

STATISTICS
OF
MALABAR.

CALICUT.

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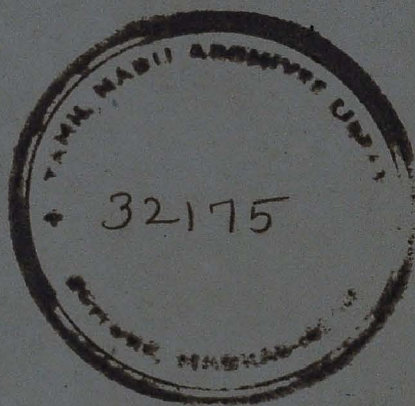
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STATISTICS OF MALABAR.

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STATISTICS OF MALABAR.

MALABAR lies between 10° 15' and 12° 15' N. Latitude, and 75° 15' and 76° 50' E. Longitude though as it lies transversely, and its breadth is very irregular, it is far from filling the whole space between these limits.

The district contains about 6,260 square miles, of which about one-fifth or 1,200 square miles may be said to have been taken up for rice and garden cultivation. The remainder consists chiefly of forest and hill, portions of which are periodically cultivated with dry grain, whilst some 37,480 acres have been taken up for coffee cultivation.

The province extends along the sea coast for 188 miles. Its breadth varies from 25 miles on the north to 70 miles on the south in a parallel with Ponani: it is bounded on the east by Coimbatore, Mysore and Coorg, on the west by the sea, on the north by South Canara, and on the south by the Cochin and Travancore Native States. The small French Territory of Mahelies within it.

2. Malabar is divided into 10 Taluks the revenue and population &c. of which are as follows:—

Taluks.	Extent in square miles.	Anshams.	POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1871.				Average Revenue of 5 years ending 1873-74.		
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.	Land * revenue.	Extra † sources.	Total.
1 Chirakal ...	676½	48	1,97,385	53,963	6,015	2,57,377	2,12,631	2,18,557	4,31,218
2 Kottayam ...	460	28	1,08,007	34,115	1,234	1,43,561	98,581	2,78,089	3,76,670
3 Kurumbranad ...	527	57	1,84,993	58,279	479	2,43,751	2,06,456	66,566	2,73,022
4 Wyanad ...	1115	16	1,15,721	8,057	2,149	1,25,938	1,03,553	82,164	1,85,717
5 Calicut ...	360	41	1,43,429	44,005	2,334	1,89,768	1,28,861	4,07,492	5,36,353
6 Ernad ...	997	52	1,46,468	1,41,061	452	2,87,936	1,98,678	3,49,455	5,48,133
7 Valluvanad ...	932	64	2,16,482	75,945	55	2,92,482	2,46,430	43,992	2,93,422
8 Palghat ...	681	56	2,93,356	29,763	2,733	3,25,855	2,77,594	1,01,783	3,79,377
9 Ponani ...	450	73	2,26,330	1,34,056	13,870	3,74,756	3,07,449	4,12,431	7,19,880
10 Cochin ...	3	1	5,293	2,412	12,121	19,826	18,527	1,15,906	1,34,433
Total...	6,201½	481	16,37,914	5,81,609	41,642	22,61,250	17,98,790	20,79,435	38,78,225

NOTES.

* PARTICULARS OF LAND REVENUE FOR FASLI 1233.

	Acres.	Rs.
On wet land (Rice).....	3,88,171	11,66,993
On garden land (Coconut &c.)	2,45,760	4,86,218
On dry land (Hill rice)	1,10,313	71,175
Coffee	38,315	64,638
Miscellaneous		54,061
Permanent Pescush		15,000

† PARTICULARS OF EXTRA SOURCES.

	Rs.
Abkari	281,561
Salt	10,40,922
Sea customs	1,14,455
Land customs	12,115
Stamp	6,19,892

3. The revenue charges may be taken at Rupees* 557,000 or 13 per cent on the total revenue. Besides this a sum of

* Establishment charges	2,50,000
Extra charges comprising $2\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of Rupees for the purchase of salt.	3,07,000

† Calicut Zamorin's family	1,32,163
Kadatanad Rajah's do.	26,441
Chirakal do. do.	22,127
Palghat do. do.	18,099
Valluvanad do. do.	16,415
Kottayam do. do.	5,284
Kurumbanad do. do.	5,824
Parapanad do. do.	4,115
Beypore do. do.	3,034
15 Nair Chiefs' do.	23,180

Rupees † 256,682, being 20 per cent on the revenues of the province for 1,800-1 is payable on account of Malikana and Pensions to the Zamorin and other Rajahs, Nair chiefs &c.

4. Malabar in former days was under a feudal system. It was held by a number of petty chiefs who were quite independent of each other, and who though generally paying fealty to some paramount power held their lands in absolute proprietary right. As some of these chiefs gradually

obtained ascendancy over the others, so as to become the ruling Rajahs of the country, their rule partook of the feudal character, exacting feudal servitude but no land tax from the other land-lords. Their revenues consisted, besides the proceeds of their own private domains, of the customs on trade, mint duties, the escheats of intestate property, poll and professional taxes from the inferior classes of their subjects, a variety of royalties on cardamum and other products, the wrecks of all vessels stranded on the coast, presents on festival days, and occasional contributions on extraordinary exigencies.

The more extensive diffusion of landed property by the dismemberment of the several chiefships or original estates did not alter the proprietary character of the landholders, so totally distinct from the position of the ryot or cultivating classes on the other coast, who always held their lands subject to an assessment to the sovereign, who was recognized to be the joint owner of the soil, if not its absolute lord. When more recently therefore the country fell under the temporary rule of the Sultans of Mysore and a land tax upon the system of the other coast was generally introduced, the people strong in their sense of proprietary right succeeded practically, if not professedly, in converting the tax into a share of the rent instead of the gross produce; thus securing to themselves a share of the landlord's rent besides the ordinary profits of cultivation.

After the expulsion of Tippu by the British Government, the revenue management of the country was again placed for a time under the native chiefs. But it was soon found necessary to take it into the hands of government paying a fifth of the revenues as a permanent allowance to the chiefs, who hold besides extensive lands in private property, paying the same rates of tax to government as the other lands of the country.

The system of Land Revenue administration has always been the Ryotwar, under which a settlement is made direct with each individual holder for the tax payable on his lands, which has been fixed generally at the same rates as those which prevailed under the Mahomedan Government, all later efforts having been confined to the correction of minor inaccuracies rather than to any alteration in the fundamental principles of the original assessment.

5. The prevailing assessment on Rice lands is essentially the same as that

fixed by the Mahomedan Government in 1783-84. Though* unequal and in a few places heavy, it is on the whole light, and as a general rule the land-lord gets from 20 to 40 per cent of the rent, the remainder of the rent forming the Government demand.

The assessment on rice lands was not calculated on the extent of land but on the amount of seed required to sow a given extent, which varies according to the quality of the soil. This is divided into *three* main classes.

On Pasima or clay soil the greatest quantity of sowing seed assumable for 100 square *koles* (a rod of 6 feet), is from 3 to 4 measures, on Râsi Pasima or loamy soil (sand and clay) from 4 to 5 measures and on Râsi or sandy soil from 5 to 6 measures.

6. The mode of estimate, the expenses of cultivation, the rent, and the assessment vary according to local peculiarities; Ashed Beg Khan's settlement of 1783-84, which, as abovesaid, is the basis of the assessments to this day in South Malabar in account adopted the following ratios as a general rule.

Taking the gross produce at	100
The cultivator's share including the sowing seed, expenses of cultivation, and profits of the actual cultivator whoever he might be, whether proprietor, or mortgager or simple tenant.....	55
This leaves 45 as gross rental of which the net rental to the proprietor	15
The Government assessment	30
	100

On this assumption the government share of the gross rental is $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent, whilst of the gross produce it is 30 per cent or between $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$. Much the same result was obtained in North Malabar though the method of calculation was somewhat different.

But in neither North nor South Malabar did the Government tax amount to so large a proportion of the gross produce. The preliminary deduction made for the cultivator's share much exceeded in reality 55 per cent of the gross. Perhaps one-fifth of the gross might be more fairly quoted as the incidence of the land tax on rice, and now that prices have advanced so greatly, it probably does not exceed one-tenth or one-twelfth. But all averages on the gross produce must be very rough.

7. On a general average the rate per acre on wet land throughout the district is a little more than Rupees 3 ranging from a rate of Rupees 12 to a rate of annas 8 per acre. This may be considered low, but it is fully justified by the poor nature of the soil generally, which on an average does not yield more than 10 fold. And it must always be remembered that Government is at no expense in providing water for the wet cultivation of Malabar. There are no Government tanks or other artificial sources of irrigation supplied by the state. The bountiful rain fall, poor as the soil generally is, enables the cultivator to raise his rice crop with small

* The tax on Rice land is generally proportionately higher in the northern, than in the southern division, portions of the Walluvanad and Palghat Taluks in the south excepted.

risk of failure. The greater portion of the land bears only one crop. No separate assessment is charged on 2nd and 3rd crops, if raised.

But crops are raised at 3 different seasons. The first known as the Kanni crop is sown in April and May, and cut in August and September, the second known as the Magaram crop is sown in September and October, and cut in January and February. These are the principal crops, but a third is also raised which is locally known as "Punja" and is sown in February and cut in April or May.

The annual acreage generally under Kanni crop may be given at $51\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the total wet cultivation, that under Magaram at $47\frac{3}{4}$ per cent and that under Punjah at 1 per cent.

Some lands are cultivated with both Kanni and Magaram crops in the same year and on a few the whole 3 crops are raised.

The lie of the lands as regards water supply mainly regulates the crops raised.

8. The annual produce of rice in the District may be roughly estimated at 13,00,00,000, * measures (39,500 Garces). Taking 720 measures as the amount required for a family of 6 persons for a year, the cereal produce of Malabar only suffices for 46 per cent of its population.

9. Wynad is taxed on an annual inspection. Every ryot at the commencement of the season, selects such land as he feels a desire to cultivate during the year, and this alone is assessed to the revenue. The land he may have cultivated the previous year, if not taken up by another, is excluded from the demand. The proportion of the gross produce taken by Government is about 13 per cent.

10. †The garden cultivation of Malabar may be taken as covering about 2,45,760 acres. The products are cocoa-nuts, areca, pepper, jack, mangoes, plantains and a variety of less important items. The assessment was fixed in 1825 on the principle of a survey made under Mr. Commissioner Greame's directions. The only products taxed are cocoanut, areca, and jack trees. Pepper, plantains, mangoes &c. are free.

* Taken at 300 measures per acre of wet land and at 90 measures per acre of dry land cultivated with paddy.

†	Cocoanut trees.		Arecanut trees.		Jack trees.	
	Productive.	Unproductive.	Productive.	Unproductive.	Productive.	Unproductive.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
According to Jenmakar's account of 1806	30,96,000	30,49,000	17,18,000	27,08,000	2,68,000	6,11,000
In 1837-38.....	39,39,000	37,98,000	30,09,000	46,19,000	2,81,000	8,86,000
Do. 1873-74.....	43,99,675	47,40,562	31,43,325	49,46,209	3,15,105	10,57,402
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assessment of 1873-74...	3,34,976	„	79,890	„	49,199	„

N. B.—The increase in the number of trees of recent years is inadequately represented by these figures, as trees planted in new gardens are alone brought to account, no note being taken of the increase in the number of trees in old gardens. There is no doubt but that a fairly accurate survey would shew greatly increased numbers.

The cocoanut trees are classed according to their situation, soil &c; there are 5 * classes which pay from 6 pies to 2 as. and 3 pies or on an average of 1 anna and 3 pies each tree, such as are unproductive from either youth or age being excluded from the demand. The tax on areca and jack trees is fixed also with reference to their soil and situation, though not with the same minuteness as the cocoanut, and average for the areca per tree is 5 pies, for the jack per tree 2 as. and 5 pies; on a rough average the present assessment gives about Rupees 2 per acre.

11. The tax on gardens, it was considered by Mr. Græme, would amount to $\frac{1}{3}$ (33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent) of the gross produce. It amounts however to nothing like this. A cocoanut tree was estimated by Mr. Græme to bear from 16 to 40 cocoanuts according to its site &c. This is a very moderate estimation. Some first class trees are said to produce from 200 to 300 nuts, per annum. Mr. Græme took Rupees 10 per 1000 as his computation price. The price now ruling is from Rs. 20 to 25 per 1000. The owner of a cocoanut plantation derives a profit from the leaf of the tree, as well as from the husk and the shell of the nut; the leaf is used for covering houses, and brings from Rs. 8 to 12 a thousand, each tree furnishing from 10 to 15 annually. The husks are used for coir, cordage or fuel, for the latter purpose they fetch as do the shells, about 6 annas the thousand.

Mr. Græme anticipated the necessity of a re-inspection of the gardens every 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ years, as their produce is of a fluctuating nature. One partial inspection was completed in 1841 and the result was a net increase of Rupees 18,850. But the undertaking is too obnoxious to be of frequent recurrence.

11. † The number of cocoanuts produced in Malabar may be moderately calculated at 1,09,99,000 at 25 nuts per productive tree according to our Revenue Accounts. An estimate of 1,400 lacs annually is probably nearer the mark. The value of the exports of the produce of the cocoanut-nuts, kernel, oil, coir and coir rope, may be taken as having ranged of late from Rs. 50 to 80 lacs annually.

13. The upland cultivation of rice and oil seed known as *Ponam*—*Modan* i. e. *Ponam* (rice grown on the hills) *Modan* (the same grown on high plains) and *Ellu* (*Gingely* oil seed) is taxed on an annual measurement of the breadths laid down—as. 12 an acre for *Modan*, as. 9 for *Ellu* and for *Ponam* are the general rates. A crop of *Modan* and *Ellu* is raised very often on the same land in one year, and it is then left fallow for 4, 5 or 6 years.

All dry grain (with these two exceptions) as well as ginger, pepper, cinnamon &c. are free of land tax.

* Attaveppu or sea coast 1st and 2nd sort Karaveppu or in-land 1st 2nd and 3rd sort.

† He did not wish for so speedy a re-inspection unless rendered necessary from some great and general change in the value of the property.

‡ The average export of 5 years in round numbers in nuts 500 lacs; in kernels 20,00,000 cwt. converted at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. per 1000 nuts into 800 lacs of nuts; in oil 1,70,000 cwt. converted at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. per 1000 nuts into 1130 lacs of nuts; total export of cocoanuts is thus 2420 lacs; but as nearly the whole of the oil and one half of the kernel is exported from Cochin, and is almost entirely the produce of the Native States the export of the produce of Malabar alone may be taken as representing 900 lacs of cocoanuts, and adding another 450 lacs for local consumption and exports by land which latter is not considerable, the total produce of cocoanuts thus derived comes to 1,350 lacs of nuts; very nearly the same result as that given above.

14. The land revenue during the last 68 years shews an increase of nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of Rupees.

Land revenue demand of 1808-9	17,16,000
Deduct Moturpha included therein	1,07,000
Remainder	16,09,000
Demand of 1873-74	18,46,000
Increase	2,37,000

The increase may be taken to consist of over half a lac of rupees the assessment on coffee cultivation in Wynad which formerly bore no land tax, half a lac of rupees upon greatly extended cultivation of dry land, about Rs. 56,000 on garden cultivation and one and half a lac of rupees on rice lands, the last resulting more from concealed cultivation brought to light and correction of inaccuracies in the original assessment than from extended cultivation.

15. During the same period the population increased from 7,00,000 to 22,61,250 or more than trebled itself.

Population of 1802	4,65,594
Do. of 1808	7,07,556
Do. of 1837	11,65,489
Do. of 1861-62	17,09,081
Do. of 1871	22,61,250

The exports by sea, which comprise almost entirely the agricultural products of the country increased from 20 lacs of rupees in 1802, and 162 lacs in 1864-65, to 198 lacs in 1873-74 owing partly to increase in quantities and partly to increase of price. But the enormous increase in price which had been secured for all agricultural produce excepting pepper and which greatly enriched the land owners, brings no increase to the land revenue and but a small addition in the shape of customs revenue, legislation on free trade principles having fixed the duties on exports at very much lower rates than formerly obtained.

The prosperity of the people however does not fail to give its return in the increased revenues from other extra sources.

16. Land is very valuable in Malabar and its possession eagerly sought. Mortgages of different descriptions but locally well understood degrees of right, are more common than outright sales, as the relinquishment of the jenmam or absolute proprietary right, is still shrunk from. But from Rupees 150 to Rupees 300 per acre may be quoted as a fair average price for wet rice land; and about Rupees 150 to Rupees 500 per acre for fairly planted up garden land; which would give about 20 to 30 years' purchase. There is still too much of speculation and uncertainty about the purchase of coffee land for a fair price to be quoted.

SALT MONOPOLY.

The supply of salt for Malabar and the countries* which trade with it for that articles comes from Bombay. The prime cost of the article at the Bombay pans may be taken at Rs. 17 per garce, and with an equal amount for freight, which owing to its conveyance in the native dhonies is always light, and with other charges and mer-

* Coorg
Coimbatore
Mysore

6 9

chants' profits, the price which the government have to pay for the purchase of the article delivered at their coast depots in the district has of late ranged, according to the state of the season and the Bombay market, from Rs. 45 to 55 per garce, though it was previously as low as Rs. 25 per garce. The monopoly price at which salt was retailed by Government was Rs. 70 per garce before 1828, when it was raised to Rs. 105, then to Rs. 120 in 1844, which rate prevailed up to 1856 except during a short interval. In 1856 the rate was fixed at Rs. 138-12-0 which was raised again to Rs. 153-12-0 in 1858-59 and further to Rs. 180 in April 1861 which was the rate up to 1865. The monopoly price has since been raised to Rs. 240 which is now in force. Nevertheless owing to improved means of transit which has the effect of reducing the price to the consumer, the average quantity sold during the last 5 years rose to 4,775 garce against 4,411 garce, the average of the preceding 5 years; and the average revenue realized during the above periods was Rs. 10,82,300 and Rupees 8,35,000 respectively; deducting from the sale proceeds the charges, which inclusive of the purchase price were Rs. 2,54,100, the net revenue to Government from this source during the last 5 years has been Rs. 8,30,300 per annum.

ABKARI.

The tax was first introduced under Hyder's Government, and consisted of an impost on the knife and pot used for extracting toddy and distilling arrack. Hence the tax has derived its name *Katti Chatti*, under which designation it was established.

After our acquisition of the country, the tax was in most places increased in M. E. 977 (A. D. 1801-2), under the administration of the first principal Collector of the district, Major Macleod, since whose time no increase in it seems to have taken place; but considerable variation in the rates of the tax is found to be prevailing in the different parts of the province. The "*Katti*" or knife tax varied from R. 1 to Rs. 2-8, and the "*Chatti*" or still tax from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3.

The former was assessed on parties following the trade of toddy drawing, and the latter on those distilling and vending country arrack. There were, however, numerous instances in which both species of tax were levied on one and the same individual. This occurred in cases where the male members of the family extracted toddy and the females distilled and vended arrack.

The payers of the tax having been the only parties licensed to draw toddy and manufacture spirits, both the knives and stills were, as a general rule, marked with a particular stamp in view to detecting those which might be used without license; but such detection was often successfully eluded, either with the privity of the village officials, or from the facilities with which illicit distillery could be clandestinely carried on without the chance of discovery by the local authorities.

In the principal towns of the Collectorate, viz. Cannanore, Tellicherry and Calicut, a system of farming out the exclusive privilege of selling toddy and spirituous liquors was introduced upwards of half a century ago.

In 1810-11 the revenue was Rs. 65,000, in 1820-21 Rs. 62,000, in 1830-31 Rs. 66,000, in 1840-41 Rs. 58,000, in 1850-51 Rs. 66,000, and in 1860-61 Rs. 94,000. About this period the last of the knife and still tax was discontinued, and the ordinary leasing system adopted every where. The rents rose in 1869 to Rs.

2,28,000. In 1872 the farms were sold for three years' contract at an annual rent of Rs. 2,77,950. The district farms are sold by taluks and are mostly sub-rented, though in nearly every case some portion of the taluk is kept under amani by the renter. There is a very large consumption of toddy in the district, and nearly all the arrack is distilled from toddy; apparently about 36 bottles of toddy give six bottles or one gallon of ordinary arrack, and this is sold for about Rs. 2-4 per gallon, though the superior kinds realize as much as Rs. 6 per gallon. Applying the calculations adopted for other districts to Malabar, Rs. 3,19,642 will be the gross cost of spirituous liquors as levied by sub-renters. Deducting one-fourth as the amount paid for toddy, Rs. 2,39,732 will be the gross tax upon arrack, and allowing R. 1 per gallon as cost of materials and saleman's profit, and taking Rs. 2-4 as retail price of liquor, this sum will represent a consumption of 191,756 gallons, or a little under one-twelfth of a gallon per head. There are 891 persons to each shop, and four shops in every ten square miles.

STAMPS.

This source of revenue is a true index of the growing wealth and prosperity of a district and has accordingly gradually risen from Rupees 15,000 in 1809-10 to Rupees 1,35,000 in 1859-60 between which period and 1864 it trebled itself owing to the new stamp laws which quadrupled the rate of stamps on deeds of sale and doubled it on other obligations and greatly widened the incidence of the tax and rendered it compulsory in all cases. The alterations made in the Stamp law by Act XVIII of 1869 and VII of 1870, have further considerably added to the stamp revenue of the district. The rate of increase introduced by the former enactment may be set down from 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$, while that enforced by the latter is nearly double; the average revenue for the last 5 years being upwards of Rupees 6,00,000.

SEA CUSTOMS.

The principal imports by sea are piece goods, woollens, twist, metals, liquor, rice and other grains, seeds, fruits and drugs, and salt for the Government monopoly. The principal exports are the produce of cocoanut tree which consists of nuts, copras, oil and coir cordage, teak, rosewood and other timber, coffee, pepper, ginger, arrow-root, betelnuts, cardamoms, sapan wood, fish oil and salted fish and drugs which are all the produce of the district, or of the adjoining States of Travancore and Cochin exported from the British port of Cochin; and piece goods of country manufacture, raw silk, sandalwood, cotton and ghee which are brought from Tinnevely, Mysore and Coimbatore.

The bulk of the export and import trade is with Bombay and the territories under that presidency. But nearly the whole produce of coffee and cocoanut oil are exported direct to the United Kingdom, besides some amount of pepper, ginger and coir cordage. Pepper, cocoanut kernels, and coir are also exported in large quantities to Calcutta; and rice, teak, pepper, ginger, and piece goods to Arabia.

The imports from places other than Bombay consist of only spirits, wine and fermented liquors and railway materials which come direct from the United

Kingdom and France; and some fruits and drugs from Arabia and rice from Calcutta.

The Sea customs revenue was very considerable before 1848 when it consisted of a duty of 8 per cent on the trade with Bombay though of only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the trade with the United Kingdom and ranged from one to three lacs of rupees per annum. The abolition of the duty on Port to Port trade by Act VI of 1848 coupled with the very low tariff value of Rs. 15 per candy for cocoanut-oil which was exceptionally fixed for the port of Cochin reduced the customs revenue of the year to a mere trifle, (Rs. 30,000) The large imports of Railway materials from England during the construction of the Madras Railway have in subsequent years again restored the revenue to some extent, and more recently the raising of the tariff in 1860 to the standard of the prevailing rates added further to the revenue. But the bulk of the export duty is derived from cocoanut-oil exported to the United Kingdom and the remaining portion of it from coir, ginger and pepper exported to the same country and from the exports to the native states in India and Arabia, all of which pay generally a duty of 3 per cent. The import duty is derived entirely from the liquor directly imported from England and France.

The average Sea customs collections during the 5 years ending 1873-74 was Rs. 1,40,000, of which Rs. 74,000 was on the exports and Rs. 63,000 on the imports. Deducting the charges of collection, Rs. 18,000, the net revenue was Rs. 1,20,000.

Deducting $\frac{2}{3}$ of the entire exports of Cochin, Rs. 56,00,000, which consist mostly of the produce of the Native states of Cochin and Travancore, and piece goods, silk, sandalwood, cotton, which are not the produce of the district (Rs. 16,000) and the portion of the coffee which is the produce of Mysore and Neilgherries Rs. 27,00,000 the remaining export value of the district, Rs. 10,80,000, may be taken to represent the annual surplus produce of the district. The exports by land consisting of salt-fish, betelnut, pepper, and timber have increased after the opening of the Railway, but no information on the subject is available.

Against this however must be set off the value of the rice which the District has to import for its consumption. In former years it used to export rice to the extent of 3 to 5 lacs of Rupees (3,000 garces) to Ceylon and Arabia. But it now imports rice of the average value of Rupees 13,00,000 (4,500 garces).

Average Exports of 5 years.

Average Imports of 5 years.

Value Rupees.			Value Rupees.		
Arrow root ...	...	78,000	Metals ...	...	7,91,000
Betal-nut ...	...	1,06,000	Twist ...	...	8,63,000
Coffee ...	...	76,19,000	Drugs - ...	...	1,02,000
Coir and coir-rope ...	...	15,11,000	Fruits ...	...	2,31,000
Cocoanut ...	...	11,90,000	Rice and dry grains ...	...	26,82,000
Copras ...	...	18,04,000	Cotton piece goods ...	...	17,7,3000
Cocoanut-oil ...	...	32,86,000	Silk piece goods... ..	...	43,000
Dry ginger ...	...	5,52,000	Woollens ...	...	91,700
Pepper ...	...	11,38,000	Seeds ...	...	1,19,000
Teak timber... ..	...	2,47,000	Liquor ...	...	3,07,000

Average Exports of 5 years (Contd.)				Average Imports of 5 years (Contd.)			
Other timber	...	...	4,39,000	Other articles	...	...	17,66,000
Cardamom	...	...	2,03,000				
Rice and paddy	...	...	2,82,000				
Other grains...	...	...	1,02,900				
Sapan wood...	...	...	47,000				
Cabinet ware	...	...	16,000				
Fish-oil	...	...	2,01,000				
Shark-fins and salted fish	...	...	19,30,000				
Sundry drugs	...	...	52,000				
Raw silk	...	...	2,000				
Sandal-wood	...	...	1,73,000				
Ghee	...	...	75,000				
Cotton	...	...	2,08,000				
Piece Goods chiefly of native							
manuf. ure	...	...	1,50,000				
Other articles	...	...	10,47,000				
Total...2,24,58,000				Total... 87,68,000			

PEPPER.

Pepper formerly bore a land-tax as well as an export duty of $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In 1806-7 the land tax amounting to Rs. 1,33,000 was abolished. In 1813 the export duty was reduced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent upon export direct to England, but raised to 15 upon that export elsewhere inclusive of Indian ports. The abolition of the land tax has however tended to augment the cultivation and export of this spice and the subsequent reduction of export duty to 3 per cent and its abolition altogether upon the Port to Port trade by the legislative enactments of 1844 and 1848 has given a further stimulus, so that the exports of this article which before 1813 amounted to 6,000 candies both by land and sea, now averages to 16,200 candies by sea alone. The exports of 1865-66 were 22,667 candies notwithstanding the progressive increase of the produce of this article in the eastern islands. The market price during the earlier periods ranged at Rupees 131 per candy, In 1832-33 it fell to Rupees 45 and 50 but during the last five years it has again risen to Rupees 150 per candy,

According to the survey made in 1824, the total number of pepper vines or standard trees was about 31,70,000. Assuming that these vines are planted 10 feet asunder, it may be said that the extent of land planted with pepper vines in Malabar was about 7,360 acres, of which more than a moiety belonged to Kotiote, in Kottayam Taluk the total number of vines found in that taluk being 16,60,343. The cultivation of pepper having since 1824 been considerably increased, as proved by the export accounts, it may be fairly supposed that about 14,000 acres of land are now cultivated with this spice. It is however necessary at the same time to remark, that the majority of the pepper gardens contain trees that are assessed to the revenue, such as the cocoanut, betel-nut and jack trees, the latter from the best standard trees for pepper vines, as it is well known that vines planted around jack and

mango trees grow more luxuriantly, and are less liable to injury than those planted around other species of trees.

COFFEE PLANTING IN WYNAD.

Coffee cultivation in Wynad commenced in 1840 and the produce according to our export accounts has increased from 50 to 140,000 cwts. of the value of Rs. 38,67,000 the average of the last 5 years being 272,000 cwts per annum. Nearly 210 estates for the growth of coffee have been opened out by European settlers, the extent already cleared and planted may be estimated at about 20,035 acres, besides Native plantations to the extent of 10,696 acres more. Coffee formerly paid no land tax, but was subject to an export duty of 3 per cent, on a tariff valuation of only Rupees 50 per candy of 500 lbs, whilst the market prices at the ports of shipment increased from Rs. 15 to 26 per cwt. or Rs. 67 to 116 per candy. The duty thus realized averaged Rupees 6,366 per annum. The export duty was abolished in 1860 and the coffee lands are now subject to a tax of Rs. 2 per acre or Rupees 61,462 upon the 30,731, acres whilst the value of their produce exported amounts to Rupees 75,52,000 for 19,000 cwts. the remaining 59,000 cwts. being exported from Coorg, Neilgherries, and Travancore.

The soil and climate of Wynad is considered highly favorable for the cultivation of coffee; the plant bears in the third year. The average yield per acre is estimated at from 5 to 10 cwts. although some of the estates in more favorable localities have, it is said, produced as much as 18 to 20 cwts. per acre.

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

Nearly all the Forests of Malabar are private property.

There are three ranges of Forests in the District, worked by Government Agency, known as the Palghaut, Wynad and Nilambur Ranges.

The first of these is situated in the Palghaut Taluk. It originally consisted of some forest land to which the Government acquired a proprietary right by escheat. All the valuable trees that had attained maturity had been felled and removed some years before by private individuals to whom it was leased. A compact block of about 4000 acres of good forest land, traversing the line of railway, has lately been purchased by Government at a cost Rupees 45,000 for growing fuel. The returns of this range are therefore only prospective.

In the Wynad Taluk, there is a belt of Teak Forest, which was confiscated by Government on the rebellion of the owner against the British rule. It supplies timber, principally Teak and Rosewood, to the Mysore and coast markets. The cost of carriage to either market is so great that the profits are small.

The Nilambur Range consists of a number of detached blocks of Forest land scattered over the Nilambur valley.

During the years 1840 to 1842, leases of some very extensive Forest Lands were obtained from three of the largest proprietors in Malabar, (H. H. the Zamorin Rajah of Calicut, Murthi Shangara Nambudripad of Nedinganad, and Tacharakal Tirumulpad of Nelambur,) in view to the cultivation of Teak: they are situated chiefly in the Taluk of Ernad in the vicinity of Nelambur, and are deservedly known by the name of the "Conolly† Teak Plantations". Their ex-

† The name should be perpetuated, for, the foresight of this gentleman has bequeathed a noble legacy to Government.

tent, as ascertained by survey approximates to 19,500 acres. The terms on which these leases have been obtained are of the character usual in Forest transactions, a sum of Rupees 8,000 has been advanced *without interest*, of which, Rupees 1,000, is to be held as a permanent mortgage, and the remainder, Rupees 7,000, has to be gradually liquidated from the stump money (Kutti Kanam), that is annas 8 and 16* for every tree that may at any time be felled, to which the proprietor will be entitled.

These mortgages are not liable to be paid off or to be foreclosed so long as the Government chooses to act up to the terms of the lease. The deeds are renewable at the end of every 30 years on payment of a fine equal to 20 per cent on the original mortgage. Owing to the method of inducing the Teak seed to germinate not having been satisfactorily ascertained till the year 1843, very little in the way of planting took place up to that period.

The average exports of the last 5 years amount to Rupees 2,47,395 of Teak, and Rupees 4,39,694 of the timber.

Two valuable blocks of land in this neighbourhood were purchased in 1871 and 1873 at Chathamboria and Amarapolliam, aggregating 4700 acres, for Rupees 5,000 and 80,000 respectively, and commanding excellent facilities for water carriage.

The total area conserved up to date amounts in round numbers to 15,000 acres and that planted to 3,300 acres.

The following is a statement showing the annual expenditure and receipts since the commencement so far as plantation alone is concerned.

* For standing sappling at the time of the lease or trees since planted 8 annas, standing timber trees 1 rupee.

Years.	Establishment.	Working charges and Contingencies.	Total.	Receipts from thinning.	Difference of receipts and expenditure.	Acres of extension.	Acres conserved.
1841-42	567	1676	2243	.	—2243		
1842-43	333	9 0	1328		—1328	31	31
1843-44	423	1221	1674		—1674		
1844-45	446	1430	1876		—1876	63	94
1845-46	870	1169	2039		—2039	61	155
1846-47	870	1395	2265		—2265	100	266
1847-48	870	1488	2358		—2358	118	384
1848-49	870	1477	2347		—2347	182	507
1849-50	879	1443	2313		—2313	134	791
1850-51	870	1698	2568		—2568	132	833
1851-52	870	1024	1664		—1664	147	980
1852-53	870	2802	3672		—3672	38	1019
1853-54	870	1418	2288		—2288	55	1075
1854-55	870	1544	2414		—2414	92	1167
1855-56	870	1130	2000		—2000	100	1267
1856-57	870	1454	2324		—2324	79	1346
1857-58	870	1083	1958		—1955	36	1382
1858-59	870	608	1478		—1478	42	1425
1859-60	870	1872	2742		—2742	39	1465
1860-61	870	1185	2055		—2055	39	1505
20 years Total...	15694	28207	43901		—43901	1498	15521
Yearly Average 41-42—60-61	784	1410	2195		—2195	74	775
1861-62	1160	2039	3199		—3199	96	1581
1862-63	2008	3753	5761	12044	6283	50	1631
1863-64	3006	6254	9260	1210	—8050	81	1712
1864-65	2950	8993	11943	16776	4838	121	1834
1865-66	3278	9076	12354	9807	—3047	56	1890
1866-67	3656	6572	10228	15647	5419	128	2019
1867-68	3684	7923	11607	500	—11167	118	2138
1868-69	4656	8486	13142	9515	—3627	145	2283
1869-70	4210	5656	9866	4173	—5693	53	2337
1870-71	4394	8059	13053	5588	—7470	74	2411
1871-72	4546	9929	14475	843	—13632	45	2456
1872-73	6236	13139	19375	7378	—11997	235	2691
12 years Total...	4374	90479	134263	82976	—51287	1192	24983
Yearly Average 61-62—72-73.	3648	7539	11188	6914	—4273	99	2081
Grand Total...	59478	118686	178164	82976	—95188	2690	40495
Yearly Average 41-42—72-73.	1858	3703	5567	2593	—2974	84	1265

This statement shows that in round numbers, excluding purchase money and interest thereon the gross expenditure on 2,700 acres has been Rs. 1,78,000 and the receipts from thinning Rs. 88,000 leaving a net expenditure of Rs. 95,000, and that an average annual revenue has been realized during the last 12 years of Rs. 7,000 from the sale of thinnings.

It will be noticed that this revenue was larger in the earlier years of the above period which may be explained firstly by the fact that thinning had been neglected and an unduly large number of trees had therefore to be removed within a short time, and secondly by the fact that one or two large purchases were made at a time when speculation was rife in Bombay.

The revenue from thinnings in the long run must be an increasing one. The saplings are classed as follows :—

Average diameter.	Average length.	Class.	Average Price.
3½ to 4 Inches	30 to 40 ft.	Superior	1 to 4 Rs. each.
2½ to 3 "	30 to 45 "	1st Class	1 to 2 "
2 to 3 "	30 to 40 "	2nd "	12 As. to 1½ Rs. each.
1½ to 2 "	20 to 35 "	3rd "	3 to 12 As. each.
1 to 1½ "	15 to 30 "	4th "	1 to 8 "

In addition to these classes, 400 saplings were brought to depot this year for which an average of Rs. 5 each was refused; they are retained for sale this season. These have an average diameter of 3 to 6 inches and the number of this class annually brought to market must necessarily increase at a very rapid rate.

There can be no doubt that if freed from the cost of annual extension and maintenance of young plantations, a very few years would see not only the receipts and expenditure in equilibrium, but a considerable and increasing surplus.

The following sums have been paid as purchase money at the various dates noted.

1	Trikalayur Dewaswam in 1840.....	{ Rs. 8,000
2		{ " 1,000
3	Naduvath Namburi for Chatamboria in 1871...	" 5,000
4	Amarampollam and Karimpoya in 1872.....	" 80,000

Total Rupees...94,000

To each of the Nilambur and Wynad ranges, a special Officer of the Forest Department is attached, who supervises the various operations, under the orders of the Collector.

The Mudumally Teak forest though actually within the Malabar District are worked under the Neilgherries. That portion of the Anamally Forests too, known as the leased Forests lies in Malabar but is worked with the Coimbatore Forest. No particulars therefore are given regarding these Forests.

ESCHEATS.

Another source of Revenue which has come into great prominence in this District in recent years is the sale proceeds of escheat lands, which has been already adverted to as one of the established sources of revenue under the ancient Government. The lands now under notice escheated to Government in the early years of the British administration owing to the rebellion of some Native Chiefs, and other classes of the population, and to the deaths of some extensive land-holders without heirs. The lands were left in the hands of temporary cultivators subject to small payments in addition to the land-tax, in acknowledgement of the proprietary right of Government.

Recently it has been determined to sell the proprietary right of the lands as the best mode of securing their improvement and enforcing the rights of Government. The great increase in the value of landed property has secured to these lands a price which was little expected. The total sales from 1853-54 (when they commenced to be conducted on an organized system) to 1873-74 comprised acres 27,610 which realized a price of Rupees 40,37,244; deducting from which Rupees 5,60,580, the compensation paid to the temporary holders of land, the remaining sale price was Rs. 34,76,664. Out of this Rupees 24,24,765 have been already realized leaving the remainder Rs. 10,51,899 to be collected by easy instalments extending over several years for the convenience of the purchasers who are generally the already existing holders of the lands. By a late order Government have upon the suggestion of the late Secretary of State allowed the purchasers of escheats still indebted to Government to pay 5 per cent per annum on the purchase money due by them with the option of redeeming the payment at 20 years purchase. Ten per cent out of these collections is contributed towards improvement of the district communications; the remainder is held in deposit. There is yet a good deal of these lands to be sold: how much cannot now be correctly estimated.

SOURCES OF REVENUE GIVEN UP.

Several items of revenue have been given up under the British administration as being oppressive to the people or otherwise objectionable.

In 1806 the tax on pepper vines amounting to Rupees 1,33,000 was relinquished. It was an unobjectionable tax in principle, though its amount was excessive. There seems no reason why pepper, ginger, and sundry other miscellaneous products in Malabar should be exempt from the ordinary burdens. The substitution of an equable land tax for the present tree assessment on the gardens would meet all the requirements of the case.

In 1844 the inland customs so obstructive to trade and the prospect of the country, and which amounted to Rupees 1,16,000 in the previous year, were abolished.

In 1853 the Tobacco* monopoly which trebled the cost of a luxury to the

* Average consumption of tobacco during the monopoly was under 3,000 candies which were purchased at Rs. 42 per candy of 640 lbs. and retailed at Rs. 161 per candy.

poor essential to them in a damp climate and from which a revenue of Rs. 4 to 5 lacs had been derived, was abandoned.

The Moturfa revenue being a tax on houses, shops, trades and professions which averaged upwards of one lac of rupees per annum but which was very unequal in its incidence gave way in 1860 to the Incometax, from which about an equal amount was derived by Government during the five years of its continuance. The latter, assessed as it was, was unsatisfactory to a degree; and it is hoped will be re-imposed in similar fashion.

The monopoly of cardamoms, which latterly yielded an annual revenue of Rupees 16,000, was given up in 1863.

MUNICIPALITY.

The place of the abovementioned taxes has now been taken up by a system of

- 1 Cannanore
- 2 Tellicherry
- 3 Calicut
- 4 Palghant
- 5 Cochin

Municipal cess, at the principal towns, to be collected and expended by the Municipalities themselves upon communication, sanitation and elementary education in their respective towns. There are five Municipalities in the district as noted in the

margin. The conservancy of these towns has been satisfactorily carried out and some advance made towards providing for the education of the middle and lower classes.

CURRENCY.

The Currency in use consists chiefly of Government rupees, and copper coins for the smaller exchanges. Gold coins are used for purposes of ornaments rather than for currency.

To promote the more extensive circulation of Currency paper, Malabar, Coimbatore, South Canara and Travancore were formed in the end of 1864 into a branch circle with an office of issue at Calicut. The circulation of the notes of the circle amounts to Rupees * 23,46,170, out of which however Rupees 8,00,000 worth of Notes are in the hands of the head office at Madras and in the Revenue Treasuries of the three Districts comprised in the

circle. Ten lac of Rupees has been invested in Government papers, the remaining 13 lacs of Rupees are in reserve in the Currency office. The paper currency has made a considerable progress during the 5 years ending 1874. The increase was steady and progressive during the above period, as will be seen from the following table.

1869—70	1870—71	1871—72	1872—73	1873—74
1,27,42,330	1,33,85,030	1,23,34,490	2,03,92,785	3,05,82,785

The circulation of paper is confined to the mercantile classes in the towns by whom the Notes are used chiefly for remittances, the agricultural classes at large whose monetary transactions are few and occasional, being little in need of the conveniences of a Paper currency.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The only irrigation works in the District are a few unimportant dams, intended to prevent the flowing of tidal waters over cultivated lands in low situations. The Public Works under the management of Government consist in the main of the Military Buildings at Cannanore, Calicut and Malapuram and the Civil buildings. An extensive sea board with smooth water from 6 to 8 months, affords easy means of transit between places situated on the coast; whilst the back waters with the improvements* made to connect them afford an almost continuous water communication along the coast of 77 miles from Cochin to the Railway station at Tirur, of 43 miles from Beypore to Badagherry and again of 22 miles from Baliapatam to the northern frontiers of the district. A comprehensive scheme is now under preparation for the improvement of this inland water communication. Many of the rivers running across the district afford means of transport coast-wise for the timber cut in the interior jungles, and indeed for the great proportion of surplus raw produce raised in their vicinity. From Beypore, the Railway terminus, to Areacode a distance of 20 miles, the river is an important water communication open throughout the year, & for 7 or 8 months it is open to 15 or 20 miles farther east towards the foot of the Karkur Ghaut. From Kutiyady (at the foot the Ghaut of that name) and from the centre of Chirakal to Baliapatam are also navigable rivers of importance. Water is to some extent the carrier of the district. Carts are always available for traffic on the coast and the improved condition of the district communications has tended to increase the same in the interior. Pack bullocks and Mapilla coolies also share in the cross traffic.

The great want of the district were roads to open up its interior, and bridges across its numerous rivers. These have been supplied to a great extent during the last 10 years and a revenue from tolls on roads, bridges, and ghauts amounting to Rupees 31,992 is now realized.

There are few parts of the district now not accessible to carts which now

* Names of Canals.		Distance.	Original cost of construction before 1855-56.	Expenditure since up to 1873-74 chiefly from Local Funds.
			Rs.	
Sultan's	Canal	3	...	1,485
Badagherry	do.	3	795	2,032
Payolly	do.	1½	1,195	...
Conolly	do.	6	19,360	525
Kutayi and Tanur	do.	15½	19,017	7,475
Ponany and Chowghat	do.	15	12,410	3,849
Edaturty	do.	1	...	...
Calicut Bazaar	do.	1	2,350	1,424
Total...		46	55,123	32800

are common possessions among the agricultural classes, draft cattle which cannot be reared in the district, being procured from Salem and Mysore.

The 3 lines of road traversing Wynad and connecting the coast with the Mysore frontier and the road from Cannanore to Coorg are among the chief lines of the district. Unfortunately the Public Works allotments of Mysore and Coorg do not admit of that Government fulfilling its part in continuing these lines. The rugged nature of the country and the deep and rapid streams which flow through it render it impassable for carts, and even for foot passengers during some months of the year. When the stream channels are nearly dry their beds are so deep that they offer as great impediments to cart traffic as when full.

The numerous ferries which now number 269, have been made a source of revenue to Government from an early period (1,801). Tolls are levied at these ferries, the collection of which is generally leased out to renters, who are empowered to levy only the prescribed rate of tolls. The proceeds from these ferry rents amounting to Rupees 16,00,000 from 1801-2 to 1854-5 have been carried to the credit of Government, whilst from 1826* not only no contribution was made from them towards the improvement of district communications, but even the expenditure of imperial funds on the great trunk roads which pass through the district was very limited. The latter amounted to Rupees 4,57,020 from 1826 to 1850, or an average of Rupees† 18281 per annum. The only roads which were, during this period, open for cart traffic were the great trunk road from Ponani to Palghat and the Coimbatore frontier (69 miles), the coast line from Tirtalla to Cannanore (99 miles), and the trunk road from Cannanore to Coorg frontiers (44 miles) on the last two of which several rivers were unbridged.

In 1855-56 the propriety of devoting the ferry rents to the bridge of the rivers and improvement of the District roads was recognized, and the grants from imperial funds commenced to be made on a more liberal scale, though temporarily interrupted by financial difficulties. The improvement of internal communications has augmented the receipts from the ferries which increased from Rupees 35,000, the collections of 1855-56, to Rupees 63,000 in 1865-66 and to Rupees 1,11,736 in 1873-74. To the latter, the proceeds of the sale of avenue clippings (about Rs. 3,000 and contribution of 10 per cent from the sale proceeds of escheats (about Rupees 4,000) and few minor items being added, the annual collections available for the improvement of internal communications averaged to Rupees 2,00,000.

The late main imperial now district, roads comprise a length of 713 miles, while those marked for minor District communications are 1356 miles in length. Besides the above the Madras Railway traverses the southern part of the district over a length of 89 miles from the Coimbatore limit to the coast; though its non-extension to the important towns of Calicut and Cannanore on the one side, and Cochin on the other, detracts from its value.

The only sheltered harbour on the coast is the natural one at Cochin. The mud bank at Narakal (4 miles north of Cochin) where ships can lie in safety in

* Up to 1825 a small portion of the annual Ferry collections used to be expended upon the construction and repairs of bridges and the remainder alone credited to Government.

† £ 18281 per annum on the communications of Province upwards of 6,000 square miles in extent, with a population rapidly rising to upwards of two millions paying an annual revenue of upwards £ 400,000.

the heaviest monsoon weather is an important adjunct to the Cochin harbour, though Narakal is in the Native state. Little or nothing has been done to aid the possible capabilities of Beypore. The boat harbour commenced in 1864 under orders from the then Secretary of State is a complete failure.

The Public Works expenditure from imperial and local funds, coupled with the large out-lay on Military Works (that on the Civil Buildings being generally small) averaged during the last 3 years Rupees 6,70,218 and have had a most beneficial effect on the prosperity of the district.

SANITATION.

The Hindu population pay great attention to cleanliness in the interior of their houses, but the approaches and surroundings are generally much neglected. The Mapillas pay little attention to cleanliness either inside or out, domestic or personal, and wherever there is a congregation of houses there is a want of sanitary provision unless some active official takes the subject in hand. The climate of the district renders it subject to several endemic diseases—to fever and dysentery in Wynad and all the Taluks along the foot of the Ghats, and to small pox and dysentery throughout. Deaths from these causes are always considerable, and the mortality

* From Cholera	37
" Small pox	3,239
" Fever	12,898
Other diseases	18,973
Total	35,147

is still farther increased when cholera breaks out violently as it does periodically perhaps once in 5 or 6 years. According to returns kept the number of deaths* in the 12 months from April 1873 to March 1874, amounted to 35,147 upon a population of 22,61,250 or nearly 1.5 per cent.

The number of births in the same period, is returned as 45,541. The first return may be taken as fully near the mark, while the latter falls far below it owing to the fact that though a death is pretty generally noticed, a great number of births pass unregistered. The habit of the population living not in villages but in detached and scattered houses tends greatly to lessen the regularity of birth registration.

The great mass of the people have recourse to their accustomed native medical treatment; the benefits of professional advice are confined to the few principal Towns where Government Medical officers are stationed, and very few individuals are wealthy and unprejudiced enough to send in from the country for such assistance; when professional medical attendance is provided the people will avail themselves of it with considerable freedom, but much depends on the personal character of the officer. Temporary vaccinators are whenever necessary employed under the special sanction of Government at the cost of the Local Fund Boards.

DISPENSARIES.

In the marginally noted places, Civil Dispensaries are established and

Tellicherry.	Manjery.
Calicut.	Ponnani.
Palghaut.	Goodalore.
Cochin.	Manantoddy.

maintained, the first four, by Municipal and others by Local Fund Boards. The Dispensary at Calicut which is now managed by the Calicut Municipality has become partially self supporting from the interest derived from a funded capital subscribed by the

native population of Calicut and the neighbouring taluks to the extent of Rupees 25,000; separate Hospitals for small-pox patients and lepers have been established at Calicut and these institutions are now maintained by the Municipal Board aided by the Local Funds of the Calicut circle. Besides the above institutions a Lazeratto established in the days of the Dutch in the neighbourhood of Cochin is maintained at the expense of Government under the superintendence of the Zillah Surgeon at that station. Of the four dispensaries maintained purely by the Local Fund Boards of the district, those at Munjeri and Ponnani are endowed to a small extent.

Liberal contributions were made by Wynad Planters for the up keep of the Gudalore Dispensary, and for the opening of the Vythry Hospital, the building for which is fast approaching completion.

Some of these institutions have rendered themselves very popular, while in others people do not in the main avail themselves of the benefit conferred by them as could be wished. The following table exhibits the number of in and out-patients treated in the several dispensaries during the year ending 1873-74.

<i>Stations.</i>	<i>In-patients.</i>	<i>Out-patients.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Tellicherry ...			
Palghat ...	171	2,026	2,197
Calicut ...	308	6,705	7,013
Cochin ...	324	4,338	4,662
Manjeri ...	422	2,513	2,935
Ponani ...	183	1,658	1,841
Gudalur ...	70	918	998
Manantoddy ...	...	...	...
	1,478	18,158	19,636

VACCINATION.

For the general extension of the benefits of vaccination a special agency is employed. A Superintendent of vaccination is in charge of this district and has a staff of vaccinators under him who travel about the prescribed circles in succession for vaccine operations. The number of persons vaccinated in 1873-74 was 30,580 of which 28,075 or 90 per cent. was successful. The result may be pronounced very satisfactory. This is more than 3 times the number in 1864, but still small when compared with the population of the district. Besides the establishment maintained by the Vaccine Department each municipality has its own staff of vaccinators.

EDUCATION.

Education has of late years received considerable attention. A Provincial school was established at Calicut in 1854 which educates its boys to the standard of the First Arts of the Madras University. Its attendance averages 250. There was a Normal School at Cannanore for the training of local schoolmasters in con-

nection with which a Practising Branch was established. It has now been removed to Calicut; and in its place a large Anglo-Vernacular School, second to a Zillah School is maintained. A Zillah School has also lately been opened at Tellicherry maintained partly by Government and partly by the proceeds of the endowment left by the late Mr. Brennen. It has on an average an attendance of 150 pupils and it educates its pupils up to the Matriculation standard.

Some 22 schools were opened under the repealed Education Act, and they were all in active operation till 1872 when they passed into the hands of the Local Fund Boards. Of the schools opened under the above Act that at Palghat is the most important. It had at the commencement nearly 400 pupils, but now the number has fallen to about 150. The decrease is due partly to the subsequent opening of the several Middle-class schools in the taluk and partly to the doing away with its lower classes. This school educates up to the Matriculation standard. The requirements of the middle and higher class education of the district are pretty well met by the existing schools of these classes, and since the introduction of the Local Fund and Municipal Acts greater stress is paid to the diffusion of elementary education in the rural parts of the district. The education of Mappilas who are greatly backward in this respect has not been lost sight of. There are now more than 300 elementary schools with an attendance of more than 14,000 pupils, of which 96 are Mappila schools with 2,782 pupils.

The subjoined table illustrates the number of schools and scholars in this district as it stood on the 31st March 1874.

Description of Schools.		No. of schools.	Pupils.
College—Government		1	217
Higher Class	{ Government	1	176
	{ Local Fund	1	152
Middle-Class	{ Government	5	385
	{ Local Fund	24	1,243
	{ Municipal	4	337
	{ Others	14	1,408
Lower Class	{ Local	13	438
	{ Indigenous	311	13,970
	{ Others	16	637
Female	{ Middle class	5	474
	{ Lower class	2	46
Normal School		1	16
		398	9,524

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Besides the Telegraph line running in connection with the Railway the Government line from Galle to Bombay runs from Cochin to Cannanore and on to Mangalore, through the district, whilst the Madras to Mercara line is connected

with Cannanore. Government Telegraph stations are established at the following places.

1 Cannanore	4 Beypore
2 Tellicherry	5 Trichoor
3 Calicut	6 Cochin

POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The following General and District Post lines run through the district. The mails are conveyed by runners where the Railway is not available.

GENERAL POST LINES.

	Miles.
Beypore to Kavoy via Cannanore ...	83
Cannanore to Coorg frontier	68
Calicut to Vytry and Manantoddy...	60
Tirur to Malaprom	8
Tirur to Vetatpudiangadi and Ponani	10
Malaprom to Angadiprom	14
Railway from Canjicode to Beypore	85
Cochin to Shoranur	60
Palghaut to Olavakode	2

EXPERIMENTAL LINES.

	Miles.
Velleri Mala to Chunde	
Gudalur to Vytry	55

DISTRICT POST LINES.

Chowghaut to Pattambi	35
Palghaut to Alatur	14
Pattambi to Angadipuram	13
Ottapalam to Cherpulcheri	11

There are 21 Post Offices, 5 Experimental Post Offices, and 17 District Post Offices at which letters are posted and distributed.

General Post Offices.

1 Cannanore	12 Palghaut
2 Tellicherry	13 Taliparamba
3 Calicut	14 Kuttuparamba
4 Manantoddy	15 Mahe
5 Vytry	16 Badagara
6 Malaprom	17 Gudalur
7 Ponani	18 Kalpetta
8 Cochin	19 Angadipuram
9 Koilandi	20 Devala
10 Beypore	21 Cherambadi
11 Shoranore	

Experimental Post Offices.

1 Tanur
2 Vellerimala

District Post Offices

1 Chirakal
2 Kottayam
3 Badagara
4 Quilandi
5 Calicut
6 Sultan's Battery

8 Tirurangadi
9 Manjeri
10 Beypore
11 Pattambi
12 Cherpulcheri
13 Ponani
14 Chowghat
15 Palghat
16 Alatur
17 Anjengo

JAILS.

In the matter of Jails the district may be said as fairly provided. A Central Jail at Cannanore was constructed at an expenditure of more than Rs. 3,10,000. This institution receives male convicts sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment from this district as well as that of South Canara. There are besides a District Jail at Calicut and Tellicherry and the Taluk and Sub Magistrate's Courts have each a Subsidiary Jail of its own.

A Lunatic Asylum has been recently established at Calicut at the expense of Government in which lunatics not taken care of by their relatives are confined and treated.

Accommodation is available for 100 inmates but this number as yet does not exceed.

ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY.

REVENUE AND MAGISTERIAL.—The Revenue Administrative Agency consists of a Collector; a Sub Collector, Head Assistant, and one or two Assistants and four Deputy Collectors. Under these are placed 10 Tahsildars, in charge of the 10 Taluks.

Till 1872 there were 15 Sub Magistrates, but the removal of the Kottayam Taluk Cutcherry into the town of Tellicherry has resulted in the abolition of the local Sub Magistrate's Court as superfluous. There are 11 Superintendents for the collection of Sea customs and 7 Superintendents for the management of the Salt Department: with the exception of the last two classes of servants, the others constitute also the regular Magistracy of the district. There are 431 amshoms each of which has its Adhigari or village Magistrate.

* For the trial and punishment of offenders within the limits of the Cantonment of Cannanore there is a Cantonment Magistrate who is also vested with the powers of a Small Causes Court Judge within the limits.

PAPER CURRENCY.—The Paper Currency Department which had before a separate Assistant is now managed by the Treasury Deputy Collector with a small establishment under the orders of the Collector who is ex-officio Deputy Commissioner.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The district is divided into six ranges each of which is in charge of an Assistant or a Sub Engineer.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| No. 1 or Cannanore Range. | |
| „ 2 or Calicut | do. |
| „ 3 or Palghat | do. |
| „ 4 or N. Wynad (Manantoddy) | do. |
| „ 5 or S. Wynad (Vythry) | do. |
| „ 6 Cochin. | |

JUDICIAL.—For Judicial Administration Malabar is divided into two Districts Calicut and Tellicherry. The former is

(a) Exclusive of the Sub Magistrates of Gadalur, Vitry and Anjengo who are also District Munsifs.

(b) Exclusive of the Deputy Collector, Manantoddy, who is also Munsif.

presided over by a District Judge and 2 * Sub Judges with (a) 10 District Munsifs; the latter has a District Judge, and a Sub Judge with (b) 5 Munsifs. The District Judges exercise also Criminal Jurisdiction over their respective districts, & the Munsifs have the powers of a Judge of Small Causes Court in suits up to Rupees 50.

* Of these the officer stationed at Cochin has also the functions of a Joint Magistrate with 1st class powers.

In addition to the above there was a Small Cause Court at Tellicherry but it was abolished in 1873.

POLICE.—The Administrative Agency under this head consists of a Superintendent with Head Quarters at Calicut and 2 Assistant Superintendents, one at Cannanore and the other at Palghat. There are 23 Inspectors of whom 11 are under the immediate control of the Superintendent, 7 under the Assistant Superintendent of Cannanore and 5 that at Palghat. A Special Assistant has been recently sanctioned for Wynad with an improved staff of constabulary.

MEDICAL.—Each of the two Zillas has a separate Medical Officer of the grade of Surgeon who has charge of the Jail and Dispensaries at Calicut and Tellicherry respectively. There is another Surgeon for the Town of Cochin who is in charge of the Lazaretto established in the neighbourhood of that station, and a Private Medical Practitioner at Manantoddy receives Rupees 150 per mensem from Government for the Wynad District. The separate Vaccine establishments have been noticed. The Garrison Surgeon of Cannanore has lately become Civil Surgeon and is in charge of the Central Jail and Civil Dispensary.

REGISTRATION.—For the purpose of Registration under the Registration Act the district is divided into 2 divisions. Originally the several Tahsildars and Sub Magistrates were ex-officio Sub Registrars, but most of these officers have been relieved of the extra duties by the appointment of special Sub Registrars. There are now only 9 Official Sub Registrars in the district. The Treasury Deputy Collector at Calicut and the Sub Registrar at Tellicherry are the Registrars superintending the operation of the Department in their respective divisions. The former draws a fixed allowance of Rupees 150 and the latter Rs. 100 with a commission of 35 per cent on the fee collection. The Sub Registrars are remunerated by a commission varying from 40 to 20 per cent on the fees collected by them, in some places both by fixed pay and commission.

EDUCATION.—The Government Provincial School at Calicut is under an English Graduate, so also is the Zillah School at Tellicherry. These and other educational institutions of the district are under the Inspector of Schools, 6th Division, who is aided by 2 Deputy Inspectors one for each Local Fund Circle. There are besides 6 Inspecting Schoolmasters for hindu village schools and 2 for the mapilla schools of the same kind. Their duty is to organize and improve these schools.

POSTAL.—The General Post establishments are under the supervision of the Inspector of Post Offices of the Division, while the District post is under the orders of the Collector, but its management will be shortly transferred to the Post Master General, under the recent orders of Government.

TELEGRAPH.—The Telegraph staff is under the orders of a Superintendent who aided by an Assistant has charge of the coast line from Pamban to Belgam.

MILITARY.—The Military forces stationed in the district consists of a European and 2 Native Regiments of Infantry at Cannanore with Detachments from the European Corps at Calicut and Malapuram. There is also a Battery of Artillery at Cannanore. The entire force is commanded by the Brigadier General commanding Malabar and Canara.