

REPORT



ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

COCHIN

FOR

THE YEAR 1088 M. E.

(16th August 1912 to 15th August 1913)

R
REGISTERED

ERNAKULAM.

PRINTED AT THE COCHIN GOVERNMENT PRESS

—•••••

1913.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
INTRODUCTORY NOTE ...	1	IV. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	
Chapter I.		Anchal ...	20
GENERAL AND POLITICAL ...	1	Railway ...	ib.
Chapter II.		Marine ...	30
FINANCIAL REVIEW ...	5	Stamps ...	ib.
Chapter III.		Customs ...	ib.
LEGISLATION ...	12	V. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS	
Chapter IV.		Police ...	ib.
ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CHANGES		Criminal Justice ...	32
Account Department ...	15	Jails ...	34
Land Revenue Department ...	ib.	Civil Justice ...	35
Abkari ...	16	Registration ...	36
Forests ...	ib.	VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES	
Anchal ...	ib.	Vital Statistics ...	37
Stamps ...	17	Medical Relief ...	38
Police ...	ib.	Sanitation and Conservancy ...	39
Law and Justice ...	ib.	Vaccination ...	40
Registration ...	18	VII. RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS	
Medical Department ...	ib.	Devaswoms ...	41
Sanitation ...	ib.	VIII. PUBLIC WORKS ...	43
Devaswoms ...	19	IX. INSTRUCTION ...	44
Public Works ...	ib.	X. MISCELLANEOUS	
Instruction ...	20	General Administration ...	50
Chapter V.		Departmental Tests Examination ...	ib.
ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.		Military ...	ib.
I. Land Revenue ...	22	Arms and Ammunition ...	51
Land Records and Agriculture ...	ib.	Petroleum ...	ib.
Fisheries ...	23	Factories ...	ib.
Wards' Estate ...	ib.	The Sirkar Press ...	ib.
Boundary Disputes... ..	24	Stationery ...	ib.
Avenues ...	ib.	SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS	
II. SALT AND ABKARI		Ethnography ...	ib.
Salt ...	ib.	Geological Survey ...	52
Abkari ...	ib.	Archæology ...	ib.
Tobacco ...	25	The State Museum ...	ib.
Opium and Ganja ...	26	Cranganur ...	ib.
III. FORESTS AND TRAMWAY		The Vernacular Press ...	53
Forests ...	ib.	Chapter VI.	
Tramway ...	28	CONCLUSION ...	54

APPENDIX.

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

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

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

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

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

4. His Highness Sir Rama Varma G. C. S. I., & C. I. E., Raja of Cochin, was born on the 27th December, 1852, and ascended the Musnad on the 23rd October, 1895. His Highness was created a K. C. S. I. in 1897, G. C. S. I. in 1903 and G. C. I. E. in 1911. Her Highness Kunjipilla Thampuran, Senior Rani, was born on the 2nd July 1840, and Rama Varma, Elaya Raja, on the 6th October, 1858. There are, besides, 86 male and 93 female members in His Highness the Raja's family.

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

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN
M. E. 1088.

(16th August 1912 to 15th August 1913).

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

PERSONNEL.

THE most important event during the year was the celebration, throughout the State, of the Shashtipoorthi Thirunal (Sixtieth birthday) of His Highness the Rajah, which auspicious event came on Wednesday, 11th Dhanu 1088, corresponding to 25th December 1912. Very few rulers of Cochin are known to have lived to the age of sixty to celebrate their Shashtipoorthi Thirunal and the occasion was therefore unique. This memorable event was celebrated, throughout the length and breadth and in every nook and corner of the State in a manner suited to the solemnity and importance of the occasion. The schools of the State celebrated the event on 23rd December. The firing of sixty guns, at sunrise, on 25th December from the maidan in front of the public offices at Ernakulam announced the important and auspicious day. All classes of His Highness' subjects heartily co-operated in making the celebrations in their respective centres a success. Divine service and religious ceremonies were held and prayers offered in all churches, temples, synagogues, mosques and other places of worship. Feeding the poor, treats to school children, sports, decorations, illuminations, fireworks, processions, with His Highness' photo mounted on elephant, etc., accompanied by music, formed the main items of the programme of celebrations in the various centres. At 4 P. M. on the day, the representatives of people from all parts of the State presented to His Highness, at the Hill Bungalow Palace, an address of congratulation, enclosed in a suitable casket. The address was follows:—

Celebration of
the Shashtipoor-
thi Thirunal of
His Highness the
Rajah.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

On this auspicious occasion of Your Highness' Shashtiabdaparthi, or the sixtieth anniversary of Your Highness' birthday, We, the undersigned, representing Your Highness' subjects of every caste and every creed throughout the State, beg respectfully to approach Your Highness with our loyal congratulations.

The happy event that we are celebrating to-day is one of unique interest and special importance to all Your Highness' loyal subjects. Very few in the long line of Rulers of Cochin are known to have lived to celebrate their sixtieth birthday, and never before in its history did the State attain that degree of prosperity and prestige to which Your Highness has raised it by Your strenuous and sagacious rule. The contemplation of the day's significance, especially in view of these circumstances, makes the hearts of us all glow with gratitude to That Power that in Its Infinite Mercy has thus preserved a life which has proved so useful in the past and which is still so full of promise for the future.

Your Highness' reign marks a new era in the history of Cochin. When Your Highness succeeded to the *Masnad* of Your ancestors, the ripe and vigorous manhood which You had then attained, Your great intellectual gifts and scholarly attainments and Your indefatigable energy and devotion to duty, led us to look forward to an exceptionally prosperous and successful administration. And now, after seventeen years of that administration, we are proud and thankful to be able to proclaim to the world that, in the wonderful achievements of this period, we have more than realised our high expectations. The improvements effected in the finances of the State since Your Highness' accession, the stimulus given to the development of its trade and industries and of its material resources, the extension made in its means of communication, the progress made in the diffusion of education amongst its people, the efforts made for the promotion of sanitation and medical relief and the improvement effected in the tone and *morale* of its services and in the efficiency of its administration in all its branches, have been simply marvellous both in their range and in their character.

Such a brilliant record of administrative achievement seldom falls to the lot of a Ruler, and, though to Your Highness, with Your high sense of duty and passionate devotion to it, the success of Your work is its own reward, it has, nevertheless, not failed to receive the earthly reward that is its due. It has not only elicited deservedly high praise from all quarters, but has also received the honour of Imperial recognition. The high distinctions conferred on Your Highness successively by the late Queen Empress and the late King Emperor and again by His Imperial Majesty King George V are as unprecedented as Your Highness' deserts are unparalleled in the annals of our State. And lastly, Your Highness has found what we would venture to hope is a still higher reward in the heartfelt gratitude and devoted attachment of a loyal and contented people.

With our fervent and humble prayer that Your Highness may long be spared in health and strength to carry on the glorious and beneficent work that has already borne such rich fruit and that every blessing may attend on Your Highness and the Ruling Family of Cochin, we respectfully beg to subscribe ourselves, Your Highness' most loyal and devoted subjects."

His Highness' reply to the above address was as follows:—

"MY BELOVED SUBJECTS,

I have to thank you most heartily for the trouble you have so kindly taken to assemble here on this occasion of my Sixtieth Birthday, thus giving me the happiness and pleasure of receiving your felicitous greetings and congratulations in person. The very touching and appreciative remarks you have made in your address, just read, about me and my administration have thrilled my heart with joy.

The presence here today of the representatives of the people of the whole State and the enthusiasm with which they have celebrated this day of my "Shashthipurthi" have amply shown their sincere loyalty and affection to me for which I shall ever be grateful and thankful to them.

It is true, and no doubt sad to reflect, that none of my predecessors for about a century were fortunate enough to live up to the age of sixty and receive similar tokens of joy and loyalty from the subjects. Probably there is an additional stimulus for the people to celebrate the present occasion so elaborately owing to its rarity. But I am sure that, if there were similar opportunities before, the people would not have been wanting to celebrate them in a fitting manner, as I know that the devotion and loyalty of the people do not confine to one member of the Family but apply to the whole House.

It is now over seventeen years since, by the Will of God, I was placed in charge of the administration, and I am thankful to Providence that I have been able, during this period, to keep the progress which was begun and steadily continued in the reigns of my predecessors. Some of the important measures introduced by me caused in the beginning much uneasiness and grave anxiety, chiefly owing to the difficulty to finance them, and I am thankful that all the difficulties could be overcome and the measures satisfactorily completed. The reforms were all undertaken with a view to improve the efficiency and tone of the administration, to develop the resources of the State and to increase the convenience, happiness and prosperity of the people. The success of the measures has, however, been more than a reward for all my labours. I take this opportunity to acknowledge that the success is the result of the able support of my successive Diwans, the sound advice and help I always received from the British Resident at my court and the Madras Government from time to time, and the loyal and willing co-operation of the chief officers of the State and the most sympathetic and appreciative attitude of the public.

You are already aware that I intend a Town Hall to be erected at Ernakulam and to give it for the free use of the public. I trust that this supplies a real want of the place and will be appreciated by the people. It is also my wish to revive, in commemoration of this occasion, the old Village Panchayat System, which, I trust, will give facilities to the people to settle several matters of each village easily and quickly amongst themselves, and give them some training in the art of self-government. It may also afford them better opportunities of representing their wants and their grievances to the Darbar. I wish also to let you know my earnest desire to introduce some measure of constitutional reform by which I shall be able to secure the representative opinion and criticism of the public on all important matters of State and be able to give them sufficient facilities to represent them directly to my Government any proposals they may wish to submit. The people now have the above privileges to a great extent, as they have individually or collectively the right always to approach the Government in person or in writing with any representations they have to make, and their representations, I believe, always do receive the careful consideration of my Darbar. The measure which I wish to introduce must be such as would give the people privileges which they do not now possess and give them a real voice. Gentlemen, I am sure you will not appreciate any scheme which may exist purely for name's sake and which may not have any reality or substance. I hope, when the scheme is worked out and introduced, it will prove a real blessing and a boon to you all. I also wish to announce that I propose to appoint a Committee of official and non-official gentlemen to submit a scheme for the development of Sanskrit learning and for the improvement of Malayalam literature, and that I intend granting a sum of half a lakh of rupees to constitute it as a fund for the fulfilment of these objects.

The question of the enjoyment of the monopoly trees standing on private holdings throughout the State was recently considered by my Darbar, and some concession was granted. I am now happy to announce that the Sirkar will be joint owners of such trees and allow the land-holder a compensation of 50 per cent of the value in future in case of removal, and lastly I am pleased to direct that all public servants in the permanent or temporary establishments of the Darbar who draw a pay of Rs. 15 or less shall be given a bonus of one month's pay in memory of this occasion.

It has given me immense satisfaction to meet you all here to-day, and I thank you once more for all your kindness."

The announcements made in His Highness' reply received due consideration, &c. &c.,

(1) Foundation stone was laid for the Rama Varmah Public Hall and a budget grant of Rs. 20,000 was made to commence construction.

(2) The Panchayat Scheme was worked out, the draft bill was published for general criticisms on 26th May 1913, and a provision of Rs. 5,000 was made from State funds as grant to Village Panchayat.

(3) The Advisory Council Scheme was submitted for the advice of the Madras Government in a final form on the 2nd of January 1913 and it is still pending with that Government.

(4) The scheme for the development of Sanskrit learning and improvement of Malayalam literature was worked out and funds allotted for the same.

(5) Notification was published under the Forest Regulation raising the compensation for monopoly trees to 50 per cent.

(6) All public servants in the permanent and temporary establishments of the Darbar were given a bonus of one month's pay, the total amount thus paid being Rs. 37,790.

2. The other important event celebrated in the State during the year was the celebration of the birthday of His Excellency Lord Hardinge, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on 20th June 1913, which, at the express wish of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, was observed as a Children's Day throughout India. The day was notified as a Holiday for all the public schools of the State, and treats were given to all the school children, and sports were held in important centres, on that day.

Celebration of Children's Day.

3. His Highness the Raja went to Kanjirapilli on 28th August 1912, and, after a stay there of about 5 weeks, returned to the capital on 6th October 1912.

On 19th October 1912, His Highness went to Thiruvanchikulam and returned the next day.

Tours of His Highness the Raja.

On 16th March, 1913, His Highness left Tripunithura for Trichur in connection with the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the King Edward VII Maternity Hospital at Trichur and returned to Tripunithurah on 19th March. In laying the foundation stone, His Highness made the following speech:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

"It has indeed given me great pleasure to be able to take part in the ceremony which is this day to mark the first step towards the establishment of an institution that, I hope, will be considered by the warmest supporters of the movement inaugurated early in 1911 not only as a fitting memorial of our late and beloved King Emperor Edward VII, but also an instrument of much good and benevolent work in which the late King always evinced, during his life-time, such deep and abiding sympathy.

You may be aware that in January 1911, after the public meeting held in Trichur, the Darbar, while approving of the resolution of the Edward Memorial Committee to devote the funds collected towards the construction of a Maternity Hospital in Trichur with adequate provision for the training of nurses of all castes, announced their intention of contributing a sum of money equal to the amount subscribed by the public towards the object in view. The subscription collected amounted to Rs. 12,218-14-6, and subsequently the Darbar augmented their promised grant to Rs. 20,000. The final plans and estimate of the proposed building however contemplate an expenditure of Rs. 61,500. You will therefore see that my Darbar has now sanctioned a total grant of nearly half a lakh for this institution and hopes to be able to equip it with all the modern and up-to-date appliances and also to make provision for the entertainment of trained nurses of all castes according to the original scheme.

Nothing could have been so nearer the heart of our late King Emperor than any organized effort to diminish human suffering and provide hospital aid for those that need it most. The women of India, especially those amongst the lower and less advanced classes, have the greatest claims upon the consideration of those who have organized

this movement and no happier decision than the one which we all here have to-day taken the first practical step to confirm, could have been arrived at by them.

I have now laid the foundation stone of this Maternity Hospital, a plan of which you will find exhibited on this table. I congratulate Mr. Browning, the Chief Engineer, on the excellent design of the edifice. Let us hope that it will be not only a place of refuge and of comfort where, by nursing, care and timely attention, many a life will be saved but also a lasting and befitting memorial in my State destined to stand in after times and to point by its silent and philanthropic work to the noble and revered memory of the late King.

Ladies and Gentlemen, let us all now wish the new Maternity Hospital Scheme all success."

On 28th March, 1913, His Highness went to Thiruvanchikulam and returned the same day.

On 29th March, 1913, His Highness left Ernakulam for Coonoor and reached Coonoor on the morning of the 30th. His Highness returned from Coonoor on 10th June, 1913, and arrived at Ernakulam the next day.

Visit of Raja
of Rannad.

4. The Raja of Rannad visited the State during the year, staying at Trichur on 26th May, 1913, and at Ernakulam on the 27th. The Raja was entertained as a State Guest during his stay in the State.

The Ruling
Family.

5. Three male and seven female members were born and one male and four female members died in His Highness the Raja's family during the year. The Thrithalicharthu marriage ceremony of 10 female members of His Highness the Raja's family was celebrated in Chingom, 1088.

6. The thanks of His Highness' Government are due to the Madras Government for their courtesy in allowing an officer of the Darbar to undergo a course of training in the Accountant-General's Office, Madras, and another officer to undergo a special training in Survey under the Madras Survey Department.

The British
Resident.

7. Mr. R. A. Graham, I. C. S., continued to be the British Resident till 21st March, 1913, when he was relieved by Mr. A. T. Forbes, I. C. S., who continued to be the British Resident during the remaining period of the year.

The Diwan.

8. Mr. A. R. Banerji, C. I. E., M. A., I. C. S., having availed himself of 7 months' combined leave from 9th April, 1912, Mr. K. Narayana Marar, B. A. & B. L., acted as Diwan till 9th November, 1912, when Mr. Banerji returned from leave and rejoined. Mr. Banerji continued to be the Diwan till the end of the year.

CHAPTER II.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

IN the introductory portion of the memorandum dated 24th July 1913, Introduction. explaining the financial position of the State for the year 1089, M. E., issued with the Financial Statement of the current year, the gradual development in the finances of the State during the past 6 years was narrated as follows:—

"In the year 1083, the gross revenues of the State were Rs. 38,52,452 and the loans outstanding against the State revenues at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 23,90,000. There were, besides, Palace and Devaswom funds merged in the cash balances of the State, and utilised as occasion arose, being considered part of the general surplus under the system of accounts then prevailing, which raised the gross liabilities of this period to very nearly 30 lakhs. About the end of 1083, that is, just five years ago, the finances of the State underwent a careful examination and review, and a scheme was then formulated with the object of reducing these liabilities in the near future. The Darbar laid down a definite financial programme, taking into consideration the possibilities regarding future surpluses, after making provision for all the improvements and reforms already carried out, as well as those then in contemplation. Adopting a forecast estimate of receipts and expenditure for the years 1084 to 1087, a working surplus of Rs. 16,52,200 was arrived at, and a Sinking Fund was started for the first time in 1084, so as to lose no time in setting apart sufficient funds from the annual surpluses to meet the first debenture loan of 10 lakhs that was repayable in the last month of 1086 (August 1910). In accordance with this programme and the policy of separating the Devaswom and Palace funds from the general revenues of the State, which was gradually carried out, the Darbar were able to reduce the liabilities considerably in 1084. The Sinking Fund, which soon began to grow, was more than able to meet the creditors of the first debenture loan in 1086, and the system of merging Devaswom and Palace funds with the cash balances in the State treasuries was gradually done away with, these funds being withdrawn and separately invested, with the result that, at the end of 1087, that is, in four years' time, all the liabilities were completely wiped out, the year having closed with a net surplus of Rs. 1,92,000 to the credit of the State."

10. The financial position of the State at the close of the year under report, as compared with the past 5 years, is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus + or deficit —	Net liability	Net surplus
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1083	38,52,452	57,49,840	— 3,97,388	22,68,864	...
1084	40,55,827	33,55,675	+ 7,00,152	15,77,123	...
1085	32,56,701	33,27,166	+ 6,29,535	9,47,592	...
1086	43,52,797	35,49,056	+ 8,03,741	1,43,851	...
1087	42,43,454	40,07,563	+ 3,35,891	...	1,92,042
1088	47,88,710	40,79,881	+ 7,08,829	...	9,00,871

The year of this report opened, for the first time for a little over a decade, with a surplus of Rs. 1,92,042 to the credit of the State, unlike the previous years which opened with liabilities, and the financial transactions of the year resulted in a net surplus of Rs. 9,00,871, even after making provision for all liabilities against the Darbar, including the Debenture Loan of 10 lakhs, repayable in 1918.

11. The budget estimate of revenue and expenditure for the year worked to a surplus of Rs. 5,94,200, the anticipated receipts and expenditure being Total receipts
and expenditure. Rs. 44,85,100 and Rs. 38,90,900 respectively. The revised estimate anticipated a surplus of 5,77,750 on the basis of a total revenue of 47,12,300 and a total expenditure of 41,34,550. The actual financial transactions of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 7,08,829, as against Rs. 5,94,200 anticipated in the budget and Rs. 5,77,750 in the revised estimate, the actual gross revenues and expenditure being Rs. 47,88,710 and Rs. 40,79,881 respectively, as against Rs. 44,85,100 and Rs. 38,90,900 anticipated in the budget. It has to be borne in mind that, although the total revenues of the year are just over 3 lakhs in excess of the budget estimate, they do not include the anticipated receipts from the sale of the Chittur Kanom lands,

which was postponed in deference to the wishes of the Madras Government and which could not be held, as no reply was received from the Government on the subject before the close of the year. The financial transactions of the year, therefore, can be considered as eminently satisfactory, for it shows a considerable advance over the budget as well as the revised estimates and the actuals of the previous year, in spite of the fact that, during the year, two extraordinary items of expenditure were debited to the account, *viz.*, the payment of 1½ lakhs of rupees towards the purchase of the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills Co., and the cost of celebrating the Shashtipoorthi Thirunal of His Highness the Raja, which came to a total of Rs. 74,470, including Rs. 37,790 disbursed as bonus of one month's pay given to certain low-paid servants of the State.

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

RECEIPTS.

Heads of receipts	Actuals of 1088	Budget estimate of 1088	Actuals of 1087	Actuals of 1086	Actuals of 1085
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue ...	12,91,095	12,54,000	11,66,901	11,69,465	11,12,964
II. Forests ...	7,22,784	6,07,600	6,28,252	8,12,864	7,47,358
III. Excise Revenue*	10,40,460	11,11,400	10,79,476	9,78,394	8,58,020
IV. Stamps ...	4,67,815	4,00,000	4,42,032	4,81,772	8,98,776
V. Railway ...	7,84,954	6,00,000	6,00,860	5,62,461	5,18,338
VI. Other receipts ...	4,81,602	4,51,900	4,80,233	3,98,351	3,26,245
Total of service heads ...	47,88,710	44,85,100	43,43,454	43,52,797	39,56,701

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

EXPENDITURE.

Heads of expenditure	Actuals of 1088	Budget estimate of 1088	Actuals of 1087	Actuals of 1086	Actuals of 1085
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue ...	1,71,612	1,75,000	1,78,350	1,56,402	1,07,969
2. Palace ...	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000
3. Subsidy ...	2,00,039	2,00,100	2,00,069	2,00,089	2,00,089
4. Excise including Customs ...	1,84,744	1,99,500	1,89,439	1,69,917	1,65,567
5. Forests ...	4,74,411	4,48,100	3,28,767	3,46,034	3,55,361
6. Tramway ...	1,22,600	1,28,000	1,28,389	1,58,877	1,86,493
7. General Administration ...	89,538	88,300	98,328	98,391	81,858
8. Law & Justice ...	1,63,642	1,59,200	1,64,223	1,57,119	1,58,196
9. Police ...	1,00,500	98,600	91,904	98,201	86,719
10. Education ...	3,75,620	3,75,000	3,37,383	2,78,827	2,29,506
11. Religious and Charities ...	68,262	67,200	68,993	74,081	70,720
12. Medical, Vaccination, Sanitation & Conservancy ...	3,76,147	4,34,000	3,28,311	2,55,418	1,48,797
13. Pension and Gratuity ...	79,982	81,000	87,306	83,033	78,241
14. Public Works ...	5,16,608	5,00,000	4,86,882	4,72,173	4,45,647
15. Cochin State Railway ...	4,28,149	2,85,000	3,35,695	3,22,779	2,41,288
16. Other expenditure ...	3,72,971	3,06,900	6,48,604	3,47,710	3,60,776
Total of service heads ...	40,79,881	38,90,900	40,07,563	35,49,056	33,27,166

SERVICE HEADS.
Receipts.

13. The receipts under service heads amount to Rs. 47,88,710, as against Rs. 44,85,100, anticipated in the budget estimate and Rs. 47,12,300 in the revised estimate. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 43,43,454, the revenue for 1088 showed an advance of Rs. 4,45,256 over that of 1087. The year was therefore a record year, the total revenue realised being the highest yet reached. Almost all the important heads of revenue contributed to augment the receipts. Increase is specially marked under (1) Land Revenue (Rs. 1,24,194), (2) Stamps (Rs. 25,183), (3) Forests (Rs. 99,532), (4) Medical and Sanitation (Rs. 38,512), and (5) Railway (Rs. 1,83,994). The increase under Land Revenue

is due to the sale of the occupancy right of Narakkal accretion lands, collection of arrears and current demand of water cess for irrigation of lands of British ryots of Palghat, regarding which there was at one time some dispute, the disposal of a large number of backwater reclamation cases, old and new, and new assignments. The increase under Stamps was the result of a general increase in the sale of all denominations of stamps. The agreement entered into with Messrs. Aspinwall & Co., Cochin, more than six years ago, for the supply of Europe quality teak having proved financially prejudicial to the Darbar, the Darbar, as already stated in paragraph 82 of the Administration Report for 1087, purchased outright from the Company the Trichur Timber & Saw Mills owned by them, extinguishing the contract with them and entered into a contract with Rao Sahib T. Namberrnal Chetty of Madras for the working of the Mills, under a profit sharing system and sale of teak in log form at a fixed price, under which the Darbar realised during the year a substantial amount in the shape of profits falling to their share, which mainly accounts for the increase of revenue under Forests. The increase under Sanitation is due to the sale of a portion of the land acquired in connection with the Ernakulam Town Improvement scheme under the Town planning scheme approved by the Darbar. Although the receipts shown under Railway for 1088, *viz.*, Rs. 7,84,954, include the gross revenue realised for 15 months consequent on the change of the Railway financial year, which made it necessary to take credit to the State account of 1088 the Railway earnings of the 1st quarter of 1913 also, the 12 months' earnings, which were Rs. 6,23,830, are themselves in advance of those of the previous year by Rs. 22,870, thus indicating a steady growth of traffic over the line. The increases of Rs. 16,224 under 'Interest' and of Rs. 10,358 under 'Tramway' are due mainly to an increase in the reserve surpluses of the Darbar deposited in the National Bank of India, Ltd., Cochin, and to the growth in the traffic carried for private individuals by the Tramway, respectively. The only heads under which decreases worth mentioning are noticeable are Customs (Rs. 18,454), Tobacco (Rs. 18,398) and Public Works (Rs. 16,513). The figure given under Customs is the actual amount realised from the British Government and represents a moiety of the net customs collections at British Cochin for the official year 1912-13. The low rental secured for tobacco shops for 1088, as compared with that of 1087, accounts for the decrease under 'Tobacco'. The receipts of 1087 under "Public Works" include the amount of subscription realised towards the construction of the Edward VII Maternity Hospital. The absence of any such item of revenue during the year and the transfer of some items of revenue, hereto credited to Public Works, to Town Councils of the State contributed towards the decrease under "Public Works".

14. The total expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 40,79,881, as against Rs. 38,90,900, the budget and Rs. 41,34,550, the revised estimate for 1088. The actuals for the previous year came to Rs. 40,07,563, excluding the payment made towards the Sinking Fund in that year. The disbursements of 1088 were thus in excess of the previous year by Rs. 72,318. The increase under "Forests" came to Rs. 1,45,644. The expenditure under this head for 1088 includes a sum of Rs. 1,25,000, being a portion of the cost of the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills purchased from Messrs. Aspinwall and Co., debited to this head as well as the charges that had to be incurred for the collection of additional timber to keep up a continuous supply of timber for the Mill, according to the new agreement entered into for its working. The increase under "Education", amounting to Rs. 38,137, is due to the opening of new schools and additional divisions of classes in existing schools and to the larger expenditure incurred under grants-in-aid, under which a sum of Rs. 51,457 was disbursed, against Rs. 36,766 in 1087. A large portion of the expenditure of Rs. 2,66,276 shown under "Sanitation and

SERVICE
HEADS
Expenditure.

CHAP. II.

Conservancy" represents the capital outlay of the year for the Ernakulam Water Supply and other Sanitary Schemes in progress. For the reason already explained, the expenditure of Rs. 4,33,149, shown under "Railway" during the year, is, as in the case of the receipt side of "Railway", the working expenses of 15 months, which mainly accounts for the increase of Rs. 97,454. The only head that shows appreciable decrease in expenditure, compared with the actuals of 1087, is "Miscellaneous". The latter included the cost of the tour of His Highness the Raja to Delhi to attend the Imperial Coronation Darbar. The expenditure under 'Miscellaneous' for 1088 includes cost of celebrating the Shashti-poorthi Thirunal of His Highness and the payment of bonus of one month's pay to Sirkar servants drawing Rs. 15 and below, amounting to Rs. 74,470.

Opening and closing balances.

15. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 9,96,493, against Rs. 12,02,796 anticipated in the budget estimate of the year, and closed with a cash balance of Rs. 16,60,667, against Rs. 18,01,343 anticipated in the budget and Rs. 16,08,617 in the revised estimate for 1088. Of the closing balance, a sum of Rs. 7,43,399 was in the State treasuries and Rs. 9,17,268 in Current Account in the National Bank of India, Ltd. Cochin, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest. Besides these, a sum of Rs. 2,00,000, paid in 1087 for the purchase of the Good will and interests of the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills, remained as an investment from the general balance and a sum of Rs. 6,88,396, being the balance to the credit of the Sinking Fund, also lay invested. The actual credit balance of the State at the end of the year was thus Rs. 25,49,063 (Rs. 16,60,667 in cash and Rs. 8,88,396 in securities.)

Sinking Fund & State Loans.

16. The heavy figure of 24 lakhs of rupees, at which the loans of the State stood at the close of 1082, was reduced to 10 lakhs at the beginning of 1087, wholly in Debentures, as mentioned in para 16 of the last year's report, and the total amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund, raised for liquidating this debt, amounted, at the close of 1087, to Rs. 6,88,396. The balance required to make up the amount for repayment of the Debenture Loan, which falls due in 1918, was therefore only Rs. 3,11,604. This amount could be made available at any time from the surpluses to the credit of the State. There were therefore no transactions under the Sinking Fund during the year.

Liabilities of the State.

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

Details.	At the beginning of the year	At the end of the year.
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
4 per cent Debenture Loan ...	10,00,000	10,00,000
Deposits, including Devaswom Fund, Town Fund, Palace Fund, Provident Fund, etc.	7,37,504	7,87,667
Remittances pending adjustment...	64,018	...
Total	18,01,522	17,87,667
<i>Assets.</i>		
Advances recoverable ...	89,097	1,02,768
Remittances pending adjustment...	...	35,410
Departmental balances ...	2,078	1,297
General balance investments ...	2,17,500	2,00,000
Amount to the credit of Sinking Fund ...	6,88,896	6,88,896
Cash balance ...	9,96,498	16,60,667
Total	19,93,564	26,88,538
Net surplus	1,92,042	9,00,871

Net surplus

The State had, at the end of the year, a net asset of Rs. 9,00,871 after providing for all liabilities including the 4 per cent debentures of ten lakhs of rupees due in 1918, against Rs. 1,92,042, at the beginning of the year. The anticipated asset at the end of the year, according to the revised estimate for 1088, was

Rs. 7,69,792, so that the actual accumulated asset was Rs. 1,31,079 better than the revised estimate.

18. I shall soon have the satisfaction of being able to hand over my office to my successor with a large cash balance, as well as savings in investments, after having completely paid up the liabilities and provided for the growing needs of Education, Sanitation and Public Works as well as for the needs of departmental establishments under salaries and allowances. Circumstances in 1082 were such that, even with the most optimistic estimate then possible to make, these results could not have been foreseen. The State, however, has been most fortunate in being able to increase her revenues by 14 lakhs without, in any sense whatever, placing additional burdens of taxation upon the people. The Revenue Settlement has not been taken into account in calculating this increase: for the Settlement rates were collected in full after gradual introduction, taluk by taluk, in 1084 and the major portion of the gross increase of Rs. 3,12,452 on account of the new rates had been included in the total receipts of 1083. On the other hand, a complete separation of the Palace and Devaswom funds having been effected in 1085, the total receipts of that year and the years following do not include Devaswom revenue, which was added to the State general revenues in the years preceding. Deducting, therefore, the Devaswom revenue proper which was included in 1083 as a service head of receipts and adding the increased demand under Land revenue on account of the Settlement, it is evident that there has taken place a net increase of over 14 lakhs of rupees in the total revenues of the State, without taking into account the increase owing to Land Revenue Settlement, and taking the total of 1083 and 1088 for comparison. It may, however, legitimately be asked how this large increase has been brought about and whether the paying capacity of His Highness' subjects, from whom the bulk of the revenue must have been come, has in any way improved during this period. A detailed answer to this question will be readily available to those who may choose to minutely examine the financial condition of the State during the past decade with particular reference to the growing prosperity of the country. Some general observations may, however, be made on the subject, indicating mainly the lines in which the finances have been controlled and developed, taking advantage of the opportunities that presented themselves during the past few years.

19. A systematic and efficient Land Revenue Administration takes care not to accumulate arrears of demand on the land, to collect the dues promptly on all cases of occupation and to assign valuable lands unoccupied but not required for communal or other purposes, by competition. The grant of occupancy right to the ryots under Sirkar was a policy which at once increased the value of their holdings and, while the Sirkar has to pay heavily for Government acquisitions, they have, on the other hand, been able to realise a higher market value from the sales of waste, accretion and useless forest areas given for cultivation or for plantation purposes, especially in the case of lands fit for rubber and cocoanut plantations. Further, it is to be noted that the balance of old arrears to be disposed of under Land Revenue at the close of 1082 came to Rs. 4,55,780 and arrears to be collected to Rs. 22,076 and the same at the close of the year of this report was only Rs. 740. Miscellaneous demand in 1082 was Rs. 58,011 and the same in 1088 was Rs. 98,803.

20. Although the Railway was opened in 1077 M. E., it was only during the past few years that the number of passengers carried rapidly increased, viz., from 6,42,639 in 1082 to 13,47,564 in 1088, and this circumstance is, in itself, a sign of the growing prosperity of the people. The State, however, could not have derived the advantages resulting from the growth of traffic to any appreciable degree under the then existing contract which was of a permanent character, unless the fortunate circumstance of the disappearance of the Madras Railway Company owing

to the re-distribution of railways in Southern India presented itself, which enabled the Darbar to insist on better terms with the S. I. R. Company which was to work the line. It was entirely due to the very hard fight which the Darbar had with this company to get the old working contract cancelled—a fight in which even the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India through the kind offices of the Government of Madras, had to intervene—that the Darbar's share of the net earnings have appreciably increased and the Railway now pays a dividend of 5.30 per cent, as against 1.95 per cent in 1082.

21. Under customs, the Darbar used to receive a fixed sum of Rs. 1,10,500 as compensation from the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention of 1865. Their representations for half share of the actual net customs collections, which in recent years exceeded the guaranteed amount, having been decided favourably by the Madras Government, the Darbar have secured, during the past years, an additional total revenue of Rs. 1,75,985 under customs. Proper safeguards having been introduced for the manufacture and sale of stamps, the revenue under this head has risen from Rs. 2,95,338 in 1082 to Rs. 4,67,815 in 1088 and no new stamp laws have been enforced, although part of the increase is due to the increase of litigation and also increase in the registration of documents and increased transactions of land transfer after the Settlement. Under salt, tobacco and excise there has been a large increase of Rs. 2,75,647 in the total receipts, owing apparently to the increased money value of the monopolies and the right to vend, sold by the Darbar to the contractors. The growing prosperity of the people is indicated by the increased consumption, not only of salt which is a necessity but also of tobacco, toddy and arrack, etc., although consumption under the latter has been controlled as much as possible by the State by the reduction in the number of shops, increase in duty and other measures. Under tobacco alone, by the introduction of the system of sale of shops the revenue has gone up from Rs. 31,043 in 1082 to Rs. 1,18,652 in 1088, with no corresponding increase of price for the consumers. Owing to increase of traffic in the rural parts and interchange of commerce and trade, increase of market centres, etc., throughout the State, the receipts under tolls and ferries have considerably increased. These receipts, more or less, represent what the contractors can afford to pay for the right to collect under the existing laws. There is increase in educational receipts under fees owing to the large increase in the number of school-going population, which has gone up from 47,154 in 1082 to 59,576 in 1088. The forest net revenue shows an appreciable increase, which is chiefly due to the systematic working of coupes, to the correct balancing of revenue and expenditure for each year, according to rules and absolute prohibition of advances not debited to accounts and standing as liabilities in suspense. The gradual rise in the price of teak and other valuable species, which have been fully availed of by resorting to open competition in all contracts, is also a contributory clause of the high level maintained under forest revenue. Owing to the accumulation of surpluses, the Darbar have been able to use all the reserve funds not required for immediate use so as to obtain some return by way of interest. The large expenditure of more than a lakh of rupees per annum, as interest previously incurred on account of loans, has been reduced gradually to nil and side by side with the decrease of this debit in the accounts under interest, there has been a new credit added to the general service head under the same item, which represents the return from State investments.

22. All the circumstances dealt above will show that, while owing to the increase of the economic wealth of the country, the State has prospered generally and taken the fullest advantage of the opportunities that presented themselves for increasing her resources, the State has, on the other hand, taken every precaution to readjust the finances and to regulate and control expenditure, under a definite system or programme, so as to make the best use of all these opportunities.

23. The Railway, as well as the Tramway, for which the State got into debt, are both reproductive works of great magnitude and it is a matter for congratulation that the State is now the absolute owner of such a fine property as the Cochin State Railway, capital expenditure on which has caused the Darbar over 70 lakhs of rupees and the Tramway which cost about 19 lakhs. The anxiety about the Tramway will continue, unless and until means are found to pay for its up-keep. The Railway working agreement, which is subject to cancellation after one year's notice under the new contract, has to be carefully watched and may have to be again revised in the near future, so as to secure to the Darbar their legitimate share of the gross receipts. It cannot but be admitted that the State is now reaping the advantages of the spirited financial policy of my distinguished predecessors, supported and guided by the sagacious statesmanship of His Highness, during whose reign of the past 18 years the progress in all directions has been phenomenal.

24. The Darbar, however, have passed through most anxious times, had to cry a halt against unlimited expenditure in certain directions and take every care to insist on their securing their legitimate share of revenue under various heads such as customs, Railway, tobacco monopoly, excise, fisheries, forest contracts, etc. Success in these efforts greatly helped to restore the finances and this, added to the policy of exploiting other resources, *e. g.*, sale of useless forest lands for rubber plantations, assignment of accretion lands on the sea coast after providing for such improvements as would make them suitable for plantation purposes, and husbanding and improving existing resources under Land Revenue, Stamps, Miscellaneous, etc., and administering them under rules and instructions, duly codified, has enabled the State to emerge from a critical period, to a condition of prosperity which, from the figures of the year of this report, can be said to have reached the highest level yet on record.

25. Till 1086, that is about two years ago, and during the four years of the period of anxiety, the total expenditure was kept well under control, so much so that in 1086 it was two lakhs less than the expenditure of 1083. It was only in 1087, and in the year of this report that the Darbar were able to utilise part of the surpluses in schemes of general improvement and also for the advance of education. Not until the liabilities had been wiped off completely, could any large expenditure be considered expedient although gradually from year to year enhanced grants have been given as far as possible. To quote from the Budget Memorandum of 1087:—"The improved financial position has not resulted in the hoarding up of surpluses, but has been taken advantage of to the utmost in developing those branches of the administration, which tend to the material well-being and advancement of His Highness' subjects."

26. The gradual increase of such expenditure will be seen from the following tabular statement:—

Year.	Education. Rs.	Medical and Sanitation. Rs.	Irrigation and Public Works. Rs.
1083	1,86,956	1,04,067	3,85,978
1084	1,78,218	1,28,948	4,59,069
1085	2,29,508	1,48,797	4,45,647
1086	2,78,827	2,55,418	4,72,178
1087	3,87,893	3,23,311	4,86,882
1088	3,75,520	3,76,147	6,16,608

In the recently published Proceedings on the growth of expenditure on establishments, it has been shown how to meet the demands of an up-to-date and progressive administration, the establishments of all departments have been strengthened and the salaries revised, entailing thereby an additional recurring expenditure of Rs 3,42,877 per annum. In the current year, funds have been allotted to push on the improvement schemes and water supply schemes of

Ernakulam, to start the Rama Varma Public Hall and Library and to give substantial grant-in-aid for the development of Sanskrit and Malayalam literature and to promote the Village Panchayat System—schemes all of which were carefully worked out and sanctioned during the year of this report. It has also been possible to remove the Central Jail from Ernakulam to Trichur—a long cherished scheme costing Rs. 86,930 and postponed for want of funds, to construct a proper Lunatic Asylum costing Rs. 20,000, also a long deferred but an urgent work, and to erect a suitable memorial in the shape of a Maternity Hospital at Trichur for King Edward VII at a cost of Rs. 46,681, of which the public subscribed Rs. 12,063. Sufficient progress was made during the year in all these works. After these works are completed and the Ernakulam improvement and water supply schemes are fully carried out, it may be necessary to take up the improvement of the town of Mattanchery, one of the most important centres of commerce in the State. This the State can look forward to taking up with ease, and further the State can well afford to share in any financial responsibility that may be involved in the scheme of Harbour development in Cochin, *e. g.*, giving a guarantee on the required capital, converting the State Railway into broad gauge, etc., if only it is allowed to participate in the scheme and share in its profits and advantages. In this matter, as in others, His Highness' Government may, with hope and confidence, look forward to a satisfactory settlement of the question and expect a sympathetic treatment at the hands of the British Government.

CHAPTER III.

LEGISLATION.

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

Regulations
passed.

(1) Regulation I of 1088, to amend the Cochin Ferries and Tolls Regulation, III of 1082, with a view to prevent the plying of private boats for transport of passengers, etc., within the limits of public ferries.

(2) Regulation II of 1088, for the Registration of Literary, Scientific and charitable Societies in Cochin, with a view to improve the legal condition of these Societies.

(3) Regulation III of 1088, to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, for the purpose of investing the Town Councils with power to execute certain works, in case of failure of the parties asked by the Councils to do the same.

(4) Regulation IV of 1088,—The "Co-operative Societies Regulation", with a view to facilitate the formation of, and provide for the constitution and control of, co-operative societies, for the promotion of thrift, self-help and co-operation among agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means.

(5) Regulation V of 1088, to amend the Cochin Civil Procedure Code, Regulation I of 1079, dispensing with the condition requiring the judgments of the Chief Court to be in the handwriting of the Judges.

(6) Regulation VI of 1088,—The Cochin Press and Printers Registration Regulation", to provide for the compulsory registration of printing presses and the names of printers.

(7) Regulation VII of 1088,—The Cochin Copyright Regulation", for the encouragement of learning, by defining and providing for the enforcement of the right called copyright.

28. The Proclamation issued by His Highness the Rajah under date the 26th Mithunom, 1087 (9th July, 1912) to safeguard the various interests and rights of the Tenants till the contemplated Tenancy Regulation is passed into Law, referred to in paragraph 20 of the last year's Administration Report, continued to be in force during the year. But as doubts were entertained as to the exact scope and nature of the prohibition contained in the above proclamation, another proclamation was issued by His Highness the Rajah on 21st Edavom, 1088 (3rd June, 1913), whereby it was ordered that nothing contained in the proclamation dated 26th Mithunom, 1087 shall preclude the Civil Courts from entertaining and trying suits, whether pending or not, which are not obnoxious to the Cochin Tenancy Bill published in Cochin Government Gazette, dated 20th Makarom, 1088.

Proclamation
regarding Tenancy
Regulation.

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

Rules issued
under Regula-
tions.

(1) Rules under section 17 of Regulation I of 1087, "The Newspaper Regulation" declaring that the fees prescribed in section 7 of the Regulation shall be realised in the shape of Court fee labels, etc.

(2) Rules under section 13 of Regulation II of 1084, "The Arms Regulation" determining the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which licenses shall be granted.

CHAP. II

(3) Rules under section 29 of Regulation I of 1077, "The Abkari Regulation", regarding the establishment and working of distilleries and warehouses and regulating the issue and transport of spirits therefrom.

(4) Rules under section 19 of Regulation III of 1080, "The Forest Regulation", for further controlling the transport of timber through the Kurumali river.

(5) Rules under section 43 (1) of Regulation IV of 1088, "The Co-operative Societies Regulation", regarding the mode of registering a body of persons as a co-operative society and the conduct of such societies.

Legislative
measures
under considera-
tion

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

- (1) The Tenancy Bill
- (2) The Village Panchayat Bill
- (3) Boiler Inspection Bill
- (4) Vakils' Regulation
- (5) Motor Vehicles Regulation
- (6) Amendment to the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085 (since passed).

31. A novel departure was made in legislative work, by constituting a special committee to consider the draft Tenancy Bill, in which representatives of both land-lords and tenants were allowed to sit with official members and make criticisms and suggestions on the provisions of the bill. Draft bills were not even published before in the Gazette for criticism, before they were actually passed. The above step, therefore, shows a distinct advance in the Darbar's policy of securing the co-operation of the public and obtaining representative opinion on all pending legislative measures.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CHANGES.

ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

During the latter part of the year, the establishment of the Account Head office was strengthened by the appointment of a Superintendent on Rs. 100—120, 2 Auditors on Rs. 15—20 and 3 peons on Rs. 7 each, to cope with the general increase of work in the office and in the local Audit section. The Senior Auditor of the Comptroller's office was deputed, during the year, to undergo a course of training in Accounts in the Accountant-General's office, Madras, and he returned after completing his course in all departments of the Accountant-General's office. The work of conducting the local audit of the accounts of specified departments and institutions, which was hitherto under the exclusive charge of the Senior Assistant Comptroller of Accounts, was divided, towards the latter part of the year, between the two Assistant Comptrollers, each officer doing his work in turns every quarter. The question of a general revision of the rules regulating travelling allowances was under consideration of the Darbar at the close of the year. The Account Department controlled the expenditure of the various departments in a satisfactory manner.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

33. The chief administrative changes effected during the year are given below:—(1) To secure efficiency in the Land Records work, a Revenue subordinate was deputed for a special training in Survey under the Madras Survey Department and, after a successful course of training, he was appointed to the post of State Surveyor (newly created) to attend to special items of work requiring professional knowledge. This led to the abolition of the post of the Special Deputy Surveyor created in the previous year; (2) the agricultural farm at Viyyur was closed and demonstration farms on a smaller scale were arranged to be opened in certain important centres of the State; (3) the establishments of the Trichur and Talapilly Taluk offices were slightly strengthened; (4) the pay of the Village staff was improved at an additional cost of Rs. 6,246 per annum, and (5) all minor Irrigation works, such as chiras, etc., were brought under the control of the Revenue Department during the year.

34. The Department worked with efficiency and the administration showed steady advance. The collection work was excellent and the routine work of the Taluk offices showed appreciable improvement. The results of the Jamabandy in all the Taluks were satisfactory. The chiras, etc., coming under the minor Irrigation works, were efficiently maintained by the Revenue Department.

ABKARI.

35. The organisation of the Excise department underwent no changes during the year. The following changes, to come into force with effect from the current year, were however ordered towards the close of the year:—

- (a) the abolition of the post of the Master Attendant of Sirkar Ports.
- (b) the raising of the pay of—
 - (1) the Deputy Superintendent of Customs, Malipuram, who was ordered to do the duties of the Master Attendant,
 - (2) the establishment of the Deputy Superintendent,
 - (3) the Distillery Officer at Kokalai,
 - (4) some of the inferior servants,
- (c) the appointment of a third grade Inspector, temporarily for one year, to be in charge of the Distillery newly established at Vellarapilly,
- (d) the strengthening of the office establishment of the Superintendent of Excise Revenue.

36. The Madras Excise system, introduced in the northern Taluks of Trichur, Talappilli and Chittur, worked satisfactorily. Changes such as the prohibition of the sale of toddy arrack and the substitution of jaggery arrack instead, the prohibition of the sale of arrack and toddy in one and the same shop, limiting the number of shops, etc., were introduced into the southern Taluks, as stated in para 31 of the last year's report. The combined arrack and toddy monopoly system that prevailed in these Taluks was abolished from the beginning of the current year.

FORESTS.

37. The office establishment of the Conservator and the Assistant Conservator of Forests was slightly revised. The pay of the Head clerk of the Conservator's office was raised from Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 and that of the second clerk from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40. The posts of the Working Plan Officer's clerk on Rs. 20 and of the 2nd clerk of the Assistant Conservator of Forests on Rs. 15 were abolished. Of the two Forest subordinates who had been deputed to undergo training in Forestry in the Imperial Forest College and Researching Institute at Dehra Dun, one, Mr. C. T. Krishna Menon, B. A., returned after completing his course of studies with a higher standard certificate and was posted to Machad as a Ranger. The Trichur Timber and Saw Mills, which was purchased by the Darbar in 1087 with all its appurtenances, continued to be under the management of the lessee, Rao Sahib T. Namberumal Chetty of Madras.

ANCHAL.

38. The loan of the services of a British Officer, experienced in Money Order and Value Payable systems, was applied for during the year, so as to train the departmental officers in these branches of work. The services of Mr. K. R. Sreenivasa Iyer, Post Master, Tinnevely, were kindly lent to the Darbar for a period of six months, and this officer was in charge of the department till 27th Karkadagom, when the permanent incumbent rejoined duty.

The Money Order system, which was introduced from the beginning of the year into the taluk head quarter offices, was extended, towards the latter part of the year, to all the anchal offices in the State. By virtue of an agreement of reciprocity entered into with the Travancore Darbar, there was also interchange of hundies with Travancore anchal offices during the year. The question of introducing the Value Payable system was taken up for consideration during the year and the Travancore Darbar was addressed. The system is expected to be introduced shortly. A set of rules for the Hundi and Value Payable systems and accounts has been drawn up and the same is now under scrutiny.

The system of free service of Sirkar articles was abolished and the service label system was worked out and ordered to be introduced from the beginning of the current year.

STAMPS.

39. During the year under report, the new Anchal service stamps and cards, bearing His Highness the Raja's likeness and the State Insignia, were issued to all Ex-Officio Vendors for being introduced from the beginning of 1089. The Department continued to work under the system of restricted local manufacture and advanced in revenue and efficiency.

POLICE.

40. A new Town station under a Sub-Inspector was opened in the Municipal town of Trichur, the remaining portion of the Trichur Taluk being formed into a Taluk Sub-division under another Sub-Inspector. The out-post at Triprayar was abolished, while the experimental one at Varandirapilli, opened in 1087, was further strengthened and made a permanent station, having regard to the planting industry at Palapilli side and the influx of foreign labour. The Nemmara sub-division, which was in charge of a first grade Head constable, was placed under a Sub-Inspector. To safe-guard the traffic on the public waterways to the east of Narakkal and west of Kadamakudi, an out-post was opened at Kadamakudi with a staff of 4 men and 1 Head constable with a rowing boat to patrol navigation routes by night. With the prospect of opening town stations for Mattanchery and Ernakulam, it was found possible to reduce the number of Prosecuting Inspectors from 3 to 2 towards the close of the year and the Prosecuting staff was relieved of the work of conducting petty cases in the Sub-Magistrates' courts. A new system of work was laid down for the Prosecuting staff, each officer being ordinarily entrusted with the prosecutions of all 1st class cases, security cases and sessions cases in the courts of his respective sessions division. The pay of the Sub-Inspectors was raised in all the 3 grades from Rs. 25, 30 and 40 to Rs. 30—40, 40—50, and 50—60 respectively. The status of the station writers and Inspectors' clerks was improved by making them Head constables of the 4th grade on Rs. 10. A still higher grade of constables on Rs. 9 was introduced, the two lower grades getting Rs. 8 and 7. A staff of 15 recruits on Rs. 6 each was also added.

Towards the close of the year, a revision in the pay of the Division Inspectors and in the number of Sub-Inspectors, Station writers and Constables and the armed Reserve Force was sanctioned, involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 5,064 per annum. The changes are to come into force only from the beginning of 1089.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

41. A First Class Magistrate's court was established at Ernakulam in the Anjikaimal Division with effect from 15th Makarom 1088. The copyist establishment, working under the Criminal Judicial Department, was made permanent with effect from 1st Chingom of the year. In the course of the year, a full timed officer on Rs. 150 a month was appointed to work under the District Magistrate, as Inspector of Factories and Boilers. Mr. V. Kedu Eradi, Chief Judge, retired from service on the 15th Chingom 1088 and Mr. K. Raman Menon, B. A., B. C. L., (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, was appointed to succeed him. Mr. F. J. De Rozario, Puisne Judge, reverted to the British service on the 18th Dhanu, and Mr. P. I. Varugis, B. A., B. L., was appointed as Puisne Judge. To give relief to the District Judges, a temporary Additional District Judge was appointed with effect from

CHAP IV.

15th Makarom 1088 and he was posted to the Anjikaimal District Court. The pay of the Amins in the Munsiffs' courts was raised to Rs. 12 and the pay of some of the peons of the Chief Court was also raised.

Towards the close of the year, a revision in the pay of the District Munsiffs, Registrar and Manager of the Chief Court, Sheristadars of the District Courts, and Head clerks of the Munsiffs' Courts was sanctioned as well as in the number and pay of the clerical staff attached to the Munsiffs' and District Courts, involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 5,268 per annum. The changes, however, are to take effect only from the beginning of 1089.

REGISTRATION.

42. Mr. C. Anthappayi, B. A., was retired from the service with effect from 19th Meenom 1088 and Mr. P. Damodara Menon, B. A., acting Secretary to the Diwan, was appointed as the Superintendent of Registration. The latter, however, continued as acting Secretary to the Diwan and Mr. B. C. Chakko, B. A., acted for him. The District Registrar of Ernakulam was relieved of the charge of the local Taluk Treasury during the year under report, the Superintendent of Stamps, etc., being appointed to hold charge of it, in the absence of the Tahsildar. In the course of the year under report, revised scale of pay was sanctioned to the District Registrars and their ministerial establishments, to come into effect from the beginning of 1089. The pay of the former, according to the revised scale, ranges from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 and the total cost of the revision comes to Rs. 3,789 per annum.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

43. A new Veterinary Dispensary at Tattamangalam was opened from the beginning of 1088, as was arranged in the previous year. The Dispensary at Nelliampathies, which was opened solely for the benefit of the Planters, was closed during the year, owing to the failure on their part to contribute the stipulated amount for its maintenance. The foundation stone of the 'King Edward Maternity Hospital' at Trichur, which is intended as a permanent memorial to the late King Edward VII, was laid by His Highness the Raja, and, at the close of the year, the construction work had progressed satisfactorily.

SANITATION.

44. The three Town Councils at Ernakulam, Mattancherri and Trichur continued to work satisfactorily. Steps were taken for the constitution of a Town Council at Chittur-Tattamangalam with effect from the beginning of 1089. The public roads within the town limits of Ernakulam, Mattancherri and Trichur were ordered to be transferred to the Councils concerned from 1st Chingom 1089, for management. With a view to improve the sanitation of rural areas, the Darbar sanctioned, during the year, a reorganization of the Sanitary Department, to be given effect to from the beginning of 1089. By this reorganization, the posts of Division and 3rd grade Sanitary Inspectors were abolished and 5 Taluk Sanitary Inspectors on an improved scale of pay in the different grades were appointed, so that they might move more freely and exercise effective supervision over the limited rural areas committed to their charge. The post of a draftsman was also sanctioned in the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer's office for the preparation of plans and estimates for sanitary works.

With a view to improve the sanitation of the Ernakulam Town, the schemes, referred to in the two previous reports, viz., (1) clearing the congested and unhealthy hamlets along the roads leading from the Police station northwards, (2) the acquisition of all private lands along the foreshore (3) laying out a new road along the shore of the backwater and selling in auction all lands available, between the proposed new road and the old one, for private occupation on an improved

system of housing on strictly sanitary principles and (4) providing the town with good drinking water—were pushed on vigorously during the year. The whole of the acquired blocks of the Ernakulam foreshore from the public offices to the Jail jetty were handed over to the Town Council and a Town Planning Committee, consisting of the Diwan Pishkar, the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer and the President of the Ernakulam Town Council, was appointed and, according to their proposal, the open spaces left for private occupation after making provision for the new roads, promenades, etc., measuring 5 acres and 6½ cents were sold in public auction at a sale price of Rs. 61,228. The construction of the foreshore wall, for which contract was already given, made rapid progress in the course of the year. The work of improving and deepening the canals of Palathode and Padiathode has been let out on contract during the year and made fair progress. The scheme for supplying the town with drinking water has also made some progress. Pipes to the value of Rs. 1,46,610 were received from England and the pipe laying work was given on contract. Acquisition of a site for the construction of an elevated reservoir at Ernakulam was finished and the preparation of a detailed drawing and estimate was taken in hand.

DEVASWOMS.

45. The general constitution and organisation of the department during the year remained the same as in the previous year. In order to cope with the heavy work in the Group Inspectors' offices, a slight re-adjustment of the office establishment of the inspectors by the abolition of certain unnecessary posts and the creation of others instead was ordered at the end of the year to be given effect to in the current year. With the temporary staff of Survey and Settlement officers entertained for the Thirumala Devaswom, the demarcation and settlement of the Devaswom lands have almost been completed and the preparation of the registers and accounts, etc., relating thereto is in progress. A deputation of the community to which this Devaswom belongs having memorialised the Darbar on matters relating to this Devaswom, the members of the deputation have been asked to nominate one of their community for the Manager's post in the Devaswom. As a result of enquiries conducted in pursuance of complaints received from the public, the Controllers of a private Devaswom and the Manager of the Trichur Brahmaswom Vadakke Madhom have been called upon to submit their accounts periodically.

PUBLIC WORKS.

46. The revision of the executive staff, referred to in paragraph 41 under chapter IV of the last year's report, necessitated certain changes in the ministerial staff of the Head Office. It was found that there was no necessity for the post of the Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, consequent on the improvement ordered in the status and pay of the Divisional Officers. The post was therefore abolished, at the termination of the appointment of Mr. Gill. Towards the close of the year, a revision in the ministerial staff of the Department was sanctioned, whereby a draftsman Supervisor on a salary of Rs. 125-150 was sanctioned for the Head Office to be put in charge of the Drawing Branch to put a stop to the objectionable practice of preparing in Divisional offices most of the estimates that ought to be prepared in the Head Office. The pay of the Manager of the Head Office was also raised from Rs. 90 to Rs. 100-125 and a graded scale of pay was sanctioned for the other ministerial staff of the Department. The ministerial staff of the Department was also strengthened a little. These changes result in an increase of Rs. 393 per annum and they were brought into force from the 1st of August 1913. The appointment of a separate Overseer for Cranganur on

Rs. 45—60 was also sanctioned from 1089 (and consequently supervision charges of only 2½% is now recovered instead of 15%).

The post of the Mechanical Assistant, who had been placed as sub-divisional officer in the Mechanical section of the Public Works Department, was abolished. A new mechanical department was sanctioned during the year. The Mechanical section has since been completely separated and placed under independent charge of a qualified Mechanical Engineer with effect from the beginning of 1089. The workshop, tools, etc., were also transferred to the central workshop at Chalakudi to work under the Mechanical Engineer.

INSTRUCTION.

47. Mr. C. Mathai, the Chief Inspector of Schools, was in charge of the Department till 17th Chingom, 1088 (1st September, 1912), on which date Mr. F. S. Davies, Director of Education, rejoined duty after the three months' privilege leave availed of by him from 17th Edavom, 1087 (30th May, 1912). Mr. F. S. Davies was in charge of the Department for the rest of the year.

48. The general educational policy of the State in all its administrative details was, as in the previous year, guided and controlled by the provisions of the Education Code. The results of the working of the Code during the year 1088, which is the 2nd year of its working, are briefly shown below under its more important chapters:—

(a) *Chapter II Recognition of schools.*—Sections 22 and 27 of the Code, requiring permission three months beforehand to open a school and demanding a full year's recognised existence before giving grant, were worked with considerable leniency, to encourage the opening of new schools. Twenty new schools were recognised during the year, as against 9 in 1087. Several new school buildings on standard design were put up by the Managers, as required by the Department.

(b) *Chapter III. Standards of Examination.*—The Public Examinations of Form III and class IV were held on 3rd and 4th April, 1913, at 38 centres. 607 pupils were sent up for the Third Form Public Examination, of whom 446 passed, and 1,579 candidates appeared for the Public Examination of class IV of whom 994 passed. These examinations have served a very useful purpose in standardising education in the State.

(c) *Chapter IV. Admission and Transfer Rules.*—As an experiment, admissions were made after Vidyarambham, *i. e.*, after Kanny, but the concession was not largely taken advantage of. In other respects, the rules regarding admission and transfer were strictly enforced and they have worked for the benefit of all schools.

(d) *Chapter VI. Licensing of teachers.*—The rules regarding the licensing of teachers have resulted in appreciable improvement of the staff of the aided schools. 391 licenses were issued during the year.

(e) *Chapter VIII. Grants-in-aid Rules.*—The conditions of grants-in-aid were closely followed and liberal grants were given to all well-managed and deserving schools, as is evidenced by the rise in the amount of grant from Rs. 36,766 in 1087 to Rs. 51,457 in 1088.

(f) *Chapter IX. Technical and Industrial Education.*—No new Industrial schools came into existence, but those that already existed showed satisfactory progress in their work. Important changes were effected in the Government Technical, Commercial and Industrial School and in the Industrial section of the Victoria Jubilee Girls' Literary and Industrial school.

(g) *Chapter XI. Training School.*—The Model section of the training School was completely separated from the Training section and both of them were strengthened, making the training school quite up-to-date. The number of candidates who appeared for the examination was 117, as against 83 in 1912.

(h) *Chapter XII. Untrained Teachers' Examination.*—For this special examination for untrained teachers, 551 candidates appeared, as against 298 in 1912. The number appeared for English was 357, as against 172 in 1912.

(i) *Chapter XIII. Night Schools.*—As in 1912, the night schools received special attention during the year, and the appointment of full-time Head masters has done much to improve the night schools. Books and slates were supplied to the poor pupils, free of cost. The number of night schools rose from 14 in 1912 to 17 in 1913.

(j) *Chapter XVI. The Cochin School Final Certificate.*—The School Final Certificate system worked satisfactorily in the State. Owing to the strictness of the examination, the number of pupils, who appeared in 1913, was less than in the two previous years, but the results were more satisfactory.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

1. LAND REVENUE.

THE Diwan Peishkar continued to be in charge of the Land Revenue Administration, including Land Records and Agriculture, Fisheries, Avenues, Estates and Water Paddals.

Occupation and cultivation.

50. The total area under cultivation was 4,84,561 acres—2,03,508 acres under wet or paddy and 2,81,053 acres under dry—as against 4,81,873 acres in 1087. Including Oranganur, the total extent under cultivation was 4,94,054 acres. The increase was due to the assignment of new accretions on the sea coast, backwater reclamations, forest exclusions and wastes. An extent of 13,739 acres was under kole cultivation during the year, as against 13,155 acres in 1087.

Current demand.

51. The total current demand under Land Revenue proper for the year was Rs. 10,65,826, as against Rs. 10,57,882 in 1087. The demand under land revenue miscellaneous rose from Rs. 85,416 in 1087 to Rs. 98,803. The increase was mainly due to the back assessment charged from date of occupation in certain old cases of registry disposed of during the year. Besides the above, there was also a demand of Rs. 1,24,207 under "Capital" on account of the sale proceeds of a large extent of accretion lands on the sea coast near Narakkal, sold during the year. Thus the aggregate current demand under land revenue amounted to Rs. 12,88,836, of which a sum of Rs. 12,86,315 was collected and Rs. 2,114 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 407 at the close of the year, as against Rs. 4,291 in 1087. The percentage of collection to current demand was 99.9, as against 99.6 in the previous year.

Collection.

Arrears.

52. The arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 4,955, as against Rs. 9,888 in the previous year, of which Rs. 4,304 was collected and Rs. 318 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 333.

Total land revenue.

53. The total revenue collected under all heads of land revenue amounted to Rs. 12,90,619, as against Rs. 11,67,056 in 1087 or 99.9% of the total demand, as against 99.6% in the previous year.

Expenditure.

54. The total expenditure under land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,71,612, as against Rs. 1,73,350 in 1087. The decrease was due to the savings under 'Salary' of the Diwan Peishkar and to the postponement of the Exhibition to the current year.

Coercive measures.

55. The total number of coercive measures during the year was 5,335, as against 4,403 in the previous year. Of these, 5,238 were only demand notices and 76 distraints. Actual sale of moveables was resorted to in 16 cases and there were two cases of Nadupattam and 3 cases of actual sale of land.

LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Maintenance of land records.

56. The Land Records Staff attended to the maintenance of theodolite and State boundary stations, the issue of revised field measurement sheets and area lists, the republication of village maps and the writing up of area registers, and to all original and miscellaneous items of Survey work. All the trigonometrical

stations were also inspected during the year and they were found to be in good condition.

57. Owing chiefly to the inadequate facilities in the Agricultural Farm at Viyyur for continuing experimental operations on a large scale, the Darbar ordered the closure of the farm. All local conditions of agriculture having been thoroughly studied and experimented upon in the farm at Viyyur, it was resolved to open demonstration farms on a smaller scale in certain centres so that they may afford better facilities for the agricultural population to gain practical experience of the improved methods of agriculture. Plots for experimental and demonstration purposes were accordingly selected in some of the taluks and necessary instructions issued to start operations in the next agricultural season. During his tours, the Superintendent of Agriculture imparted instructions to the ryots on (1) the cultivation of sugar canes (2) method of testing the natural fertility of the soil (3) advantages in adopting single seedling system of transplanting paddy (4) the uses of the improved agricultural implements (5) conservation of farm yard manure and (6) seed selection. There were no serious crop diseases reported during the year. Along with the outbreak of the monsoon, the areca palms in Kunnamkulam were reported to have been attacked with 'Mahali' disease and the Agricultural Assistant was specially deputed for spraying the palms with 'Bordeaux mixture'. The result of the experiment was satisfactory. Seven bulletins in Vernacular on (1) Cattle breeding, (2) Ginger cultivation, (3) Sericulture, (4) Cultivation of Divi Divi, (5) Cultivation of Potato, (6) Single seedling system of transplanting paddy and (7) Arecanut cultivation, were published in the Gazette.

Agriculture.

58. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was allotted under Agricultural loans, of which a sum of Rs. 1,000 was utilised in loans for Agricultural improvements.

Agricultural loans.

FISHERIES.

59. The survey of fishing stakes was completed and villagewar maps were prepared. 52 new fishing stakes and 66 Chinese nets were registered and 33 nets relinquished during the year. The occupancy right of 52 stakes was sold in auction during the year, which fetched a capital revenue of Rs. 806. The total demand on the backwater fisheries during the year amounted to Rs. 8,501 as against Rs. 9,689 in 1907. The decrease is due to the reduction in the number of stakes sold during the year.

WARDS' ESTATE.

60. The Koedamanikkam Devaswom continued to be managed by the Sirkar throughout the year. A special staff was appointed for auditing the accounts of the Devaswom from 1073 up to the date of death of Thachudaya Kaimal and the audit was completed during the year. To facilitate the collection work and to improve the administration, a tenantwar demarcation of the Devaswom lands and the preparation of a correct land register were ordered to be taken up at the close of the year. The receipt of the Devaswom under all heads amounted to Rs. 81,552 and 14,517 parabs of paddy and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 75,019 and 13,667 parabs of paddy. The net balance in the Pattaproverthies to the credit of the Devaswom at the end of the year amounted to 716 parabs of paddy and Rs. 9,390. The transactions of the year have resulted in a surplus of 1,566 parabs of paddy and Rs. 15,923 to the credit of the Devaswom, in addition to the sum of Rs. 39,815 invested to the credit of the Devaswom after the assumption of management by the Sirkar.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

61. The territorial dispute between the State and Travancore regarding the ownership of the accretions formed near the Munambam Bar was decided in favour of Cochin by the Arbitrator, Mr. A. T. Forbes, the British Resident. The correspondence with the British Government regarding the limits of the port of British Cochin over the back-waters near the Ramanthuruthu Island was still pending with the Madras Government.

AVENUES.

62. There were 480 new plantings of avenues in the Cochin-Kanayannur, Trichur and Chittur taluks. The avenues planted in previous years were properly looked after and they are reported to be in good condition. The total revenue derived from avenues amounted to Rs. 3,287, as against Rs. 3,519 in 1087 and the total expenditure came to Rs. 2,880, as against Rs. 3,074 in the previous year.

II. SALT AND ABKARI.

SALT.

Sale of Salt

63. The supply and sale of salt continued to be effected through the State contractor who delivered, during the year, 2,44,521 maunds of salt, as against 2,49,859 maunds in 1087, there being transit wastages to the extent of 15,479 maunds. Including the balance of stock of the previous year and the slight excess found in the godowns, there was a total quantity of 3,04,809 maunds of salt at the disposal of the Darbar, of which 2,43,466 maunds were sold during the year. There was a wastage of 164 maunds. The consumption of salt per head of population was 21 82 lbs., as against 21 74 in the previous year. The value of salt sold during the year amounted to Rs. 3,80,416, as against Rs. 3,79,884 in the previous year.

Fish curing yard.

64. There was gradual development in the operations of the Fish-curing yard at Narakkal. The quantity of fish cured during the year was 16,671 maunds, as against 10,553 maunds in the previous year. The expenditure on account of the yard was Rs. 1,660, while the receipts amounted to only Rs. 1,331, thereby showing a deficit of Rs. 329. In view of the gradual expansion of the operations, it is hoped that the institution will soon become self-supporting.

Branches of Salt law.

65. Six cases of salt offences were reported, of which five were disposed of during the year, as against 8 reported and disposed of in the previous year.

ABKARI.

Working of the Excise system.

66. The year under report was the second of the biennial lease of the combined arrack and toddy monopoly in the Mukundapuram, Cochin-Kanayannur and Cranganur taluks. The monopoly of the Mukundapuram taluk had been sold for a rental of Rs. 50,000 and that of the other two taluks for Rs. 1,80,000 (Rs. 9,000 being apportioned for Cranganur). The rentals of the arrack shops of the three northern taluks of Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur amounted to Rs. 18,485 and those of the toddy shops to Rs. 60,245, as against Rs. 25,080 and Rs. 70,000 respectively in the previous year. The demand for the year thus amounted to Rs. 3,08,730, as against Rs. 3,25,080 in the previous year, of which all but a sum of Rs. 128 was realised during the year. Arrack continued to be supplied to the three northern taluks as well as to the Mukundapuram taluk from the Central Distillery at Trichur, excise duty being levied at the rate of Rs. 3—1—0 per gallon of 30° U. P. The total collection under excise duty amounted to Rs. 53,642, as against Rs. 53,256 in the previous year. The use of toddy arrack was prohibited in the southern taluks also from the beginning of the year.

A Distillery was opened at Vellarapilly for the manufacture and supply of jaggery arrack for the Cochin-Kanayannur and Cranganur taluks. The Distillery was under the management of the Abkari contractor of the two taluks. The tree tax system was introduced in the three northern taluks, the rates of the tree tax being the same as those prevailing in the adjoining Malabar District. 7,346 cocoanut trees, 2,140 sago trees and 5,261 palmyra trees were licensed for the supply of toddy and the tree tax realised amounted to Rs 34,050. 660 cocoanut trees and 19 sago trees were licensed for the supply of toddy for the manufacture of bread and the fees realised on this account in the excise taluks amounted to Rs. 144, the fees realised from the monopoly taluks being paid under the rules to the contractors concerned. 21 foreign liquor retail licenses were issued during the year for a fee of Rs. 100 each, as against 19 in the previous year. Two special licenses at Rs. 50 each, two licenses for the possession and sale of medicated wines for a fee of Rs. 20 each, and six occasional licenses for the sale of arrack during festivals, etc, for an aggregate fee of Rs. 65 were also issued during the year. The number of taverns remained the same, viz., 8 and they fetched a rental of Rs. 1,177, as against Rs. 697 in 1087.

Licenses for the tapping of trees for jaggery were also issued as usual. The number of trees licensed was 35,666, as against 34,879 in 1087 and the fees realised amounted to Rs. 12,622, as against Rs. 12,388 in the previous year. The consumption of arrack in the three northern taluks was as shown below:—

	1088		1087	
	30° U. P.	20° U. P.	20° U. P.	30° U. P.
Trichur	12,830.25	12,718	..	..
Talapilli	1,914.0	1,761	190	..
Chittur	2,771.5	2,062	520	..
Total	17,515.75	16,541	710	

or 12,261.025 gallons proof in 1088 as against 13,730.4 gallons proof in 1087. The fall in consumption in 1088 was due to the prohibition of the use of 20° U. P. and the enhancement made in the rate of excise duty, corresponding with that in British Malabar.

67. 517 cases of offences under the Abkari Regulation were reported during the year, as against 586 in the previous year. This, together with the 36 cases pending at the beginning of the year, made a total of 553 cases for disposal, of which 539 cases were disposed of, as against 566 in 1087, leaving 14 cases pending at the close of the year.

Branches of
Abkari law

TOBACCO.

68. The system of selling tobacco shops in auction continued. 30 A Class and 926 B Class shops or 956 shops were sold during the year, as against 32 A Class and 938 B Class shops or 970 shops in the previous year. The total rental for the year amounted to Rs. 1,22,104, as against Rs. 1,40,244 in 1087. Out of this demand of Rs. 1,22,104, a sum of Rs. 1,21,839 was realised during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 265. Out of the old arrears of Rs. 3,097, outstanding at the commencement of the year, a sum of Rs. 175 was realised and a sum of Rs. 554 was written off the accounts. Steps were taken for the recovery of the balance still outstanding.

Revenue

CHAP V
Breaches of
tobacco law

69. Including the two cases pending disposal at the beginning of the year, there were 133 offences under the Tobacco Regulation for disposal and all of these were disposed of during the year. The number of cases for disposal and that disposed of in 1057 were 118 and 116 respectively.

OPIUM AND GANJA.

Revenue.

70. The rental for the year for the Opium farm (including Cranganur) was Rs. 14,000 and that of the Ganja farm Rs. 5,050, as in the previous year. The demand was fully realised during the year. The supply of the drugs continued to be made from the Government Stores, Madras. 1,713 seers of opium and 1,104 seers of ganja were sold during the year, as against 1,731 and 998 respectively in 10-7.

Breaches of
Opium law.

71. 46 cases of offences under the Opium Regulation were reported during the year, as against 44 in 10 7, of which 43 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittals and 1 case was otherwise disposed of.

Financial re-
sults of Excise
administration.

72. The gross receipts, expenditure and net revenue of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 10,40,460, Rs. 1,84,744 and Rs. 8,55,716, as against Rs. 10,79,476, Rs. 1,89,439 and Rs. 8,90,037 respectively in the previous year.

III. FORESTS AND TRAMWAY.

FORESTS.

ARBA.
Reservation of
Forests.

73. The forest area continued to be the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 605 square miles and the number of blocks finally notified as reserved forests remained as 118. Five blocks in the Trichur Taluk and a small area in the Talapilli Taluk were proposed to be constituted into reserved forests during the latter part of the year. An extent of 921 acres of forest land was in all excluded from the reserved forests during the year on the application of the adjoining land-holders for eventual assignment in their name. The question of re-assigning portions of the Chittur Kanam reserve, found unfit for forest growth but eminently suited for cultivation, was still pending reply from the Madras Government when the year closed.

Selection and
working of
coupes.

74. During the year, four new Coupes were selected and worked, three in Orukomban (Coupes D₆, D₇ and D₁₀) and one in Kodasseri. The Vilakkunukku, Pathayappara, Kambarappan, Kannimari (v) and Elanad Coupes, in which the marking of trees was completed, remained unworked during the year for want of suitable offers. All the other Coupes, opened in the previous years, were worked systematically. The Coupes in the Orukomban working circle were, as usual, reserved for departmental collection and transport by the Tramway. The forests of the State were worked under the system of selection felling by extraction of timber of specified girths, the trees being marked by the department beforehand. No new working plans were drawn up during the year. The question of increasing the output of Tramway by transporting timber from the adjoining British forests, on which a joint report was made in 1087 by the Conservator of Forests and Mr. C. C. Wilson of the Madras Forest Department, had to be abandoned as the Madras Government did not find it possible to agree to the arrangement.

Communica-
tions.

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

Forest cases.

76. 179 cases were reported during the year, as against 168 in the previous year and 186 in 1086. Including 37 cases pending at the end of 1087, there were 210 cases for disposal. Of these, 77 were compounded, 52 dropped and 51 disposed of by the Magistrates (39 ending in conviction and 12 in acquittal), leaving a

balance of only 30 cases at the end of the year, (2 pending with the Magistrates and 28 pending departmental enquiry and action), as against 31 cases in the previous year. The rules framed under the Forest Regulation continued to work satisfactorily.

77. No damage was caused by forest fires during the year. The boundaries of the working coupes in the O. W. C. Range and the logs collected and measured under departmental agency were fire-traced at a cost of Rs. 1,264. The 3 worked coupes of the Kanniari forests and the teak plantations of Palapilli and Chettikulam were also fire-traced. Protection from fire.

78. Natural regeneration of teak is found to be very satisfactory in Malayattur, Padhearem, Melur, Machad, Kodasseri and Kanniari forests, rosewood in the forests of Valliakka and Adirapilli and Irul in the Kodasseri forests. In the O. W. C. Range also, natural reproduction of the several species of trees is found to be fair. The Chettikulam teak plantation in the Kodasseri Range was extended by 38 acres during the year and the extended area was stocked with teak and rosewood plants at a cost of Rs. 1,144. In the O. W. C. Range, 14 acres of land were newly planted at a cost of Rs. 1,013. The sandalwood plants that survive in Palapilli and Chettikulam are thriving well. The trees in the Palapilli teak plantation and the growing stock in the Chittur Kanam are also found to be in good condition. Selection felling and improvement fellings were carried on in the Orukomban Working Circle and in the Kanniari forests of the Chittur Kanam and fellings under the system of coppice with standards were effected in the several fuel coupes worked during the year. Sylviculture.

79. The total area under coffee cultivation on the Nelliampathies was 2,767 acres, of which 2,622 acres were under mature and 145 acres under immature plants, as against 2,951 acres and 86 acres respectively in 1907. Cultivation on 73 acres was abandoned during the year and 117 acres were newly brought under cultivation. The total yield of coffee was 4,61,573 lbs (1,151 bushels of cherry, dried and 15,745 bushels of parchment) or an average of 176 lbs per acre of mature plants, as against 200 lbs. in 1907. The number of persons permanently employed was 42, as against 45 in the previous year and the number of temporary hands was 713, as against 849 in 1907. The amount of quit rent due from the estates, including the balance of the previous year, was Rs. 15,750, of which a sum of Rs. 14,699 was collected and the balance of Rs. 1,051 was written off the accounts. Coffee.

80. The total extent of forest lands assigned for rubber cultivation till the end of the year was 10,512.35 acres, of which 6,982 acres (5,732 acres in Palapilli and 1,250 acres in Paravattani) have been fully planted up. The growth of the rubber plants in all the estates is reported to be exceptionally good and the yield very encouraging and satisfactory. Rubber.

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

82. There were 14 elephants in the charge of the department at the beginning of the year. Three new captures were made during the year by means of departmental operations in the O. W. C. Range, one of which died in the pit itself. Two of the elephants were sold and three others died. The number of elephants under the control of the department at the end of the year was therefore 11. An expenditure of Rs. 893 was incurred for digging new pits and repairing old ones in Kodasseri and Parambikulam and patrolling them. All the new captures were trained during the year at a cost of Rs. 616. Sivakar phans. Ele.

CHAP V.

Gross yield and
out-turn.

83. 21,989 candies of teak, 2,859 candies of blackwood, 19,701 candies of other species, and 11,625 tons of firewood were removed by Sirkar Agency. 3,654 candies of teak, 1,967 candies of blackwood, 2,035 candies of other species, 1,87,049 bamboos and 1,700 tons of firewood, besides firewood valued at Rs. 8,404, were removed by purchasers and consumers: and produce valued at Rs. 1,545 was confiscated. The disposal of the produce removed by Sirkar Agency was 14,420 candies of teak, 1,228 candies of blackwood, 11,034 candies of other species and 11,625 tons of firewood. Besides the above, a sum of Rs. 68,327 was realised by the sale of standing trees on lands excluded for assignment from the reserved forests and from assigned lands. The increase in the yield and disposal of teak and blackwood by Sirkar Agency was due to the working of the additional coupes of D series in the O. W. C. Range to keep up a continuous supply of teak to the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills. The decrease in the yield of other species was due to the fact that no new coupes were opened during the year for the extraction of junglewood. This, as well as the fact that sales during the year were confined to sales from depots, as against those by special agents also during 1087 accounts for the decrease in the disposal of other species of timber. The decrease in the yield and disposal of firewood was due to reduced supplies made to the Railway Company and the Tramway Department. The stock of felled and collected timber lying at the end of the year in the several depots was 35,107 candies, of which 14,756 candies were of teak, 2,272 of blackwood and 18,079 of other species. The value of the balance stock is estimated approximately at Rs. 3,96,116.

Trichur Tim-
ber and Saw Mills

84. The Trichur Timber and Saw Mills, which was purchased by the Darbar in 1087 and leased out to Rao Sahib T. Namburumal Chetty of Madras, continued to be under his management. During the year ending 30th April 1913, 12,884 candies of teak were delivered to the lessee, *i. e.*, 894 candies in excess of the terms of the contract. 12,024 candies of teak were converted by the lessee during the year, the outturn measuring 9,730 cubic feet of Europe Teak, 96,368 cubic feet of converted teak materials and 691 tons of slabs and fuel. The gross receipts on account of the sales amounted to Rs. 3,04,905 and the Darbar's share of the profits on the Mill operations, over and above the sale amount, to Rs. 44,841.

Financial.

85. The receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 7,22,784 and Rs. 4,74,411, as against Rs. 6,23,252 and Rs. 3,28,767 respectively in the previous year and as against the revised estimates of Rs. 7,17,300 and Rs. 4,73,600 for the year. The receipts for the year are thus more than the revised estimate by Rs. 5,484. The expenditure, which includes the cost of the Tramway aunchal offices and half the cost of the Tramway hospitals, has exceeded the revised estimate by Rs. 811. The increase in expenditure, when compared with that of 1087, is due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 was paid at the beginning of 1088 to Messrs: Aspinwall & Co., Limited, for closing accounts in connection with the purchase of the Saw Mills and also to the working of new coupes for extraction of teak. The net revenue of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 3,73,373, not taking into account the extraordinary expenditure of Rs. 1,25,000 paid for the Saw Mills. Against this has to be set off a sum of Rs. 1,22,800 on account of the maintenance charges of the Forest Tramway for the year, which is debitable to the Forest Department. The actual net revenue therefore is Rs. 2,50,573, as against Rs. 1,71,146 in 1087.

TRAMWAY

Permanent way

86. The total length of the main line opened up for traffic, including double lines on the Inelines, was the same as that of the previous year, *viz.*, 52 miles 18.4 chains. Three new sidings, covering a length of 500 ft, were put up

during the year for loading operations. Owing to heavy floods during the monsoon, there were some breaches on the line and heavy slips at some places. Traffic was not, however, seriously affected as necessary repairs were executed promptly. Of the 8 engines in stock, six engines were running on the line throughout the year and two were under repairs. 54 pairs of trucks were available for timber traffic throughout the year. There was one accident during the year.

Rolling stock

87. For purposes of traffic, the whole line of the Tramway is, as in previous years, divided into three sections. Two trains were run daily in each of these sections. The number of traffic days during the year was 338, the same as in the previous year. 22,262 candies of timber were transported by the Tramway in 1088, as against 21,319 candies in 1087, the average daily transport being 65.86 candies, as against 63.02 candies in 1087. The other articles of transport in the year were 111 logs of ebony, 3,011 tons of fuel, and 11,698 sleepers, besides odas, boats and some minor forest produce. There was some appreciable increase in the receipts under private traffic during the year.

Traffic and local transport.

88. 9 bridges were thoroughly repaired and 4 culverts were reconstructed during the year. Petty construction and repairs to buildings on the Tramway were also executed as usual. The workshop at Chalakudy has been well fitted up so as to form the Central State workshop and is now available for all kinds of work according to the requisition of the different departments of the State. The entire length of 48 miles of the telephone line worked satisfactorily during the year.

Bridges

Workshop

Telephone

89. No capital expenditure was incurred during the year. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,22,800 under 'maintenance', as against 1,23,339 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

ANCHAL.

90. The number of Anchal offices remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 43, including the two branch offices on the Forest Tramway. Four additional letter boxes were opened, so that there were 91 letter boxes at the end of the year. The length of the mail line remained the same, viz., 301 miles. The number of articles carried by Anchal during the year was 12,96,209, as against 1,71,403 in the previous year. Of these, 6,22,163 were Sirkar articles and 6,74,046 private articles, as against 6,06,910 and 6,64,493 respectively in the previous year. The dead letter office received and disposed of 4,140 articles, as against 4,411 in the previous year.

Anchal offices and letter boxes.

91. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 20,169 and Rs. 31,483, as against Rs. 17,598 and Rs. 26,793 respectively in the previous year. The Sirkar articles carried through Anchal free of cost would have, if charged, brought in to the department a revenue of Rs. 28,672. The cost per official article carried by Anchal was 3.7 pies, as against 2.9 pies in the previous year.

Financial

RAILWAY.

92. The State Railway was worked during the year by the South Indian Railway Company under the existing agreement with the Company, which commenced in January 1908. The proposal of the Railway Company to prepare the accounts of the Railway for the Government financial year, instead of for the Calendar year, was approved by the Darbar and the receipts and expenditure of the Railway, covering a period of 15 months commencing from January 1912 to March 1913, were brought to account during the year under review. The gross earnings

Receipts

of the Railway during the year 1912 amounted to Rs. 7,84,954, as against Rs. 6,00,960 in the previous year. Deducting from this an expenditure of Rs. 4,12,379 on account of working charges (including the Company's share of the surplus profits according to the agreement), the net receipts came to Rs. 3,72,575, which represent 47.4 per cent of the gross receipts. The net earnings gave a return of 5.30 per cent for the year 1912 on the total capital outlay of Rs. 70,25,579.

Expenditure. 93. The total expenditure on the Railway during the year was Rs. 4,33,149—Rs. 4,12,379 on account of working charges and Rs. 20,770 on account of capital expenditure. The credit for the year 1088 shows a net return of 5.3 per cent on the capital outlay.

Net earnings. 94. The following statement shows the net earnings on account of the Railway and the percentage thereof on the capital expenditure during the past 6 years:—

Year	Capital expenditure Rs.	Net earnings Rs.	Percentage on booked capital	Remarks.
1907	60,84,602	1,35,751	1.95	
1908	69,74,562	2,15,143	3.08	
1909	69,80,038	2,60,923	3.73	
1910	69,79,918	2,55,520	3.66	
1911	70,22,057	2,66,437	4.07	
1912	70,25,579	3,72,575	5.30	

MARINE.

95. At the Sirkar Port of Malipuram, 46 steamers and 90 native crafts entered and cleared during the year, as against 32 and 75 respectively in 1087, the aggregate tonnage being 1,49,055, as against 98,331 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 13,972 was collected as port dues, as against Rs. 9,319 in 187. The question of harbour improvement in Cochin, referred to in para 95 of the last year's report, is still under consideration.

STAMPS.

96. The Stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 4,67,815 and the expenditure to Rs. 31,962, as against Rs. 4,42,632 and Rs. 34,902 in 1087. The number of ex-officio and licensed vendors was 7 and 68 respectively. There was no change in the system of manufacture and sale of stamps.

CUSTOMS.

97. A sum of Rs. 1,19,417—Rs. 1,08,917 on account of Customs and Rs. 10,500 on account of the import duty on foreign tobacco—was received from the British Government during the year as moiety of the net Customs collection at British Cochin for the official year 1912—1913, as against Rs. 1,37,870 in 1087.

V. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

POLICE.

Strength. 98. The permanent establishment of the force consisted of 89 officers and 475 men, as against 63 officers and 477 men in the previous year. 77 officers and 451 men were engaged in purely executive work, the ratio of effective Police to population and area being 1 to 1,709 persons and 1 to 2.64 sq. miles, as against 1 to 1,738 persons and 1 to 2.57 sq. miles respectively in the previous year. **Education.** Literacy was insisted upon as an essential qualification for enlistment in the force, so that every one in the force is able to read and write. The strength of the Reserved

Police was 8 officers, 55 men and a bugler. The total number of departmental punishments rose from 341 in the previous year to 369 in the year under report. Good service promotions were given to 6 officers and red marks to 115, as against 3 and 221 respectively in 1087. 156 persons received money rewards from the State and 14 from private individuals, as against 62 and 10 respectively in the previous year. There was one departmental prosecution in the year under report, as against none in the previous year, of a constable for allowing a prisoner to escape from his custody. He was convicted and consequently dismissed from the force. 18 private prosecutions were launched against the Police, as against 13 in 1087. Of these, 3 cases were pending disposal and the rest were thrown out. There were only two escapes from the Police custody, as against 10 in the previous year. In both, the prisoners were recaptured and prosecuted and both cases ended in conviction. The constables responsible for the escapes were dealt with departmentally.

99. The total number of cases under the Penal Code and local and special laws, registered during the year, was 1,003, as against 1,152 in 1087. Including the 12 cases pending disposal, the total number for investigation was 1,015, of which 617 were cognizable, 169 non-cognizable and 229 were under local and special laws. Of the 1,015 cases for investigation, 1,004 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 11 cases at the close of the year, the percentage of disposal being 98.9 as in 1087. Including the 66 cases pending at the close of 1087, there were 942 cases for disposal by the courts during the year, as against 1093 in 1087. Of these, 759 ended in conviction, 98 in discharge or acquittal, 14 were entered in the Block register, 4 struck off, 16 ended in compromise, in 2 the charges were withdrawn and the remaining 49 cases were pending trial in the courts at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction to charged cases has risen from 80.5 in the previous year to 88.5 in the year under report. The average duration of charged and referred cases under the Penal Code was 13.85 and 28.38 days respectively, as against 13.92 and 38.78 days in 1087. The total number of grave crimes for detection was 432, of which 420 were cases reported in the year under report, as against 549 in the previous year. The number of murders and culpable homicide reported during the year was 6 each. There was decrease in the number of grave crimes reported during the year. The percentage of detection was 74, as against 83 in the previous year. Inclusive of the 12 cases pending from 1087, the Police investigated 432 cases of grave crimes, of which 313 or 72.45 were charged, as against 82.70 in the previous year. The Magistrates had for disposal 349 cases, including 36 cases pending from 1087; of these, 323 were disposed of, 281 ending in conviction and 42 in discharge or acquittal. 26 cases were pending disposal at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction was 86.9, as against 79.79 in 1087. 3 cases were referred by the Police as maliciously false and 73 were referred as mistake of fact or law. The complainants in all these three cases were prosecuted and the cases were pending trial at the end of the year. The total loss of property involved in cases reported to the Police during the year was Rs. 16,047 and the recovery effected came to Rs. 8,015 or 50.0 per cent, as against 71.92 in 1087. The Superintendent explains that the marked fall in percentage is only accidental, as burglary cases, reported in the closing months of the year, in which Rs. 4,000 worth of property was lost, are still pending investigation. The property concerned in charged cases was worth Rs. 9,474, of which Rs. 7,701 or 81.28 per cent were recovered, as against 84.03 in 1087. Including the 8 persons awaiting trial at the end of the previous year, 74 persons, or 23 more than in 1087, were put up before the First Class Magistrates under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, of whom 31 were ordered to furnish security, 8 were

Armed Reserve
Police
Punishments.

Rewards.

Prosecution.

Escapes and re-
captures.

Crime.

Percentage of
conviction.

Grave crimes.

False cases.

Recovery of
property.

Prevention.

CHAP V.

Finger Print
Bureau.

discharged, 2 entered in the Block Register and 33 were awaiting trial, as against 11, 26, 4 and 8 respectively in the previous year. The number of finger impression slips received for record during the year was 368, which, together with 2,791 slips already existing, made a total of 3,159, all of which were properly indexed. 151 slips were received for search during the year, of which 13 were traced, as against 71 and 15 respectively in 1087.

Periodical meet-
ings

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

Expenditure.

101. The total expenditure of the Police department was Rs. 1,00,506, as against Rs. 90,968 in 1087. The average cost of a Police man during the year was Rs. 177.67, as against Rs. 162.73 in the previous year. The net cost per head of population was 1 anna 9 pies, as against 1 anna 7 pies in 1087.

General.

102. The relations between the State Police and those of the frontier stations in British and Travancore territories continued to be satisfactory. There was steady improvement in the work of the Police during the year as disclosed by the statistics of investigation and detection of crimes.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Number of
Courts.

103. The Courts that exercised original jurisdiction in the year under report were 4 third Class Magistrates' courts, 7 second Class Magistrates' courts, 2 First Class Magistrates' courts and 2 Sessions Courts, as against 1, 7, 1 and 2 respectively in the previous year. The courts that exercised appellate and revisional powers were the District Magistrate's Court, the two Sessions Courts and the Chief Court.

Magistrates'
Courts.
File and disposal.

104. Including arrears, the Magistrates had for disposal 3,330 cases in the year, of which 3,261 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 69 cases at the end of the year, as against 3,499, 3,435 and 64 respectively in the previous year. The total number of persons brought to trial before the Magistrates (including 196 persons awaiting trial at the commencement of the year and excluding those who died or escaped) was 6,291, as against 5,985, in the previous year. Of these, 1,939 persons were convicted, 4,042 were discharged or acquitted, 67 committed or referred to higher courts and the remaining 243 persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction fell from 35.17 in the previous year to 32.06 in the year under report. In 24 cases, complainants were ordered to pay compensation to 46 persons under section 226 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Of the 3,261 cases disposed of by the Magistrates, 2,217 or 67.98 per cent related to offences under the Penal Code and 1,044 or 32.02 per cent to offences under local and special laws, as against 67.83 per cent and 32.17 per cent respectively in the previous year. Of the 1,939 persons convicted, 456 were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment, 77 to simple imprisonment, 29 to fine with imprisonment, 1,319 to fine only and 58 to whipping, against 469, 39, 19, 1,395 and 114 respectively in the previous year. Of the 58 persons sentenced to whipping, 11 were juveniles, as against 46 in 1087. The total fines imposed by the Magistrates during the year amounted to Rs. 13,654, as against Rs. 16,627 in the previous year. This, together with Rs. 841 outstanding realisation at the beginning of the year, made a total of Rs. 14,495 for collection, as against Rs. 17,530 in 1087. Of this, Rs. 12,215 was realised during the year, a sum of Rs. 735 was written off, and Rs. 679 cancelled in appeal. 24.27 per cent of the appealable decisions of the 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates were appealed against, as against 26.4 per cent in 1087. Of these, the appeals in 47.24 per cent were confirmed, as against 43.01 per cent in 1087. 87.4 per cent of

Offences dealt
with.Nature of sen-
tences.

Fines.

Quality of work.

the appealable orders of the 1st Class Magistrate and the District Magistrate were appealed against, as against 97.7 per cent in 1087. The percentage of confirmation of the decisions of the 1st Class Magistrate and the District Magistrate appealed against was 58.3, as against 47.7 in the previous year. The average duration of cases disposed of by the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates was 36.6, 11.6 and 6 days respectively, as against 66.2, 9.4 and 6.8 days respectively in the previous year. 7,709, or 383 witnesses more than in 1087, were examined by the Magistrates during the year. Inclusive of the 10 cases involving 23 persons pending at the close of 1087, there were 120 cases affecting 206 persons for disposal under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as against 145 and 276 in the previous year. Of these, 14 related to proceedings against witnesses, 27 to furnishing security to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, 2 to nuisance, 13 to possession of disputed immovable property, 24 to frivolous or vexatious accusations, 5 to maintenance and 35 to forfeiture of bail or recognisance. 58 persons were concerned in the 27 cases relating to furnishing security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour, of whom 11 were discharged, 28 were convicted and 19 were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

Duration of trials.

Witnesses.

Prevention.

105. In the Sessions Courts, there were 34 cases, or 8 less than in 1087, for trial during the year, all of which were disposed of. The average duration of trials in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court fell from 36.6 days in the previous year to 27.5 and in the Trichur Sessions Court, it rose from 5.8 to 9 days in the year. The Sessions Courts examined 346 witnesses or 98 less than in the previous year, of whom 21 were detained beyond 3 days, as against 33 in 1087.

SESSIONS COURTS.

Duration of trials.

Witnesses.

106. The District Magistrate had for disposal 273 appeals, of which 267 were disposed of, as against 328 and 316 respectively in the previous year. The number of appellants concerned in 273 appeals was 458 or 76 less than in 1087. The cases of 450 persons were disposed of, rejecting appeals in the case of 46 persons, confirming sentence or order in the case of 211, modifying sentence or order in the case of 53 and reversing it in the case of 119 persons. Further enquiry was ordered in the case of 19 persons and the case of the remaining 2 persons was otherwise disposed of. The average duration of appeals disposed of in the year was 19.6, as against 23.9 in the preceding year and 23.7 in 1086. 42 appeals, involving 93 persons, were received by the Sessions Judges in the year, as against 26 appeals involving 44 persons in 1087. Of these, 38 appeals involving 63 persons were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4 appeals involving 30 persons at the end of the year. The sentence or order was confirmed in the case of 39 persons, modified in that of 6, reversed in that of 12, new trial or further enquiry ordered in the case of 6 and the proceedings were quashed in the case of one. The average duration of appeals disposed of in the year was 21.5 days in the Anjikaimal and 27.6 days in the Trichur Sessions Courts, as against 32.23 and 20 days respectively in the previous year. The increase in the Trichur Sessions Court is attributed to the fact that one appeal, which was filed 5 days before the annual recess, could be disposed of only after the re-opening of the Court. The Chief Court had 21 appeals for disposal and all of them were disposed of, as against 23 in the previous year. 23 persons were concerned in the 21 appeals disposed of, of which sentences passed on 18 were confirmed, those on 2 modified and those on 8 were reversed. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 22.8 days, as against 28 days in 1087.

APPELLATE WORK.
District Magistrate's Court.

Sessions Courts

The Chief Court.

107. The District Magistrate inspected all the subordinate courts in the year. One of the Judges of the Chief Court inspected the two Sessions Courts and the District Magistrate's Court.

Inspection.

108. The expenditure under Criminal Justice amounted to Rs. 46,100, or Rs. 3,794 more than in the previous year.

Expenditure.

JAILS.

Number of
prisons,

109. The number of prisons in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, seven—the Central Jail at Ernakulam, and the six sub-jails.

THE CENTRAL
JAIL.
Population.

110. At the beginning of the year, the population in the Central Jail consisted of 143 convicts, 5 under-trials and 13 civil prisoners. The number of convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners admitted during the year was 490, 173 and 80 respectively. Of these, 465 convicts, 172 under-trials and 79 civil prisoners were discharged during the year, thus leaving 168 convicts, 6 under-trials and 14 civil prisoners at the end of the year. 633 convicts passed through the Central Jail or remained in it during the year, as against 638 in the preceding year, the average daily number being 119.56, as against 128.56 in 1087. Of the total number of convicts, 8 were undergoing rigorous imprisonment for life, 4 rigorous imprisonment for more than 7 years, 68 rigorous imprisonment for more than one year, 57 rigorous imprisonment for more than 6 months, 441 rigorous imprisonment for 6 months and less and 55 were undergoing simple imprisonment. There were 114 re-convicted prisoners who were classed as habituals, as against 111 in the previous year. The convicts were, as usual, supplied with clothing manufactured in the Central Jail, but the convict warders were supplied with uniform obtained from outside. The system of dieting remained the same as in the previous year.

Clothing and
feeding.

Health of pri-
soners.

111. The number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital was 870, as against 879 in 1087. Of these, 56 were in-patients and 814 out-patients, as against 44 and 835 respectively in 1087. There were 5 deaths, as against none in the previous year. All admissions, except those bearing clear marks of small-pox or of recent vaccination, were vaccinated in the year. The number of prisoners vaccinated in the year was 441, as against 502 in 1087, and, of these, 396 cases were successful. The average weight of prisoners on admission and discharge was 103.50 lbs. and 107.66 lbs. respectively, as against 100.15 lbs. and 107.54 lbs. respectively in 1087.

Jail industry.

112. The daily average number of convicts detailed for work during the year was 109.12, as against 119.51 in 1087. The chief industries carried on in the jail during the year were manufacture of coir fibre, weaving and extraction of gingelly oil. A few minor industries, such as bamboo and rattan works, carpentry, blacksmiths' work, etc., were also carried on, on a small scale. The sale proceeds of jail manufacture and miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 5,872, as against Rs. 6,276 in 1087. The cost of raw materials purchased was Rs. 3,299, as against Rs. 3,890 in 1087. The net profit was thus Rs. 2,573, as against Rs. 2,386 in the previous year.

Expenditure,

113. The expenditure on account of the Central Jail was Rs. 20,031, or Rs. 271 more than in 1087. The gross expenditure per head of convict was Rs. 145, as against Rs. 139 in the previous year and the net expenditure was Rs. 95, as against 90 in 1087.

Subsidiary Jails

114. As in previous years, the sub-jails were under the immediate charge of the sub-Magistrates of the several stations, subject to the control of the District Magistrate who is *ex-officio* Inspector-general of prisons. At the beginning of the year, there were 24 convicts in all the sub-jails together. There were 723 admissions and 718 discharges, thus leaving 29 at the end of the year. The total cost on account of the sub-jails was Rs. 2,274, as against Rs. 2,193 in 1087. The increase is mainly due to the high price of various articles of diet prescribed.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

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

Tribunals.

116. The total number of suits instituted and appeals filed in the year was 13,094 and 1,045 respectively, as against 11,083 and 930 respectively in the previous year. The total number of suits and appeals disposed of during the year was 13,045 and 1,122 respectively, as against 10,957 and 858 respectively in 1087.

Litigation.

117. The Munsiffs had 607 cases at the beginning of the year, received 12,793 cases and disposed of 12,726 cases, leaving 674 cases for disposal at the end of the year. Out of the 674 cases pending at the end of the year, 88 were more than one year old, 58 over six months, and the remaining 528, less than six months, as against 2, 52 and 553 respectively in the previous year. The District Judges began the year with 186 original cases, received 301, disposed of 319, and ended with a balance of 168 cases, as against 166, 319, 299 and 186 respectively in the previous year. Of the 168 cases pending, 4 were over two years old, 28 over one year, 37 over six months and the remaining 99 below that period, as against 6, 12, 63 and 105 respectively in the previous year. The Munsiffs and District Judges disposed of 3,053 and 218 contested suits respectively, as against 2,799 and 213 respectively in 1087. The average duration of contested ordinary suits and of small cause suits in the Munsiffs' Courts was 94 and 47 days respectively, as against 101 and 38 days respectively in 1087. The average duration of contested cases in the District Court of Anjikaimal was 8 months and 27 days, as against 10 months and 23 days in 1087, and in the Trichur District Court it fell from 9 months and 29 days in 1087 to 9 months and 12 days in the year under report. The percentage of appealable decisions of the Munsiffs appealed against and the percentage of such decisions affirmed on appeal were 12.07 and 56.68, as against 13.8 and 55.3 respectively in the previous year. The decisions of the District Judges were appealed against in 58.6 per cent, 40.6 per cent of which were confirmed on appeal, as against 44.8 per cent in 1087. Including arrears, the Munsiffs and District Judges had 12,654 and 812 applications respectively for the execution of decrees, as against 11,178 and 700 respectively in the previous year. Of these, 12,102 and 734 respectively were disposed of, as against 10,612 and 616 respectively in 1087.

ORIGINAL
LITIGATION.
Munsiffs' Courts.

District Courts.

Contested suits.

Quality of work.

Execution.

118. The District Judges had 260 appeals at the beginning of the year, received 636 and disposed of 755, leaving an arrear of 141, as against 164, 640, 544 and 260 respectively in the previous year. Of the 141 appeals pending at the end of the year, 37 were over six months old and 104 below six months, as against 51 and 209 respectively in 1087. The average duration of appeals in both the Courts has decreased. In the Anjikaimal District Court it fell from 4 months and 21 days in 1087 to 3 months and 16 days in the year under report, and in the Trichur District Court from 6 months and 6 days in 1087 to 6 months and 3 days. The Chief Court began the year with 189 appeals (103 A. Ss. and 86 S. As.), received 409 (187 A. Ss. and 222 S. As.) and disposed of 367 (165 A. Ss. and 202 S. As.), leaving a balance of 231 (125 A. Ss. and 106 S. As.) at the close of the year, as against 213, 290, 314 and 189 in the previous year. The average duration of contested regular and second appeals, disposed of by the Chief Court, was 8 months and 25 days and 6 months and 17 days respectively, as against 9 months and 11 days and 7 months and 26 days respectively in 1087.

APPELLATE
LITIGATION.
District Courts.

The Chief Court

CHAP. V.

Miscellaneous
appeals.

119. The District Courts had for disposal 45 miscellaneous appeals in all, of which 41 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4 appeals (1 in the Anjikaimal and 3 in the Trichur District Court) pending at the close of the year. The Chief Court had in all 50 appeals for disposal, of which 38 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 12 at the end of the year, as against 53, 42 and 11 respectively in 1087. Including arrears, *viz.*, 2, the District Courts had for disposal 21 references under the Land Acquisition Regulation, of which 19 were disposed of. The Chief Court had 180 revision petitions in all for disposal, of which 133 were disposed of in the year, leaving a balance of 47 at the close of the year, as against 140, 108 and 32 respectively in 1087.

Revision peti-
tions.

Inspection.

120. Mr. Justice F. J. De Rozario inspected the two District Courts, and the two District Judges inspected the Munsiffs' Courts under their jurisdiction, during the year under report.

Enrolment of
Vakils

121. Six Graduates-in-Law and one Barrister-at-Law were enrolled as vakils of the Chief Court, 8 persons were admitted as vakils of the District Courts and 13 persons were granted the Munsiffs' Court Pleadership certificate.

Financial.

122. The receipts, for which credit is due to the Civil Judicial Department, were Rs. 2,79,134, as against Rs. 2,43,794 in 1087; against the above revenue, the Darbar incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,08,437, as against Rs. 1,05,138 in the previous year.

General.

123. The increase in the number of original suits and appeals as well as in the number of disposals under both heads is a noteworthy feature in the year's administration of Civil Justice. The District Courts as well as the Munsiffs' Courts worked at high pressure and their work was, on the whole, satisfactory. In almost all the Courts, except in the case of small cause suits, there was improvement in the average duration of cases disposed of.

REGISTRATION.

Registry offices.

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

Number of in-
struments.

125. The number of documents registered during the year was 46,338, as against 47,852 in the previous year. Of these, 27,920 were compulsory and 18,418 optional, the figures for 1087 being 30,069 and 17,783. The number of wills registered was 168 or 26 more than in the previous year, of which 13 were executed by Brahmans, 71 by Sudras, 27 by other Hindus, 52 by Christians and 5 by Mahomedans. As in the previous year, one sealed cover containing a will was deposited in the year. The average value of a document registered was Rs. 419, as against Rs. 409 in 1087.

Wills.

Business in
Registry offices.

126. Of the total number of 46,338 documents registered, 46,177 or 99.65 per cent were registered on the day of presentation, as against 99.62 per cent in the previous year. Of the remaining, 153 were registered within one week and 6 after one week. 116 documents were refused registration, as against 141 in the previous year. 6 documents remained unregistered at the end of the year. Including the one registration appeal pending disposal at the end of the previous year, the Superintendent had in all 42 cases for disposal, of which 40 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2 at the close of the year. Registrations were ordered in 30 appeals and the remaining 10 were dismissed, the percentage of confirmation being 25, as against 18.9 in 1087.

Prosecution.

127. No prosecution was instituted during the year for any offence under the Registration Regulation.

Inspection.

128. The Superintendent inspected all the Registry offices during the year.

129. The receipts and expenditure of the department (excluding Cranganur) amounted to Rs. 81,009 and Rs. 34,261 respectively, as against Rs. 82,017 and Rs. 33,318 in the previous year. The percentage of expenditure to gross receipts was 42.73 and the average registration fee per document was Rs. 1-9-4, as against 41.1 and Rs. 1-9-0 respectively in the previous year.

Financial.

130. Two new companies were registered during the year in Cochin, *viz.*, the Malabar Navigation and Industrials, Limited, and the Cochin Commercial Co., Ltd., and a sum of Rs. 407-8-0 was collected on this account. A sum of Rs. 100 was collected by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Trichur, for registering a resolution and recording an intimation under section 70 of Regulation IV of 1080. The nominal capital of the two companies, referred to above, was Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 respectively, and the paid up capital, Rs. 3,44,925 and Rs. 4,910. Including the above two companies registered during the year, there were 7 companies in all at the close of the year, *viz.*, Vasuvilasom Co., Limited, Seetaram Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, Mangalodayam Co., Limited, Gokulavilasom Co. Limited, Vaniambara Rubber Co. Limited, Malabar Navigation and Industrials, Limited, and Cochin Commercial Co., Limited. Of these, the Vasuvilasom Company at Trichur made no progress in the year, while the condition of the Gokulavilasom Co., Limited, is reported to be unsatisfactory. The Mangalodayam Co., the Seetaram Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited and the Vaniambara Rubber Co. Limited, showed material progress, the paid up capital of these companies during the year being Rs. 13,179, Rs. 1,03,975 and Rs. 42,537 respectively, as against Rs. 12,227, Rs. 95,470 and Rs. 16,060 in the previous year. A society called "The Ernakulam Bar Association" was registered under Regulation II of 1088, and a sum of Rs. 25 was collected on this account.

Joint Stock Companies.

VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

VITAL STATISTICS.

131. Compulsory registration of births and deaths, under Regulation II of 1081, continued to be in force in 11 towns of the State as in 1087. The Parvathiakarans of villages continued to be ex-officio Registrars of births and deaths except in the towns of Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Trichur where there were special Registrars working under the Town Councils for registering births and deaths. In villages where the Regulation has not been introduced, the work was attended to by the Parvathiakarans of the respective villages. The total number of births registered was 14,821 (7,581 males and 7,240 females), as against 16,331 in 1087. The number of deaths registered was 16,369 (8,575 males and 7,794 females), as against 13,799 in the previous year. The percentage of births and deaths during the year to population (according to the census of 1911) was 1.61 and 1.78, as against 1.78 and 1.50 respectively in 1087. There were 8 prosecutions in the year, as against 41 in the previous year.

Registration.

132. The public health during the year cannot be considered as satisfactory. Cholera was prevalent in all the Taluks of the State and it was especially virulent in the taluks of Talapilli, Cranganur and Mukundapuram where it did much havoc, the number of deaths being 1,726, as against 58 in the previous year. The number of deaths from small-pox was 160, as against 190 in the previous year.

Public health.

133. Deaths from injuries numbered 265, as against 312 in 1087. Of these, 35 were suicides, 51 deaths due to snake-bites and 179 to accidents and other causes, as against 43, 60 and 209 respectively in 1087.

Deaths from injuries.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

- Institutions.** 134. The number of medical institutions in the State during the year was 24, *viz.*, 10 hospitals, 12 dispensaries and 2 asylums.
- Accommodation** 135. The total number of beds available was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 291 (130 for males and 161 for females).
- Relief.** 136. The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,67,912, as against 2,68,423 in 1087. Of these, 5,625 were in-patients and 2,62,287 out-patients, as against 5,540 and 2,62,883 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to the total number of in-patients treated rose to 4.88 from 4.22 in 1087. As in the previous year, the 3 institutions at Mattancherry, Ernakulam and Trichur continued to work during the year with female medical aid. The female medical subordinates treated in all 32,829 women and 22,421 children during the year, as against 32,987 and 20,808 respectively in 1087. The daily average attendance was 311.02, as against 321.80 in 1087 and 325.87 in 1086.
- Work amongst women and children.**
- Cholera and small-pox.** 137. Under cholera and small-pox, there were 11 and 8 deaths respectively reported from the several medical institutions during the year, while there was no death under these heads in 1087.
- Diseases treated** 138. The chief diseases treated during the year, in the order of their frequency, are diseases of the digestive system (41,704), malaria (22,958), worms (22,498), skin diseases (20,966), cholera (274), and small-pox (12). The largest number of admissions was under diseases of the digestive system, due, as in previous years, to the high price of food-stuffs and the consequent consumption of inferior indigestible food. There was an increase in the number of malarial cases.
- Post-mortem examination.** 139. 97 post-mortem examinations were held for medico-legal (the largest number on record) and 5 for pathological purposes, as against 92 and 11, respectively in 1087.
- Lunatic asylum.** 140. At the beginning of the year, there were 14 lunatics in the asylum. There were 23 admissions in the course of the year. Of these 37 inmates, 13 were discharged, 4 died, and 20 remained at the close of the year. The construction of a new asylum, with accommodation for 20 in-mates sanctioned in the previous year, was commended during the year. The cost of the maintenance of the asylum amounted to Rs. 1,856, as against Rs. 1,422 in 1087.
- Lepet asylum.** 141. There were 31 inmates (25 males and 6 females) in the Leper Asylum at the beginning of the year, as against 39 in 1087. There were 40 new admissions. There were thus 71 inmates, as against 100 in the previous year. Of the 71 patients treated, 20 were discharged, 6 absconded, 8 died and 37 remained at the close of the year. The number of patients brought to the asylum under Magistrates' warrants was only one, as against 1, 3 and 24 in the three preceding years. The special attention of the District Magistrate and the Police is again being drawn to their lack of interest in this matter. The cost of maintenance of the asylum amounted to Rs. 3,933, as against Rs. 4,261 in the previous year.
- Veterinary hospital** 142. There was accommodation for 18 animals in the Trichur Veterinary Hospital, as in the previous year. The other 2 institutions were only dispensaries. The number of animals treated was 5,290 (4,970 out-patients and 320 in-patients), as against 2,702 (2,432 out-patients and 270 in-patients), in 1087. Of the in-patients treated, 173 were cattle, 81 horses, 32 goats, 27 dogs, 3 elephants, 1 squirrel, 1 pig, 1 cat and 1 monkey. Of the out-patients, 3,519 were cattle, 465 horses, 435 goats, 357 dogs, 74 fowls, 73 elephants, 9 cats, 6 deer, 6 pigs, 5 monkeys, 5 squirrels, 4 pea-cocks, 3 turkeys, 3 hare, 3 birds, 2 mongoose and 1 donkey. 559 operations were performed during the year, including 35 castrations. Inoculation against 'Anthrax' was carried out in the Chittur taluk, 457 bovines having been inoculated.

In the Trichur taluk, 17 heads of cattle were inoculated against 'Rinderpest'. The total cost of maintaining the 3 institutions amounted to Rs. 6,942, as against Rs. 6,585 in 1907.

143. The total expenditure, on account of medical relief during the year, including the 2 asylums and the Veterinary Hospital and Dispensaries, amounted to Rs. 1,05,019, as against Rs. 1,04,369 in 1907. Expenditure.

SANITATION AND CONSERVANCY.

144. The department continued to work under the immediate control of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. The staff continued to be the same as in the previous year. At the close of the year, the Darbar sanctioned a reorganisation of the Sanitary Department to be brought into effect from the beginning of the current year, particulars of which are given in Chapter IV. Organisation and staff.

145. The number of Sanitary Boards during the year was 6, as against 7 in the previous year, the Board at Nelliampathies having been abolished from the beginning of the year. The number of meetings held by the Boards was 29. The Sanitary Boards have since, in the recent reorganisation of the Sanitary Department, been abolished. Constitution of boards and meetings.

146. The compulsory scavenging system continued to work in some of the towns. 1,082 private houses were served during the year, as against 1,239 in 1907 and the fee collections amounted to Rs. 2,238, as against Rs. 2,897 in the previous year. Departmental lighting, introduced in 1906, is reported to have worked satisfactorily. Operations of the Department.

147. 7 public tanks and 9 public wells were cleared during the year and one public tank newly sunk. Two public tanks were also filled up during the year. The investigations for the supply of water in the Viyyur Park and certain parts of the Trichur town, referred to in the previous report, had to be given up as not feasible. Water supply.

148. There were 10 Sirkar markets and 6 cartstands controlled by the Department, and the fee collections, including those of Cranganur, amounted to Rs. 8,777, as against Rs. 7,411 in 1907. The expenditure incurred during the year for the improvement of rural markets and cartstands was very small. Markets.

149. The total number of deaths from cholera during the year was 1,726, as against 58 in the previous year. During the year, the number of deaths recorded under small-pox was 160, as against 190 in 1907. About the middle of the year, cholera broke out in an epidemic form in all the taluks except Chittur, but special measures were promptly adopted and the spread of the epidemics was arrested. Epidemic and preventive measures.

150. There was no case of plague reported during the year. 30 vessels were inspected at the Malipuram Port and 7,432 passengers were under pass-port observation, as against 21 vessels and 9,824 passengers respectively in the previous year. There were 61 prosecutions under pass-port rules, with 22 convictions. Plague.

151. Five cases of snake bite were treated with Sir Launder Brunton's method with 2 cures and 3 deaths. Snake bite.

152. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,260, excluding the Government contribution of Rs. 12,000 to the Town Councils. Expenditure.

153. The three Town Councils at Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Trichur, which attended to the Sanitation and Conservancy of these towns, continued to work satisfactorily during the year. Town Councils.

CHAP V
Working of
rules.

154. The rules framed under sections 7 and 140 of the Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, were strictly enforced. The maintenance and management of all roads within the towns of Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Trichur were transferred to the respective Town Councils from the 1st Chingom 1089. Sanction was also accorded, during the year, for the establishment of a Town Council at Chittur-Tattamangalam from 1st Chingom 1089. The sanctioned Government contribution to the Town Councils amounted to Rs. 18,000 during the year. Of this, the grant of Rs. 6,000, sanctioned to the Mattancherry Town Council, was not drawn from the Treasury in time and was therefore allowed to lapse. The total receipts and expenditure of the Town Councils during the year were Rs. 65,505 and Rs. 65,129 respectively. There was therefore a balance of Rs. 376 to the credit of the fund at the close of the year.

Financial.

General.

155. The following important works, undertaken by the Darbar for the improvement of the town of Ernakulam, made substantial progress:—(1) Clearing the congested portions of the Ernakulam foreshore by a town extension on up-to-date sanitary principles, (2) Construction of a foreshore wall to improve the general appearance, (3) Deepening and widening the Palathode and Padiyathode canals and acquisition of land for removing congestion along the canal banks and (4) Providing the town with good drinking water from the Periyar river by means of pipes.

VACCINATION.

Staff.

156. The number of vaccinators in the permanent establishment continued to be 13, as in the previous year. There were also 2 temporary vaccinators working almost throughout the year. A reserve 1st class vaccinator and one additional 2nd class vaccinator were also sanctioned during the year, to work from the beginning of 1089.

Supply of
lymph.

157. Lymph was obtained for the first five months of the year and the last one month and a half from the Bangalore Vaccine Institute and, during the intervening period, from the King Institute, Guindy. The average cost per mensem, including the supply to the Town Councils, amounted to Rs. 203, as against Rs. 183 in the previous year.

Operations.

158. The number of vaccinations performed during the year, including the operations under Town Councils, was 45,091 (26,003 males and 19,088 females), as against 46,593, (26,604 males and 19,989 females) in the previous year. Of these, 33,993 or 75.39 per cent were successful, as against 38,080 or 81.73 in the previous year. The decrease in the percentage of success was due chiefly to the large number of unsuccessful cases resulting from the bad quality of the lymph supplied for two months during the hot weather. Of the 45,091 vaccinations, 39,485 were primary, 295 secondary and 5,311 re-vaccinations, the percentage of success under each head being 79.51, 57.29 and 45.73, as against 87.09, 68.50, and 65.93 respectively in 1087. Of the 39,485 subjects who underwent primary vaccination, 3,451 were under 1 year of age, 20,469 were above 1 year and under 6 years and 15,565 above 6 years, as against 3,378, 20,863, and 17,450 respectively in 1087.

Expenditure.

159. The expenditure of the department in 1088, including that of Cranganur, amounted to Rs. 5,153, as against Rs. 4,732 in the previous year and the average cost of each successful case was 3 annas, as against 2 annas 7 pies in 1087.

VII. RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

DEVASWOMS.

160. The department had charge of the following classes of institutions. Number of institutions.
 (1) Group Devaswoms, 139. (2) Cranganur Devaswoms, 14, (3) Charitable Institutions and the management of Pandaravaka Vazhivadus, etc., and of endowments, (4) Elangunnapuzha, Pazhuvam and Cochin Thirumala Devaswoms.

(1) Group Devaswoms.

161. The year opened with a balance of 2,626 parabs of paddy and Rs. 2,858. This, together with the fresh arrears brought to account during the course of the year and the current demand for the year, amounted to a total demand of 2,99,866 parabs of paddy and Rs. 1,33,774 for collection during the year. Out of this demand, 2,95,154 parabs of paddy and Rs. 1,30,495 were collected and 147 parabs of paddy and Rs. 411 were written off, leaving a closing balance of 4,565 parabs of paddy and Rs. 2,868 under arrears and current at the end of the year. The balance was, for the most part, due on the British and Travancore lands involved in suits and disputes. The percentages of collection of paddy and money demands were 98.74 for paddy and 99.96 for money, as against 99.12 and 98.05 respectively in 1087. Instances in which coercive measures were resorted to were very few. There were only 3 cases of Nadupattam, 3 of Sthirapattam and 21 of attachment of moveables, as against 18, 22 and 90 respectively in 1087. The renewal of documents was also duly attended to, the total number renewed during the year being 261. Demand, collection and balance of rent on lands.

162. The total receipts of the Group Devaswoms for the year amounted to Rs. 3,90,257, as against Rs. 3,76,593 in 1087. The increase over last year was due to the collection in money, at commutation rates, of certain special dues in kind, to renewal fees and sale of Nadavaravu articles. Total receipts.

163. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,44,541, as against Rs. 3,28,395 in 1087. Expenditure.

164. The surplus to the credit of the Devaswoms, after meeting the expenditure from the receipts of the year, amounted to Rs. 45,716, as against Rs. 48,198 in 1087. The receipts and disbursements under debt heads were Rs. 9,105 and Rs. 7,365 respectively, the transactions under debt heads in the year resulting in a surplus of Rs. 1,740, against a deficit of Rs. 2,506 in 1087. The actual surplus for the year thus amounted to Rs. 47,456, against Rs. 45,692 in 1087. The closing balance of 1087, according to that year's report, was Rs. 1,51,663. The group Devaswoms had thus a total surplus of Rs. 1,99,119 at the close of the year. Financial condition.

165. The total balance to the credit of the individual Devaswoms was Rs. 9,72,426 at the close of 1088. Balance to the credit of the individual Devaswoms. []

(2) Cranganur Devaswoms.

166. The receipts and expenditure of the Devaswoms for the year were Rs. 23,875 and Rs. 21,978 respectively, as against Rs. 23,325 and Rs. 27,928 respectively in 1087. The large decrease in expenditure in the year is only apparent. For, the corresponding figure for 1087 includes a loan of Rs. 8,000 made to the Elangunnapuzha Devaswom. Including the previous year's balance of Rs. 9,748, the surplus to the credit of these Devaswoms at the end of the year 1088 amounted to Rs. 11,645 exclusive of investments. Cranganur Devaswoms.

(3) Charitable Institutions, etc.

167. The number of Oottupurahs remained the same as in last year, viz., 14. The total expenditure during the year on account of Oottupurahs, Chatrams, subscriptions to Charitable institutions, etc., amounted to Rs. 43,698, as against Rs. 45,543 in 1087.

CHAP V.

Expenditure.

168. The expenditure incurred by the State for Pandaravaka Vazhivadus in Sirkar temples and for contribution to religious institutions came to Rs. 22,530 in the year, as against Rs. 21,428 in 1087. The increase is due to the payment of leave allowance to the officers of the Department.

Endowments.

169. The endowment funds continued to be treated separately as hitherto. The opening balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,77,638. Receipts on account of new endowments in the year amounted to Rs. 134. The total fund at the close of the year was thus Rs. 1,77,772, exclusive of landed properties on this account. The receipts of interest and rent on these amounted to Rs. 9,948 and the expenditure for conducting the endowment vazhivadus to Rs. 10,343, thus resulting in a deficit of Rs. 395 which reduced the previous year's surplus of Rs. 1,933 to Rs. 1,538 at the close of 1088. The excess of expenditure over receipts was due to the liabilities of 1087 to the extent of Rs. 600 having been met this year.

(4) *Pazhuvam, Elangunnapuzha and Thirumala Devaswoms.*

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

Pazhuvam Devaswom.

171. The receipts and expenditure of the Pazhuvam Devaswom for the year were Rs. 7,734 and Rs. 12,074, as against Rs. 11,263 and Rs. 16,538 respectively in 1087. The transactions of the year thus resulted in a deficit of Rs. 4,340. The surplus of the previous year, viz., Rs. 4,489 was thus reduced to Rs. 149. Debt to the extent of Rs. 5,000 was liquidated this year. The liabilities of the Devaswom have thus been reduced from Rs. 23,000 to Rs. 18,000. The collection and renewal works of this Devaswom were satisfactory. The Devaswom continues to keep up the improvement in the administration of its affairs under Sirkar management.

Elangunnapuzha Devaswom.

172. The receipts and expenditure of the Elangunnapuzha Devaswom for the year were Rs. 12,638 and Rs. 12,496, as against Rs. 24,802 and Rs. 30,281 respectively in 1087. The large variation between the figures of the two years was due to the inclusion of a loan of Rs. 11,000 under receipts and payment of a decree debt of Rs. 16,000 under expenditure in 1087. The transactions of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 142, which raised the small surplus of Rs. 3 remaining at the end of 1087, to Rs. 145 at the end of the year. Out of the liabilities of Rs. 11,000 of the Devaswom, a sum of Rs. 1,500 was repaid during the year, thus reducing the indebtedness of the Devaswom to Rs. 9,500. The collection work of the Devaswom in the year was very satisfactory.

Thirumala Devaswom.

173. The revision of establishment and the entertainment of the temporary staff of auditors and Survey and Settlement officers, referred to in the previous year's report, were effected this year; but a further re-adjustment was effected at the beginning of the last quarter of the year reducing the expenditure on account of the original revision by Rs. 300 per annum. Out of a total demand of 79,579 paraus of paddy and Rs. 94,967 due for the year, 9,295 paraus of paddy and Rs. 54,711 were collected and 65,510 paraus of paddy and Rs. 361 were written off, leaving a balance of 4,774 paraus of paddy and Rs. 39,895 at the end of the year. The tenantwar and tenurewar demarcation and settlement of the Devaswom lands have almost been completed by the end of the year. The occupancy right of the Thanathu lands of the Devaswom in this State and in Travancore, which was sold in auction during the year, realised a land value of Rs. 24,150, the average price fetched per acre of land in this State being Rs. 108 and Rs. 130 in Travancore. The receipts and expenditure of the Devaswom amounted to Rs. 1,28,022 and Rs. 93,467, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 34,555, which raised the closing balance of Rs. 4,932 at the end of 1087 to Rs. 39,487.

174. The financial condition and the affairs in general of all the institutions continued to show steady improvement during the year. The local audit of the Devaswom offices and the annual Jannabandy of Devaswom accounts have shown satisfactory results. Out of the large surpluses remaining to the credit of the Devaswoms, the Darbar have sanctioned the grant of two lakhs of rupees to be utilised for the Sanskrit Patasala proposed to be opened at Tripunithura.

VIII. PUBLIC WORKS.

175. The organisation of the department remained the same as in the previous year, with the slight changes mentioned in Chapter IV.

Organisation.

176. In addition to State works, the Department attended, as usual, to contribution works also during the year. The expenditure under State Public Works, during the year, was Rs. 5,16,608, as against the final budget grant of Rs. 5,17,300, and as against the actuals of Rs. 4,86,832 in 1087. The value of contribution works executed by the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 68,354—Rs. 19,395 for Cranganur, Rs. 34,639 for Devaswoms and Rs. 14,320 for other departments. Thus the total amount of expenditure, which the department had to control during the year, was Rs. 5,84,962, as against Rs. 5,46,847 in 1087. The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 74,696, being 12.76 per cent. on the total expenditure, as against Rs. 71,222 or 13.02 per cent. in 1087.

Total Expenditure.

177. The total expenditure on 'Communications-Original' was Rs. 19,048 as against Rs. 23,558 in 1087, while that under 'Maintenance and Repairs' was Rs. 1,52,070, as against Rs. 1,19,877 in the previous year. 522 miles of road were under maintenance during the year, as against 517 in 1087. An extra allotment of Rs. 7,865 was sanctioned during the year for improving the condition of roads and the same was distributed for the improvement of important roads. Two new roads were opened during the year. The condition of the roads showed improvement.

Communications.

178. The important change effected in the matter of irrigation, as referred to in paragraph 179 of the last year's report, was the transfer of all minor irrigation works to the Revenue Department. The major irrigation chiras were satisfactorily maintained during the year and the distribution of water in the Chittur Irrigation System was satisfactorily carried out during the year. The questions of water distribution to the British lands from the Thembaramadakku and Kunnamkattupathy systems and of the subsidiary matters connected therewith and that of effecting improvements to the internal system of irrigation, specially the Mulathura which has been under correspondence for a long time are still pending with the Government of Madras, the Darbar having settled the dispute satisfactory to all parties by conference. The Settlement is pending ratification. The Karuvanur river, which was during monsoon, a source of anxiety to the Darbar on account of the breaching of temporary bunds, was carefully controlled during the year. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,64,260 for constructing permanent protective works in this locality, has been sanctioned and the works were ordered to be taken up for execution from 1090. The scheme for diverting the water of the Chalakudi river to irrigate the kole lands has been referred to the Travancore Darbar. The total expenditure under irrigation during the year was Rs. 53,814, as against Rs. 45,102 in the previous year.

Irrigation.

Expenditure.

179. The total expenditure under this head during the year was Rs. 48,784, as against Rs. 40,558 in the previous year and a final grant of Rs. 49,904. The system continued to work satisfactorily.

Petty Construction and Repairs.

180. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 93,700, as against Rs. 1,10,213 in 1087. The decrease is mainly due to the fact that the

Receipts.

CHAP. V

public contribution of Rs. 12,063 towards the Edward VII Maternity Hospital was credited to the Public Works Department receipts of 1087.

Inspection.

181. All the Divisional and Sub-divisional offices were inspected by the Chief Engineer and the work turned out during the year in all the offices inspected was found on the whole to be satisfactory. All the Sub-divisional offices were duly inspected by the Divisional Officers also.

IX. INSTRUCTION.

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

Number of institutions.

183. The total number of Sirkar schools rose from 107 in 1087 to 117 in 1088, and the aided schools from 164 in 1087 to 168 in 1088. The number of unaided schools shows an increase from 544 in 1087 to 1041 in 1088. This increase is due to a correct census of such schools being taken under special orders of the Diwan and has been dealt with separately. The general increase in the number of schools of all classes, Sirkar, aided and unaided, is encouraging, especially in view of the fact that the accommodation provided, the equipment furnished, and the staff appointed in the Sirkar and aided schools were in accordance with the requirements of the Code in all cases. The total number of pupils in Sirkar, aided and unaided schools in 1088 was 19,444, 18,230 and 21,902, as against 17,551, 16,816 and 12,842 respectively in 1087. The total number of pupils under instruction during the year was 59,576, as against 47,209 in 1087. 32.6 per cent of the educational work was done by Sirkar institutions, 30.6 per cent by aided agencies and 36.8 per cent without any help from the Sirkar, as against 37.2, 35.6 and 27.2 per cent respectively in the previous year.

Strength.

Boys and girls.

184. Of the pupils under instruction, 70 per cent were boys and 30 per cent were girls, the total number of boys and girls being 41,765 and 17,811 respectively, out of the total number of 59,576 pupils. The percentage of boys and girls to the male and female population of school-going age has risen from 53.6 and 24 to 69 and 29 respectively.

Education among different communities.

185. Of the 59,576 pupils under instruction, 31,263 or 52.4 per cent were Hindus, 24,872 or 41.8 per cent Christians, 3,333 or 5.6 per cent were Mahomedans, and 108 or .2 per cent Jews, as against 53.9 per cent, 41 per cent, 4.8 per cent and .2 per cent respectively in 1087.

Collegiate Education.

186. The strength of the College Department was 157, as against 145 in the previous year, the average attendance being 91.8, as against 94.3 in 1087. 61 candidates appeared for the Intermediate examination of the Madras University, of whom 24 passed, 5 being placed in the first class and one being 5th in the Presidency, as against 65, 35 and 8 respectively in 1087. The fee receipts of the College classes amounted to Rs. 8,191, as against Rs. 12,202 in 1087, and the expenditure to Rs. 21,691, as against Rs. 20,863 in 1087, the net expenditure being Rs. 13,500, or Rs. 85.9 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 8,661 or Rs. 59.7 respectively in 1087. The increase in the expenditure was due to an additional allotment of Rs. 1,000 sanctioned for furniture and apparatus and also to the annual increments in the salaries of the Principal and Lecturers. The work of the gas and electric installations was completed in the course of the year and, with this, the Scientific equipment of the College was completed. The College Hostels worked satisfactorily during the year. At the beginning of the year, there were 36 boarders in the College Hostel and 22 in the Christian Hostel. During the year, there was an increase of 23 boarders in both the Hostels together. The health of the boarders in both the institutions was satisfactory. The finances of the Hostels were also satisfactory.

College Hostel.

187. Upper Secondary Education was imparted in 14 schools as in the previous year, of which 8 were Sirkar (including the High School Department of the College), 5 aided and 1 unaided. The total number of pupils that were given Upper Secondary Education was 1,299 (1,220 boys and 79 girls), as against 1,201 and 1,246 respectively in 1907 and in 1906.

Upper Secondary Education.

188. The total strength of the High School Departments of the 8 Sirkar High Schools (including the High School Department of the College) was 893 (842 boys and 51 girls), as against 839 and 873 in 1907 and 1906 respectively. As in the previous year, no candidate appeared for the Matriculation examination. The fee receipts of the Sirkar High Schools, including the High School Department of the College, amounted to Rs. 28,337 and the expenditure to Rs. 39,757, the net expenditure being Rs. 11,420, as against Rs. 28,020, Rs. 37,509 and Rs. 9,489 respectively in 1907. The average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 13, as against Rs. 11.3 in the previous year.

Sirkar High Schools.

189. The hostel attached to the Kunnankulam District High School continued to be managed efficiently by its Warden Mr. C. V. Subramania Iyer, Head master of the local Sirkar High School. The number of boarders during the year was 74, as against 75 in 1907. The financial condition of the hostel continued to be satisfactory, as it worked at a profit of Rs. 329, as against Rs. 193 in 1907. The hostel is now removed to its new habitation which was recently completed by the Public Works department at a cost of Rs. 11,974. A small boarding-house was opened for the Sirkar High School, Chittur, during the year. It has a strength of 12 boarders.

Kunnankulam Hostel.

190. The number of aided High Schools was 5, as in 1907, of which 4 were for boys and one for girls. The total strength of these aided High Schools rose from 323 in 1907 to 381 in 1908. The grants-in-aid given by the Sirkar to the High School departments amounted to Rs. 2,590, as against Rs. 2,385 in 1907, the average cost to the Sirkar per pupil instructed being Rs. 6.8, as against Rs. 7.4 in the previous year.

Aided High Schools.

191. High School or Upper Secondary Education was given only in one private school unaided by the Sirkar, viz., the Thirumala Devaswom High School, Cochin. The management of this school has now been transferred to the Devaswom Superintendent, so that the institution might draw the Government grant eligible under the rules.

Unaided High school.

192. The School Leaving Certificate Examination was the third of the kind after its introduction in the State. 223 candidates appeared for the examination, of whom 86 or 38.5 per cent came out successful. The total receipts in the shape of examination fees amounted to Rs. 2,649 and expenditure to Rs. 2,304.

School Leaving Certificate Examination.

193. Lower Secondary instruction was imparted during the year in 31 schools (including the Lower Secondary Departments of the College and of the High Schools), as against 34 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the reduction of two partially developed Lower Secondary schools to Primary grade on account of inefficiency, while one lost recognition owing to grave irregularities committed by its teacher-manager. Of the 31 Lower Secondary Schools, 17 were Sirkar, 13 aided and 1 unaided, as against 17, 16 and one respectively in 1907. The total strength of the Sirkar Lower Secondary schools was 1,584, as against 1,560 in the previous year. The fee collections of the Lower Secondary department amounted to Rs. 26,932 and the expenditure to Rs. 45,637, as against Rs. 29,383 and Rs. 45,393 respectively in 1907. The net expenditure was therefore Rs. 18,705, as against Rs. 16,010 in 1907, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 12, as against Rs. 10.3 in 1907. The increase in expenditure was due to the increments of the pay of the teachers and also to the better equipment of

Lower Secondary education.

Sirkar schools

these schools as regards furniture and library. The total strength of the 13 aided Lower Secondary schools was 964, as against 1,102 in the previous year. The grants-in-aid given to the Lower Secondary Department of these schools amounted to Rs. 4,881, as against Rs. 3,364 in 1087. The only unaided Lower Secondary school during the year was the Lower Secondary department attached to the Thirumala Devaswom High School, Cochin.

For the public examination of Form III, 607 candidates appeared, of whom 446 were successful, as against 491 and 281 respectively in the previous year.

194. Including the Primary departments of the Ernakulam College and of the High and Lower Secondary schools of the State, primary education was given in 1,314 schools, as against 803 in the previous year. Of these, 115 were Sirkar, 158 aided and the remaining 1,041 unaided schools, as against 105 Sirkar, 154 aided and 544 unaided schools in 1087. The increase in the number of unaided schools has been explained in paragraph 183 *supra*. The increase in the number of Sirkar Primary schools is due to the opening of 10 new Sirkar Primary schools at Pazhur, Kozhipara, Nanniyode, Desamangalam, Kuzhur, Karupadna, Andikadavu, Valiakadamakudy, Villedom and Keechari. Of the 115 Sirkar schools, 8 were the Primary departments of High Schools (including the College), 8 were the Primary departments of Lower Secondary schools, 1 was the Primary department attached to the Sirkar Training school, 85 were purely Primary schools and 13 night schools. Of these 115 Primary schools, 78 are for boys and 37 for girls. The total strength of the Primary department of these Sirkar schools was 16,419 (10,441 boys and 5,978 girls), as against 14,590 in 1087. The fees realised from the Primary department amounted to Rs. 22,296 and expenditure to Rs. 1,31,894, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 6.7, as against Rs. 6.3 in 1087. Of the 85 Sirkar Primary Schools, 58 were held in rented buildings, 9 were held in private buildings without rent and the rest in Sirkar buildings. Standard pattern furniture was supplied to Primary schools at a cost of Rs. 4,136, as against Rs. 3,144 in 1087. The number of pupils of backward classes in the Sirkar Primary schools rose from 3,256 to 3,463 during the year. The number of aided schools was 158, as against 154 in the previous year, the strength of the same being 16,592, as against 15,072 in 1087. The grants-in-aid given to these schools were Rs. 40,297, as against Rs. 26,997 in 1087. The increase in grant was mainly due to the employment of qualified teachers. The number of unaided schools was found to be 1,041, as against 544 in 1087, the strength of the same being 21,902 (15,476 boys and 6,426 girls), as against 12,763 in 1087. Of these, 1 was the Primary department of the Thirumala Devaswom High School and the remaining indigenous schools. The large increase in the number of indigenous schools is worthy of notice. During the year, a special survey of indigenous schools was ordered to be conducted by the Deputy Inspectors with the aid of the teachers of the department. The figure now arrived at is the result of the above census. It is, therefore, difficult to say, with any degree of certainty, what actual increase in their number has taken place during the year. These indigenous schools are a peculiar feature of Malabar. 1,579 candidates appeared for the Public Examination of class IV, of whom 994 came out successful.

195. The number of night schools that worked during the year was 17, of which 13 were Sirkar and 4 aided, as against 13 and 1 respectively in 1087. The total strength of the Sirkar Night Schools was 613, as against 616 in the previous year. Including the students who were instructed in the 4 aided night Schools, the number of pupils that attended the night schools was 777, as against 659 in 1087.

196. The total number of girls' schools in the State during the year was 58, (38 Sirkar and 20 aided), as against 54 (34 Sirkar and 20 aided) in 1907. The Industrial section of the V. J. G. L. and I. School has been classed separately as a special school. The actual increase in the number of girls' schools is, therefore, 3. The number of girls attending the Sirkar and aided schools was 11,385, as against 10,365 in 1907. The increase in the number of girls by 8.9 per cent indicates the popularity of the girls' schools staffed by women teachers. The opening of a Sirkar school for Jewish girls at Mattancherry has been sanctioned. Of the 38 Sirkar girls' schools, one was the V. J. G. L. and I. school, 5 were Lower Secondary schools, 31 were Primary schools and 1 Special. Of the 20 aided schools, one was a High School, one a Lower Secondary, 15 Primary and 3 Special schools as in 1907. The year was marked by steady progress in female education. The policy of the Darbar in eliminating male teachers from the girls' schools was steadily kept in view. There were 265 female teachers in 1908, as against 200 female teachers in 1907. The appointment of music and needle-work teachers has also tended to increase the strength of these schools. Special attention continued to be paid to the teaching of kindergarten, music and needle-work.

197. As in the previous year, there were two fully developed High schools for girls, viz., the V. J. G. L. & I. School, Trichur, and the St. Teresa's Convent school, Ernakulam. In the School Leaving Certificate Examination, 3 girls passed out of 5 from the former and 2 out of 5 from the latter, as against 3 from both institutions in 1907.

198. The Sirkar continued to maintain 2 special schools, viz., the Sirkar Training School and the Government Technical, Commercial and Industrial School, in addition to the Industrial section of the V. J. G. L. & I. School.

199. The standard of the Practising Branch of this school was raised to Form III. The Model section was completely separated from the Training section and the full staff appointed for both sections. The Training school is now efficiently staffed. The total strength of the school was 227, as against 212 in 1907. Of these 227 pupils, 71 were undergoing regular training, 8 were undergoing special training in Drawing and 2 in Music and the remaining 146 were pupils in the Lower Secondary and Primary departments of the Model school. Out of the 60 students who appeared for the training examination, 33 passed, as against 4 out of 60 in 1907. In the final examination for trained teachers, 30 candidates appeared of whom 9 passed, as against 16 out of 29 in 1907. The large failure in this examination was due to the thorough practical tests imposed. The net cost to the Sirkar for maintaining the institution was Rs. 15,387, as against Rs. 17,812 in 1907.

200. Several changes were made during the year in the Technical, Commercial and Industrial school. The most important among them were:—(1) the transfer of the School Final section to the local Sirkar High School for all Literary work, (2) the reorganisation and strengthening of the commercial staff, (3) the abolition of the Gesso work section and the opening of an art section in its place, with greater advantage and usefulness, (4) the revision of the Commercial syllabuses to bring them into line with the curricula of the Madras Government Technical Examinations and (5) the discontinuance of stipends and the substitution of a new method of distributing "work fees". The hours of practical work were slightly increased, to enable the students to gain more practical knowledge in Industrial subjects. The institution worked in two sections, the Industrial, and the Commercial and Technical. The Industrial sections comprised of Weaving, Smithy, Bell-metal, Carving, Carpentry, Rattan-work, Mat-making, Electro-plating and Arts section, besides Slojd and Drawing which were

common, with a course of literary study, to all sections. The strength in the above industrial sections was 28, 28, 22, 17, 20, 32, 33, 19 and 7 respectively or a total of 206, as against 176 in 1087. The Commercial and Technical sections comprised of purely Commercial class, Vernacular Commercial class and School Final class, the strength in each at the end of the year being 13, 11, and 10 respectively or a total of 34, against 53 at the end of 1087. The total strength of the institution thus rose from 229 in 1087 to 240 in 1088. This indicates the popularity and usefulness of the school. Pupils in the Industrial branch were to pay no fees, but were paid stipends, six in each industry, at the rate of 8 as. per month for 1st year, 12 as. per month for 2nd year, Re. 1 per month for 3rd year and Re. 1-8-0 per month for 4th year. A limited number of pupils, who agreed to be trained as teachers, was also paid scholarships of Rs. 6 each per month. In the School Leaving Certificate Examinations, 2 candidates passed out of 9 sent up, and in the Madras Technical Examination, 38 passed (13 first class) out of 64 sent up. The Final Examination of the Vernacular Commercial class was conducted by the Head master and certificates were granted to two boys. The course for the Industrial sections being a four years' one, the final examination is to be held during the current year, which is the 4th year of the working of the institution. The total cost of the institution came to Rs. 16,713, as against Rs. 16,347 in 1087.

Aided Special schools.

201. There were 10 special aided schools, the same as in 1087. The total strength of these institutions was 293, as against 319 in the previous year. The total grant given by the Sirkar to these Institutions was Rs. 1,853, as against Rs. 2,220 in 1087.

Qualifications of teachers.

202. Of the 981 and 848 teachers in Sirkar and aided schools, 432 and 170 were trained men, as against 384 and 187 respectively in the previous year. There was a considerable increase in the number of trained teachers in the Sirkar schools.

Inspecting staff.

203. Besides the Director of Education, the Inspecting staff consisted of the Chief Inspector of Schools and three Deputy Inspectors as in the previous year. The inspection work of the subordinate inspecting staff showed some improvement over that of 1087.

Grants-in-aid.

204. Certain concessions were granted during the year in regard to the payment of grants. 20 schools came newly to the aided list. The actual amount of grant disbursed was Rs. 51,457, as against Rs. 36,766 in 1087. Two schools were given special building grants amounting to Rs. 1,900, and a sum of Rs. 500 was paid to the Ernakulam College Hostel. A sum of Rs. 40 was paid to the Shashtipoorthi Memorial School at Elinjipura as indigenous school grant during the year. The grants-in-aid to Public Libraries and Reading Rooms were paid out of "29-Miscellaneous Subscriptions and Donations," during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 10,794 was spent for stipends and scholarships. In addition to the scholarships and work-fees allowed for technical and industrial education, the scholarships provided in the Code for the University, Upper Secondary, Lower Secondary, and Primary grades were also awarded during the year. Besides the above, two special scholarships, one of Rs. 50 per mensem to a student in the Madras Engineering College and the other of £ 175 per annum to a student undergoing training in Tannery in England, awarded in 1087, were also continued during the year. Two special Sanskrit scholarships of Rs. 8 each per mensem to two pupils studying in the Chittur Veda Sastra Patasala and one of Rs. 20 per mensem to a student prosecuting his studies for the Honours course in Sanskrit in the Presidency College, Madras, awarded in 1087, also continued in 1088. The expenditure on account of these three Sanskrit scholarships was met from the interest on the amount invested by His Highness the Rajah for the development of Sanskrit Education in the State.

Stipends and scholarships.

205. Co-operation on general educational matters continued during the year. A third batch of 5 graduate teachers was sent up for training in the Training College at Trivandrum. Co-operation with Travancore.

206. The total receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 92,474 and Rs. 3,75,520, as against Rs. 94,855 and Rs. 3,37,383 respectively in 1907. The net expenditure to the Sirkar on education during the year was Rs. 2,83,016 or Rs. 40,518 more than in 1907. Of this, 11.2 per cent was spent on directing and inspecting agency, 64 per cent on Sirkar Schools, and 18.1 per cent on aided schools, as against 13.9, 65.4, and 15.2 respectively in 1907. Classified according to branches of instruction, 11.2 per cent was spent on the directing and inspecting agency, 4.7 per cent on collegiate education, 13.2 per cent on secondary education, and 52.9 on primary education, as against 13.9, 3.6, 12.9 and 48.8 per cent respectively in 1907. Financial.

207. Athletics continued to receive adequate attention. Physical Education.

208. The 9th Thampuran continued to be the Warden of the Common Residential Palace. There were 7 Thampurans residing in the Common Residential Palace during the year under report, as against 6 Thampurans in 1907. Two of them appeared for the Intermediate Examination, but only one passed. The successful Thampuran is now reading for the Honours Course in History in the Presidency College, Madras. The library and the reading room attached to the Residential Palace were largely used by the wards. Education of the Junior Members of His Highness' family.

209. The 6th Thampuran continued to be the guardian of the younger members of His Highness' family. The number of wards studying in the Tripunithura school was 18, as against 14 in 1907. Two Thampurans appeared for the Public Examination of Form III and both of them came out successful. Of the 5 Thampurans who were in class IV, 4 appeared for the Public Examination of class IV and passed. Physical exercise of the wards of the Residential Palace and of the young Thampurans under the Guardian Thampuran at Tripunithura continued to receive special attention. The general health of the Thampurans at both stations was fairly satisfactory. Boys.

210. The Palace Girls' School continued to do useful work under the management of the 6th Thampuran. The strength of the school was 47 during the year, as against 48 in 1907. Girls.

211. The year under report showed considerable improvement in all directions. There was an increase in the number of schools of all classes, Sirkar, aided and unaided, and in the percentage of boys and girls under instruction to the male and female population of school-going age. Female education showed rapid progress. Larger grants were disbursed under a wholesome yet liberal principle, by which more trained teachers were appointed to the teaching staff by Managers. The Education Code has now worked for 2 years, and the Darbar are satisfied with the degree of success so far achieved. The Diwan is now reviewing the educational policy and the progress so far made with reference to the Special Report called for in Diwan's Proceedings, dated 10th April 1913, Ref. on C. No. 1447/88, and all important questions will be dealt with in that Review. General.

X. MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Huzur Secre-
tariat. 212. The Huzur Office continued to work, as reorganized in 1083, divided into the following departments:—Revenue, Public Works, Judicial, and Local and Legislative. There were no changes in the organisation of the office during the year. The telephone installation, established in the previous year between the Huzur Office and His Highness' Hill Palace, was maintained in proper condition during the year.

Telephone.
213. The work of compiling the Anchal and Excise Manuals, referred to in paragraph 214 of the last year's report, is yet to be completed.

Departmental
Manuals.

DEPARTMENTAL TESTS EXAMINATION.

214. The second Departmental Tests Examination of the State was held on 31st October, 1912, and the two succeeding days. 116 applications were registered in all for the various tests, but only 90 candidates actually appeared, of whom 62 came out successful, as against 73, 61 and 35 respectively in 1087.

MILITARY.

Nair Brigade. 215. Including the Infantry and Artillery, the Nair Brigade consisted of 23 officers and 247 men at the beginning of the year. During the year, there were 7 dismissals, 1 death, 1 resignation, 13 deserters and 16 admissions. Thus, the total strength at the end of the year was 23 officers and 241 men, as against the sanctioned strength of 23 officers and 251 men.

State Band. 216. The sanctioned strength of the State Band at the beginning of the year was 20, consisting of one Band Master, one Jamadar, one Havildar and 17 Musicians. A revision of the establishment with small increases of pay was sanctioned from the commencement of the year, with provision for the entertainment of two extra musicians. The sanctioned strength of the Band was thus raised to 22.

His Highness'
Body-guard. 217. The actual strength of His Highness' Bodyguard at the end of the year was 14, consisting of 1 Jamadar, 1 Havildar, 1 Naick and 11 troopers, as against the sanctioned strength of 16.

Duties of the
men. 218. In the Infantry, the superior officers are armed with swords and the inferior officers and sepoy with muzzle loading carbines. In His Highness the Rajah's Bodyguard, the Jamadar is armed with a sword and a revolver and the officers and troopers are armed with swords, lances and pistols. In the Artillery, there are 4 muzzle loading cannon with accessories complete as in the previous years, and they are used only for State ceremonial purposes. No fresh supply of arms and ammunition was ordered in the year. The men in the Infantry serve mainly as guards for treasuries, palaces, temples and other important State buildings and also do escort duties as occasion arises.

Ceremonial
parades. 219. Two ceremonial parades were held during the year, one on 25th December, 1912, in connection with the Shashtipoorthi Thirunal of His Highness the Rajah, and the other in honour of the birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor.

Expenditure. 220. The total cost of the Military Department and of the State Band was Rs. 38,474 and Rs. 9,260 respectively, as against Rs. 37,876 and Rs. 7,871 respectively in 1087.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

221. During the year, 63 licenses and import permits were issued for the import of guns, sulphur, percussion caps, shots, etc. Import permits

222. Under Regulation II of 1084, 83 licenses for dealing in arms and ammunition and for the manufacture and sale of fire-works were issued during the year. Of these, 29 were for dealing in English gun-powder, caps, shots, etc., 37 for dealing in sulphur and salt-petre and 17 for the manufacture and sale of fire-works, etc. Licenses for sale

PETROLEUM

223. Under the Petroleum Regulation, 10 licenses were issued during the year, as against 11 in 1087 and a sum of Rs. 1,250 was realised, as against Rs. 1,200 in the previous year. Licenses for possession and transport

FACORIES.

224. There were 26 factories at the commencement of the year. 6 more were registered in the year under report. They are situated as shown below :— Factories.

Cochin	}	Oil Mills	...	8	||	Trichur	---	Tile and brick works	...	9
		Cair factory	...	1				Paddy husking Mill	...	1
		Saw Mill	...	1				Saw Mill	...	1
Kanayanur	}	Oil Mills	...	2	||	Chittur	---	Spinning & Weaving Mill	...	1
		Petroleum depots	...	2				Tile and brick works	...	1
Mickurapuram...		Tile and brick works	...	5						

The factories were under the control of the Sub-Magistrates who were ex-officio Inspectors of Factories. About the middle of the year, however, a full time officer was appointed to inspect factories and boilers. 6 accidents were reported in the year, of which one was fatal. Control.
Accidents.

THE SIRKAR PRESS.

225. The establishment of the Press was strengthened by the entertainment of an additional clerk to work in the store section. The Task work system, which was introduced in 1085, together with the temporary establishment sanctioned for its working, was confirmed from 1st Kumbhom of the year. The receipts of the Press were Rs. 6,580 and the expenditure Rs. 15,544, against 3,604 and Rs. 12,557 respectively in the previous year.

STATIONERY.

226. The receipts on account of the value of stationery articles supplied to Cranganur, Devaswoms, Town Councils, etc., amounted to Rs. 2,186, as against Rs. 2,213 in 1087. The total expenditure for the supply of stationery articles to all offices in the State was Rs. 25,943, as against Rs. 26,828 in the previous year.

SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Ethnography.

227. Mr. L. K. Ananthakrishna Iyer, B. A., L. T., Deputy Inspector of Schools, continued to be Ex-Officio in charge of the Ethnographical Researches of the State.

As already mentioned in the last year's review, the 1st volume of the "Cochin Tribes and Castes", dealing with the hill and jungle tribes and other low castes of the State, was published, in 1087. The 2nd volume, dealing with the higher castes, was published in September 1912, with an introduction by Alfred C. Haddon Esq., M. A., D. Sc., Reader in Ethnology, Christ's College, Cambridge. The publication has been favourably reviewed by the Press and by the Anthropological and other Societies in Europe and other places. Investigations on the Anthropology of the Syrian Christians and original research on physical Anthropology for the third volume of "Cochin Tribes and Castes" were also made during the year.

The expenditure, incurred during the year on account of Ethnographical Survey, amounted to Rs. 3,759, against Rs. 605 in 1087. The increase was due to the payment of a bonus to the officer in charge of Ethnographical Survey for preparation of the volumes of 'Cochin Tribes and Castes' and to the cost of illustrating the 2nd volume.

(b) *Geological Survey.*

228. Mr. K. K. Sengupta, M. A., B. Sc., continued to be in charge of the Department throughout the year. According to the agreement entered into with him at the time of his appointment, his term was to expire on the 15th April 1913, but, as the writing up of the final report was not completed by that time, his term was extended till the 15th Chingom 1089, (30th August 1913). The report was received in due time and it is now under the consideration of the Darbar. The cost of the establishment during the year was Rs. 6,346, as against Rs. 6,713 in 1087.

Archæology.

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

THE STATE MUSEUM.

230. The State Museum, which was opened with a small beginning towards the close of the year 1087, was considerably developed during the year by the addition of several important specimens. The Museum was located in the Krishna Vilas Palace, Ernakulam, as a temporary measure pending the construction of a separate building for the purpose. It comprises the following sections:—

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

The Management of the Museum was vested in a Board consisting of 6 official and non-official members, with Mr. Glyn Barlow, M. A., Principal, Ernakulam College, as President.

The Botany Assistant of the Ernakulam College, Mr. N. R. Krishna Iyer, B. A., was the Curator in charge *Ex-Officio*. Towards the close of the year, the appointment of a whole time Curator was sanctioned to come into effect from 1st Chingom, 1089, and, in lieu of the Board of Management which was abolished from 1st Chingom, 1089, a Board of Advisors, consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed to visit the Museum and suggest measures for the improvement of the Museum, after frequent inspection.

1. Mr. F. S. Davies, Director of Education,
2. „ Glyn Barlow, Principal, Ernakulam College,
3. „ T. V. Kasturi Renga Iyer, Diwan Peishkar,
4. „ P. Krishna Menon, President, Ernakulam Town Council,
5. „ V. L. Vynyard Wright, Mechanical and Electrical Engineer.

The number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 5,500.

The total expenditure incurred by the Darbar on account of the Museum during the year amounted to Rs. 1,201.

CRANGANUR.

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

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

Opening balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury...	Rs. 99,431	Disbursements under Service heads ...	Rs. 1,17,404	
	Investments ...	2,01,669		Do. debit heads ...	41,186
	Total ...	2,41,100		Total ...	1,58,540
Receipts under	Service heads ...	1,21,423	Closing balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury...	38,214
	Do. debit heads ...	35,900		Investments ...	2,01,669
	Total ...	1,57,323		Total ...	2,39,883
Grand total ...	3,98,423	Grand total ...	3,98,423		

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

232. Particulars regarding the newspapers and Magazines, published in the State in 1088, are given below:—

Names of Newspapers	Language of publication	Place of publication	Daily, weekly or otherwise	Circulation No.	Tone and position of the Journal
Atma Poshini	Malayalam	Kunnankulam	Monthly	100	Literary
Chakravarthi	do	Mattancheri	Weekly	800	General, Social & Commercial
Kavanakanzudi	do	Trichur	Monthly	500	Literary, religious & social
Kerala Chintamani	do	do	do	550	Literary, religious & general
Lakshmi Bai	do	do	do	1,200	Literary and general
Lokaprakasam	do	do	Weekly	800	General
Malabar Islam	do	Mattancheri	do	1,150	Social & Commercial
Mungatodayam	Malayalam and Sanskrit	Trichur	Monthly	600	Literary, social and religious
Mari Rani	Malayalam	Tripunithura	do	600	General
Messenger of the Sacred Heart	do	Ernakulam	do	400	Religious
Pracheena Thureka	do	Trichur	Bi-monthly	380	General
Prophetarium	Latin	Ernakulam	Monthly	1,500	Religious
Sathyasadana	Malayalam	do	Weekly	1,000	Literary, social and religious
Sudarsanam	do	do	Monthly	800	Literary and social
Sujana mithram	do	Mattancheri	Weekly	900	General
Yogaksheman	do	Tripunithura	Monthly	1,200	Social and Industrial

CHAPTER VI.

CONCLUSION.

The year 1088 M. E. chronicled, after more than a century, the celebration of the Shashtipoorthy of His Highness the Raja of Cochin, which unique and rare event was celebrated throughout the State with acclamation and joy. The results achieved in the administration of the State during the year are not unworthy to be synchronised with the celebration, as they represent in a sense the fulfilment of the cherished ideals of His Highness' rule which, since His Highness came to the musnad, has been one continuous and yet strenuous effort to promote the well-being and prosperity of his subjects. For being able to see the fruit of his life's work and the realisation of most of his administrative reforms, schemes and projects initiated by himself, His Highness, along with his loyal subjects, must be devoutly thankful to Providence. Such thankfulness went forth with one voice from all the hearts amongst His Highness' people in the prayers that were offered at the places of worship, irrespective of sect or creed, on the last Shashtipoorthy day.

234. As His Highness' Diwan, it is out of place, and, far more, it is presumptuous for me to refer in any terms of eulogy to His Highness' work; for, the Diwan is only His Highness' own mouthpiece and chronicles the Darbar's work for the year for the information of his people, but, on the eve of my leaving His Highness' service and the responsible charge of my office with which His Highness has been pleased to entrust me during the past 6½ years, I may take the liberty of expressing, however inadequately it may be, my deep sense of indebtedness for the advice, support and guidance that I have constantly received at His Highness' hands.

235. My obligations are no less due to the subjects of His Highness at large. At all times, I have received from them the utmost consideration and their hearty co-operation. With the introduction of the Press-room System and the policy of publishing all State Proceedings and papers and schemes at every stage of development and specially legislative measures for criticism and objections before enactment and treating as little as possible as secret—a procedure which was quite new to the State—misrepresentations or misunderstandings of Government intentions have diminished to a degree and public interest of a healthy kind in Government measures and Government policy has been created to such an extent that His Highness was gracious enough to announce, as one of the Shashtipoorthy boons, to his people the grant of a scheme of constitutional reform for adequate representation, in a constitutional manner, of popular wants and grievances to the Darbar. The scheme, which was pending with the Government of Madras for advice, was still under consideration of that Government when the year closed and so could not be introduced, as expected, during the year. A record of acknowledgment is also due to all the officers of the State and especially to heads of departments, whose loyal co-operation has been marked throughout the term of my office and repeatedly acknowledged in my successive administration reports.

236. Having indulged in this personal note, I may, on behalf of His Highness' Government, record briefly, on the eve of the close of my Diwanship, the main lines in which the administration has advanced.

(1) *Revenues of the State.*—The improvement under this head has been described at length in the Financial Review, (chapter II).

(2) *Financial Administration.*—The creation of a separate department of accounts, with a Comptroller and trained accountants independent of the Diwan's Office, has had a far-reaching effect in controlling expenditure and has adequately afforded all the necessary safeguards against a happy-go-lucky system of finance, under which large expenditure used to be incurred without any regard to account procedure or funds available by a subordinate adjunct of the chief ministerial establishment of the State. The enforcement of the Budget System has also contributed largely to the improvement in the administration of each department and to the stability in the State finances. The separation of the temple funds from State finance and the restoration of the properties, annexed more than 100 years ago by the State, to the religious institutions concerned was a financial reform of a far-reaching character.

(3) *Departmental establishments.*—These have been exhaustively dealt with in the growth of expenditure Proceedings, dated 15th August 1913, published in a blue-book. Simultaneously with the gradual improvement in the finances, steps have been taken to re-organise, strengthen and improve departmental establishments, high and low, increased efficiency being the main object in view. That this object has been more than realised can be judged from the results of departmental administration. I am also glad to be able to record that this State service can compare favourably with any other set of public servants in point of honesty and efficiency.

(4) *Separation of Judicial and Executive functions.*—In 1083 M. E., all the Revenue Officers were completely divested of magisterial functions and a separate Magisterial department was created, mostly with professionally qualified men in charge. This separation has worked remarkably well and increased the efficiency of both the Land Revenue as well as the Magisterial departments.

(5) *Sanitation and Medical.*—A department of Public Health was created in 1084, with a qualified staff of Sanitary Inspectors for towns and rural areas and, through its agency, sanitary works have been undertaken every year, both in towns and rural areas on a fairly liberal scale. Vaccination has been made compulsory in all towns and important rural areas. The Ernakulam water supply scheme and the Town improvement scheme, the financial and other aspects of which have been already dealt with in published Proceedings, are comprehensive and bold undertakings which, on completion, should make Ernakulam one of the best equipped modern towns worthy of being the capital of the State and the future landing port of Cochin for Ocean liners. A Leper Asylum was newly started, nine more medical institutions were established and female medical aid has been extended. The Trichur Lunatic Asylum, which was about to be abolished, has been developed and enlarged under an up-to-date scheme.

(6) *Local Self Government.*—Legislation for sanitary improvement in towns and rural areas and for the constitution of Town Councils, which was pending consideration of the Darbar for about 10 years, was taken up and a Regulation was passed into law in 1085, Local Self Government being introduced gradually in the important towns of Ernakulam, Trichur, Mattanchery and Chittur. Elective principle has also been extended to the first three towns and considerable public interest in local affairs has thereby been brought into existence.

(7) *Agricultural policy.*—A small department of Agriculture was established in 1083 and the system of agricultural loans was started in 1084. Veterinary aid was provided for for the first time in the State in 1084 by the establishment of a veterinary hospital in Trichur. Now there are three such institutions in important centres of the State in charge of competent Veterinary Assistants.

(8) *Education.*—Free Vernacular education was introduced in the State in 1086. The number of Sirkar schools has increased from 55 in 1082 to 117 in 1088. A scheme of Industrial, Technical and Commercial education was worked up and introduced in 1086 and 9 industries are now being taught under a scheme of stipends and work fees. The number of trained teachers in Sirkar schools has increased from 59 in 1082 to 432 in 1088. The total allotment under grant-in-aid has increased from Rs. 19,296 in 1082 to Rs. 51,457 in 1088 and the total number of scholars in public schools of the State, male and female, from 33,623 and 13,531 in 1082 to 41,765 and 17,811 respectively in 1088. The number of female teachers has increased from 59 in 1082 to 265 in 1088 and the number of elementary schools from 1070 in 1082 to 1268 in 1088. Hostel system has been introduced in the College and High schools of the State in three centres and night schools opened for labouring classes. A comprehensive system of scholarships for each standard of education, Primary upwards, was introduced, costing a sum of Rs. 9,000 per annum, to enable poor pupils but with good intellect to rise to higher standard of education. A new Educational Code, providing for liberal grant-in-aid, licensing of teachers and other important matters, was drawn up and introduced.

(9) *Training of officers.*—*Employment of indigenous talent and institution of foreign scholarships.* The State, for the first time, sent one of its public servants, who is one of His Highness' subjects, to Europe, with a foreign scholarship for training in forestry and subsequently sent two more such scholars who are now at Cambridge and Oxford respectively. Besides these, one Engineering scholarship, four female medical scholarships, two Dehra Dun Forestry scholarships and two Sanskrit scholarships have been awarded. Special arrangements were made to get Sirkar officers trained in accounts, survey, distillery work and other departmental administration, so as to avoid the necessity of introducing in short term agreements men from other Governments. The Chief Judge and the heads of the Forest, Police and Land Revenue departments were officers lent by other Governments at one time. Now these appointments are all filled by men of the Cochin State service.

(10) *Legislation.*—Besides bringing into force several legislative measures pending consideration for many years, the Darbar legislated on important matters *e. g.*, control of factories, Registration of Newspapers and Presses, Copyright, Lepers, Ferries and Tolls, cooperative credit, etc., Rules were introduced for preservation of games in Reserved forests and notification was issued for the standardisation of weights and measures throughout the State. A proclamation was issued to improve the administration of temple funds. Tenancy legislation was taken up in 1083 and, after 5 years' discussion, a bill was finally drafted and published.

(11) *The Harbour improvement.*—The question of the Cochin Harbour, a scheme of first rate imperial importance, has been pressed by the Darbar upon the British Government and, after 30 years of fruitless discussion, it is now being seriously considered and investigated.

(12) *Miscellaneous schemes and reforms.*—A geological survey was undertaken and completed. An investigation into the fisheries was also undertaken. An economic survey was completed and concessions announced by the Darbar in regard to the development of fisheries, industries relating to fish products, wood pulp, etc. Formation of joint stock companies with indigenous capital was encouraged by concessions, grant of land and also loans. A State manual of considerable literary merit has been published and a complete set of departmental instructions in the shape of a Code or a Manual has been compiled from the several proceedings of the Diwan, issued from time to time, for the guidance

of all the departments to ensure continuity of policy. Annual Agricultural and Industrial exhibitions have been organised and an annual inter-school sports inaugurated for Sirkar and aided schools in order to encourage athletics amongst the student population. The Press room system was introduced with a view to give first hand information in official matters and to discourage the spread of garbled and distorted accounts of Government measures and policy obtained through illegitimate sources. A practical scheme of decentralisation was introduced in 1083, under which there was considerable reduction of petty routine and increase in expedition in the disposal of official business.

237. During this period, the State has been singularly fortunate in receiving, through its Ruler, two marks of Royal favour and recognition, *viz.*, increase in the salute of His Highness to 19 guns and bestowal of a 2nd insignia of G. C. I. E., the 1st of G. C. S. I. having been conferred in 1903.

238. Every picture, however bright, has its dark shades and I cannot overlook the fact that, with the progress depicted above, there are certain difficulties and drawbacks which the State had to contend against and which will require adroit and firm statesmanship in the future. Criticisms of public measures and schemes have, as often as possible, been invited and carefully considered and have been of great help at all times to the administration, but there is still a want of solidarity which is keenly felt and which the State has to encourage by a sympathetic policy of confidence and co-operation. In regard to the distribution of patronage, class against class appears to be the principal topic of discussion. Fitness becomes immaterial and for all the loaves and fishes—and there are few in a small State like Cochin—every community or sect clamour at the same time. This is not a peculiarity of Cochin but is one of the difficult problems of administration in the whole of India. His Highness' supreme sense of justice has, however, never swerved an inch in this as in other matters and it will be bad day for Cochin if State appointments were to be made in mathematical precision according to population or according to communities represented in the public service and not according strictly to the principle of fitness and efficiency. Encouragement of backward communities must, of course, be given by the grant of special facilities for education, training and other means, but not by putting square men in round holes in the administration of the State which must look to the greatest good of the greatest number.

239. In taking the opportunity presented by this report, which will be the last for which I am responsible, I have reviewed at length, on behalf of His Highness' Darbar, the work of the past few years, and, if by this review, I have succeeded in interpreting His Highness' main policy which underlies his rule, then I have done my duty.

240. In conclusion, I am only to add that I shall always regard it as a rare honor and privilege to be associated with the administration of the Cochin State and I can wish for it no other blessing than that it may enjoy for many more years to come the benevolent rule of His Highness the Raja.

CAMP-MADRAS.
November 14, 1913.

A. R. BANERJI,
DIWAN OF COCHIN.

APPENDIX.

(i) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials, showing changes in the personnel during the year 1088 M. E.

GENERAL

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Residency.					
1	F. A. Graham, Esquire	Resident in Travancore and Cochin	1-1-88	7-8-88	
2	A. T. Forbes, Esquire	Ag. do	8-8-88	31-12-88	
3	Capt. R. E. G. Berkeley	Assistant do	1-1-88	31-12-88	
4	H. C. Perkins, Esquire	Medical Officer in charge	1-1-88	3-10-88	
5	Major W. H. Tucker, I. M. S.	Ag. do	4-10-88	31-12-88	
Palace.					
6	C. S. Gopaladesikachari	Sarvadhikariakar			
7	K. Rama Varma Raja, B. A.	Special Palace Officer			
General Administration.					
8	A. R. Banerji M. A., C. I. E., I. C. S.	Diwan	24-2-88	31-12-88	Returned to duty after combined leave
9	K. Narayana Marar, B. A., B. L.	Ag. Diwan	1-1-88	23-3-88	
10	M. Sankara Menon, B. A.	Secretary to the Diwan	do	7-6-88	On combined leave from 8-6-88
11	P. Damodara Menon, B. A.	Ag. Secretary to the Diwan	3-8-88	31-12-88	
12	K. Shanga Warriar, B. A.	Comptroller of Accounts	15-2-88	do	On privilege leave till 15-2-88
13	M. I. Virkkey, B. A.	Ag. do	1-1-88	14-2-88	
Revenue.					
14	T. V. Kasturi Ranga Iyer, B. A.	Sub-protem Diwan Peishkar			
15	K. Govinda Menon, B. A. (Oxon)	Conservator of Forests			
16	G. Rudolf Grubb, M. A., M. A. I.	Tramway Engineer	1-1-88	30-3-88	On privilege leave for 1 month and 27 days from 1-4-88 and then quitted State Service
17	E. C. King	Engineer's Assistant in charge	1-4-88	31-12-88	
18	H. W. M. Brown	Superintendent of Salt, etc., Revenue	1-1-88	31-11-88	On privilege leave for 3 months from 32-11-88
19	K. T. Thomas, B. A.	Ag. Do	32-11-88	31-12-88	
20	K. Kochunni Menon, B. A.	Ag. Superintendent of Stamps, etc.	1-1-88	29-2-88	Reversion owing to the appointment of a permanent substitute
21	C. S. Gopala Panickar, B. A.	Superintendent of Stamps	30-2-88	12-11-88	On combined leave from 13-11-88
22	P. Govinda Menon, B. A.	Ag. Do	13-11-88	31-12-88	
Judicial.					
23	V. Kedu Eradi	Chief Judge	1-1-88	15-1-88	Retired
24	Vacant	Do	16-1-88	17-1-88	
25	K. Raman Menon, B. A., B. C. L. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law	Do	18-1-88	31-12-88	
26	T. S. Narayana Iyer, M. A. & B. L.	Puisne Judge			
27	F. J. D. Rozario	Do	1-1-88	12-4-88	On privilege leave from 20-4-88 to 5-5-88
28	P. I. Varghese, B. A. & B. L.	Do	6-5-88	18-5-88	Resigned
29	B. K. Raghavan Nambiar, B. A. & B. L.	District Magistrate	1-1-88	1-8-88	On privilege leave for 3 months
30	P. Narayana Menon, B. A. & B. L.	Ag. Do	2-11-88	31-12-88	
31	M. A. Chakko, B. A.	Superintendent of Police and Commandant, Nair Brigade	2-8-88	1-11-88	
32	V. K. Sankari Menon, B. A.	District and Sessions Judge 1st grade	1-1-88	19-10-88	On other duty as Additional Puisne Judge Chief Court for one month from 20-10-88
33	P. Narayana Menon, M. A. & B. L.	S. P. T. Do	20-10-88	19-11-88	
	Do	District and Sessions Judge 2nd grade	1-1-88	19-10-88	
34	V. B. Vydianatha Iyer, B. A. & B. L.	S. P. T. Do	20-10-88	19-11-88	
35	C. Anthappayi, B. A.	Superintendent of Registration	1-1-88	1-8-88	Retired
36	P. Damodara Menon, B. A.	Do	19-8-88	31-12-88	On other duty
37	B. C. Chakko, B. A.	Ag. Do	19-9-88	31-12-88	

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

(i) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials, showing changes in the personnel during the year 1088 M. E.—(Continued).

GENERAL

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Judicial. (cont).					
38	T. A. Anantharama Iyer, B. A. & B. L.	Government Advocate and Law Officer	1-1-88 20-11-88	10-10-88 31-12-88	On other duty as additional Prison Judge Chief Court for one month from 20-10-88
39	T. M. Krishna Menon, B. A. & B. L.	Anjikalnal Sirkar Vakil in charge	20-10-88	10-11-88	
40	A. C. Augustus	Superintendent of Central Jail	1-1-88 9-10-88	1-9-88 31-12-88	On privilege leave for one month from 2-9-88
41	M. B. Labouchardiere	Ag. Do	2-9-88	1-10-88	
Miscellaneous					
42	T. V. Kasuri Renga Iyer, B. A.	Superintendent of Dewanswoms and Oottipuras			On other duty
43	K. Kalar Vengal, B. A. & B. L.	Sub-protam do			
44	G. E. Browning, M. I. C. E., M. A. S. C. E.	Chief Engineer	1-1-88 2-11-88	1-10-88 31-12-88	On privilege leave for one month from 2-10-88
45	K. Subramania Iyer, B. A., B. C. E.	Assistant Engineer in charge	2-10-88	1-11-88	
46	F. S. Davies, B. A.	Director of Education	17-1-88	31-12-88	On privilege leave till 16-1-88
47	C. Mathai, B. A.	Chief Inspector of schools in charge of the Director's Office	1-1-88	10-1-88	
48	G. N. Coombes, L. B. C. P. & S. Triple qualification of Edinburgh and Glasgow	Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer	1-1-88	8-7-88	On combined leave from 9-7-88
49	C. Ramunni Menon, L. B. C. P., M. B. C. S.	Ag. Do	9-7-88	31-12-88	
50	J. I. Chandy, B. A.	Superintendent of Aunchal	1-1-88 27-12-88	15-7-88 31-12-88	On combined leave during the period
51	K. R. Sreenivasa Iyer	Ag. Do	16-7-88	26-12-88	
52	K. K. Sen Gupta, M. A. B. Sc.	State Geologist	1-1-88 23-10-88	23-8-88 31-12-88	On leave for 1 month and 30 days from 24-8-88
53	A. S. F. Mody, A. M. I. C. E.	Special Water Works and Municipal Engineer			
54	Lieut. L. B. Clarke	Master attendant, Sirkar Ports			

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

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagom 1088 M. E.

Chapter III

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks	LEGISLATION
1	Regulation I of 1010—extending the powers of jurisdiction of the Zillah Judges	Yes	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043, which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076	
2	Do. II of 1010—for the future guidance of the Appeal Court	..	Do.	
3	Do. III of 1010—for giving greater efficiency to the system of police established in Cochin	..	Partly repealed by Regulation VIII of 1076, Regulation I of 1077, Regulation V of 1081 and Regulation VII of 1084	
4	Do. IV of 1010—for constituting the Zillah Courts, Criminal Courts of the respective Zillahs and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court Circuit Judges and for defining the respective powers	..	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043, which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076	
5	Do. I of 1036—for the speedy administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and for the establishment of small Cause Courts	..	Do.	
	Do. II of 1036—to clear the doubts of the Appeal Court in regard to the provisions of Regulation I of 1036	..		

Chapter III

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagom 1088 M. E.—(Continued).

LEGISLATION	Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
	7	Regulation I of 1041—for the appointment of duly qualified Vakils to plead in Courts	Yes	Amended by Regulation II of 1071
	8	Do. II of 1041—for providing specially against criminal breach of contract on the part of artificers, work-men and labourers	"	
	9	Do. I of 1042—for extending the powers vested in the Munsiffs and for defining their jurisdiction	"	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1076
	10	Do. III of 1042—providing for the admission of counsel in criminal cases	"	
	11	Do. I of 1053—for prescribing rules for the confiscation of animals, conveyances, etc., used in contraband trade	"	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1077, partly by Regulation V of 1083 and partly by Regulation VII of 1084
	12	Do. I of 1057—to amend the law relating to the Civil Courts	"	Partly repealed by Regulations II and III of 1076 and Regulation IV of 1084
	13	Do. I of 1058—for the better regulation of the Police in Cochin	"	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1075
	14	Do. I of 1059—The Cochin Penal Code	"	Amended by Regulation VIII of 1084
	15	Do. II of 1061—providing for the execution by the Courts of Cochin of decrees passed by the Civil Courts of British India and Travancore	"	
	16	Do. I of 1062—providing for the restriction and control of the erection of religious buildings, etc.	No	Amended by Regulation I of 1080
	17	Do. I of 1063—rendering the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 of the Governor-General of India in Council effectual and to prevent the solemnization of illegal marriage in this State	Yes	
	18	Do. I of 1067—amending the law relating to the management of the Anchal service, etc.	"	
	19	Do. II of 1070—for acquiring land for public purposes	"	Amended by Regulation IV of 1074
	20	Do. II of 1071—amending Regulation I of 1041	"	
	21	Do. III of 1071—Cattle Trespass Regulation	"	
	22	Proclamation dated 8th February 1897 for taking effective precautionary measures against the spread of Bubonic plague	"	
	23	Regulation I of 1072—Epidemic Diseases Regulation	"	
	24	Do. II of 1074—Survey Regulation	"	
	25	Do. IV of 1074—Amending Regulation II of 1070	"	
	26	Do. V of 1074—The Destruction of Records Regulation	"	
	27	Do. I of 1075—The Notaries Public Regulation	"	
	28	Do. III of 1075—The Special Police Regulation	"	
	29	Do. IV of 1075—for preventing the landing of goods at places other than Malipuram or Narakal	"	
	30	Do. I of 1076—The Cochin Census Regulation	"	
	31	Do. II of 1076—The Cochin Chief Court Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation IV of 1079 and Regulation II of 1083
	32	Do. III of 1076—The Cochin Civil Courts Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation IV of 1084
	33	Do. IV of 1076—A Regulation for the protection of Judicial officers	Yes	
	34	Do. V of 1076—The Coffee-Stealing Prevention Regulation	"	
	35	Do. VI of 1076—The Prisons Regulation	"	
	36	Do. VII of 1076—making better provision for the efficient working of the British Postal Department in the State	"	
	37	Do. VIII of 1076—The Opium Regulation	"	
	38	Do. I of 1077—The Askari do	"	
	39	Do. I of 1079—The Civil Procedure Code	"	Amended by Regulation III of 1083 and Regulation V of 1088
	40	Do. II of 1079—The Limitation Regulation	"	
	41	Do. III of 1079—The General Clauses Regulation	"	
	42	Do. IV of 1079—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation, II of 1076	No	
	43	The Indian Evidence Act, I of 1872	Yes	Brought into force from 1st Meenam 1080 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 2nd February 1905

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagom 1088 M. E.—(Continued).

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
44	Regulation I of 1080—amending Regulation I of 1062	No	
45	Do. II of 1080—The Court Fees Regulation	Yes	
46	Do. III of 1080—The Forest do	"	
47	Do. IV of 1080—The Companies do	"	Partly repealed from 1064 by Regulation VI of 1083
48	Do. I of 1081—The Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation	No	
49	Do. II of 1081—The Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation	Yes	Partly amended by Regulation IV of 1086
50	Do. III of 1081—The Treasure Trove Regulation	"	
51	Do. I of 1082—The Extradition Regulation	"	
52	Do. II of 1082—The Ports do	"	
53	Do. III of 1082—The Ferries and Tolls Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation I of 1088
54	Do. IV of 1082—The Public Gambling Regulation	"	
55	Do. V of 1082—The Forest Steam Tramway Regulation	"	
56	Do. I of 1083—A Regulation for the disposal of the Appeal suit No. 1 of 1080 on the file of His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal	"	
57	Do. II of 1083—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation, II of 1076	No	
58	Do. III of 1083—amending the Cochin Civil Procedure Code	Yes	
59	Do. IV of 1083—The Revenue Recovery Regulation	"	
60	Do. V of 1083—The Salt Regulation	"	
61	Do. VI of 1083—The Stamp Regulation	"	
62	Do. VII of 1083—The Factories Regulation	"	
63	The Indian Contract Act, IX of 1872 (with certain amendments)	"	Brought into force from 1st Chingom 1084 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 14th August 1908
64	Regulation I of 1084—A Regulation to facilitate enquiries into matters connected with the administration of revenue and into the conduct of public servants	"	
65	Do. II of 1084—The Arms Regulation	"	
66	Do. III of 1084—The Petroleum Regulation	"	
67	Do. IV of 1084—The Civil Courts' Amendment Regulation	"	
68	Do. V of 1084—The Registration Regulation	"	
69	Do. VI of 1084—The Lepers do	"	
70	Do. VII of 1084—The Tobacco do	"	
71	Do. VIII of 1084—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Penal Code	"	
72	Do. I of 1085—The Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation	"	Partly amended by Regulation III of 1086 and partly by III of 1088
73	Do. I of 1086—Cochin Census Regulation	"	
74	Do. II of 1086—Cochin Criminal Procedure Code	"	
75	Do. III of 1086—A Regulation to amend Regulation I of 1085	"	
76	Do. IV of 1086—A Regulation to amend Regulation II of 1081	"	
77	Do. I of 1087—The Newspaper Regulation	"	
78	Proclamation dated 9th July 1912, to keep pending all suits for redemption of kanon and other cognate tenures and for eviction	No	
79	Regulation I of 1088—Amending the Ferries and Tolls Regulation III of 1082	No	
80	Do. II of 1088—A Regulation for the Registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies	Yes	
81	Do. III of 1088—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085	"	
82	Do. IV of 1088—The Co-operative Societies Regulation	"	
83	Do. V of 1088—A Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation I of 1079	No	
84	Do. VI of 1088—The Press and Printers Registration Regulation	Yes	
85	Do. VII of 1088—The Copyright Regulation	"	
86	Proclamation dated 21st Idavom 1088 regarding the Tenancy Bill.	No	

LEGISLATION

Chapter V.

(iii) Statement of rainfall in the Cochin State during the year 1088 M. E.

A—Season and rainfall.

Stations	Chingom	Kannu	Thalam	Vrischigom	Dhanu	Makarau	Kumbhoom	Meenom	Medom	Edavom	Mithunom	Karkadagom	Total	Total for past year	Average for the past 5 years	Remarks
Brankulam	10.41	30.91	9.43	2.93	0.02	...	2.66	...	1.91	27.57	16.99	29.53	132.66	131.64	117.75	
Mattancheri	8.31	24.98	10.74	2.44	0.00	...	1.60	0.12	1.81	22.26	18.94	23.86	114.46	139.89	117.83	
Cranganur	13.37	27.64	10.94	1.62	0.03	...	0.24	...	0.22	22.90	24.78	31.55	139.29	130.37	119.37	
Irinjalakuda	14.66	32.05	5.87	2.92	0.00	...	0.00	...	13.30	15.46	10.60	27.87	123.23	145.24	120.68	
Trichur	13.63	23.56	10.30	8.10	0.00	...	0.14	...	2.51	25.71	17.63	25.31	121.99	116.17	114.00	
Wadakkancheri	15.21	8.92	6.07	3.29	0.00	...	0.48	...	1.84	23.83	22.22	19.20	101.06	109.87	101.48	
Chittur	7.32	8.36	5.38	6.28	0.13	...	1.25	...	2.60	10.33	7.69	13.11	63.40	57.03	63.31	
Total for the State	82.06	156.92	58.73	22.53	0.16	...	6.37	0.12	30.69	148.56	118.80	170.23	796.09	630.36	760.42	

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

B—Staple food grains.

Articles	Prices of food grains per maund of 82½ lbs.						Remarks
	During Karkadagom 1087			During Karkadagom 1088			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Rice (husked)	6	2	6	6	12	0	
Wheat	6	10	8	7	8	0	
Peas	5	10	9	5	14	10	
Dholl	5	15	9	6	11	4	
Gram	3	10	5	3	11	4	
Til or Gingolly	7	5	11	12	3	8	
Green peas	6	1	1	5	12	3	
Bengal gram	5	14	8	6	9	4	

(v) Agricultural stock in the Cochin State during the year 1088 M. E.

C—Agricultural stock.

Name of Taluk	Year	Horses and cattle							Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Asses	Sheep and goats	With 4 bullocks	With 2 bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
				Males	Females								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cochin-Kanayanur	1088	7,837	8,508	657	338	44	...	4,756	...	4,091	45	104	
Mukundapuram	..	20,237	13,013	4,177	3,896	74	6	6,458	...	14,137	150	621	
Trichur	..	11,108	12,578	6,913	2,533	83	11	4,285	...	2,735	617	297	
Talapilli	..	15,542	12,863	13,352	1,143	12	...	11,766	...	12,507	217	345	
Chittur	..	12,890	10,066	7,639	2,332	57	94	6,841	...	9,618	523	764	
Cranganur	..	633	1,662	192	468	4	...	662	...	214	...	3	
Total	..	68,377	58,686	33,480	11,215	279	111	34,768	...	43,372	1,552	2,134	

(vi) Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Cochin State for the year 1083 M. E.

D.—Abkari.

Taluk	Country Spirit		Toddy		Foreign liquor			Ganja		Opium		Tobacco		Total		Remarks		
	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	Wholesale shops	Retail shops	Taverns	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	A. Class shops	B. Class shops	Rental		No. of shops	Rental
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Kanayannur	462	..	450	1,71,000	5	1	741	30	33	6	177	25,849	1178					
Cochin	487	..	482	..	8	1	352	43	44	4	150	29,970	1320					
Cranganur	108	..	108	9,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	4,944	246			
Mukundapuram	582	..	582	50,000	1	3	329	11	11	3	211	18,654	1404					
Trichur	73	12,873	80	20,795	8	3	1,325	12	5,050	12	5	142	22,370	835				
Talapilly	30	2,399	78	17,665	3	..	300	10	..	10	5	151	16,521	287				
Chittur	21	8,218	48	21,765	1	2	420	6	..	6	5	70	12,346	154				
Total	1763	18,485	1,832	2,90,245	21	13	3,467	116	..	117	30	927	1,22,154	4819				

* Includes 1 refreshment room license and one other shop license.
 † Includes 1 refreshment room license.
 § Includes one other shops license. # Includes 1 club license.

(vii) Statement showing the strength, Cost, discipline and Education of the Police for the year 1088 M. E.

E.—Police.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissal	Fine, blackmark, degradation and suspension	Punished judicially	By promotion	By pay	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent of Police and Commandant, Nair Brigade	1	Rs. 555	555	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
First grade Inspector	1	125	125	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
Second grade Inspectors	2	100	200	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Head quarter Inspector	1	80	80	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Reserve Sub-Inspector	1	37	37	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Senior Drill Instructor	1	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Junior do do	1	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Gymnastic Instructor	1	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
First grade Sub-Inspectors	2	50	100	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	
Office Sub-Inspector	1	34	34	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Second grade Sub-Inspectors	5	40	200	..	8	..	..	4	5	..	
Third grade do	3	30	240	..	13	..	2	5	3	..	
Chief Head constable	1	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
First grade Head constables	3	20	160	..	7	..	..	5	3	..	
Second grade do	12	15	180	1	14	..	..	7	12	..	
Third grade do	18	12	216	..	16	..	..	8	18	..	
Fourth grade do	18	10	180	..	11	..	..	7	18	..	
First class constables	84	9	756	2	38	..	2	21	84	..	
Second class do	123	8	1024	1	44	..	2	17	128	..	
Third class do	247	7	1729	5	186	1	..	62	247	..	
Bugler	1	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Recruits	15	6	90	..	20	..	..	..	..	15	
Total	557	1236	6004	9	360	1	6	130	542	15	

(viii) Comparative Statement of cases (under the C. P. C.) handled by the Police during the years 1087 and 1088 M. E.

Division	Cases						Persons						Property						Remarks
	1087			1088			1087			1088			1087			1088			
	Charged	Detected	Percentage	Charged	Detected	Percentage	Tried	Convicted	Percentage	Tried	Convicted	Percentage	Lost	Recovered	Percentage	Lost	Recovered	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A (Cochin-Kanayanur) ...	276	280	83.33	272	232	85.29	363	277	76.85	587	356	60.64	Rs. 13,100	Rs. 10,578	80.74	Rs. 7,784	Rs. 3,865	49.64	
B (Trichur, Irinjalakuda and Cranganur) ...	236	187	79.23	276	245	88.76	475	345	72.63	473	368	77.80	6,492	3,701	59.54	5,280	2,707	51.07	
C (Chittur and Talapilli) ...	107	90	84.00	81	59	72.84	167	129	77.24	152	90	59.21	1,572	944	60.05	2,983	1,443	48.37	
Total ...	619	507	81.9	629	536	85.21	1,005	751	74.72	1,212	814	67.16	21,164	15,223	71.92	16,047	8,015	49.94	

ix) Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Criminal Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1912 M. E.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Number of offences			No. of cases disposed of in 1912	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons sentenced to							No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died or escaped during or before trial	Term of imprisonment								Persons Awaiting trial	Remarks					
	Balance from 1911	Committed during 1912	Total				Simple	Imprisonment		Fine only	Whipping	Total	Under one month				From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years			Transportation	Capital punishment			
								Rigorous	Simple																				Rigorous and fine		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
1. Offences against public tranquility, such as unlawful assemblies, rioting, affray and abetment thereof.	3	41	44	42	307	62	7	11			44		62	274			16	2												31	2
2. Offences by or relating to public servants	2	41	43	42	47	29	2				21		23	28			2													1	1
3. Giving or fabricating false evidence or other offences against public justice		52	5	48	65	5	4				53		57	61			4													7	4
4. Offences relating to coins, etc.		5		5	8				2	1			3	1			2		1												
5. Offences relating to weights and measures		27	2	27	85	31					31		31	4																	
6. Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience decency and morals and other public nuisances		83	8	93	99	83	8	2			76		81	19			5														
7. Murder and abetment	2	16	1	18	39	16		10					10	21																	
8. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and abetment		2		2	2	4	1	3					4	7				1	1	1	1										
9. Causing death by rash or negligent acts		1		1	1									1																	
10. Attempt at suicide and abetment		5		5	7	4	3				7		4	1				1	2												
11. Hurt	6	980	98	969	2,091	161	6	19			137		161	1,668			4	14	6											62	17
12. Grievous hurt	3	11	1	13	44	3		1		2		3	35						3											1	1
13. Wrongful restraint or confinement		19	1	19	68	10					10		10	56																	
14. Assault and use of criminal force	3	89	9	89	151	24					24		24	121																6	3
15. Kidnapping		2		2	5	1		1					1	4						1											
16. Rape and attempt at rape		1		1	1																										
17. Other offences relating to the human body	1	2	3	3	19	1		1					1	12																	

1912-13]

CRIME STATISTICS

ix

(ix) Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Criminal Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1938 N. F.—(Continued).

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES	Number of offences			No. of cases disposed of in 1938	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons sentenced to							No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined during insane	No. of persons died or escaped during or before trial	Term of imprisonment								Persons awaiting trial	Cases	Remarks							
	Balance from 1937	Committed during 1938	Total				Simple	Imprisonment			Fines only	Whipping	Total				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months			From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years				From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment		
								Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous										From 3 to 4 months	From 4 to 5 months	From 5 to 6 months												
18 Theft	14	490	504	48	1,062	489	8	36	6	16	92	58	489	481		46	27	287	33	2	2	1								91	23			
19 Extortion		7	7	6	27	1					1		1	21																				
20 Robbery		15	15	14	36	7					1		7	25																				
21 Dacoity		7	7	7	74									26																				
22 Criminal misappropriation	2	13	15	14	22	4							4	17																				
23 Criminal breach of trust	9	52	61	56	71	12							12	59																				
24 Criminal breach of trust by public servants		1	1	1	5									5																				
25 Receiving or dealing in stolen property	2	11	13	12	17	11					4		11	5																				
26 Cheating	1	15	16	16	18	1							1	15																				
27 Mischief by fire		6	6	6	11	1								10																				
28 Other mischief	2	67	69	68	162	15	2	4			13		19	112																				
29 Criminal trespass and other offences relating to possession of property	1	90	91	89	331	21	2	2			17		21	301																				
30 House-breaking and theft	6	16	22	22	67	12		12					13	55																				
31 Forgery		9	9	7	19	3	1	1						11																				
32 Criminal breach of contract		6	6	6	10									10																				
33 Defamation		9	9	6	39	4			2				4	34																				
34 Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	2	30	32	30	40	2	1						2	31																				
35 Offences against local and special laws, such as smuggling, etc.	4	1,042	1,046	1,044	1,227	303	38	19			846		904	820																				
36 Other offences not included in the above	1	3	4	3	7	11	2	6		2	1		11																					
Total	64	3,266	3,330	3,261	6,291	1,975	79	484	10	22	1,822	58	1,975	4,084			150	63	303	14	14	4	3	2	3	5	4						243	69

(x) Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1933 M. E.

NAME OF COURT	Number of offences reported		No. of persons dealt with						Persons disposed of						Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
	1937	1938	By Magistrate's Court				Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed to gaol		Persons remaining at the end of the year		
			Arrested by police Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of Magistrates	1937	1938				Deported	Transferred			
District Magistrate's Court	57	41	23	28	7	68	0	173	112	49	84	20	..	..	0
1st class do	..	115	..	28	47	357	18	..	460	243	74	110	1	..	32	
Kunyangannur do	593	542	48	140	13	796	0	996	1028	208	358	294	11	..	69	
Cochin do	711	676	82	861	67	706	19	1314	1156	300	297	410	21	..	85	
Cranganur do	258	227	8	110	20	313	..	482	452	250	36	120	2	..	14	
Mukundapuram do	391	420	..	112	101	553	..	678	768	261	240	206	2	..	59	
Trichur do	675	536	24	259	58	671	23	1128	1011	364	280	340	8	..	19	
Talapilli do	413	407	0	185	34	594	8	661	771	61	399	204	14	..	6	
Chittur do	319	269	7	145	48	343	..	558	586	145	235	147	8	..	1	
Total	3444	3266	116	1928	501	4378	86	6985	6291	2091	1951	1939	67	..	243	

F.—Criminal.

(xi) Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1938 M. E.

Tribunals	Number of appeals for disposal		Number of persons and cases												Remarks		
			Appeals rejected		Sentences				Proceedings finished		Referred		Further enquiry ordered			Pending	
			Persons	Cases	Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons		Cases	
Chief Court	21	..	..	18	14	2	2	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anjikkaimal Sessions Court	91	..	..	31	16	6	3	6	6	1	1	..	..	6	130	4	..
Trichur do do	11	..	..	7	3	1	1	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Magistrate's Court	273	46	35	211	125	59	31	119	71	..	..	..	..	19	5	8	6
Total	386	46	35	267	169	61	37	139	87	1	1	..	..	25	638	10	..

F.—Criminal.

Chapter V.

(xii) Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Jail in the Cochin State for the year 1938 M. E.

9.—Jails.

Stations	Number of prisons	Number of persons				Daily average		Number of persons remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jails and prisoners			Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the Jails
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total		Past year	Present year		Rs.	A.	P.		
				Past year	Present year								
Ernakulam Central Jail ...	1	161	743	879	904	142.05	138.19	168	20,031	9	1	127	5 deaths
Mattanchery Sub-jail ...	1	5	178	150	188	2.43	2.1	8	479	9	10	8.3	
Oranganur ..	1	7	57	96	64	2	2.2	1	242	5	8	13	
Mukundapuram ..	1	3	157	120	160	.8	4	2	295	1	3	7	
Trichur ..	1	10	196	231	206	7.1	5.7	4	598	13	7	11.9	
Talapilli ..	1	4	138	151	137	4.09	6	11	581	0	3	4.05	
Chittur ..	1	2	59	122	61	3	2.5	4	276	10	5	4	1 death

N. B.—Under Sub-Jail expenditure should be added Rs. 42-13-11, being the cost of dieting the prisoners under the Police custody spent by the Sub-Magistrate of Kanayannur.

(xiii) Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1088 M. E.

TRIBUNALS	Opening balance		Filed during the year and received by transfer or remand		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during present year						Remarks				
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value		Suits relating to landed property	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000	Exports	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value			Average duration			
											Rs.	A. P.													Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.	Ys.	Ms.	Ds.
Anjikalma District Court ...	99	107	198	160	292	267	185	196	107	71	4,71,162	3	2	22	116	22	2	10	1	125	29	62	6	2	126	6,65,129	15	3	...	6	8
Trichur District Court ...	67	79	126	141	193	220	114	123	79	97	4,68,701	14	1	57	73	12	...	5	3	111	22	24	2	0	91	3,92,481	14	5	...	7	11
Ernakulam District Munsiff's Court ...	180	155	1961	2928	2001	2478	1926	2963	155	110	2,01,412	18	6	248	2058	22	1812	455	56	...	...	1609	113	10	736	1,95,594	5	8	...	2	2
Cochin do do ...	110	70	1908	2372	2018	2442	1948	2302	70	140	2,84,878	2	4	159	2190	23	1551	702	119	...	...	1612	59	15	621	2,56,734	3	6	...	2	1
Irinjalakuda do do ...	92	107	2136	2760	2228	2867	2121	2793	107	74	1,52,749	12	0	398	2833	29	2227	492	41	...	...	1914	168	138	578	1,91,139	9	5	...	1	21
Trichur do do ...	75	103	2242	2810	2217	2913	2214	2720	103	198	2,06,344	11	0	201	2604	6	2331	416	63	...	...	1957	128	6	629	1,72,404	8	8	...	2	16
Wadakkancheri do ...	63	130	1450	1484	1513	1614	1385	1510	130	104	1,29,005	14	7	86	1422	24	1148	316	25	...	...	872	125	51	463	1,12,275	8	5	...	3	...
Chittur do do ...	31	42	1067	1044	1098	1086	1050	1038	42	53	1,16,814	1	10	27	989	28	726	268	50	...	...	483	122	100	323	1,12,283	3	10	...	2	4
Total ...	667	798	11093	13094	11751	13887	10957	12045	798	832	20,32,029	8	6	1145	11784	165	9792	2664	358	236	44	8434	717	823	3571	20,88,043	5	2	...	...	...

1912-13]

FILE AND DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL SUITS

xiii

Chapter V.
E—Civil.

23771.01-22

(xiv) Civil Work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1088 M. E.

Tribinals	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year		
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			
Anjikamal District Court	87	50	2,55,013 7 11	409	456	17,35,196 8 10	446	506	19,90,209 11 9	896	468	18,18,952 14 9	50	38	1,71,256 18 0	38	...	
Trichur do.	21	34	35,142 10 6	233	272	6,64,033 9 11	254	306	6,90,176 4 5	220	266	5,88,870 3 6	34	40	1,10,306 0 11	37	6	
Total	58	84	2,90,158 2 5	642	728	23,99,229 18 9	700	812	26,89,386 0 2	616	734	24,07,823 2 8	84	78	2,81,562 18 11	75	3	
Ernakulam Munsiff's Court	165	179	1,06,219 11 2	2,165	2,038	5,54,270 2 0	2,880	2,837	4,67,499 13 2	2,151	2,767	2,64,760 4 7	179	70	1,24,726 1 8	69	1	
Cochin do.	78	88	28,825 2 5	2,028	2,264	4,07,034 8 8	2,100	2,547	4,35,359 11 1	2,021	2,162	3,88,708 5 0	83	185	46,651 6 1	165	...	
Irinjalakuda do.	64	74	12,798 9 2	2,011	2,377	2,73,496 0 2	2,075	2,451	2,86,294 9 4	2,001	2,384	2,71,719 14 2	74	67	14,574 11 2	67	...	
Trichur do.	84	90	22,030 3 11	2,021	2,327	2,93,193 12 2	2,105	2,417	3,15,221 0 1	2,015	2,819	2,98,899 1 3	90	98	21,821 14 10	96	2	
Wadakancheri do.	100	91	15,924 7 3	1,440	1,484	1,96,170 0 10	1,540	1,525	2,12,094 8 1	1,449	1,443	1,97,050 0 0	91	82	15,044 8 1	82	...	
Chistur do.	28	49	9,848 6 8	994	1,028	1,90,366 3 4	1,022	1,077	2,00,214 10 0	978	1,027	1,84,963 6 4	49	50	15,251 8 8	50	...	
Total	519	566	1,95,146 8 7	10,659	12,088	17,14,527 11 2	11,478	12,654	19,09,074 8 9	10,612	12,102	16,00,601 15 4	566	552	2,38,069 13 6	549	3	
Grand Total	577	650	4,85,302 11 0	11,801	12,816	41,13,757 8 11	11,878	14,466	45,96,060 3 11	11,228	12,836	40,08,424 1 7	650	630	5,19,682 11 5	624	6	

(xy) Civil Work—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1912 M. E.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during		Total for disposal		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of								Average duration												
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year		Present year								
																							Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.
Chief Court	Regular appeals.	110	103	147	187	257	290	154	165	103	125	3,02,301	15	2	3,30,715	6	0	71	67	28	19	41	54	2	15	8	10	0	9	11	0	8	25
	Second	108	88	148	222	246	308	160	202	86	108	36,373	11	1	64,861	13	4	108	109	15	31	15	28	8	21	14	18	0	7	26	0	6	17
Anjikaiyal District Court	.. ..	72	143	380	400	452	543	309	492	143	51	90,059	11	8	1,02,415	2	4	151	258	59	73	64	95	33	60	2	6	0	4	21	0	3	16
Trichur .. ..	.. ..	92	117	280	286	352	353	235	263	117	90	45,702	10	9	40,991	4	11	149	170	36	86	32	34	17	20	1	3	0	6	6	0	6	3
Total .. ..	.. ..	377	449	930	1045	1307	1494	858	1122	449	372	4,80,458	0	8	8,38,488	10	7	479	604	133	150	155	206	66	116	25	37	...	...	...	...	...

(xvi) Statement showing registration of documents in the several Registry Offices of the Cochin State during the year 1088 A. E.

NAMES OF REGISTRY OFFICES	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration was refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks		
			Mortgages		Sale-deeds		Wills		Money-bonds		Miscellaneous												
	1087	1088	1087	1088	1087	1088	1087	1088	1087	1088	1087	1088	1087	1088	1087	1088	1087	1088	1087	1088		1087	1088
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17		18	19	20	21	22
Cochin	2,947	2,966	976	1,064	675	689	7	6	11	30	1,275	1,227	2,932	2,955	18,09,025	7	4	16,89,754	10	44	16	11	1
Erna ulam	3,164	2,980	1,08	1,188	570	547	10	18	6	14	1,490	1,218	3,151	2,963	18,38,000	14	1	14,15,808	9	83	17	16	1
Kanayannur	2,467	2,489	874	940	481	516	8	9	0	15	1,104	1,010	2,461	2,481	9,34,345	5	11	9,91,406	11	6	11	10	1
Kuzhappilly	2,233	2,288	919	894	428	478	5	8	7	94	874	859	2,226	2,271	14,28,953	13	5	11,42,327	6	6	11	17	1
Velharapilly	641	702	298	273	148	189	2	3	1	18	197	274	641	702	1,40,958	15	6	1,28,421	14	11	2	8	1
Kodungenllur	3,409	3,322	1,481	1,581	808	826	9	3	9	86	1,157	1,376	3,407	3,816	16,67,234	12	11	17,48,922	6	0	9	6	1
Irinjalakuda	4,639	4,516	1,922	1,903	1,074	1,031	8	7	11	61	1,624	1,462	4,636	4,511	12,69,503	1	8	11,78,992	5	7	5	6	1
Chalakudi	4,167	3,803	918	1,527	873	1,228	9	6	2	10	2,285	1,122	4,148	3,889	7,21,106	3	6	10,11,585	12	3	20	7	1
Nellayi	2,604	2,575	934	918	819	928	5	5	3	6	848	726	2,598	2,577	8,32,549	4	5	7,78,063	11	9	8	2	1
Trichur	4,688	4,893	1,491	1,697	1,502	1,417	17	19	5	6	1,668	1,254	4,874	4,290	23,40,118	1	0	23,77,954	5	10	14	12	2
Enamavu	3,112	3,012	1,143	1,131	717	769	7	5	6	31	1,242	1,076	3,109	3,005	10,10,713	14	3	10,33,878	3	11	5	6	2
Mundur	2,831	2,812	882	825	602	599	2	7	10	14	1,365	818	2,827	2,810	5,80,077	3	1	5,63,600	4	4	4	2	1
Kunnankulam	4,487	4,191	1,480	1,391	900	899	18	28	109	141	2,021	1,721	4,484	4,191	10,18,555	6	11	12,15,124	10	5	7	2	1
Vadakanchery	2,053	1,940	600	591	639	631	8	10	6	8	894	700	2,048	1,926	7,20,964	12	8	6,75,676	15	6	6	5	1
Chelakkara	1,829	1,706	464	478	526	533	12	21	5	17	822	662	1,825	1,713	8,56,844	1	6	8,78,202	7	10	4	3	1
Chittur	2,048	1,988	641	555	508	480	3	14	62	80	829	848	2,044	1,983	20,27,396	1	8	22,20,868	10	3	7	5	1
Nemmara	644	654	174	180	160	183	7	4	10	15	293	261	643	658	5,63,364	5	2	5,28,340	6	1	1	1	1
Total	47,958	46,423	16,047	17,202	11,520	11,889	142	163	263	553	19,986	16,612	47,852	46,336	1,05,85,785	13	14	1,04,13,928	14	54	141	116	6

(xvii) Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the years 1087 and 1088 M. E.

Description	1087				1088				Remarks				
	Number of deeds	Value of property		Fees realised		Number of deeds	Value of property			Fees realised			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.		A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	
1	2	3		4		5	6		7		8		
Mortgage deeds	16,010	76,10,620	13	4	27,758	12	17,172	74,10,140	6	75	28,689	12	
Sale-deeds	11,494	51,90,775	1	7	17,687		11,856	48,35,381	7	4	17,837		
Wills	142	64,200			569		168				690		
Money bonds	263	3,81,581	8	½	531	8	552	2,53,569	7	2	90	8	
Miscellaneous documents	19,943	63,88,608	6	½	25,248	3	16,590	69,14,834	9	4	25,134	13	
Total	47,852	1,95,85,785	13	1½	71,794	7	46,338	1,94,13,928	11	5½	69,797	13	
Fees for copies of registered documents					2,450	12					3,655	12	
Search fees					2,413						2,553	2	
Miscellaneous receipts					5,358	6					5,002	2	
Total					10,222	2					11,210	14	2
Grand total					81,016	9					81,008	11	2
Deduct expenditure					33,318	1					34,260	15	8
Net savings					48,698	8					46,747	1	6

* The correct total comes to Rs. 73,260—1—0, but, out of this, Rs. 3,462—4—0 relates to Cranganur funds and hence the balance of Rs. 69,797—13—0 only is shown.

Chapter V.

(xviii) Statement showing the Vital Statistics of the Cochin State for the year 1088 M. E.

J.—Vital Statistics.

Serial Number	Name of Taluk and Town	Population	Births				Deaths				Ratio per 1,000 of the population				Remarks
			Past year		Present year		Past year		Present year		Births		Deaths		
			Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year			
1	Cochin-Kamayapur Taluk	2,20,125	3,505	3,255	250	3,019	3,276	227	15.92	4.79	13.85	14.88			
2	Ernakulam Town	21,195	630	561	69	470	430	31	29.72	26.47	23.17	20.71			
3	Mattancheri	23,508	751	608	53	645	696	51	31.94	29.69	27.43	29.60			
4	Mukundapuram Taluk	1,93,930	3,014	2,931	113	2,724	3,079	355	15.54	14.96	14.05	15.88			
5	Trichur Taluk	1,46,182	1,929	1,777	152	1,597	1,937	340	13.19	12.16	10.92	18.25			
6	Trichur Town	23,574	797	783	4	580	582	2	33.81	33.64	24.60	24.69			
7	Talapilli Taluk	1,65,114	3,427	2,800	328	2,931	4,144	1,213	20.75	17.56	17.75	25.1			
8	Chittur Taluk	91,289	1,564	1,433	161	1,370	1,286	16	17.46	15.70	13.91	14.09			
9	Cranganur Taluk	83,193	691	504	187	515	980	397	20.10	15.18	16.06	28.01			
	Total	3,18,110	16,331	14,821	1,510	13,799	16,389	2,570	17.78	16.14	15.03	17.83			

(xix) Statement showing the Medical Relief afforded in the Cochin State Medical institutions during the year 1088 M. E.

K.—Medical Relief.

Hospitals and Dispensaries	No. of patients treated		Results of in-door patients				Expenditure		Daily average	Remarks
	Out-door	In-door	Discharged	Absent	Died	Remaining under treatment	Rs.	A. P.		
General Hospital, Ernakulam	85,492	1,288	1,143	7	84	54	40,025	5 10	227.80	*As the invoice for medicines etc. for each institution has not been received, the cost of medicines is included under this. †Expenditure met from the Jail Department. ‡Rs. 2,723.11.2 met from the Cranganur fund. §Rs. 1,834.13.6 met from the Forest Tramway Department.
Central Jail Hospital Do.	814	56	49	2	5	2	...	...	17.54
Tripunithura Dispensary	13,247	71	57	2	10	1	2,914	13 11	106.75	
Andikadavu Dispensary	9,475	...	...	...	...	...	1,334	4 0	66.41
Mattancheri Hospital	18,970	1,256	1,179	...	96	41	7,528	15 10	156.10	
Mattancheri Male Dispensary	10,794	...	...	...	...	...	1,217	15 8	71.60
Narakal Dispensary	16,029	...	...	...	...	...	1,626	14 7	162.29
Cranganur Dispensary	12,845	172	155	...	9	8	...	...	84.62
Mala Dispensary	18,692	...	...	...	...	...	1,493	18 5	79.73
Chalaky Hospital	16,059	375	360	...	15	...	2,340	5 3	70.54	
Forest Tramway Dispensary	3,276	89	88	...	1	...	...	...	10.13
Irinjalakuda Hospital	14,171	248	212	20	11	5	2,530	2 8	87.57	
Pakpilly Dispensary	8,575	...	...	...	...	...	1,080	2 7	28.45
Trichur Hospital	31,088	1,352	1,255	...	58	39	11,100	12 3	171.40	
Kuzhankulam Hospital	14,881	329	296	...	16	17	2,097	7 7	127.44	
Wadancheri Dispensary	9,720	87	79	...	8	...	1,763	7 11	50.44	
Pazhayanur Dispensary	10,142	...	...	...	...	...	1,763	15 0	48.27
Chittur Hospital	12,260	179	149	16	9	5	2,057	5 2	71.77	
Nemmara Hospital	9,268	123	100	...	13	10	2,221	3 4	53.82	
Total	2,62,287	5,625	5,122	16	275	182	92,288	0 3	1678.47	

(xx) Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year 1088 M. E.

Serial No.	Description of work	State funds			Contribution			Total
		Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
1	Communications ...	Rs. 19,018	Rs. 1,52,070	Rs. 1,71,118	Rs. ...	Rs. 924	Rs. 924	Rs. 1,72,040
2	Buildings ...	1,07,397	17,918	1,25,315	26,807	27,059	53,876	1,79,191
3	Irrigation ...	21,180	29,684	50,864	...	...	...	50,864
4	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	36,997	2,539	39,536	7,850	462	8,312	47,848
5	Purchase and repair of tools, plant and stock ...	1,513	...	1,513	...	...	...	1,513
6	Petty construction and repairs ...	...	48,784	48,784	...	5,214	5,214	54,000
7	Refunds ...	...	1,846	1,846	...	...	...	1,846
8	Miscellaneous supervision charges on account of contribution works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,89,083	2,52,827	4,41,910	31,657	33,067	64,724	5,10,236
9	Establishment ...	...	...	74,695	...	...	...	74,695
	Grand total ...	1,89,083	2,52,827	5,16,605	31,657	33,067	64,724	5,84,962

L.—Public Works.

(xxi) Statement showing the classification of schools according to the agencies managing them during the year 1088 M. E.

Agency	1087				1088			
	No. of schools	No. of pupils			No. of schools	No. of pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
Government ...	107	11,811	5,740	17,551	117	13,060	6,834	19,894
Church Mission Society or Protestant Missionaries ...	19	1,089	503	1,592	17	1,233	503	1,741
Roman Catholics ...	10	1,729	315	2,044	12	2,037	384	2,421
Native Priests ...	47	3,154	1,944	5,098	47	3,093	1,803	4,896
Native Gentlemen ...	78	5,846	1,727	7,573	79	6,218	2,101	8,319
Masters themselves ...	10	373	136	509	13	618	115	733
Total ...	271	24,002	10,865	34,867	285	26,280	11,385	37,674
Unaided schools ...	544	8,592	4,250	12,842	1,041	15,476	6,426	21,902
Grand total ...	815	32,594	15,115	47,709	1,326	41,756	17,811	59,576

M.—Education.

(xxii) Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population of school-going age during the year 1088 M. E.

Taluk	Population of school going age		Pupils		Percentage	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Cochin-Kanayanur ...	18,153	17,110	13,995	5,772	77.09	33.73
Cranganore ...	2,206	2,164	1,795	658	81.5	30.4
Mukurdapuram ...	12,050	12,225	7,465	3,350	61.95	27.48
Triebur ...	10,747	11,019	9,562	4,463	88.97	40.52
Talapilly ...	11,083	11,614	5,163	2,501	46.53	21.1
Chittur ...	6,541	6,891	3,777	1,055	57.74	15.3
Total ...	60,780	61,029	41,765	17,811	68.71	29.18

M.—Education.

Chapter V.

(xxiii) Statement showing the classification of pupils according to caste or creed, during the year 1088 M. E.

M.—Education.

Class	Population		Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage of pupils to population		Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Hindus	2,74,547	2,79,708	42,282	41,956	23,491	7,772	6.5	2.7	57.04	18.5
Christians	1,00,404	97,835	15,061	14,675	15,688	9,181	15.6	9.3	104.1	62.8
Mahomedans	27,725	26,766	4,159	4,015	2,514	819	9.06	3.0	60.4	20.4
Jews	548	589	82	88	72	36	13.1	6.1	87.5	40.9
Jains	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annamites	1,971	1,926	296	289	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,05,200	4,06,825	60,780	61,023	41,765	17,811	10.3	4.3	68.7	29.1

(xxiv) Statement showing the number and strength of special schools during the year 1088 M. E.

M.—Education.

Schools	No. of schools	Strength	V. better Sirkar, aided or unaided
Sirkar Training school, Trichur	1	227	Sirkar
Industrial schools (including the Industrial section of the V. J. G. J. and I. school and the G. T. C. and I. school)	15	593	2 Sirkar 8 Aided 5 Unaided
Sanskrit schools	14	163	Unaided
Koran schools	124	2404	do
Music schools	27	267	do
Bible schools	5	198	do
Latin schools	1	18	do
Medical schools	3	20	do
Vedic schools	14	156	2 Aided and 12 unaided
Schools teaching Astrology	4	27	Unaided
Hebrew schools	4	151	do
Arabic schools	1	75	do
Total	213	4,299	

(xxv) Statement showing the industries taught in the Industrial schools during the year 1088 M. E.

M.—Education.

Name of Industry	Boys	Girls	Total	Remarks
Needle work	...	174	174	
Mat-making	87	29	116	
Embroidery and knitting	...	174	174	
Lace-making	...	174	174	
Carving	17	...	17	
Gardening	7	...	7	
Umbrella-making	56	...	56	
Weaving	28	...	28	
Stoid	204	...	204	
Carpentry	43	...	43	
Black smith's work	51	...	51	
Drawing	7	...	7	
Electro-plating	19	...	19	
Rattan work	32	...	32	
Bell-metal work	20	...	20	
Type-writing	33	...	33	
Short-hand	26	...	26	
Book-keeping	41	...	41	
Commercial Geography	13	...	13	
do Correspondence	24	...	34	
Banking	7	...	7	
Total	725	551	1276	

(xxvi) Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained by the
Cochin State during the year 1088 M. E.

M. - Education.

Description of schools	Number of schools		Number of pupils on the rolls on the last day of the year		Average daily attendance		Expenditure					
	1087	1088	1087	1088	1087	1088	Collegiate	Upper Secondary	Lower Secondary	Primary	Special	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sirkar schools	107	117	17,551	19,444	15,047	16,644.5	21,691	Rs. 39,757	Rs. 45,636	Rs. 1,31,893	Rs. 29,265	Rs. 55,821
Aided schools...	164	168	16,816	18,230	15,266	15,055.4	...	2,590	4,881	40,297	8,689	...
Total	271	285	34,367	37,674	30,313	31,699.9	21,691	42,347	50,517	1,72,190	32,954	55,821

(xxvii) Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force
in the Cochin State during the year 1088 M. E.

N. - Military.

Arms of service	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at the end of the current year					Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Remarks
	At the end of last year	Casualties				Total of men at the end of current year	Number of regiments or battalions	Number of men					
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cavalry	15	3	2	...	2	*14	1	2	11	2,100	* Non-fighting men such as clerks, cobbler, black-smiths, syces and barbers are not included in the list
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery	22	...	...	...	...	22	...	4	...	2	20	1,968
Infantry	248	16	1	...	21	242	...	...	5	16	221	21,312
Imperial Service troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	285	19	3	...	23	278	...	4	6	20	252	25,960	

23771

Report on the Administration of Cochin for 1912-1913(ME-1088)

p02	Contents
p1	Chap 1: General and Political
p5	Chap 2: Financial Review
p13	Chap 3: Legislation
p15	Chap 4: Administrative Reforms and Changes
p22	Chap 5: Administrative Departments
p24	Salt and Abkari
p26	Forests and Tramway
p29	Miscellaneous Revenue
p30	Judicial Departments
p37	Vital Statistics and Medical Services
p41	Religious and Charitable Institutions
p43	Public Works
p51	Scientific and Minor Departments
p51	State Museum
p54	Chap 6: conclusion
pB1	Appendices