river in the Chittoor District and the Karuvanur river which forms a junction at Munayom with some of the main lines of water communication; and the Shalacoody river which meets a branch of the Alwaye River at Elenthikara about 6 miles to the east of Cranganore where it empties itself into the backwater. The Alwaye or Peryaur river also passes through portions of Cochin Territory. These rivers are the chief outlets for the drainage of the country. The lagoon forms various islets of greater or less size and near Trichoor, expands into a lake of considerable proportions wherein, during the dry season (February to May,) the cultivation of rice is actively pursued, contributing materially to the land revenue of the State. The traffic of boats of first class capacity (or of from four to five tons burden) along the ordinary lines of commerce, i. e. from Ernacollum, the seat of Government, to Karrapadna, to Trichoor, and to the Tirroor Railway Station respectively, will be uninterrupted in the monsoon months, but difficulty will be experienced to the North of Karrapadna in the hot season which embraces the months of March, April and May, in consequence of the scarcity of water in parts of the line of communication. The other facilities of transit partly by land and partly by water, will be explained in para : 14. The class that lives exclusively by river industry, numbering about 4000, are the Vallamars who belong to the Kanayanoor and Cochin Districts, which are in close proximity to the seaboard, and afford a convenient means of shipping their cured fish to Colombo and other places. The Marakans form the class who pursue the avocation of sea fishery. Persons from Ceylon come over, during the season to fish, but they do not set-

tle here, and can only be reckoned among the floating population. Their numbers are not exactly ascertainable. Portions of the backwater are very commonly embanked for rice cultivation, and afford unrestricted scope for reclamation. The long stemmed rice consisting of 2 or 3 varieties and chiefly grown in the Northern Districts, thrives in depths of water varying from seven to fifteen feet.

3. The mineral productions of marketable value are laterite, which is excavated from numerous quarries and generelly employed for building purposes, granite and calcareous shells gathered from the sea coasts and calcined for use as mortar. Old writers mention gold as having been collected along the sea shore opposite Cochin, but no auriferous quartz are now to be discovered. Yellowish flakes on the summits of mica may be found in small [illegible] hills where there is no laterite. Iron is not now worked in the Cochin State, but there are evident traces of its having been obtained in former times, in masses or veins in the substance of the laterite. The most important revenue yielding forests are comprised in the Nelliampathy mountains before referred to, and the Palapilly and Parawattany forests which yield valuable timber. In parts of the former cardamoms are produced. All the hills are covered with a great variety of drugs, dyes, and gums; and flowers and flowering shrubs and trees, of the richest fragrance and most gorgeous colours grow wild in the jungles. The miscellaneous products of the forests are bees'-wax, honey, tigers' skins and claws, elephant's tusks, dammer, &c. The wild animals are elephants, tigers, cheetahs and bears. Of the larger sorts of game, the bison, and many kinds of deer and antelopes are met with in all parts. Monkeys and jackals are numerous in the forests as well as in the cultivated country, and even

Mineral products. Ferroe naturæ.

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in towns. Snakes and other reptiles are found in all places; as are crows, kites, doves, pheasants, wild fowls and other birds. The elephants were formerly taken in pitfalls and tamed to be of service in forest operations. The system of capture by means of Keddahs, obtaining in Ceylon, has lately been introduced. No rewards are given for the destruction of snakes, but sums varying from 3 to 8 Rupees are awarded on the production of Tigers' skins.

4. The people, were enumerated at five different periods within the last fifty five years. The years and results are given below:—

Population (Section B.)

	Population.
1820 A. D.	2,23,003
1836	2,88,176
1849	3,56,802
1858	3,99,056
1875	6,01,114

The four first Censuses were taken through village headmen or Pramanakars; but in 1875 the first attempt was made at a systematic enumeration of the people, by adopting, as far as circumstances would admit, the arrangements carried out in Madras, and by the employment of special agency in all the districts. The average of inmates to a house according to the returns is 5·12. The rural parts appear to be nearly as populated as the towns. The density of the population of the whole country is, on the average, at 441 persons per square mile.

5. The principal races (*a*) living within the State are Malayalis, Tamulians, Telugus, Konkanies, and Jews, arranged according to the order of their strength. The hill tribes are known as *Malayers or Kaders*. Their mode of life is every where the same, subsistence

(*a*) Races, &c.	
Malayalees	5,35,191
Tamulians	33,628
Konkanies	15,113
Telugus	9,905
Jews	1,278
Other languages	5,999
Total populations...	6,01,114

being chiefly derived from leaves, roots, snakes, and such sorts of game as they may be able to snare. Wicker work made from the bamboo, in which they are very expert, is the only art they practice, and they sometimes work for hire in the Cardamom and other plantations. The influx (*b*) from abroad is returned at 8,678 out of the whole censused population of 6,01,114. The new-comers are chiefly Hindus and Mahommedans, speaking Malayalam and Tamil, and mix freely with their fellow castes. They come for purposes of trade, or agriculture, and to seek public employment, and generally settle in the country. There is little or no emigration from the State.

(*b*) Immigration.	
Malayalees	4,229
Tamulians	2,203
Other languages	2,446
	8,678

Hindu Castes.

6. A list of the Hindu Castes is subjoined, according to the local order of precedence, with their respective occupations and comparative wealth:

(1) Brahmins, priests, and proprietors of land, numerous; in easy circumstances; (2) Kshattriya, proprietors of land; well to do. (3) Ambalavasi, temple service; well to do. (4) Nair, agriculturists, also employed in military service or as peons; in tolerable comfort; (5) Pillai, in Government service, as peons mostly; poor; (6) Neithukaran, cloth weavers; poor; (7) Kushavan, potters; fair earnings; (8) Ottars, contractors, for earth work, in tolerable comfort; (9) Welluthadan washerman; poor; (10) Velakkathala, barber, poor; (11) Carpenters and masons, earn five to eight annas as daily wages; (12) Ezhuwan, toddy drawers and agricultural labourers; mostly poor; (13) Chermers, agricultural serfs, condition wretched; (14) Malayers, hill tribes, of nomadic habits and gaining a very precarious subsistence. There are no predatory tribes or castes in the strict sense.

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Religious Statistics.

7. According to the last Census of 1875–76 there are 4,26,922 Hindus, 12,499 Musalmans, 1,40,262 Native Christians 1,278 Jews. There are no Jains, Buddhists, or Brahma Samaj followers in the State. The Native Christians are for the most part, either Romo-Syrians, who belong to the Catholic Mission (founded in December 1659), under the Archbishop and Vicar Apostolic of Malabar who has his seat at Verapoly, those subject to the jurisdiction of the Catholic Archbishop of Goa, or Jacobite and Nestorian Syrians, whose Bishops derive their ecclesiastical ordination from the Patriarch of Antioch, the Missions established in these parts being of high antiquity. The Church Missionary Society has established flourishing Missions in this State, and have respectable congregations. The first Mission is said to have been founded in 1816. There are a few Native Christians who are substantial proprietors of land but the majority of them consist of tradesmen and working men. The Mohammedans in these parts do not appear to be actively fanatical. The Jonaga Moplah of that creed, notwithstanding the violence of spirit and inveterate fanaticism which characterises him elsewhere, has shown himself here, by his superior preservance and industry, to be a worthy and useful citizen.

Principal Towns. (Section C.)

8. The most important towns, as seats of commerce or of political or historical note, are Ernacollum, the present seat of Government, which is the most populous and contains 14,038 inhabitants, Cochin, the ancient capital, with a population of 13,775; Trichoor, the most celebrated in traditional history and the most centrically situated town in the State, containing 11,109 souls; and Tripoontorah the residence of His Highness the Rajah which possesses 8,493 inhabitants. Of secondary importance are Chittoor,

population 11,103; Cranganore, population 9,475; Tattamungalom, population 8,894; and Irinjalacodah 6,326. The principal fairs and places of pilgrimage will be treated of in para. 18. The system of Municipalities has not been introduced into this State. The Villages with populations exceeding 5,000, not included in Towns, are as follows:—

Cochin District:—Kumbalangy, 6,369. Cheraye, 5051.

Chittoor District:— Nemary, 5,985.

A list of Villages containing above 2,000 inhabitants is given hereunder:

Kanayanoor District:—Kumbalam 2,688; Panagat, 2,154; Marati 3,040; Vatuthala, 3,205; Kalloor 2,853; Cheranalloor 2,532.

Cochin District:—Moolankuzhy 3,087; Edacochy 2,186; Palloorthy North, 4,055; Andikadava 2032; Chellanam, 2,693; Teckkamury 4,076; Ochanthurthy, 2,544; Azheekal, 2,287; Elangunnapoya 2,309; Narakal 4,115; Edavanakad, 3,326; Nairambalom 2,835; Wadakampura, 2,035.

Cranganore District:—Matavana, 2,556; Eriyattu 2,425; Azheekode 3,871.

Mugundapuram District:—Thekkamkara 2,379; Edathurthy, 2,447; Kattoor, 3,326; Thoravankara 2,141; Kezeka Chalacoody, 2,340; Velloor, 2,096; Kotakara 3,381.

Trichoor District:—Manaloor 2,181; Pallipuram 2,014; Cherpa, 2,158.

Tallapally District:—Kannamkolam 2,546; Chelakara 2,107; Payukolam 2,297; Thekathara 3,005; Kanjarakode East, 2,702; Kanjarakode West 3,736; Mayanoor 2,073.

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Chittoor District:—Thekke-deshom, 2,001; Pattancherry 3,790; Perumatty 3,396; Vadake deshom, 3,390; Nellepilly, 4,284; Kolinjampara, 3,934; Ayiloor, 3,478.

The people seem to exhibit a growing disposition to gather into large towns and the chief seats of industry and commerce, as affording better means of livelihood and increased security for person and property, than the villages. They are also gradually superseding mud and thatched houses by substantial and tiled buildings, while jewellery, fine clothes and other luxuries are gradually coming into requisition.

The ordinary dress of the shopkeeper and agriculturist consists of two pieces of white cloth three yards long, one passing round the waist and the other thrown over the shoulders, and their dwellings consist of mud walls, with a single aperture which serves alike for door and window. The better classes are of course more particular in their habits; their vestments are of a more refined kind and their houses are constructed of timber of the finer sorts, laterite stones, shell lime, and tiles, or the leaves of the cocoanut and palmyra palms. Rice and vegetables are the staple of the great bulk of the people. The monthly expenses of a middling sized house-hold would be about Rs. 40, of a well-to-do shopkeeper and of an average peasant Rs. 5.

Agriculture (Section D.)

9. The crops grown in the country are (1) CEREALS, such as rice, Indian corn, gingely, raghee, and chama (*panicum millaceum*); (2.) GREEN CROPS, such as peas, gram, beans, pumpkins, cucumbers, melons, brinjalls, bananas, plantains, mangoes, jacks, limes, ginger, turmeric, chillies, pepper, ulunnu or kidney bean (*phascolus radiatus.*) chena (*arum campanulatum.*) chémbu (*caladium esculentum.*) and other yams of different kinds; (3) FIBRES, such as cotton, sparsely cultivated, hemp, flax, &c. (4) MISCELLANEOUS CROPS, such as

cocoanuts, coffee, sugar-cane, indigo in small quantity, betel, &c. Rice is the staple crop, its principal varieties consisting of about fifty in number. Some rice lands are capable of producing only one crop, while others admit of two or even three crops being raised. The first crop, or as it is termed *Kannipoo*, is sown in the month of *Madom* (April–May), and reaped in the month of *Kanni* (September–October). The second crop or *Magarapoo* is sown immediately after the first harvest has been gathered in, and is reaped in *Magarom* (January–February); and the third crop or *Mada-poo*, where lands admit of such extended operations, is sown in *Magarom* and reaped in *Madom*. When the land is suited only for a second crop, it is sown generally in June–July, *i. e.* some time before the first crop is harvested. There are some sorts of rice which take nearly ten months to mature, and these are sown as early as *Madom*, although the crop is not reaped till *Magarom*. The seeds of the first and second crops are sometimes mixed up and sown together. When the first crop is reaped, the plants of the second crop remain on the land as young shoots. Eventually, the latter ripens, and is reaped in *Magarom*. The first crop is generally sown on comparatively dry lands; the second on moist, and the third on marshy lands. The first and third crops are generally *sown*, but in consequence of there being too much water for sowing, or for the want of sufficient time after the taking in of a first crop to raise a second by *sowing*, the rice in the second crop is generally transplanted. Next to rice, the staple produce of the country is the cocoanut. It does not thrive well in high, laterite, or clayey ground, and is therefore met with in abundance on the sea coast, and on the banks of the backwaters where the soil is loose and sandy. Cocoanuts, coprah, cocoanut oil, coir, (fibre and yarn), all being the produce of the cocoanut tree, are the chief exports from this country. No material improvement in

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the quality of rice can be noticed within the last twenty years; but an attempt to introduce the Carolina paddy was partially successful. Large extensions, however, have been made in the area of cultivation, within the period in question, by means of reclamations and other improvements. Very unproductive paddy lands are sometimes converted into coir-producing cocoanut lands, but there has been no other great increase in fibre cultivation.

The rice, as seed, is called *Vithu*; the ears of corn *Kathiru*; the shoots fit for transplanting, *Jnaru*; the corn matured and harvested *Nellu*; and the grain, cleared of the husk, ARI. This boiled and strained dry, is called CHORU; and in its unstrained state and mixed up with the water is called *Cunjee*. In the first form, rice is the chief food of the people; in the second, it is used generally by the poor. Cooked rice is seldom sold simply as such, and in the few feeding houses that are to be found in the country for the benefit of strangers, the charge for the meal includes not only the cost of the rice but of condiments, attendance, &c. There are also various sorts of cakes, sweetmeats and other preparations made from rice flour, sold in the bazaars at different prices.

Area and Extent of Cultivation.

10. The total area of the State according to the great Trigonometrical Survey of 1818—20 is 1,361½ square miles. About 2,88,125 acres are, approximately under cultivation and the remaining 5,83,234 acres are uncultivated. Of the latter figure, the proportion between the area capable of cultivation and the extent unculturable and waste, cannot be determined with any degree of precision and it is also difficult to estimate the comparative acreage under each of the principal crops. It may be stated that garden lands held under the Government are subject to no restrictions as to the nature or extent of dry crops.

A fair return from a plot of land paying a tax of Rs. 3 and one paying Rs. 1–8, may be estimated at twenty two maunds of paddy per acre for the former and twelve maunds for the latter. The average price of a maund of paddy is about Rs. 3–4. It has already been stated that under favourable conditions, a second and even a third crop is obtained, but the out-turn is obviously dependent upon varied circumstances that do not admit of exact calculation. Rent was in ancient times paid in kind, but at a later period an equivalent payment was made in current coin, bearing a just proportion to the market value of the produce. Previous to 1861, the commutation rate was one gold fanam (3½ to the Rupee) for two parrahs of paddy, (equivalent to nine annas and two pies per standard maund,) but in that year the commutation was fixed at one and a half parrah for the gold fanam, or in other words, about annas 12 per maund. This has been the standard since that date. Beyond this, no regular mutations of rent such as have obtained in British India occur in this country, the systems of land revenue under the two Governments being essentially different.

Normal condition of cultivators.

11. A holder of one hundred acres of Jenmom land would be deemed wealthy; one possessed of fifty acres would be considered a person of middling fortune; and the possessor of any thing less than twenty acres would be reckoned as poor. A husbandman who possesses five acres of land would be quite as comfortable as a shopkeeper deriving a net income of Rs. 8 a month. The peasantry in this country are generally poor and some are in debt; but there are many small proprietors who occupy and cultivate their own lands; a few who are tenants at will; and fewer still who hold land under very extended or permanent leases.

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The wages per day of the different native industrial classes within the last twenty years, or between 1851 and 1871, are hereunder contrasted:—

	In 1851.			1871.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Day labourers.....	0	0	10	0	3	4
Smiths.....	0	4	2	0	6	8
Bricklayers.....	0	2	11	0	4	7
Carpenters	0	2	11	0	4	7

For the relative periods the prices of the principal products are as follow:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Best rice per maund...	1	10	0	3	4	0
Common Do. Do.....	1	6	9	3	2	6
Paddy best sort.....	1	4	0	2	4	0
Do. second sort.....	1	2	0	2	0	9
Distilled and fermented country liquors, per quart	0	1	8	0	5	0

Time is ordinarily reckoned by English measure in this country. The native reckoning is one naliga of 24 English minutes, but for all practical purposes English time is employed. As regards weights, the Dutch pound is the standard by which all the commercial business of Cochin is ordinarily regulated; about 102½ Dutch pounds being held equivalent to one cwt. avoirdupois; So that the common Candy of 600 lbs gives about 654 lbs English. There is no doubt a very large class of labourers in this country who, not being possessed of land, and without the advantages of proficiency in the walks of industrial life as artisans, hire themselves as unskilled workmen, sometimes in the field and at other times in other employments. Women as well as children are largely employed in these avocations, and their wages are paid both in money and

in kind. As a rule, an adult man earns two seers of rice per day, a woman one and a half seer, and a child of working age one seer. Where money payments prevail, the daily hire is about annas 3–4 for a man, annas 2 for a woman, and anna 1–6 for a child.

12. The land tenures and systems of revenue settlement prevailing in British India are essentially different from those obtaining in this country. Here, the proprietary right to the soil is vested either in the Government, or in private proprietors. Land is divided into paddy lands and garden lands. Of the wet or rice cultivation, about two-fifths belong to the Government, and the rest to private proprietors. The garden lands belonging to private proprietors are nearly double of what is the property of Government. Of the lands belonging to Government, both wet and dry, the greater portion is held by tenants on what is called *Verumpattom* tenure, or simple lease. About one-fifth of these lands have been mortgaged to the tenants, and a small portion is enjoyed by them either free of any land tax or paying only a nominal tax.

Government Lands:—The rent on *Verumpattom* rice lands has been fixed with reference to the capabilities of the soil, leaving a wide margin of profit to the cultivator after paying the rent, the land tax or Karom, and the expenses of cultivation. Where the land has been mortgaged, interest at five per cent is deducted by the tenant from the amount due to the Government. In garden lands, the assessment is on the trees and not on the land itself, except where no trees exist, in which case the rent is fixed at the rate of 10 annas and 5 pies per acre. Cocoanut trees are divided into four classes and pay rents of 4, 3, 2, and 1 puthen (3 annas 4 pies, 2 annas 6 pies, 1 anna 8 pies, and 10 pies) respectively, according to their crop-bearing properties. Besides the rent proper, there is

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another tax of Rs. 1–4–0 collected on every one hundred trees under the name of "*Kettu-thengu.*" The highest rate of rent demanded on Jack trees is annas 13–4 per annum for a first class tree, annas 10 for a second class, annas 6–8 for a third class, and annas 3–4 for a fourth class tree. Arecanut trees pay a rent of about 5 pies each, and palmyras at rates varying from annas 1-8 to 10 pies each. No other trees pay any rent or tax to the Government.

Private Lands:—Private lands pay the rent to the proprietor; but Government collects a tax called *Nelavari* or *Nikudi*, which is a money payment in the proportion of 1¼ anna to every parrah of land (annas 15, pies 8 per acre) in the Southern Districts, and an assessment *in kind*, in the North ranging from two and a half to ten seers of paddy for land capable of receiving ten seers of seed. Besides this, there is another tax called *Mupara* or *Palam* averaging between 3 and 7½ seers of paddy for every piece of land which will require ten seers of seed to cultivate it. On private garden lands, the tax collected by Government on cocoanut trees is one eighth of the rent and *Kettu-thengu*. The rent for calculating the Government share is taken at the rate above mentioned; and in some places at an average rate of anna 1 pies 8 per tree. The tax on Jack trees, areca-nut trees and palmyras is also one-eighth of the rent which they would have paid if they belonged to Government. The rent on Government lands, as well as the revenue on lands in general, is paid by the actual holder or by the proprietor direct to Government without any intermediate agency.

Manure is necessary to rice cultivation and consists of ashes, dung, and the bark and leaves of several kinds of trees. On an average, the cost per acre on this account would be from 2 to 3 Rupees. Irrigation is not generally

practised excepting in the Chittoor District. The abundant rainfall of the country is usually sufficient for the cultivation of the land.

Blights, floods, &c.

13. Cases of blight by insects, floods, arising from an excessive rainfall, and droughts from scarcity of rain have occasionally occurred, but these natural calamities have been very partial in their effects and confined to a circumscribed area; in no case have they affected the entire harvest of a season or the general prosperity of the country. No great famine seems to have occurred within the last half century nor is there any recorded account of relief operations by Government having become necessary. In fact, the ample means of external communication which the State possesses in seaports, roads and its connection with the Madras railway excludes the idea of any extremity of famine occurring in these parts. The large importations of rice from Akyab, Chittagong, Cocanada, Mangalore and other places, furnish resources that can lead to no apprehension of a deficient food supply.

Roads and Canals.

14. The principal roads are,

(1.) From the Shoranore railway station through Trichoor to Kurrapudnam, 40 miles in length.

(2.) From Kunnumkolum through Trichoor and Putticad to the boundary at Vaniemparah 29 miles in length.

(3.) From Kunnumkolum through Palayanore to Padoor, 30 miles in length,

(4.) The Tirtalla road leading from Tirtalla British boundary through Kunnumkolum to Arthat, length 8 miles.

(5.) The Mungelmudday and Nadupoony roads in the Chittoor District, the length of both being about 20 miles.

There is through water communication between Cochin and Trichoor, partly by backwater and partly by intermediate canals, the total length being 45 miles, and there are also small canals leading to other parts of the country. The Shoranoor Station 20 miles north of Trichoor and 45 miles from Ernacollum, the seat of Government, connects this State with the Madras Railway. According to a return obtained from the Railway authorities, it appears that during the half year ending 30th June 1876, 11,052 passengers, and goods weighing 4,877 maunds or 179 tons, were booked as traffic from this country.

Manufactures:—The manufactures, which are practised especially in the districts of Cochin and Kanayanore, consist of ornamental works in gold and silver; carvings in wood and ivory; works in iron, brass, and copper; textile fabrics made out of English cotton twist imported from Bombay, and other kinds of handicraft. The iron works are principally swords, spears, guns, styles used for writing on cadjans, and the appliances necessary for the construction of a house. In brass there are lamps and vessels of various kinds, and in copper a great variety of utensils for culinary and other purposes which form indispensable articles in a native household. Silver filigree work much esteemed by Europeans for presentation to friends in England, and gold ornaments of greater or less perfection are produced by the local artisans. Pottery forms a popular branch of industry. Earthen vessels of different qualities and well suited to the necessities of the people are turned out in most of the districts. Grass mats of fine texture and tastefully chequered are made in Trichoor. Except in the development of coffee cultivation in the Nelliampathy Forests, European capital does not appear to have as yet been invested, or European agency employed here to any great extent in industrial pursuits.

15. Apart from the Government educational establishments there are private institutions belonging to different Christian Missions. The Catholic Mission at Verapoly has four English and 243 Malayalam Schools. The Goanese Branch of the Catholic Mission has 26 Tamil or Malayalam Schools and the Church Missionary Society established at Trichoor and Kunnenkolum maintains 14 boys' and 2 girls' Schools. There are public libraries established at Ernacollum and Trichoor aided by State grants; but there are no literary or political societies. Establishments for the relief of the poor, consist chiefly of the Ootperrahs, (where not only all Brahmin travellers but also all Brahmins residing permanently in the neighbourhood are fed at the expense of the Sirkar,) and the charities connected with Pagodas or Devaswams.

Societies and Institutions. (Section E.)

The Gazette of Cochin, as the official organ, is issued bi-monthly, but there are no newspapers or periodicals published. There are one or two private Printing Presses for the publication of religious and educational works in English and Malayalam.

16. POLITICAL:—The Rajahs of Cochin claim to hold the territory in right of descent from Cheruman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerulum, including Travancore and Malabar, as Viceroy about the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards established himself as independent ruler. Whether or not the line of succession has been interrupted cannot be definitively ascertained at this distance of time, most of the ancient State Records having been lost in the course of internal and external warfare. In 1776 Cochin was conquered by Hyder Ali, who had obtained the sovereignty over Mysore. Cochin remained tributary to Hyder, and subsequently

Political and Administrative History. (Section F.)

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to his son Tippu Sultan, until the peace concluded by the latter with the British in 1792, when the claims of Mysore upon it were transferred to the East India Company. The State is now in subsidiary alliance with the British Government, and the treaty dated 17th October 1809, forms the basis of the now subsisting relations between it and the British Government. By this treaty the Rajah of Cochin agreed to pay to the East India Company, in addition to the usual subsidy of one lakh of Rupees, an annual sum equal to the expense of maintaining one battalion of Native Infantry or 1,76,037 Arcot Rupees, making an aggregate payment annually in six equal instalments of Rs. 2,76,037. It was further stipulated that should it become necessary, to employ a larger force for the defence of the Cochin territories against foreign invasion, the Rajah should contribute towards the expense in proportion to his means; and that if there should appear to the Government of Fort St. George reason to apprehend failure in the funds requisite to defray either the ordinary or extraordinary military charges, that Government should have power to introduce such regulations and ordinances, and to take such measures as would be necessary to render the funds efficient and available; it being provided that in no case whatever should His Highness' actual receipts of annual income be less than Rs. 35,000 together with one fifth part of the revenue of his entire territory. The Rajah engaged to hold no correspondence with any foreign State without the knowledge and sanction of the Company; to admit no Europeans to his service, nor to permit any to remain in his dominions, without the consent and concurrence of the Company; with power to the Company to dismantle or garrison any fortresses in His Highness' territory. On the other hand the Company undertook to defend the integrity of the State territory against all

enemies. At a subsequent period the annual subsidy to the British Government was reduced to Rs. 2,40,000, being one half of the estimated amount of the revenue at that time; and still later, the payment was fixed at two lakhs only, which is the limit of the pecuniary obligation of the State at the present day.

ADMINISTRATIVE:—The Administrative department consists of the Dewan, who is the Minister and responsible adviser of the sovereign, and combines in his person the functions of Chief Magistrate and Chief revenue authority; the Dewan Peishkar who acts as an Assistant Magistrate with full powers, and performs revenue duties specially entrusted to him; the Tahsildars who are head police officers, sub-magistrates, and collectors of revenue; and Sumprethies who act in the capacity of subordinate officers of police and revenue. Cochin contains seven talugs or subdivisions, called respectively Cochin, Kanayanore, Mugundapuram, Trichoor, Tallapally, Chittoor, and Cranganore; each having a Tahsildar and Sumprethy at its head. The total number of villages comprised within the territory is 653, the largest having a population of 11,103, and the smallest of 20, the average per village being 920 souls. The Munsiffs are vested with civil jurisdiction in suits to the value of Rs. 200, and the Zillah Courts in all suits above that limit. The Zillah Courts have also criminal powers in cases committed to them by the Magistracy, to the exent of inflicting three years' rigorous imprisonment, 30 lashes with a rattan, and a fine not exceeding 500 Rupees. The powers of the Appeal Court, the highest tribunal of the country, both civil and criminal, are unlimited; sentences of death and imprisonment for life being, however, subject to the confirmation of His Highness the Rajah. The Judicial Department has been subject to various changes since its original institution. The Zillah Courts at Ernacollum and Trichoor were established in the year 998 M. E. (A. D. 1822) for the hearing and disposal of Civil Suits; and the Appeal Court for receiving and adjudicating appeals from the decisions of the Zillah Courts. The Chittoor District being isolated from other parts of the country and moreover at some distance from Trichoor, the station of the nearest Zillah Court, the inhabitants of that district suffered much inconvenience in having to proceed so far for the recovery of claims of small amount. Hence in 1027 (1851—52) the Tahsildar of Chittoor was invested with the powers of a Munsiff and authorized to hear and dispose of suits not exceeding the value of 200 Rupees. In June 1861 those powers were withdrawn from the Chittoor Tahsildar and two district Munsiffs were appointed one at Ernacollum and the other at Chittoor for the adjudication of Civil Suits not exceeding Rupees 100 in value. The jurisdiction of the former extended over the districts of Cochin and Kanayanore, and that of the latter over the Chittoor district. One Judge of each of the Zillah Courts was at the same time empowered to sit as a Judge of small causes in cases arising in districts where Munsiffs had no jurisdiction, and in which the value of the suit did not exceed the limit before stated. In September 1862, two more Munsiffs were appointed, one holding jurisdiction in Mugundapuram and Cranganore, and the other in Trichoor and Tallapilly, and as there was thus no part of the country in which the powers of a Munsiff did not prevail, the judges of the Zillah Courts ceased to exercise the authority of a small cause court which was vested in them by the Regulation of 1861. Still later, the jurisdictions of Tallapilly and Trichoor were divided and a new Munsiff appointed for the latter station, and at the time of the present Report, a similar division has been made as regards Kanayanore and Cochin. There are

consequently six Munsiff Courts representing all the principal divisions of the country. In December 1866 an important measure was passed for defining the procedure and jurisdiction of the Munsiffs Courts, no provision having been previously made for the guidance of these Courts beyond a very general one rendering the procedure of the Zillah Courts applicable to them, as far as practicable. Their jurisdiction in Civil Suits was raised from one hundred to two hundred Rupees, and their decisions in small causes as well as the Judgments of the Zillah Courts on appeal, to a certain limit, have been made final with a view to the diminishing of litigation. Questions of law are however reserved for special reference to the appellate Court. By a Regulation passed on the 16th July 1864, the Civil Procedure Code of British India was adapted to this country with some necessary modifications. In August 1867 further improvements were made in the economy of the law courts. Under the old organization, the Zillah Courts were composed of three Judges, and two of them had to concur in opinion before any proceeding could have legal force. This was an obvious and frequent cause of delay. By Regulation III of that year the number of Judges was reduced to two, and a division of business established, powers being conferred on individual Judges of the Zillah Courts to dispose of cases both civil and criminal. These courts had been formerly precluded from passing sentence in cases of felony and these were committed to a Sessions Court presided over by a Judge of the Appeal Court but they were declared competent to pronounce the Judgment in case of every degree of criminality, the sentences, however, being referrible to the Appeal Court if they exceed the assigned limits of their Jurisdiction. The Regulation of 1847 also enlarged the powers of the Appeal Court by conferring on it Original Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction

in certain cases, by empowering it to transfer a criminal case from one court to another, a power which it had previously possessed only in civil suits, by constituting it a Court of Appeal in criminal cases in which, under former enactments, no right of Appeal was recognized, by making it also a court of revision with authority to call for the records of any criminal case on its own motion and to revise the sentence, if necessary, and by vesting it with general power to make rules for regulating its own practice and that of the courts subject to its control. The Penal Code of British India, (Act XLV of 1860) has been partially introduced into the country. It is to be understood however, that no offence punishable under the old Regulations will be exempt from punishment in consequence of the introduction of the Penal Code; and in like manner, no act which was not formerly a punishable offence, will be punishable in consequence of being laid down as an offence in any section of the Penal Code. But when a person may be convicted of an offence punishable under the law of this country, the criminal courts are required to award the penalty according to the scale prescribed in the Penal Code. The Code has thus become part of the law of the country, and practically there can be no considerable variation in punishments for the same offences by different courts, or by the same court on different occasions. Legislative measures were also adopted by His Highness the Rajah to provide for the limitation of suits; for the admission of Counsel in criminal cases, for the due examination and admission of persons as Pleaders in the different courts, and for the punishment of fraudulent breaches of contract by native labourers, especially with reference to their obligations to European Coffee Planters who largely employ them on their estates. A Registration Act came into force from the 15th August 1874. Its provisions are mainly those

contained in the Act VIII of 1871 of British India, with obvious alterations to adopt them to the circumstances of this country.

Total Revenue from all sources and Expenditure of the Cochin State from 1809-10 to 1870-71.

	985 1809-10	1026 1850-51	1036 1860-61	1046 1870-71
Total revenue.....	Rs.5,87,163	8,34,831	10,48,207	12,36,421
Total Expenditure....	„ 5,03,703	7,70,510	8,81,167	10,69,336

Detailed statement of revenue and Expenditure for 1860-61 and 1870-71.

1860-61.

REVENUE.				EXPENDITURE.			
Land Revenue.....	Rs. 5,72,711	1	7	H. H. Establishment...	1,46,296	2	3
Customs.....	„ 75,726	10	1	Religious Institutions...	50,597	15	8
Abkarry.....	„ 4,589	4	6	Charitable Do.....	36,936	13	9
Tobacco *	„ 36,160	4	7	Salaries.....	1,32,916	5	11
Salt	„ 1,95,563	5	10	Pensions.....	12,976	10	7
Timber.....	„ 21,014	4	10	Public Works.....	71,475	10	8
Miscellaneous revenue..	„ 1,42,442	2	8	Miscellaneous expenses	2,29,967	10	2
				Subsidy to British Govt.	2,00,000	0	0
Total Rupees...	10,48,207	1	7	Total Rupees...	8,81,167	5	6

* N. B.—In 1862 the tobacco monopoly was abolished, and a fixed duty levied on importation. By the interportal convention of 1865, the Madras Government guaranteed to the State a minimum customs revenue of Rs. 10,500 on tobacco.

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1870-71.

REVENUE.				EXPENDITURE.			
Land Revenue.....	Rs.5,96,579	1	5	His Highness Establishment.....	1,85,160	0	0
Customs.....	„ 1,16,190	14	10	Religious Institutions...	78,271	11	9
Abkarry.....	„ 32,750	9	2	Charitable Do.....	39,053	10	0
Opium.....	„ 9,959	2	3	Administrative Est.	1,47,553	12	5
Salt.....	„ 1,83,530	6	11	Judicial Do.....	48,973	2	10
Timber.....	„ 26,815	4	9	Police Do.....	14,700	0	0
Miscellaneous revenue.	„ 2,70,596	6	0	Military Do.....	22,263	0	3
				Total salaries...	2,33,489	15	6
				Pensions	15,443	5	7
				Public Works	1,57,690	1	0
				Miscellaneous expenses	1,60,227	7	6
				Subsidy to British Govt.	200,000	0	0
Total Rupees...	12,36,421	13	4	Total Rupees...	10,69,336	3	4

Statement showing the number of Estates upon the Rent Roll of the Cochin State, with the total Land Revenue they paid, and the number of registered proprietors paying rent direct to Government.

	1850-51	1860-61	1870-71
Number of Estates.....	10,04,241	10,22,154	10,27,694
Number of registered proprietors.....	56,380	60,570	66,230
Total land revenue paid.....	Rs. 3,93292-9-4	Rs. 572,711-1-7	Rs. 596,579-1-5
Average land revenue paid by each Estate.....	„ 0- 6- 3	„ 0 - 8- 11	„ 0 - 9 - 5
Average land revenue paid by each proprietor....	„ 6- 15- 7	„ 9 - 7 - 2	„ 8 -14 -11

17. COURTS.—Statement showing number of Courts and of Officers in the Cochin State.

	1812-13	1850-51	1860-61	1870-71
Number of Magisterial Courts.	7	8	9	9
Moonsiff Courts exercising Civil powers.....	0	0	2	5
Zillah Courts exercising Civil and Criminal powers....	2	2	2	2
Appeal Court exercising Civil and Criminal powers.	1	1	1	1
Number of Officers doing duty in the above Courts.	16	17	20	21

Statistics of the Police of the Cochin District in 1870—71.

Total cost.	Native Officers.	Average annual pay of Ditto.	Police Peons.	Average annual pay.	Aggregate strength of all ranks.	Proportion of Police per square mile of area.	Proportion of Police per head of Population.	Proportion of cost per square mile of area.	Proportion of cost per head of Population.	Number of arrests made	Number of complaints registered.	Number of convictions obtained.	Number of acquittals.	Remarks.
Rs. 14,700.	20	Rs. 276	197	Rs. 75–10	217	·169	·00053	Rs. 10–1	Pies 7·13	3,375	1,682	293	994	Besides the number of convictions and acquittals given in the statement the Police Officers during the year were disposed of either by committal to the Criminal Courts, by compromise, or remained undecided.

There is no organised village watch here such as obtains in British Territory. Men are occasionally employed in most of the Proverthies as watchmen but their services are purely honorary and their numbers vary considerably at different periods. No Municipal force exists.

The average number of Prisoners in Jail during the year 1860—61 was one hundred and forty seven and a half, and in the year 1870—71 two hundred and seventeen and a half, and their ratio to the whole population of the State is ·00036 and ·00054 respectively for every one hundred inhabitants. The population is based on the Census taken in 1856—57. The number admitted in 1860—61 was one hundred and sixty two and the number discharged was eighty six, while in 1870—71 there were three hundred and one admissions and three hundred

and thirty one discharges. No death occurred in the Jails in 1870—71 and taking the average of the ten previous years the mortality has been one per cent of the number of convicts. This rate has scarcely been exceeded as the jails are generally speaking very healthy. The total cost per Prisoner for rations, clothing, jail establishment, repairs &c, in 1870—71 amounted to Rs. 66–11–8. The small number of Prisoners is engaged principally in Public Works, but there are no jail manufactures. No crime can be described as peculiarly characteristic of the country.

Education.—There are numerous private schools of primary Vernacular education attended by youths of both sexes, the female portion belonging chiefly to the Sudra classes. The schools maintained by the State are only for the benefit of boys. the question of female education, through Government aid being still undeveloped in this country. The proportion between the instructed and uninstructed parts of the population will be seen from the subjoined figures. Of a total of 302,373 men and 298,741 women exhibited in the latest census, 25,528 of the former and 1,133 of the latter were returned as able to read and write. Of the men so returned there were 19,671 Hindus, 854 Mahomedans, 4,958 Christians and 45 Jews; and of the women 896 Hindus, 3 Mahomedans, 209 Christians and 25 Jews who had attained different degrees of proficiency. The persons able to read and write, according to age, may be thus classified :—under twenty years, 6,028; above twenty and under forty, 13,365; and above forty years 6,368. The principal educational institution maintained by the Government is the High School at Ernacollum which is presided over by a Master of Arts of the University of Cambridge. Several of the subordinate instructors in the High School are also Gradu-

ates, one of the University of Aberdeen and the others of the Madras University. The number of students on the register of this institution is about 250 and the average daily attendance 213. The Head Master is also Director of Education in the five Anglo Vernacular Schools established in the outlying Districts containing in all 362 boys. There is also a Hebrew and a Sanscrit school maintained by Government, and 7 Malayalam schools. The sum of Rs. 19,270–13–6 was expended on Public Education during the past year. As regards higher education, out of fourteen candidates who presented themselves from the High School for the Matriculation Test in December 1875, eleven were successful three of them having been graded in the first class. A preparatory F. A. Class was established in connection with the High School in 1874, and an F. A. class in 1875.

Post Office.—Besides the British Post which runs through the country and has offices at Trichoor and Ernacollum, there is a Sirkar post in connection with the one established in Travancore, for the transmission of letters and parcels within the two States. It was intended principally for the conveyance of Public papers, and until 1866 private correspondence was also conveyed free of charge. From the 15th September of that year, small rates of postage were fixed for letters, books, parcels, &c. which were not strictly of an official character; and afterwards, these rates were assimilated closely to those obtaining in British India. In 1870–71, 51,560 letters; 2,216 Government Gazettes, 242 books and 1,907 parcels were transmitted through the local post on the public service; and 17,234 letters, 950 newspapers, 17 books and 60 parcels on private account. The cost of the department to the State was Rs. 2,946–2–4, and the receipts from private sources Rs. 671–11–2.

Medical (Section G.)

18. The average rain fall computed for the last 7 years is 117·811 inches. The mean temperature for each month and mean daily range of temperature will be seen from the following table.

Month.	Mean Temperature.	Mean daily range of temperature	Month.	Mean Temperature	Mean daily range of temperature.
January ...	81·8	3·8	July ...	79·5	1·8
February ..	82·5	2·4	August ..	81·0	3·5
March ..	83·8	2·6	September ...	78·0	2·5
April ..	85·0	2·2	October ..	80·0	3·6
May ...	84·3	3·0	November ..	78·3	2·0
June ..	80·5	2·1	December ..	79·9	4·0

There is no account on record of earthquakes, and the coast seems to have been singularly free from cyclones or gales of a destructive tendency. A register of births and deaths has not been kept, and the statistics required under these heads cannot consequently be furnished. The prevailing endemic diseases are Itch, elephantiasis, anæmia, dropsy, leprosy, malarious fevers, contracted on the hills, and especially from the low grounds at their base. Itch prevails all over the country, and the disease is probably due to contagion and want of cleanliness. Elephantiasis is common both in the towns and along the sea coast. The disease becomes less prevalent far away from the coast. The special cause is unknown, but the water which is impure along the sea coast is suspected to have some influence on the origin of the disease. The leg, scrotum, arm, or labiæ are the parts most frequently affected. Leprosy is by no means so common as elephantiasis, but it is one of the diseases of the western coast. Its cause is not well known, but as it is chiefly to

be seen amongst the poorest classes, it gives colour to the opinion that poverty, squalid and filthy dwellings, insufficient food and want of proper nutrition, (which is the common lot of the lower classes) combined with hereditary taint and the influences of climate, are the agencies that lead to the contraction of this dire malady. Anœmia and dropsy are due to the causes above stated, but chiefly to poverty, and unnutritious food. Small poxprevailed to some extent from the beginning of July 1865 and still more severely in 1866, decreasing in 1867–68 and reappeared in 1873 in a most fatal form. Between January 1873 and June 1876, 366 cases were admitted to the Small-Pox Hospital, of which 161 proved fatal. During the intervening years the epedemic prevailed more or less over a great part of southern India, and to this cause as well as to the reluctance of some classes of the people to be vaccinated must be attributed the spread of the disease and consequent mortality. Cholera appeared in 1865 when 51 cases were reported, and 21 persons were under treatment, of whom 11 died. According to the report of the Medical Officer of this Government cholera appeared in Cochin on the 15th October 1876, and from that date to the 28th July 1876, 376 persons were attacked of whom 233 died. These figures refer only to the cases treated in the Civil Hospitals of the State. It proved most fatal amongst the Moplahs of British Cochin. Malarious fevers are very common all the year round, and according to the medical report for the years 1873, 1874 and 1875 the greater number of cases are brought into hospital in the months of August, September, October, and November. These months are marked in the order in which fever is most frequent. There does not exist sufficient data to shew the different rates of mortality from fever and other causes. There is no information that could be given here as regards cattle disease.

Religious Gatherings. The principal places of such gatherings are. (1) *Pulloorthy Pagoda*; an annual festival occurs in Meenom (March April) lasting, 9 days; the numbers attending on the last three amount to about 7000. (2) *Tripoonitora Pagoda*; annual festival occurs in Vrishigom (November December), lasting 8 days; average daily attendance 3000. (3) *Ernacollum Pagoda*, annual festival takes place in Magarom (January and February), lasting 8 days; greatest attendance occurs on the last day, amounting to about 4000. (4) *Irinjalacoda Pagoda*: annual festival in Madom (April, May); lasts 10 days; attendance on last 6 days about 3000 daily. (5) *Trichoor Pagoda*; principal festival called *Puram* is in Madam (April May); lasts one day; attendance upwards of 4000. (6) *Aratupoya Pagoda*; annual festival in Meenom (March, April); lasts one day, attendance nearly 5000. (7) *Tiruvilvamala Pagoda*; chief festival in Vrichigom (November December); lasts one day, attendance about 3000. (8) *Nellikolangara Pagoda* in Nemary; annual festival in Meenom (March, April); lasts two days; daily attendance about 4000. (9) *Cranganore Pagoda*; the two principal festivals occur respectively in the beginning of Magarom (January) and in Meenom (March, April). The former lasts six days, average daily attendance 5000; and the latter ten days, average attendance nearly 12,000. (10) *Canharamutam Mosque*: annual feast takes place in January; average attendance during last 4 days about 4000. (11) *Malayatoor Hill Church*, (Roman Catholic), annual feast occurs on the Sunday after Easter; attendance about 5000. At these gatherings fairs are established during their continuance, and rice and other cereals, fruit and vegetables of various descriptions, and cloths of Indian manufacture are bartered. In some places poultry, eggs, milk, butter, goats and sheep, cows and oxen are exposed for sale. The assemblies in question have not been known to produce epidemics, except at Cranganore where the concourse of people is

very great particularly at the feast in March, April, and out-breaks of cholera and small pox have sometimes occurred.

NATIVE PRACTITIONERS :—The native practice is guided chiefly by two standard Sanscrit works called *Ashtang-hirthayom* and *Chintarmani*, and the mode of treatment consists of the application of medicated oils to the head and sometimes to the whole body, and pills, decoctions, oils, and electuaries, administered internally. The metallic substances employed are gold, silver, copper, iron, zinc and mercury. Various fresh herbs and roots enter into the composition of native medicines, and the bazaar drugs commonly used are alum, white arsenic, asafœtida, borax, camphor, catechu, cloves, chiretta, croton seeds, cubebs, dill seed, gall-nuts, garlic, ginger, limes, liquorice root, margosa or neem bark, mustard, myrabolams, nitre, opium pepper, the rind of the pomgranite fruit, and the root of the tree, salammoniac, country sarsaparilla, senna, spogel seeds, sulphur, blue and green vitriol, &c.

T. SHUNGOONNY MENON,

HUZOOR CUTCHERRY,
Ernacollum in Cochin,
30th October 1876.

Dewan.

