

REPORT

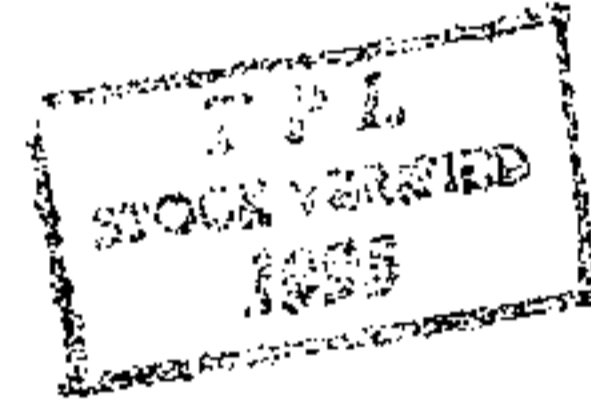
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ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

COCHIN



FOR

THE YEAR 1090 M. E.

(17th August 1914 to 16th August 1915)

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## INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

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

2. The population of Cochin, according to the Census of 1911, is 9,18,110, of whom 4,57,342 are males and 4,60,768 females. The majority, 67.06 per cent. are Hindus, Christians forming 25.38 per cent. and Mahomedans 6.95 per cent. There is also a small community of Jews numbering 1,175. More than half the population is employed in agriculture. Rice is the staple food of the people.

3. Very little is known of the early history of Cochin. According to tradition, the Rajas of Cochin claim to hold the territory in right of descent from Choramam 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 Rajah of Travancore. In 1776, the State was conquered by Hyder Ali, to whom she remained tributary and subordinate, and subsequently to his son, Tippu Sultan. A treaty was concluded in 1791 between His Highness the then Raja and the Honorable the East India Company, by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the British Government for his territories which were then in the possession of Tippu, and to pay a subsidy of Rs. 1,00,000 annually in consideration of the protection from outside invaders. Since then, the State entered on an era of peace and progressive prosperity under the protection of the British power. In 1809, a fresh treaty was entered into, by which Cochin agreed to pay, in addition to the usual subsidy of one lakh of rupees, an annual sum equal to the expense of one battalion of native infantry, making an aggregate payment, yearly in six equal instalments, of Rs. 2,76,037. Subsequently in 1818, the annual subsidy to the British Government was reduced to Rs. 2,00,000, which forms the pecuniary obligation of the State at the present day.

4. His Highness Sri Sir Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., Raja of Cochin, was born on the 27th December, 1852, and ascended the Musnad on the 23rd October, 1895. His Highness abdicated on the 7th December 1914 and was succeeded by his cousin, Rama Varma, Elaya Raja. His Highness Rama Varma was born on the 6th October 1858. Her Highness Kunjipilla Thampuran, Senior Rani, was born on the 2nd July, 1840, and Rama Varma, Elaya Raja, on the 30th December 1861. There are besides, 90 male and 101 female members in His Highness the Raja's family.

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

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REPORT  
ON THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN

M. E. 1090.

(17th August 1914 to 16th August 1915.)

CHAPTER I.  
GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

PERSONNEL.

THE abdication of His Highness Sri Sir Rama Varma G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., <sup>His Highness the Raja's abdication.</sup> Raja of Cochin, and the installation of His Highness Rama Varma, were the outstanding events of the year. His Highness Sir Rama Varma's desire to retire into private life, which I referred to in my report of last year, was fulfilled on the 7th December 1914 (22nd Vrischigam 1090). On that day His Highness took leave of his subjects in the following words:—

“MY BELOVED SUBJECTS,

I have this day laid down the reins of the administration and have come here to take leave of you. The idea of severing my official connection with the affairs of the State is not at all pleasant to me, and I dare say it will be disagreeable to one and all of you. I would not have carried it out, if I could possibly have helped it. I have been for some time feeling the strain of the administration rather keenly, and the desire for peace and rest has steadily been growing upon me. Advancing age may chiefly be responsible for such a desire. I put off the step till now for the single reason that my people would not view it with favour. I do not think I can postpone it any longer without doing serious injustice first to my work and secondly to my health.

I may assure you, my beloved subjects, that though I am, owing to circumstances beyond my control, obliged to retire from the public life, my services will always be at your disposal, and your happiness will be my happiness, and your prosperity my prosperity. I may not be able to do much active work for you hereafter but what little lies in my power I shall always be ready to do gladly.

I had made mention of the organisation of an Advisory Council on my Shashtipoorthy day. After further consideration and consultation, I have come to the conclusion that it is not quite time yet to entrust the people with high powers and responsibilities of the administration at the very outset. The passing of that measure is, therefore, postponed for the time being. But, when the Darbar are satisfied that the people have had sufficient training and experience in the art of self-government for which the Panchayat arrangement has given them a very good opportunity, the introduction of the Advisory Council can be considered. This, I think, will be the safest course for both the people and the Darbar.

I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to express the high appreciation of the most loyal and faithful services rendered to the State by all the officers during the time of my administration and of the great help I have invariably received at the hands of the people in the shape of valuable advice, opinion and criticism on several important measures. If my administration is attended with any success, it is entirely due to three things, viz., the valuable advice and strong support I have invariably received from the Paramount Power, the loyal and faithful services rendered by the

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State officers and the sympathetic and hearty co-operation of the people. Before concluding, I wish to express my deep feelings of gratitude to you all for the various pieces of kindness which I have received from time to time, and those feelings will, I may assure you, remain ever fresh in my mind till the last day of my life.

I bid you FAREWELL, FAREWELL."

It is unnecessary to refer at length to His Highness' rule of over 19 years. The advance of the State during this period under His Highness' fostering care and guidance in material resources and in moral, social and intellectual well-being is common knowledge. The gratitude of his people for the manifold blessings of His Highness' beneficent rule and their prayers that he may be long spared to enjoy the life that he has chosen will follow His Highness into retirement.

Installation of  
His Highness  
the present Raja.

2. His Highness was succeeded by his cousin, Rama Varma, Elaya Raja, who was duly recognised by the British Government as lawful heir and successor and was formally installed by the British Resident, Mr. A. T. Forbes, I. C. S., at a public Darbar held in the Palace at Mattanchery on 21st January 1915. The following Proclamation was read by the British Resident at the Darbar.

"WHEREAS His Highness Raja Sri Sir Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., lately Raja of Cochin, abdicated on the 22nd Vrischigam 1090, corresponding to the 7th December 1914, his next cousin the Elaya Raja, Rama Varma, who has been recognised by the Governor-General in Council as lawful heir and successor, is accordingly proclaimed Raja of Cochin and the inhabitants of Cochin are hereby directed to acknowledge and obey him as the Raja and Ruling Chief of the State.

Given under my hand in Cochin this the 21st day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council).

A. T. FORBES,  
British Resident in Travancore  
and Cochin."

After the Darbar the subjects of the State presented to His Highness the Raja an address of congratulation enclosed in a suitable casket. The address was as follows:—

"To

His Highness Rama Varma, Raja of Cochin.

May it please Your Highness,

On behalf of Your Highness' loyal and devoted subjects, we beg respectfully to present, for Your Highness' gracious acceptance, this humble address of heartfelt felicitations on Your Highness' accession to the ancient and historic Musnad of Cochin.

The country has reasons not only to congratulate Your Highness, but has also grounds to wish itself joy on this auspicious occasion. For, no Prince has come to this high position with a better equipment than has Your Highness to-day, to discharge adequately the difficult and, at times delicate duties that appertain to this exalted office. To Your Highness' inborn intelligence, trained and chastened by culture and an experience of a wide and varied character, Your Highness' knowledge of the political and economic problems of the day, and the ability to apply it successfully to local conditions, Your Highness' devotion to duty and keen desire further to develop the resources of the country and increase the welfare of its people, and, above all, Your Highness' simple, amiable and accessible ways—to these, we, Your Highness' subjects, are no strangers. We are confident that the rare combination of these qualities will secure to the State a further development in all useful and practical directions, so as to enable it to enjoy the full benefit of an approaching ampler day.

The circumstances under which Your Highness' rule is begun also augur well for Your Highness and for the country. Your Highness well knows that, almost invariably, a Ruler succeeds to the throne of his ancestors on the demise of his predecessor, and congratulations on

occasions like this are always tinged by an element of sadness. But, in the present instance, Your Highness' illustrious predecessor, after a strenuous rule of well-nigh twenty years for the lasting good of his land, is, happily, still with us. And we humbly trust that the present prosperous condition of the State will enable Your Highness to complete the works of public utility already commenced, and to start and work out fresh schemes of beneficent reforms under very favourable conditions, and with the confidence and good-will ever vouchsafed to this State by the Paramount Power.

With our fervent prayers to God that Your Highness may ever have His choicest blessings of health and happiness and that Your Highness' career may be a long and glorious one,

We beg respectfully to subscribe ourselves,  
May it please Your Highness,  
Your Highness' most loyal and devoted subjects."

To this address His Highness made the following reply:—

"My Beloved Subjects,

I feel sincerely gratified by the cordial good wishes and loyal assurances with which you have come forward to greet me on the auspicious occasion of my Installation as the Ruler of this ancient State.

2. I have, for many years, watched with deepest interest the growth of the State and the steady advancement of its people. I have seen it rise, year by year, in material prosperity, in intellectual vigour and social well-being under the fostering care of my illustrious predecessor; and now that the heavy burden of guiding its destinies has fallen upon me, I realise to the full the solemn trust that is committed to my charge. It is no easy matter for me to take up the great work at the stage at which my revered cousin has laid it down.

3. Though you have, in the address, spoken of my merits in too flattering terms, I cannot hide from myself the fact that I am yet a novice in the art of administration. I trust, however, that my ardent and sincere desire to serve my people and advance their interests will inspire me with the necessary strength and vigour for the satisfactory fulfilment of my duties. Thus inspired in my task and supported by the whole-hearted love and devotion of my people, the loyal co-operation of my officers and the sympathetic guidance and support of the Paramount Power, I feel I can enter on my work with courage. I desire nothing better than to devote myself to the good of my State and my people, and it will always be my fervent endeavour to seek the justification of my stewardship in their well-being and happiness.

In conclusion, I thank you for all your loyal wishes which, I assure you, I will always cherish."

3. On the Installation day 14 convicts who had been previously selected as fit objects of His Highness' clemency, were liberated in commemoration of the event. Release of prisoners.

4. His Excellency Lord Pentland, the Governor of Madras, accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Pentland, Mr. C. B. Cotterell, I. C. S., Private Secretary, and Captain Cecil Allanson, Military Secretary, on the special invitation of His Highness, visited the State in October 1914. The party arrived at Bolghatty at 4 P. M. on 25th October 1914 from Travancore by steam launch. The next morning Their Excellencies crossed over to Mattanchery and visited the old Coronation Palace, the Jewish Synagogues, where Their Excellencies were shown the scriptural rolls and other sacred objects of antiquity and interest, and the Women and Children's Hospital. At noon His Excellency received a State visit from His Highness the Raja and shortly after His Highness' visit, the Elaya Raja called on His Excellency. At 4 P. M., His Excellency returned His Highness the Raja's visit at the Darbar Hall. A State banquet was given at 8 P. M. on the same day in honour of Their Excellencies. At the conclusion of the banquet His Highness first proposed the toast of His Majesty the King-Emperor which was duly honoured. His Highness the Raja then proposed the health of the distinguished guests in the following words:— His Excellency the Governor's visit.



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"Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is now my pleasing duty to ask you to raise your glasses to the health of my honoured guests, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Pentland.

When Their Excellencies first signified their acceptance of my invitation to visit my State thus granting my long cherished desire, the political horizon was free from all the lowering clouds that now rest upon it, and I am conscious that it must have been at a considerable sacrifice of personal convenience that Their Excellencies have found it possible to keep to their promise to visit my State in the midst of additional, onerous and grave responsibilities which the present unsettled conditions must inevitably have thrown upon them. All the more for this reason do I appreciate the presence of Their Excellencies here.

The consequences of the war, which has carried loss and ruin beyond the borders of Europe and has disturbed economic conditions over the whole world, have not passed by my State untouched. The stoppage of trade has brought want and suffering to many homes in certain tracts along this coast. It has increased the financial calls upon the State and has curtailed, though I hope temporarily, some of its sources of revenue. But this is not a time to count the cost.

The call of duty silences every other consideration and, while my Darbar has made and will make every endeavour to mitigate the disastrous consequences of the war, my people and I regard them as necessary evils and are prepared readily and gladly to do all that lies in our hands, however small that may be, to co-operate with the Paramount Power in their battle for justice and humanity to establish which on a firm and lasting foundation, His Majesty's Government have undertaken the present war.

Long years of peace and prosperity, of material and intellectual advancement, have not dimmed our appreciation of the fact that such progress as the State can justly look with pride upon has been rendered possible by our association with the Paramount Power. If there has been freedom from the devastating attacks of foreign enemies, which undoubtedly we have been enjoying uninterruptedly ever since we came under the protection of the Paramount Power, and which has allowed us in security to develop the arts of peace, it is due to the strong arm of Great Britain and to her generous policy and inspiring example do we owe what progress we have made in our civic life.

It is, indeed, a heavy debt that we have to repay and my people and I would be lost to all considerations of honour if we did not seek to discharge so sacred an obligation to the utmost of our means.

The heart of India is warm and is ever responsive to a generous understanding of her aims and aspirations. The inability or refusal to understand is the most fruitful cause of trouble when one nation seeks to interpret the words and actions of an alien people, but by His gracious message His Majesty the King Emperor has swept away all possibility of misunderstanding. In memorable words His Majesty has been pleased to send a message of trust and affection which will ever live in the heart and memory of the princes and people of India. The noble trust he has placed in their honour, loyalty and love has taken them captive. It has bereft me of adequate words to describe my feelings. I can do no more than simply express my warm and confident assurance that so far as my people and myself are concerned, that trust will never be misplaced.

I count it a privilege that I should have been vouchsafed this opportunity to give expression in words to the feelings which animate my people and myself. I venture to express the hope that their continued and strenuous tour will not interfere with the pleasure of Their Excellencies' visit and that Their Excellencies will carry away with them pleasant memories of my State and its people. Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you now to drink to the health of my distinguished and honoured guests, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Pentland."

His Excellency responded as follows:—

"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Last year, when I had the pleasure of landing for a few hours, from the *Hardinge* to have a glimpse of British Cochin, I could not fail to remark the beauties of the Cochin backwaters and the handsome public buildings of the Capital and I have looked forward since then with pleasurable anticipation to improving, under the auspices of His Highness, that distant acquaintance with the city and State. When, therefore, in July last, His Highness honoured me with an invitation to visit his State this autumn, I made haste to accept it.

The political outlook has, since that time, as His Highness has said, undergone an unthought of and appalling transformation and we have exchanged the happy and prosperous days of peace for the horrors of a war of a magnitude and intensity such as the world has rarely seen. The altered conditions have, indeed, increased largely the anxieties of those in authority, who are responsible for the well-being of others, and this, Your Highness, I am well aware, has been quick to realise in relation to your own subjects, some of whose industries have been seriously, though temporarily, affected. But after deep consideration the conclusion at which I arrived, as regards my own duty, was that no reason existed to cancel the journeys I had proposed away from the headquarters of the Madras Government—thus my visit and that of Her Excellency to your Highness' delightful capital, and our enjoyment of Your Highness' well-known hospitality.

I have spoken of the horrors of the war, and perhaps, we, in India, found it difficult at first to realise, so far from the actual scene of the conflict, what must be the condition of things in the countries of Europe directly affected and still more in those where the vast armies of the opposing Powers are face to face.

But the arrival at the front of the first contingent of Indian troops seems to have brought us nearer to the scene of action and it is with a deep sense of pride that all of us, European and Indian, know that the brave soldiers of this country have taken their place in the fighting line, side by side with those from all parts of the British Empire, and well we know that they will acquit themselves there nobly and with valour, fighting for the Crown and the Empire of Great Britain, shoulder to shoulder with the brave troops from every part of the British Empire, and we are confident that the Indian troops will acquit themselves nobly in the cause of civilization, justice and honour.

Your Highness, already there is one bright feature brought into prominence by the war and that is the noble and spontaneous offer by India of her wealth and her children's lives, to be given to the King Emperor and the British cause. All have given generously of their wealth and substance. In the Cochin State, this bright feature was not slow to show itself, and I rejoice to have this opportunity of thanking Your Highness and through Your Highness the people of the Cochin State, who have been in no way behind any other part of India in giving generously and spontaneously for these noble objects.

In thanking Your Highness warmly for the very cordial expressions with which you have proposed the toast of our health, and in acknowledging gratefully the way in which the toast has been honoured by you all, perhaps you will allow me to say a few words as to the State of Cochin and its progress and development under the enlightened rule of His Highness the Rajah. But first my gratitude is due for the expressions which His Highness has used as to the advancement and progress made possible by the years of peace which the protection of the Paramount Power has given to the State. I thank His Highness gratefully for the frank and generous reference which he has made in his speech to the protection of the Paramount Power which has so to speak nursed the progress of this part of India.

His Highness has been the Ruling Chief of this State for something like nearly twenty years and during that time the resources of the State, the welfare of the State and the standard of living of the people have greatly improved. When His Highness ascended the Musnad the total revenues of the State were Rs. 19½ lakhs, the expenditure on education less than Rs. 1 lakh and that on medical relief less than Rs. 50,000. These figures have undergone a marked increase and an increase significant of the real advance of the State. The total revenue has now become some Rs. 47 lakhs, the expenditure on education Rs. 4½ lakhs, and that on medical relief no less than Rs. 6 lakhs. Indeed, it can well be said that, since 1895 when His Highness took up the reins of Government, the progress of the State has been remarkable.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I shall not forget and I do not think any of us will forget the heartfelt words in which His Highness has expressed his devotion and his people's devotion to His Majesty and his gratitude for what His Majesty's Government have been able to do for India and the peoples of India. Whatever was the debt both in the long years of peaceful progress and especially in the noble spirit of allegiance and sacrifice so splendidly shown in the present time of need, it has been amply and generously repaid.

It is, I think, no secret that, after nearly 20 years of the strenuous effort and successful accomplishment as Ruler of the State, His Highness desires a suitable opportunity to give up the helm of the vessel which he has guided for so many years, and to watch it from a haven of retirement. Whether that time comes soon or late, I am quite certain that His Highness, when he retires to his haven of retirement, will watch the vessel which he has guided so long sailing, I hope, in the future, in the smooth and pleasant waters of peace and carrying with him your heartiest

## CHAP. I.

good wishes. His Highness will, I hope, be able to look back upon past years with a considerable amount of satisfaction. It is a great pleasure for me to have had this opportunity of being able to offer, and to invite you, so large and distinguished a company of ladies and gentlemen, to drink with me now the toast of the health of His Highness the Raja of Cochin."

On the 27th October 1914, Their Excellencies and party paid a morning visit to British Cochin. In the evening His Excellency crossed over to Ernakulam and visited the important public offices and institutions. Their Excellencies then attended a Garden Party at the Darbar Hall to which all the Thampurans of His Highness' family, the chief European and Indian residents and the principal Sirkar officers were invited. At 4-15 P. M. on the 28th, Their Excellencies and party left for Madras.

Visit of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

5. Their Highnesses the Maharaja Gaekwar and the Maharanee of Baroda visited the State during the year stopping for a few hours at Trichur on their way on the 5th July and staying at Ernakulam till the 7th July. On the 6th July there was exchange of visits between His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar and His Highness the Raja. On the 7th July, Their Highnesses and party left for Travancore. Their Highnesses and party were entertained as State guests during their stay.

Visit of Lieut. General Sir John Nixon.

6. Lieutenant General Sir John Nixon, K. C. B., Officer commanding the Southern Army, visited Ernakulam on 1st January 1915 and left it the next day. During his short stay at Ernakulam Sir John Nixon was a State guest.

Tours of His Highness the Raja.

7. (a) His Highness the Raja went to Kanjirapilly on 6th September 1914 and after a stay of about five weeks there returned to Tripunithurah on 15th October 1914.

(b) On 28th November 1914, His Highness paid a visit to Trichur and returned the next day.

(c) His Highness the Raja left Tripunithura on 23rd March 1915 for Coonoor for a change and after a sojourn there for two months returned on 28th May 1915.

The Ruling family.

8. Five male members and five female members were born and one male member died in His Highness the Raja's family during the year.

The British Resident.

9. Mr. A. T. Forbes, I. C. S., continued to be British Resident till 8th March 1915, and Mr. R. A. Graham, I. C. S., was acting Resident from 25th March 1915 till the end of the year. During the interval Captain E. F. Ross, I. A., Assistant Resident, was in charge.

Diwan.

10. Mr. J. W. Bhore, B. A., I. C. S., having availed himself of three months' privilege leave, Mr. T. S. Narayana Iyer, M. A., B. L., acted as Diwan till 15th July 1915 when Mr. Bhore returned from leave and rejoined. Mr. Bhore continued to be Diwan till the end of the year.

CHAPTER II.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

FROM the introductory portion of the memorandum dated 9th August 1915, Introduction. explaining the financial position of the State for the year 1090 M. E., issued with the financial statement for the current year, it will be noticed that a dislocation of the financial estimates for the year was apprehended and the reason for that was explained as follows:—

“The year now drawing to a close has been a period of exceptional economic stress. With the declaration of war between Great Britain and Germany, till then our best customer, the demand for cocoanuts and coconut products, hitherto regarded as a gilt edged security, shrank to a negligible quantity and in the present disturbed economic conditions of the world, it has not been found possible to discover an adequate alternative market. The finances of the State have also been subjected to unexpected strain. The fall in receipts, caused by a diminution in the ordinary transactions of business and trade, and the grant of revenue remissions—both indirect consequences of the war—accompanied increased and unexpected demands on the State purse.”

The financial position of the State at the close of the year under report as compared with that at the close of the past five years is shown in the sub-joined statement.

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus	Net liability	Net surplus
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1085	39,56,701	33,27,166	6,29,535	9,47,592	...
1086	43,52,797	35,49,056	8,03,741	1,43,851	...
1087	43,43,454	40,07,563	3,35,891	...	1,92,042
1088	47,88,710	40,79,881	7,08,829	...	9,00,871
1089	47,06,999	44,05,596	3,01,403	...	12,02,274
1090	46,20,155	44,59,793	1,60,362	...	13,62,636

The financial transactions of the year resulted however in a net surplus of Rs. 13,62,636, against Rs. 12,02,274 at the end of 1089 and Rs. 9,99,474 anticipated in the revised estimate for the year. This represents the actual balance accruing after making provision for all liabilities against the Darbar including the debenture loan of Rs. 10 lakhs repayable in 1918.

12. The budget estimate of revenue and expenditure for the year worked to a deficit of Rs. 66,200, the anticipated receipts and expenditure being Total receipts and expenditure. Rs. 46,93,000 and Rs. 47,59,200 respectively. The revised estimate anticipated a deficit of Rs. 2,02,800 on the basis of a total revenue of Rs. 46,12,000 and a total expenditure of Rs. 48,14,800. The actual financial transactions of the year resulted on the other hand in a surplus of Rs. 1,60,362, the actual gross revenue and expenditure being Rs. 46,20,155 and Rs. 44,59,793 respectively. This result was in great measure due to the non-expenditure of large amounts provided in the budget and consequent heavy lapses.

## CHAP. II.

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

## RECEIPTS.

Heads of receipts	Actuals of	Budget	Actuals of	Actuals of	Actuals of
	1090	estimate	1089	1088	1087
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I Land Revenue ...	11,77,928	11,70,200	12,16,301	12,91,095	11,66,901
II Forests ...	6,06,058	5,96,300	7,02,048	7,22,784	6,23,252
III Excise* ...	12,53,106	12,63,600	11,48,649	10,40,460	10,79,476
IV Stamps ...	4,39,413	4,94,500	4,85,928	4,67,815	4,42,632
V Railway ...	6,68,795	7,00,000	6,59,639	7,84,954	6,00,960
VI Other receipts ...	4,74,855	4,68,400	4,94,434	4,81,602	4,30,233
<b>Total of service heads</b>	<b>46,20,155</b>	<b>46,93,000</b>	<b>47,06,999</b>	<b>47,88,710</b>	<b>43,43,454</b>

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

## EXPENDITURE.

Heads of expenditure	Actuals	Budget	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals
	of 1090	estimate of	of 1089	1088	1087
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue ...	2,01,179	2,13,200	2,17,384	1,71,612	1,73,350
2. Palace ...	3,79,050	3,85,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000
3. Subsidy ...	2,00,089	2,00,100	2,00,089	2,00,089	2,00,089
4. Excise including customs ...	1,97,354	2,11,600	1,94,392	1,84,744	1,89,439
5. Forests ...	2,74,960	3,11,400	3,68,010	4,74,411	3,28,767
6. Tramway ...	1,15,135	1,33,700	1,23,060	1,22,800	1,23,339
7. General Administration ...	92,982	89,900	96,456	89,538	98,328
8. Law and Justice ...	1,88,597	1,91,700	1,86,196	1,63,542	1,64,223
9. Police ...	1,14,848	1,10,800	1,07,303	1,00,506	91,904
10. Education ...	4,93,486	5,01,500	4,30,689	3,75,520	3,37,383
11. Religious and Charities ...	68,446	69,200	73,398	68,262	68,993
12. Medical, Vaccination, Sanitation, etc. ...	3,81,893	7,51,100	5,76,673	3,76,147	3,23,311
13. Pension and Gratuity ...	80,575	77,500	76,882	79,982	87,306
14. Public Works ...	6,93,197	6,98,400	5,91,400	5,16,608	4,86,832
15. Cochin State Railway ...	3,95,320	4,31,000	3,74,582	4,33,149	3,35,695
16. Other expenditure ...	5,82,682	3,83,100	4,39,082	3,72,971	6,48,604
<b>Total of service heads</b>	<b>44,59,793</b>	<b>47,59,200</b>	<b>44,05,596</b>	<b>40,79,381</b>	<b>40,07,563</b>

## SERVICE HEADS.

## Receipts.

14. The total receipts for the year under all the service heads together were Rs. 46,20,155, against Rs. 46,93,000 anticipated in the budget and Rs. 46,12,000 in the revised estimate of the year. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 47,06,999, the revenue for 1090 showed a decrease of Rs. 86,844. The decrease is noticeable under the heads "Land Revenue," "Stamps," "Forests," "Registration" and "Medical and Sanitation."

The decrease under "Land Revenue" is partly due to the exhibition of the receipts under "Agriculture and Fisheries" under a separate major head of account and partly to fewer lands of capital value being sold during the year. The fall of revenue under "Stamps" and "Registration" was the result of the decrease in business transactions owing to the war. The large decrease under "Forests" is due to the fact that no new coupes were opened and worked on seigniorage during the year and that there was no sale of land for plantation purposes. The decrease under "Medical and Sanitation" is due to the smaller extent of land on the

foreshore sold during the year. Against these decreases there were appreciable increases under the heads "Customs", "Abkari," "Education" and "Railway." The increase under "Customs" is due to the larger amount actually received from the British Government as the Darbar's share of the customs collection at British Cochin and that under "Abkari" is the result of the introduction of the new excise system in the State.

15. The total expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 44,59,793, as against Rs. 47,59,200 the budget amount, and Rs. 48,14,800 the revised estimate for 1090. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 44,05,596, there was an increase in expenditure of Rs. 54,197 during the year under report. The increases are noticeable chiefly under the heads "Public Works", "Palace" and "Education". The increase under "Public Works" is due chiefly to larger allotments sanctioned and paid for works started in 1089 but completed in 1090. The increase under "Palace" is due to the increase under fixed allowances. "Education" shows an increase of Rs. 62,797, due mainly to increased grants to aided schools and opening of new divisions of classes. Against the above increases there are decreases noticeable mainly under "Land Revenue," "Forests" and "Sanitation and Conservancy". The decrease under "Land Revenue" is not real as it was the result of exhibiting the expenditure on account of "Agriculture and Fisheries" under a separate major head. The decrease under "Forests" was due to less timber being brought by the Tramway and the decrease under "Sanitation and Conservancy", to failure to spend the full provision for the Special Water Works scheme.

SERVICE  
HEADS.  
Expenditure

16. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 17,48,777, against Rs. 10,30,517 anticipated in the budget of the year and closed with a cash balance of Rs. 13,26,130, against Rs. 9,66,987 anticipated in the budget and Rs. 6,55,194 in the revised estimate of the year. Of the closing balance, a sum of Rs. 5,58,519 was in the State treasuries and the balance amounting to Rs. 7,67,611 was in current account with the National Bank of India, Ltd., Cochin. In addition to this, there were investments of surplus balances amounting to Rs. 13,35,210 of which Rs. 11,35,210 lay in 4 per cent fixed deposits at the National Bank and Rs. 2,00,000 in the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills. As unnecessarily large surpluses remained in the treasuries and in current account with the National Bank, the surpluses were invested in fixed deposits in the bank in the course of the year. The sum of Rs. 6,88,396 being the balance to the credit of the Sinking Fund continued to remain invested against the State debenture loans. The actual credit balance of the State at the end of the year was thus Rs. 33,49,736 (Rs. 13,26,130 in cash in the treasuries and the bank and Rs. 20,23,606 in securities.)

Opening and  
closing balances.

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

Sinking Fund  
and State loans.

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

Liabilities of  
the State.

<i>Details.</i>	<i>At the beginning of the year.</i>	<i>At the end of the year.</i>
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
4% Debenture loan	10,00,000	10,00,000
Deposits including Devaswam Fund, Town Fund, Palace Fund, Provident Fund, etc.	7,88,654	11,80,834

CHAP. II.

Remittances pending adjustment	...	1,08,241	1,27,185
Total	...	16,96,895	22,57,519
ASSETS.			
Advances recoverable	...	1,00,369	1,91,857
Remittances pending adjustment	...	37,973	78,057
Departmental balances	...	1,428	1,505
General balance investments	...	5,22,226	13,39,210 *
Amount to the credit of Sinking Fund	...	6,88,396	6,88,396
Cash balance	...	17,48,777	13,26,130
Total	...	30,99,169	36,20,155
Net surplus	...	12,02,274	13,62,636

Net surplus

19. The State had at the end of the year a net asset of Rs. 13,62,636 after providing for all liabilities, against Rs. 12,02,274 at the beginning of the year. The anticipated asset at the end of the year according to the revised estimate for 1090 was Rs. 9,99,474 so that the actual accumulated asset was Rs. 3,63,162 in advance of the revised estimate.

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\* This includes a Sinking Fund investment of Rs. 4,000 shown under this head instead of under Sinking Fund.

**CHAPTER III.**  
—  
**LEGISLATION.**  
—

**T**HE following Regulations were passed during the year under report :—

Regulations  
passed.

(1) Regulation I of 1090.—“A Regulation to control the publication of naval and military news or information in Cochin”, as there exists a state of war between England and Germany.

(2) Regulation II of 1090.—“The Cochin Tenancy Regulation” was passed to define in certain respects the law relating to landlord and tenant in Cochin, to make better provision for the payment of compensation for the improvements made by tenants and to provide for the speedy realisation of rent and other customary dues.

(3) Regulation III of 1090.—“A Regulation to amend the Cochin Penal Code, Regulation I of 1059”, with a view to make provision to deal with persons who use unauthorised weights and measures or weighing machines or balances.

(4) Regulation IV of 1090.—“The Majority Regulation”, to provide for uniformity and certainty respecting the age of majority in the State.

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

Rules issued  
under the Regu-  
lations.

(1) Rules under section 8 of Regulation II of 1090, the Cochin Tenancy Regulation, for regulating the appointment of assessors for estimating the compensation to be awarded under the Regulation.

(2) Rules under sections 14 and 15 of the Cochin Tenancy Regulation, Regulation II of 1090, framing the table for the purpose of determining the amount of compensation to be awarded under the Regulation.

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

Legislative  
measures under  
consideration.

- (1) Boiler Inspection Bill.
  - (2) Public Canal and Backwater Navigation Bill.
  - (3) Extradition Bill.
  - (4) Abkari Amendment Bill.
  - (5) A Bill to amend the Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation.
  - (6) A Bill to amend the Cochin Revenue Recovery Regulation IV of 1083.
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## CHAPTER IV.

### ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CHANGES.

#### ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

THE establishment of the Account Head office remained the same as in the previous year. The temporary establishment of two Auditors on Rs. 30 & 25 was retained for a period of five months and nine days during the year for the audit of another year's accounts of the two District Courts and for the audit of the accounts and registers of the office of the Superintendent of Anchal.

Two temporary auditors on the above scale of pay were again sanctioned for three months in the latter part of the year for the audit of the accounts of the Tirumala Devaswom for three years since the assumption of its management by the Darbar in 1087.

#### LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

24. Five more Village Panchayats were constituted during the year, bringing the total number up to 10.

A whole time officer was appointed as Registrar of Co-operative Societies and six new societies including the Co-operative Bank at Ernakulam were registered and they began operations during the year.

Mr. I. Rama Menon, the State Scholar, returned from England after completing his course in Agriculture and was appointed Superintendent of Agriculture and Fisheries in October 1914.

The other important administrative changes effected during the year are summarised below:—

(1) The appointment of an additional clerk on Rs. 30 in the Treasury section of the Cochin-Kanayanur Taluk office was sanctioned during the year.

(2) An additional State Surveyor on Rs. 50-75 to cope with the increased field work of the Land Record staff was also sanctioned.

(3) The temporary staff appointed for the republication of village maps continued in service throughout the year.

(4) The temporary Inspector of Agriculture was retained in service throughout the year. A temporary staff of three fieldmen was appointed for the operations undertaken to combat the 'Mahali' disease of arecanut palms.

(5) The taluk farms were removed from the control of the Tahsildars and placed under the direct charge of Agricultural Inspectors.

#### ABKARI.

25. Mr. K. T. Thomas, the Assistant Superintendent of Salt and Abkari Revenue, was deputed for a period of about seven weeks to undergo distillery training in the Distillery School held at Madras in the year and he passed out with credit. The distillery at Vellarapilly was abolished from the beginning of the year and the 3rd grade Inspector who was in charge of

it took charge of the new warehouse at Ernakulam. In the southern taluks of the State, the monopoly system of arrack leases gave place to the independent shop system.

#### FORESTS.

26. Mr. K. Govinda Menon, B. A. (Oxon), continued to be in charge of the department as Conservator of Forests throughout the year, except for a period of 2½ months from 9th Meenam 1090 when he was on privilege leave, Mr. K. Ravunni Menon, the Assistant Conservator of Forests, acting for him during this period. The department continued to work as reorganised in Makaram 1089. Mr. T. Narayana Menon who has been deputed to undergo training in Forestry in Europe has now completed his course, and is expected to return shortly. During the year, a Forest Officer was also deputed to undergo a short course of training in the cultivation of lac at Raipur in the Central Provinces. The Trichur Timber & Saw Mills, which was purchased by the Darbar in 1087 with all its appurtenances, continued to be under the management of the lessee, Rao Sahib T. Namburath Chetty of Madras.

#### ANCHAL.

27. There was no material change in the permanent staff of the department during the year. The appointment of an additional sorter for the Cochin Railway Mail Service sanctioned in 1089 was given effect to from the beginning of the year. Two new experimental branch anchal offices were opened during the year and an additional temporary staff of two anchal masters and two runners was also entertained in consequence. The rules for the introduction of the V. P. system were, as stated in the last year's report, revised by the permanent Superintendent, but the question of introducing the system is still under consideration.

#### JAILS.

28. There had been no change either in the number of prisons or in the organisation of the staff. Mr. A. C. Augustus continued to be the Superintendent of the Central Jail. The Jailor went on two months' privilege leave, during which period the Assistant Jailor acted for him.

#### STAMPS.

29. No new denomination of stamps was introduced during the course of the year. The department continued to work under the system of restricted local manufacture. There was a decrease in revenue in the year under report owing to the dislocation of business on account of the war.

#### POLICE.

30. The River Police sanctioned in 1089 for the more effective patrol of the backwaters and the suppression of petty cargo thefts, was organised and placed under the immediate control of the A. Division Inspector with effect from 1st Chingom 1090. The staff consists of a Head Constable on Rs. 20-30 and six constables, of whom the former and four of the latter were temporary. A motor boat also was sanctioned for patrolling purposes. The opening of an outpost at Kumbalam at the southern extremity of the backwaters was another feature of the year's changes. The immediate necessity for the outpost was to ensure the safety of cargo boats that ply between the port of Cochin and the distant commercial centres of Travancore. No additional establishment was entertained, however, for opening this outpost as the necessary staff, *viz.*, a constable in charge and three men, was found by a re-allocation of the staff of four of the existing stations and outposts.

## LAW AND JUSTICE.

31. The pay of the District Judges was raised from Rs. 500 and Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 and Rs. 500 respectively. As already stated in the Administration Report for 1089, the pay of the Law Reporter was raised from Rs. 45-60 to Rs. 75 from 1st Chingom 1090. The Chief Judge Mr. T. S. Narayana Iyer was on privilege leave for 19 days from 22nd Chingom 1090. He was appointed Ag. Diwan for three months from the 2nd Medom, Mr. Justice Varughis, acting as Chief Judge from 22nd Chingom 1090 to 9th Kanni 1090, and from 22nd Edavom 1090 to 2nd Karkadagom 1090. Mr. Justice Varughis was on privilege leave for one month and four weeks from 20th Dhanu 1090. Mr. Anantharama Iyer, the Government Advocate and Law Officer, was appointed to act as Puisne Judge on two occasions, *viz.*, from 26th Makarom 1090 to 18th Kumbhom 1090 and from 22nd Edavom 1090 to 1st Karkadagom 1090.

## REGISTRATION.

32. The Registry office at Vellarapilly was made permanent in the course of the year and the pay of the clerk attached to it was raised by Rs. 5. In view of the steady increase in the operations of the Registration department, four new Registry offices were sanctioned during the year, to be opened from 1st Chingom 1091. The post of the Probationary Registrar on Rs. 50 attached to the Registration Superintendent's office was abolished and a clerk's post on Rs. 25 sanctioned instead from 1st Chingom 1091. A peon on Rs. 7 per mensem was also sanctioned for the offices of the Superintendent of Registration and the District Registrar of Chelakara from 1st Chingom 1091.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

33. The general constitution and organisation of the department during the year remained the same as in the previous year. There were a few changes in the personnel of the staff in the course of the year, the chief of them being the appointment of Mrs. Mervyn Smith, B. A., and M. B. & C. M. to the Women and Children's Hospital, Mattanchery, consequent on the departure for Europe of Miss D' Araujo on leave. The pay of all the menials of the department drawing Rs. 5 and 6 per mensem was uniformly raised to Rs. 7 from the beginning of the year.

The new dispensary at Anthikad was opened and towards the end of the year arrangements were in progress to open the Maternity Hospital at Trichur.

With a view to assist the revival of Ayurvedic Science, the Darbar in the course of the year promised to the Keraleeya Ayurvedic Samajam which has for its object the resuscitation of the study and practice of that Science, a site free of cost at Cheruthuruthi for the location of a Hospital and College for the benefit of the adjoining British District of Malabar and Cochin alike. The Darbar have also promised to make a contribution to the funds of the Samajam up to a limit of Rs. 30,000. Such help is rendered in the hope that this institution will eventually place within the reach of the people a method of treatment in which they have confidence and prove a valuable auxiliary to the existing medical institutions of the State.

The Darbar have in the course of the year, revived their old contribution to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and have placed at the disposal of the Committee two of their medical scholarships, namely, one of Rs. 50 per mensem in the Medical College and one of Rs. 30 per mensem in the Rayapuram Medical High School.

## SANITATION.

34. The municipal administration of Ernakulam, Mattanchery, Trichur and Chittur-Tattamangalam for the year was carried out by the respective Town Councils and as usual, the Sanitary department attended to rural sanitation. A re-distribution of charges of the Sanitary Inspectors was effected so as to give them more or less the same extent of jurisdiction and greater facility for touring. A sanitary survey of the State has been making progress under the direction of a committee consisting of the Diwan Peishkar and the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. When the survey is completed adequate information will be available of local needs and conditions which will make it possible to deal with the improvement of rural sanitation on a comprehensive scale and in a systematic manner.

The several works, referred to in the previous report as comprising the Ernakulam Town Improvement Scheme, could not be completed in the course of the year, as unforeseen causes interfered to retard the supply of materials. An extension of the term had therefore to be granted and it is hoped that the works will be completed before the end of the current year. The committee appointed to suggest measures for the improvement of the town of Mattanchery submitted its preliminary report in the course of the year. The improvement of the town is under the consideration of the Darbar.

## DEVASWOMS.

35. Mr. M. Sankara Menon, B. A., having continued on other duty, Mr. K. Kelar Thirupad, B. A., B. L., was in charge of the department throughout the year as sub-pro-tem Superintendent. The Superintendent's proposals involving important administrative changes and a revision on a small scale of the staff of the department are under the consideration of the Darbar.

Mr. T. Mukunda Row, B. A., continued to be in charge of the Tirumala Devaswom on probation during the year and the institution continued to work directly under the supervision of the Diwan. A revision of establishment involving the abolition of certain superfluous posts and resulting in an annual saving of Rs. 1,368 was ordered with effect from 1st Edavam 1090.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

36. Mr. G. E. Browning, M. I. C. E., M. A. S. C. E., was in charge of the department throughout the year, except for a short period of one month and fourteen days at the beginning of the year when he was on leave. Mr. K. Subramania Iyer B. A., B. E., the Senior Assistant Engineer, acted as Chief Engineer during this period. The distribution of charges in the executive divisions remained the same as in the previous year. As some of the important roads in the Western and Eastern Divisions showed signs of serious deterioration, special grants had to be sanctioned for these roads and a special Road Supervisor on a salary of Rs. 125 a month was appointed for a period of six months to bring them into proper order. With a view to improve communications throughout the State, a committee consisting of the Chief Engineer, the Diwan Peishkar, Mr. V. K. Raman Menon and Mr. C. Achyutha Menon, was appointed to formulate a programme of works based upon a definite policy. The committee held four sittings during the year and their report is awaited. Owing to a serious depression in the cocoanut trade and fibre industry in the southern taluks of the

CHAPTER IV.

State caused by the outbreak of the war, distress prevailed to some extent among the working classes, to relieve which the following works were undertaken as relief works:—

- (1) Extension of the Maravukad canal.
- (2) Strengthening of the Chellanom bund.
- (3) Opening a road from Kandassankadavu to Perunpuzha.
- (4) Opening a road to Azhikode.

A large number of labourers were employed on these works which afforded considerable relief.

#### MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

37. Mr. V. L. Wynyard Wright, A. M. I. M. E., G. I. E. E., was in charge of the department till the 27th Mecnom 1090 (6th March 1915), when he left the State on leave to join the Reserve of Officers. During the absence of Mr. Wright the supervision over the several sections of the department was distributed as under:—

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

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

#### INSTRUCTION.

38. 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. An important change effected during the year was the reduction of the course of study in Vernacular Primary Schools from 5 to 4 years by the abolition of the Infant classes in such schools. The curriculum was also revised to suit the reduced course. The minimum pay of the teachers in the Infant class of Anglo-Vernacular schools was raised from Rs. 9-12 to Rs. 12. Another change effected was the improvement in the grade of pay of Pandits by reducing the incremental period from 15 to 5 years.

#### TANNING INDUSTRY.

39. In passing orders on the final report of Mr. C. Achyutha Menon, B. A., the special officer deputed by the Darbar to conduct an industrial and economic survey of the State, the Darbar in December 1910 made the following observations:—

“There is a large export of hide from the State and as good tanning barks are available in the State forests, there is no reason why tanneries should not flourish in Cochin. With a view to secure for this industry the requisite special training, the Darbar sanctioned a scholarship, which was availed of by Mr. Raghava Kurup who has already undergone a training of one year at the Government factory at Sembiam. It has now been resolved to continue his training for a further period and then to send him to Europe for the finishing course. The Darbar would be glad to see the capitalists of the State coming forward to utilise his services on his return”.

During the year, Mr. K. Raghava Kurup returned from Europe after undergoing a complete course of training in tannery. While the Darbar were not entirely in favour of Government starting and financing a tannery, they recognised that it is essential that in the early stages there should be a certain amount of Government assistance. Before, however, anything definite could be done in the matter, the Darbar considered it necessary that reliable information should be available in regard to the proposed industry and accordingly Mr. K. Raghava Kurup was placed on special duty to investigate and report on (1) the availability of raw material, (2) the prospect of adequate markets and (3) generally on the prospects of a leather factory in the State. Mr. Kurup was on special duty for nearly three months and visited all the important centres in and out of the State for purposes of local investigation and has since submitted his final report.

## CHAPTER V.

### ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

#### I. LAND REVENUE.

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

Occupation  
and  
cultivation.

41. The total area under cultivation was 4,98,499 acres,--2,06,864 acres under wet or paddy and 2,91,635 acres under dry--as against 4,96,597 acres in 1089. The increase was due to the assignment of new accretions on the sea-coast, back-water reclamations, forest exclusions and wastes. An extent of 12,990 acres was under kole cultivation, as against 13,820 acres in 1089. The scheme of cultivation of the kole lands by rotation sanctioned during the year has led to the decrease in the extent of kole lands cultivated during the year. A remission of assessment amounting to Rs. 1,712 on the uncultivated lands utilised for storing water was sanctioned by the Darbar. Owing to abundant rainfall, no definite conclusions could be arrived at in regard to the scheme of cultivation sanctioned for a period of 3 years as an experimental measure.

Current  
Demand.

42. The total current demand for the year under Land Revenue proper was Rs. 10,71,359, as against Rs. 10,67,709 in 1089. The demand under Land Revenue Miscellaneous fell from Rs. 86,280 to Rs. 63,799. The large difference under this head is due to the fact that the figure for 1089 includes the receipts under Fisheries which are shown under a separate head in the Treasury account from the beginning of the year under report. Besides the above, there was during the year a demand of Rs. 42,532 under 'Capital' as against Rs. 62,774 in 1089. The aggregate demand under Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 11,77,690 of which Rs. 11,77,437 were collected and Rs. 76 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 177 at the end of the year, as against Rs. 568 in 1089. The percentage of collection to the current demand was 99.9, the same as in the previous year.

Collection.

Arrears.

43. The arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 871 as against Rs. 736 in the previous year of which Rs. 423 were collected and Rs. 100 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 348.

Total Land  
Revenue.

44. The total revenue collected under all heads of Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 11,77,860, as against Rs. 12,16,552 in 1089 or 99.9 per cent of the total demand as in the previous year.

Expenditure.

45. The total expenditure under Land Revenue including that on Co-operative Societies amounted to Rs. 2,01,179, as against Rs. 2,17,384 in 1089. The decrease is due to the provision of a separate major head of account for 'Agriculture and Fisheries' during the year under report.

Coercive  
measures.

46. The total number of cases involving coercive measures during the year was 5,545 as against 3,965 in the previous year. The increase in the number of coercive measures is due to the depression caused by the war. Of the 5,545 cases, 5,375 were only demand notices and 147 distraints. Actual sale of moveables was resorted to in 10 cases and there were four cases of Nadupattam and nine cases of actual sale of land.

47. The number of Village Panchayats will be gradually increased and as soon as the Darbar are satisfied that their administration in the modest sphere at present allotted to them has been thoroughly efficient, more onerous and important duties will be assigned to them.

Village  
Panchayats.

48. The administration of the department continued to be efficient. The collection work was very satisfactory. The chiras, &c., coming under the Minor Irrigation Scheme were efficiently managed. The results of the Jamabundy showed great improvement in the maintenance of the village and taluk accounts.

General.

#### LAND RECORDS.

49. The Land Records staff attended to the maintenance of land records and 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 theodolite and field stones were verified during the year. As in the previous year, a survey school was temporarily opened for giving training in survey to Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and Village Officers.

Maintenance of  
land records.

#### WARDS' ESTATE.

50. The Koodalmanikkam Devaswom continued to be under Sirkar management throughout the year. An audit of the old accounts was taken up during the year and the tenantwar demarcation of Devaswom lands and the preparation of a correct up-to-date land register were practically completed by the close of the year. The important religious ceremony known as 'Panchasantha' began on the 30th Karkadagam of the year. The receipts of the Devaswom under all heads amounted to Rs. 46,220 and the expenditure to Rs. 46,526. The opening balance at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 9,850. The transactions of the year which resulted in a deficit of Rs. 306 have reduced the surplus to the credit of the Devaswom to Rs. 9,544, at the end of the year.

#### BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

51. The appeal pending with the Madras Government in the matter of the dispute with the Travancore Darbar regarding the ownership of the accretion near the Munambam bar was disposed of during the year.

The correspondence with the British Government regarding the ownership of the portion of the backwater near the Ramanthuruth Island is pending.

#### AGRICULTURE.

52. Experimental work was undertaken in the taluk farms. The cultivation of sugar-cane received a new impetus during the year. Several experiments in regard to soil, crops, manures, destruction of insect pests, etc., were conducted by the department. The spraying of arecanut trees to prevent the spread of 'Mahali' disease was carried on on an elaborate scale by a special staff of field-men appointed for the purpose. The result of the investigation into the cocoanut palm disease, referred to in para 51 of the Administration Report for last year, was communicated to the Darbar and arrangements were made for adopting remedial measures in the worst affected areas in the State.

Agriculture.

53. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was allotted as usual under Agricultural loans, of which a sum of Rs. 9,480 was advanced as loans for agricultural improvements.

Agricultural  
loans.



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## Gardens.

54. The public gardens continued to be under the management of the Agricultural department. The question of placing the gardens attached to the Tullocks Gardens, Madras, and the Springfield and Elk-hill palaces, Coonoor, under the professional control of local officers is engaging the attention of the Darbar.

## Fisheries.

55. The survey of Chinese nets was almost completed at the end of the year. Five new fishing stakes and 61 Chinese nets were registered and four stakes and 25 nets were relinquished during the year. A capital revenue of only Rs. 10 was realised by the sale of the occupancy right of fishing stakes. The total revenue derived from the backwater fisheries amounted to Rs. 9,110, as against Rs. 8,937 in 1089.

## AVENUES.

56. There were 2,130 new plantings in the Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur taluks, as against 504 in the previous year. The plantings of previous years were properly looked after and they are reported to be in good condition. The total revenue derived from avenues amounted to Rs. 3,662, as against Rs. 4,489 in 1089 and the total expenditure came to Rs. 3,413, as against Rs. 2,781 in the previous year.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

## Registration.

57. Including the Ernakulam Town Co-operative Bank, eight Co-operative Societies were registered during the year, as against five in the previous year. Of the eight Societies registered during the year, two were registered towards its close and hence did not start operations in the year under report. Thus there were 11 Societies in working order at the end of the year.

## Members.

58. The Societies began work with 575 members on their rolls. Including the admissions in the year, the total number of members stood at 829 at the close of the year.

## Share Capital.

59. The total receipts from share subscriptions amounted to Rs. 7,774. Along with every share a small entrance fee was also levied.

## Transactions.

60. The amount borrowed outstanding on the last day of the year amounted to Rs. 1,471, of which a sum Rs. 929 was contributed by the members themselves. Loans amounting to Rs. 10,413 were disbursed during the year, of which Rs. 2,473 were repaid during the year and Rs. 7,940 were outstanding at the end of the year. Repayments were on the whole satisfactory.

## Purpose of loans.

61. Almost all the loans issued were for productive and useful purposes. These amounted to Rs. 10,067. A loan of Rs. 306 was advanced for paying off old debts and Rs. 40 for ceremony expenses.

## Financial.

62. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 13,210 and the disbursements to Rs. 12,132, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,078. The Ernakulam Town Co-operative Bank has done good work during the year. The total net profits earned by the Societies amounted to Rs. 486, of which Rs. 332 were available for credit to Reserve Fund.

## Interest.

63. The Societies pay interest varying from 6 to 9 per cent. per annum on moneys borrowed and charge 12½ per cent. on amounts lent to members. The Ernakulam Town Bank charges only 8 per cent. on loans above Rs. 500 and 9½ per cent. on loans below Rs. 500. When it is remembered that the ordinary

money-lender charges up to 50 per cent. as interest, it needs little argument to show what an incubus on the people and what a clog to progress the co-operative movement is calculated to efface. Recognising that at this stage of development societies might languish for want of adequate funds, a set of rules was framed by the Darbar for regulating the advance of loans up to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 from State funds for financing Co-operative Societies, under certain conditions which ensure self-help.

The results achieved so far have justified the action of the Darbar in appointing a full time officer for developing the co-operative movement in the State. This is the first year that the movement has awakened into real life and active effort, and for what is practically an initial year's work the progress is appreciable. It has been heartily welcomed by the people and from the condition of one or two of the older societies it is possible that the department may have to exercise rather a restraining than an inciting influence. That this should be so is a happy augury for the future.

## II. SALT AND ABKARI.

### SALT.

64. Salt was obtained from Bombay and sold as in the previous year <sup>Sale of salt.</sup> through the agency of the State contractor. The year opened with a balance of 65,664 maunds of salt. The contractor delivered 2,50,172 maunds out of 2,70,000 maunds contracted for. A reduction of 7,000 maunds in the contract quantity was subsequently granted and a consignment of 2,930 maunds was unavoidably detained at Vijayanthur owing to stress of weather, the balance of 9,898 maunds being transit wastage. The salt landed at Vijayanthur has been allowed to be imported this year. The total quantity of salt for disposal including the excess of 315 maunds found on examination of the godowns, thus amounted to 3,16,151 maunds, as against 3,09,673 maunds in the previous year. Of this total quantity, 2,47,788 maunds were sold during the year, including the supply of 4,000 maunds made to the Fish-curing yard at Narakal, as against 2,46,074 in the previous year. There was a wastage of 150 maunds, as against 135 in 1089. The consumption of salt per head of population rose to 21.84 lbs. from 21.78 in 1089. The total value of salt sold during the year, together with the excess price at the rate of one anna a maund recovered from the Salt contractor on the salt supplied to the Fish-curing yard, amounted to Rs. 3,83,617, as against Rs. 3,81,824 in the previous year.

65. Fish-curing operations have shown appreciable increase during <sup>Fish curing yard.</sup> the year. The quantity of fish cured during the year was 30,862 maunds, as against 22,626, in 1089. One of the causes of the increase was the reduction, owing to the war, in the quantity of fish specially treated and sold as manure in British Cochin and elsewhere, the fish being taken to the yard instead. The receipts and expenditure on account of the yard were Rs. 2,448 and Rs. 2,644 respectively, the transaction resulting in a deficit of Rs. 196, as against Rs. 222 in 1089.

66. Four cases were reported, as against five in the previous year, all of <sup>Breaches of salt law.</sup> which were disposed of during the year.

### ABKARI.

67. There were no changes in the Abkari administration of the northern <sup>Working of the Excise system.</sup> taluqs during the year. In the southern taluqs the system of leasing the arrack monopoly was abolished, the sanctioned number of arrack shops being put

## CHAP. V.

up to auction and sold separately. This change was not however adopted in the case of toddy, since the Travancore Government did not extend the system in the case of toddy to their northern taluks adjoining the State. The Vellarapilly distillery was abolished. The arrack required for the whole State was supplied from the Trichur distillery. The warehouse established at Ernakulam received its supply from the distillery and supplied the taluks of Cochin-Kanayanur and Cranganur, while the three northern taluks and Mukundapuram received their supply from the distillery direct. The total rental for the year of all the arrack and toddy shops and farms in the State amounted to Rs. 4,38,272 (including Rs. 16,830 apportioned to Cranganur), as against Rs. 3,15,897 in 1089.

Out of the year's total demand of Rs. 4,39,313 including the previous year's arrears amounting to Rs. 1,041, all but Rs. 56,019 was collected in the year. Of this balance, a sum of Rs. 685 was written off and Rs. 25,320 represent the total amount of remission of kists sanctioned to the licensees of the southern taluks in consideration of losses consequent on the War, leaving a sum of Rs. 30,014 to be collected in the current year. Excise duty on arrack was levied at Rs. 3-1-0 per gallon of 30° U. P. in the northern taluks and at Rs. 2-8-0 per gallon of 20° U. P. and Rs. 2-3-0 per gallon of 30° U. P. in the southern taluks in accordance with the prevailing rates in the adjoining Malabar District and in the northern taluks of Travancore. The total collection under excise duty amounted to Rs. 1,14,024 including Rs. 3,185 apportioned to Cranganur, as against Rs. 1,20,047 in the previous year. 10,615 cocoanut trees, 2,364 sago trees and 6,305 palmyras were licensed under the tree tax rules for the supply of toddy for the shops in the three northern taluks. The tree tax for these amounted to Rs. 45,568, as against Rs. 43,285 in the previous year. Out of this demand, all but Rs. 994 was collected in the year. 381 cocoanut trees and three 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. 47, the fees realised from the monopoly taluks being paid under the rules to the contractors concerned.

23 foreign liquor retail licenses were issued during the year for a fee of Rs. 100 each, as against 25 in the previous year. One license for Rs. 50 for the sale of foreign liquor in the Ernakulam Railway Refreshment Room, four licenses for the possession and sale of medicated wines for a fee of Rs. 20 each and seven occasional licenses for the sale of arrack and toddy during festivals, etc., for an aggregate fee of Rs. 85 were also issued during the year. Six taverns were sold in auction, as against eight in 1089 and they fetched a rental of Rs. 890, as against Rs. 1,160 in 1089.

The number of trees licensed to be tapped for jaggery was 26,824, as against 30,935 in 1089, and the fees realised amounted to Rs. 9,571, as against Rs. 10,974 in the previous year. The consumption of arrack in the several taluks of the State was as shown below:—

	1090.		1089.		
	20° U. P.	30° U. P.	20° U. P.	30° U. P.	
Southern taluks.	Cochin-Kanayanur...	7,313'0	1,477'0	10,232'5	4,028'5
	Mukundapuram	12,060'5	29'0	13,245'0	55'0
	Cranganur	924'0	400'0	1,159'0	387'0
Northern taluks.	Trichur.	...	13,291'5	...	13,599'0
	Talapilli	...	2,677'0	...	3,085'5
	Chittur	...	3,333'0	...	3,899'5
Total	20,297'5	21,207'5	24,636'5	25,004'5	

or 31,083.25 gallons proof, as against 37,212.35 gallons proof in the previous year.

68. 526 cases under the Abkari Regulation were reported during the year, as against 387 in the previous year which together with the 6 cases pending at the beginning of the year, made a total of 532 for disposal. Of these 518 cases were disposed of leaving 14 cases pending at the close of the year.

Breaches of  
Abkari law.

#### TOBACCO.

69. Tobacco shops were auctioned as usual. 24 A class and 901 B class shops were sold, as against 26 A class and 894 B class in 1089. The total rental for the year amounted to Rs. 1,43,933, as against Rs. 1,33,462 in the previous year. These figures include the Cranganur rental. Out of this demand Rs. 1,32,888 were collected during the year and Rs. 10,343 sanctioned as remission to the licensees of the southern taluks in consideration of losses on account of the war, leaving a balance of Rs. 702 as arrears. Of the old arrears of Rs. 2,457 pending at the commencement of the year, Rs. 25 were realised in the year and Rs. 105 previously recovered from one of the defaulters were ordered to be refunded to him thus leaving Rs. 2,537 as arrears at the end of the year.

Revenue.

70. 98 cases of tobacco offences were reported, as against 93 in 1089 of which 96 were disposed of leaving two cases pending at the close of the year.

Breaches of  
Tobacco law.

#### OPIUM AND GANJA.

71. The biennial lease of the opium and ganja farms (including Cranganur) has ended with the year under report. The rentals remained the same as in the previous year. The total demand of Rs. 21,150 was collected during the year. Supplies of these drugs were obtained from the Madras Government stores as usual. 2,151 seers of opium and 1,057 seers of ganja were sold during the year, as against 1,948 and 875 seers respectively in 1089.

Revenue.

72. 48 cases of offences under the Opium Regulation were reported during the year, as against 49 in 1089. This together with the one case pending disposal at the end of 1089 made a total of 49, out of which 48 cases ended in conviction and one was departmentally dealt with.

Breaches of  
Opium law.

73. The gross receipts, expenditure and net revenue of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 12,57,444, Rs. 1,97,354 and Rs. 9,60,090, as against Rs. 11,48,649, Rs. 1,94,392 and Rs. 9,54,257 respectively in the previous year.

Financial re-  
sults of Excise  
administration.

### III. FORESTS AND TRAMWAY.

#### FORESTS.

74. The forest area continued to be practically the same as in the previous years, viz., 605 square miles. During the year an area of 206.34 acres in the Mukundapuram taluk was constituted a Reserved Forest and notified accordingly. This comprised 12 different blocks so that the total number of blocks finally notified as reserved forests rose from 124 to 136.

AREA.  
Reservation  
of Forests.

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Selection and  
working of  
coupes.

75. A new coupe (coupe D/11 in Parambikulam) was selected to be worked during the year. The Vilakkumukku, Pathayapara, Kambarappan Kannimari (V) and Elanad coupes in which the marking of trees was completed in 1088, remained unworked for want of suitable offers. The coupes already opened in previous years were worked systematically. The coupes in the O. W. C. were as usual reserved for departmental collection and transport by the Tramway. The forests of the State continued to be worked under the system of selection felling by extraction of timber of specified girths, the trees being marked by the department beforehand. No new working plans were drawn up during the year.

## Communications

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

## Forest crimes.

77. 216 cases were reported during the year, as against 170 in the previous year. Including 31 cases pending at the end of 1089, there were 247 cases for disposal. Of these, 122 were compounded, 53 dropped and 31 disposed of by the Magistrates (28 ending in conviction and 3 in acquittal or discharge), leaving a balance of 41 cases at the end of the year (3 pending with the Magistrates and 38 pending departmental enquiry and action), as against 31 cases in the previous year. The rules framed under the Forest Regulation continued to work satisfactorily.

Protection from  
fire.

78. No damage was caused by forest fires during the year. Permanent fire lines were cut round the coupes D/4 to D/9 in the O. W. C., and the permanent boundary lines established in the demarcation of certain portions of the reserved forests in the Kodasseri, Machad and Nemmara Ranges also served as fire lines. The boundaries of the working coupes in the O. W. C. Range and the logs collected and measured by departmental agency were fire-traced at a cost of Rs. 1,690. Fire lines to a width of 15 feet were cut all round the borders of the Nemmara Range. The Palapilly and Chettikulam teak plantations were also fire-traced.

## Sylviculture.

79. Natural regeneration of teak was found to be very satisfactory in the worked coupes of Vengappara, Narangampara and Karadikunnu in the Nemmara Range. The natural regeneration of the several valuable species in the O. W. C. and Machad Ranges and of junglewood in the Kodasseri Range is reported to be encouraging. An area of 54 acres in the Kodasseri Range was newly cleared and planted with teak during the year. Another area of 8 acres in the Kannimari forests was also planted with teak. Teak seeds were also dibbled in in certain selected portions of the Kannimari and in Nemmara Sub-range forests and have begun to germinate. Experiments with sandalwood were newly tried in an area of 5 acres near the Tramway as well as at Nanniode and elsewhere. The seeds have begun to germinate and in some places they are reported to be doing exceedingly well. The old plantations in Palapilly, Chettikulam and the O. W. C. Range are thriving. The growing stock in the Chittur Kanom is also reported to be in good condition. Selection fellings and improvement fellings were carried on in the O. W. C., Kodasseri and Nemmara Ranges and fellings under the system of coppice with standards were effected in the several fuel coupes worked during the year.

## Coffee.

80. The total area under coffee cultivation on the Nelliampathies during the year was 2,518.5 acres, of which 2,437 acres were mature and 81.5 acres were immature coffee, as against 2,497 acres and 10 acres respectively

in 1089. No area was abandoned during the year, but 115 acres were newly brought under cultivation. The total yield of coffee was 4,87,858 lb. (1,435 bushels of cherry dried and 16,501 bushels of parchment), or an average of 200 lb. per acre of mature plants, as against 180 lb. in 1089. The number of persons permanently employed was 564, as against 206 in the previous year, and the number of temporary hands was 291, as against 662 in 1089. The amount of quit rent due from the estates was Rs. 11,675 which was fully collected, as against Rs. 8,651 in 1089.

81. The total extent of forest lands assigned for rubber cultivation till the end of the year was 12,754.75 acres, as against 10,834.75 acres at the end of the previous year. Of this, a total extent of 7,884.45 acres (6,179.95 acres in Palapilly and 1,704.5 acres in Paravattani) has been fully planted up. The growth of the rubber plants in all the estates as well as the yield is found to be very satisfactory.

Rubber.

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

Privileges to ryots.

83. There were 12 elephants in the charge of the department at the beginning of the year. Four new captures were made during the year by means of departmental operations in the O. W. C. Range. One of the old stock died during the year, thus leaving 15 elephants in the charge of the department when the year closed. An expenditure of Rs. 1,147 was incurred for digging new pits and repairing old ones in the Kodasseri and O. W. C. Ranges and patrolling them. All the new captures were trained during the year at a cost of Rs. 981.

Sirkar Ele-phants.

84. 7,373 candies of teak, 2,555 candies of black-wood, 6,625 candies of other species and 263 tons of firewood were removed by Sirkar agency; 4,929 candies of teak, 678 candies of black-wood, 13,786 candies of other species, 1,32,525 bamboos and 3,860 tons of firewood, besides firewood valued at Rs. 11,688, were removed by purchasers and consumers; and produce valued at Rs. 972 was confiscated. The disposal of the produce removed by Sirkar agency was 11,557 candies of teak, 491 candies of black-wood, 17,413 candies of other species and 263 tons of firewood. Besides the above, standing trees to the value of Rs. 24,354 were sold for lump sums from the lands excluded for assignment including portions of the Chittur Kanom and from assigned lands. The decrease in the yield and disposal of teak and black-wood by Sirkar agency was due to their limited collection from the working coupes and to their limited sale in foreign markets on account of the war. The increase in the disposal of other species by Sirkar agency was due to the enhanced local sale of junglewood. The stock of felled and collected timber lying at the end of the year in the several depots was 41,508 candies, of which 20,362 candies were teak, 7,726 rosewood and 13,420 other species. The value of the balance stock is estimated approximately at Rs. 7,21,392.

Gross yield and out-turn.

85. The Trichur Timber and Saw Mills, which was purchased by the Durbar in 1087 and leased out to Rao Sahib T. Namberumal Chetty of Madras, continued to be under his management. During the year 1090, 11,562 candies of teak were delivered to the lessee and the value thereof at Rs. 18 per candy was fully realised. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 31,270 was also realised from the lessee towards the Durbar's share of the profits on the Mill operations.

Trichur Timber and Saw Mills.

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## Financial,

86. The receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 6,06,058 and Rs. 2,74,960, as against Rs. 7,02,048 and Rs. 3,68,010 respectively in the previous year and as against the revised estimates of Rs. 6,04,400 and Rs. 3,08,400 for the year. The receipts for the year are thus more than the revised estimate by Rs. 1,658. The expenditure which includes the cost of the Tramway Anchal offices and half the cost of the Tramway hospitals, is less than the revised estimate by Rs. 33,440. The net revenue of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 3,31,098. Against this has to be set off a sum of Rs. 1,15,135 on account of the maintenance charges of the Forest Tramway for the year, which is debitable to the Forest department. The actual net revenue therefore was Rs. 2,15,963, as against Rs. 2,10,978 in 1089.

## TRAMWAY.

Permanent Way  
Rolling stock.

87. The total length of the main line opened up for traffic, including double lines on the inclines remained the same as that of the previous year, *viz.*, 52 miles 18 $\frac{1}{4}$  chains. Three new sidings were put up during the year for the facility of loading operations. All the eight engines in stock were running on the line during the year, and 59 pairs of trucks were available for timber-traffic, as against 54 pairs in the previous year. There was no accident during the year.

Traffic and total  
transport.

88. For purposes of traffic, the whole line of the Tramway was, as in previous years, divided into three sections. Two trains were generally run daily in each of these sections. The number of traffic days during the year was 341, as against 342 in the previous year. 23,845 candies of timber were transported by the Tramway in 1090, as against 22,866 candies in 1089, the average daily transport being 69 $\cdot$ 31 candies, as against 66 $\cdot$ 86 candies in 1089. The other articles of transport in the year were 2,886 tons of firewood and 3,204 sleepers, besides odas, boats, canes, spokes and felloes and some minor forest produce. The receipts under private traffic during the year amounted to Rs. 23,435, as against Rs. 25,422 in the previous year, and Rs. 18,949 in 1088.

## Bridges.

89. During the year one bridge was reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 2,000 and other defective bridges repaired. Petty construction and repairs to buildings on the Tramway were also executed as usual. The workshop at Chalakudi continued to undertake works on a large scale for other departments as in the previous year. The entire length of 48 miles of the Telephone line worked satisfactorily.

## Expenditure.

90. No capital expenditure was incurred during the year. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,15,135 under 'maintenance', as against Rs. 1,23,060 in the previous year.

## IV. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE:

## ANCHAL.

Anchal offices  
and letter boxes.

91. Two new experimental branch Anchal offices were opened during the year, thus raising the total number of Anchal offices including the two branch offices on the Forest Tramway from 46 to 48 at the end of the year. Five letter-boxes were closed and one newly opened so that there were 84 letter-boxes at the end of the year, as against 88 at the end of 1089. The length of the mail line was extended by nine miles consequent on the opening of the two new branch Anchal offices, thus making a total of 319 miles exclusive of the 41 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles on the Tramway

line. The number of articles carried by Anchal during the year was 12,12,717, as against 9,62,783 in the previous year. Of these, 4,62,794 were Sirkar articles and 7,49,923 private articles, as against 3,07,529 and 6,55,254 respectively in 1089.

The Dead Letter Office received and disposed of 3,298 articles, as against 3,351 in the previous year.

92. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 36,614 and Rs. 31,074, as against Rs. 35,688 and Rs. 30,308 respectively in the previous year. The net income derived by the State from the department for the year amounted to Rs. 5,540, as against Rs. 5,380 in the previous year.

#### RAILWAY.

93. The State Railway was, as in the preceding year, worked by the South Indian Railway Company under the agreement entered into with them in January 1908. Minor amendments necessitated by the change of the period for which the accounts of the Railway were prepared were made in the agreement, the contracting parties having agreed to prepare the accounts for the financial year of the British Government, that is, from 1st April to 31st March, instead of for the calendar year from 1st January to 31st December.

94. The gross earnings of the Railway during the year 1914—15 amounted to Rs. 6,68,795, as against Rs. 6,59,639 in the previous year. Deducting from this an expenditure of Rs. 3,96,088 on account of working charges (including the Company's share of the surplus profits according to the agreement), the net receipts came to Rs. 2,72,707 which represents 40.7 per cent of the gross receipts. The net earnings gave a return of 3.84 per cent. for the year 1914—15 on the capital outlay of Rs. 70,93,585.

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

Year	Capital expenditure	Net earnings	Percentage on booked capital	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.		
1908	69,74,562	2,15,143	3.08	
1909	69,80,038	2,60,923	3.73	
1910	69,79,918	2,55,520	3.66	
1911	70,22,057	2,86,437	4.07	
1912	70,25,579	3,72,575	5.30	
1913—14	70,16,138	2,85,057	4.06	
1914—15	70,93,585	2,72,707	3.84	

#### MARINE.

96. At the Sirkar Port of Malipuram, 11 steamers and 96 native craft entered and cleared during the year, as against 29 and 81 respectively in 1089. The aggregate tonnage of the vessels that visited the port was 42,776, as against 99,992 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 4,087 was collected as port dues during the year, as against Rs. 11,306 in 1089. The war no doubt contributed to the decrease in tonnage, port collections and in the number of vessels that called at the port.



## STAMPS.

97. The stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 4,39,413 and the expenditure to Rs. 38,278, as against Rs. 4,85,928 and Rs. 34,557 in 1089. The number of ex-officio vendors and licensed vendors was 7 and 72 respectively. There was no change in the system of manufacture and sale of stamps.

## CUSTOMS.

98. A sum of Rs. 1,83,906 (Rs. 1,73,406 on account of customs and Rs. 10,500 on account of the import duty on foreign tobacco) was received from the British Government during the year as the Darbar's share of the net customs collections at the port of British Cochin for the official year 1914—15, as against Rs. 1,44,503 in 1089.

## V. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

## POLICE.

99. The permanent establishment of the force consisted of 90 officers and 491 men, as against 91 officers and 491 men in the previous year. 86 officers and 470 men were engaged in purely executive work, the ratio of effective Police to population and area being 1 to 1,651 persons and 1 to 254 square miles, as against 1 to 1,666 persons and 1 to 257 square miles respectively in the previous year.

**Strength.**

**Education.** Literacy continued to be insisted upon as an essential qualification for enlistment in the force and there was no one in the force who was not able to read and write.

**Armed Reserve Police.** The strength of the Reserved Police was 11 officers, 60 men and 2 buglers. The River Police, sanctioned in 1089 to put a stop to cargo thefts in the back-waters, was organised during the year and the staff consisted of a Head Constable on Rs. 20-30 and 6 constables, of whom the Head Constable and 4 Constables were temporary.

**River Police.**

**Punishments.** The total number of departmental punishments fell from 422 in the previous year to 256 in the year under report. Good service promotions were given to 37 officers and red marks to 47, as against 21 and 103 respectively in 1089. 113 persons received money rewards from the State and none from private individuals, as against 167 and 11 respectively in the previous year.

**Rewards.**

**Prosecutions.** 12 private prosecutions were launched against the Police, as against 17 in 1089. Of these, all except three were disposed of. The District Magistrate disposed of a case in which a 3rd grade Head Constable was convicted of hurt and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150. The conviction having been upheld in appeal, the man moved the Chief Court in revision where the petition was pending at the close of the year. There were three escapes from Police custody, as against six in the previous year; all escaped prisoners were recaptured and prosecuted and all were convicted by the Magistrates. The Constables responsible for the escape were dealt with departmentally.

**Escapes and recaptures.**

100. The total number of cases under the Penal Code and local and special laws, registered during the year, was 1,075, as against 1,149 in 1089. Including the 32 cases pending disposal, the total number for investigation was 1107, of which 743 were cognizable, 95 were non-cognizable, and 269 were under local and special laws. Of the 1,107 cases for investigation, 1,087 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 20 cases at the close of the year, the percentage of disposal being 98.1, as against 97.2 in 1089. Including the 83 cases pending at the close of

**Crime.**

1089, there were 939 cases for disposal by the Courts during the year, as against 1025 in 1089. Of these, 712 ended in conviction, 93 in discharge or acquittal, 37 were entered in the block register, 29 ended in compromise, etc., and the remaining 63 cases were pending trial in the Courts at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction to charged cases rose from 83.5 in the previous year to 87.9 in the year under report. The average duration of charged and referred cases under the Penal Code was 15.14 and 27.43 days respectively, as against 17.37 and 30.8 days respectively in 1089. The total number of grave crimes for detection was 549, of which 523 were cases reported in the year under report, as against 461 in the previous year. The number of murders and culpable homicide reported during the year was 7 and 9 respectively. There was a great increase in the number of grave crimes reported during the year. The percentage of detection was 67, as against 68 in the previous year. Inclusive of the 26 cases pending from 1089, the Police investigated 549 cases of grave crimes, of which 347 or 63.20 per cent were charged, as against 66.52 in the previous year. The Magistrates had for disposal 369 cases including 22 cases pending from 1089. Of these, 324 were disposed of, 265 ending in conviction and 59 in discharge or acquittal. The accused in five cases died or escaped. Forty cases were pending disposal at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction was 81.7, as against 79.61 in 1089. Three cases were referred by the Police as maliciously false and 96 were referred as due to mistake of fact or law. The complainants in all these three cases are being prosecuted. The total loss of property involved in cases reported to the police during the year was Rs. 31,436 and the property recovered came to Rs. 21,305 or 67.77 per cent, as against 56.5 per cent in 1089. The property concerned in charged cases was worth Rs. 24,450, of which Rs. 20,172 or 82.5 per cent were recovered, as against 84.2 per cent in 1089. Including the 45 persons awaiting trial at the end of the previous year, 117 persons or 2 less than in 1089, were put up before the First Class Magistrates under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of these, 31 were ordered to furnish security, 55 were discharged, 3 were entered in the block register and 28 were awaiting trial at the end of the year, as against 40, 33, 1 and 45 respectively in 1089. The number of finger impression slips received for record during the year was 384, which, together with 3,557 slips already existing, made a total of 3,941, all of which were properly indexed. 399 slips were received for search during the year, of which 18 were traced, as against 283 and 19 respectively in 1089.

101. For the exchange of intelligence, periodical meetings of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Station House Officers and of Constables on beat duty were arranged.

102. The total expenditure on the Police department was Rs. 1,14,848, of which Rs. 606 was on account of cattle pounds, as against Rs. 1,07,303 in 1089. The average cost of a Police man during the year was Rs. 201.73 as against Rs. 182.08 in the previous year. The net cost per head of population was 2 annas, as against one anna 11 pies in 1089.

103. The relations between the State Police and those of the frontier stations in British and Travancore territories continued to be satisfactory. The relations subsisting between the Magistracy and the Police also left little to be desired.

Percentage of conviction.

Grave crimes.

False cases.

Recovery of property.

Prevention.

Finger Print Bureau.

Periodical meetings.

Expenditure.

General.

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Number of Courts.	104. The Courts that exercised original jurisdiction in the year under report were seven Second Class Magistrates' Courts, two First Class Magistrates' Courts and two Sessions Courts as in the previous year. The Courts that exercised appellate and revisional powers were the District Magistrate's Court, the two Sessions Courts and the Chief Court.
Magistrates' Courts. File and disposal.	105. Including arrears, the Magistrates had for disposal 3,228 cases, of which 3,146 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 82, as against 3,244, 3,187 and 57 respectively in the previous year. The total number of persons brought to trial before the Magistrates (including 180 persons awaiting trial at the commencement of the year and excluding those who died or escaped) was 5,555, as against 5,780 in the previous year. Of these, 1,725 persons were convicted, 3,307 discharged or acquitted, 78 committed or referred, 132 were otherwise disposed of and the remaining 313 persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction rose from 28.35 in 1089 to 32.9 in the year under report. In 49 cases, complainants were ordered to pay compensation to 100 persons under section 223 of the Code of Criminal Procedure or 3.02 per cent of the persons acquitted or discharged, as against 2.5 per cent in 1089 and 1.13 in 1088. Of the 3,146 cases disposed of by the Magistrates, 2,208 cases related to offences under the Penal Code and 938 to offences under local and special laws. Of the 1,725 persons convicted by the Magistrates, 353 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 55 to simple imprisonment, 7 to fine with imprisonment, 1,258 to fine only and 52 to whipping, as against 309, 57, 14, 1,157 and 51 respectively in 1089. Of those sentenced to whipping, 16 were juveniles, against 14 in the previous year. The total fines imposed by the Magistrates during the year under report amounted to Rs. 14,991, against Rs. 11,206 in 1089. This, together with Rs. 432 pending realisation at the beginning of the year, made a total of Rs. 15,423 for collection during the year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 13,872 was realised, as against Rs. 11,039 in 1089, a sum of Rs. 595 was written off and Rs. 310 cancelled in appeal. 31.7 per cent of the appealable decisions of the Second Class Magistrates were appealed against, as against 30.2 per cent in 1089. Of these, the appeals in 56.5 per cent were confirmed, as against 60.5 in 1089. 66 persons appealed to the Sessions Courts during the year from the appealable sentences of the First Class Magistrates and the appeal of one person was pending trial at the beginning of the year. The percentage of confirmation of the decisions of the First Class Magistrates appealed against was 38.8, as against 47.28 in 1089. The average duration of cases disposed of by the First and Second Class Magistrates was 33.3 and 10.9 days respectively, as against 34.01 and 8.48 days respectively in 1089. 9,610 witnesses were examined by the Magistrates during the year, as against 7,736 in 1089. Inclusive of the 24 cases involving 64 persons pending at the beginning of the year, there were 250 cases affecting 421 persons for disposal under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as against 204 and 378 respectively in 1089. Of the 226 cases that were received in the year, 65 related to proceedings against witnesses, 43 to security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour, 9 to nuisance, 22 to disputed possessions of property, 43 to frivolous or vexatious complaints, 9 to maintenance and 35 to forfeiture of bail or recognisance.
Offences dealt with.	
Nature of sentences.	
Fine.	
Quality of work.	
Duration of trials.	
Witnesses.	
Prevention, etc.	
SESSIONS COURTS. Duration of trials.	106. In the Sessions Courts, there were 24 cases for disposal, as against 39 in 1089. All of them were disposed of. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Sessions Courts was 17 days in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court and 8.1 in the Trichur Sessions Court, as against 33 and 4 days respectively in 1089. The

Sessions Courts examined 388 witnesses during the year, of whom 33 were detained beyond three days, as against 523 and 90 respectively in 1089.

107. The District Magistrate had for disposal 311 appeals, of which 305 were disposed of, as against 265 and 255 respectively in 1089. The number of appellants concerned in 311 appeals was 522, as against 437 in 1089. The cases of 515 persons were disposed of, appeals being rejected in the case of 72 persons and sentences being confirmed in the case of 319 persons and modified in the case of 52 persons. In the case of 143 persons sentences were reversed. Further enquiry was ordered in the case of 29 persons. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the District Magistrate was 14.06 days, as against 15.6 in 1089. The Sessions Judges had for disposal 35 appeals involving 67 persons, as against 35 appeals and 130 persons in the previous year. All the cases were disposed of. Appeals were rejected in the case of 12 persons and sentences confirmed in the case of 14, modified in the case of 11 and reversed in the case of 30. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 14 days in the Anjikainal Sessions Court and 22.2 days in the Trichur Sessions Court, as against 19 days each in 1089. The Chief Court had for disposal 26 appeals involving 35 persons, as against 21 and 27 respectively in the previous year. All the appeals were disposed of. Of the 35 persons involved in the appeals disposed of, the sentences on 14 were confirmed, those on 18 were reversed and on 3 modified. The average duration of appeals disposed of increased from 27.3 days in 1089 to 43.7 days in the year under report.

108. The District Magistrate inspected the Anjikainal First Class Magistrate's Court and all the Second Class Magistrates' Courts in the year. One of the Judges of the Chief Court inspected the two Sessions Courts and the District Magistrate's Court.

109. The expenditure under Criminal Justice amounted to Rs. 55,072, as against Rs. 53,271 in 1089.

#### JAILS.

110. The number of prisons remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 8. These were the Central Jail at Trichur and the 7 sub-jails at Mattanchery Ernakulam, Cranganur, Irinjalakuda, Trichur, Wadakanchery and Chittur.

111. At the beginning of the year, the population in the Central Jail consisted of 118 convicts and 12 civil prisoners. The number of convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners admitted during the year was 393, 34 and 78 respectively. Of these, 392 convicts, 32 under-trials and 78 civil prisoners were discharged during the year, thus leaving 119 convicts, 2 under-trials and 12 civil prisoners at the end of the year. 511 convicts passed through the Central Jail or remained in it during the year, as against 521 in the preceding year, the average daily number being 115.16, as against 118.04 in 1089. Of the total number of convicts, 12 were undergoing rigorous imprisonment for life, 2 rigorous imprisonment for more than 7 years, 64 rigorous imprisonment for more than one year, 53 rigorous imprisonment for more than 6 months, 344 rigorous imprisonment for 6 months and less and 36 were undergoing simple imprisonment. There were 35 re-convicted prisoners who were classified as habituals, as against 94 in the previous year. The convicts were, as usual, supplied with clothing manufactured in the Central Jail, but the convict warders were supplied with uniforms obtained from outside. The system of dieting remained the same as in the previous year.

CHAP. V.  
Witnesses.

APPELLATE  
WORK.  
District Ma-  
gistrate's Court.

Sessions Courts.

Chief Court.

Inspection.

Expenditure.

Number of  
prisons.

THE CENTRAL  
JAIL.  
Population.

Clothing and  
feeding.

## CHAP. V.

Health of prisoners  
etc.

112. The number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital was 982, as against 888 in 1089. Of these, 25 were in-patients and 957 out-patients, as against 55 and 833 respectively in 1089. There were no deaths in the year, as against three in 1089. All unprotected prisoners were vaccinated in the year. The number of prisoners vaccinated in the year was 209, against 332 in 1089, and of these 181 cases were successful. The average weight of prisoners on admission and discharge was 102.32 lbs and 108.34 lbs respectively, as against 98.17 lbs and 102.28 lbs respectively in 1089.

Jail industry.

113. The daily average number of convicts detailed for work during the year was 104.28, as against 103.09 in 1089. The chief industries carried on in the jail during the year were weaving, extraction of gingelly oil and agricultural operations. The coir industry had to be stopped during the year on account of the lack of demand for the article owing to the war. The cotton industry also suffered on account of the destruction of the weaving accessories by an accidental fire. The sale proceeds of jail manufacture and miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 3,631, as against Rs. 4,191 in 1089. The cost of raw materials purchased was Rs. 2,425, as against Rs. 3,503 in 1089. The net profit was thus Rs. 1,206, as against Rs. 688 in the previous year.

Expenditure

114. The expenditure on account of the Central Jail was Rs. 21,226, as against Rs. 21,398 in 1089. The gross expenditure per head of convict was Rs. 169, as against Rs. 164 in the previous year and the net expenditure was Rs. 137, as against Rs. 128 in 1089.

Subsidiary  
Jails.

115. As in the previous year, the sub-jails were in the immediate charge of the Sub-Magistrates of the several stations, except that at Ernakulam which was under the charge of the Anjikaimal First Class Magistrate. All the sub-jails continued to be under the control of the District Magistrate, who is ex-officio Inspector-General of Prisons. At the beginning of the year, there were 25 prisoners in all the sub-jails together. There were 803 admissions and 809 discharges, thus leaving 19 prisoners at the end of the year. The total cost on account of the sub-jails was Rs. 3,138, as against Rs. 2,370 in 1089. The increase was mainly due to the high price of food stuffs.

## CIVIL JUSTICE.

Tribunals.

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

Litigation.

117. The total number of suits instituted and appeals filed in the year was 13,491 and 922 respectively, as against 13,239 and 979 respectively in the previous year. The total number of suits and appeals disposed of during the year was 13,351 and 891 respectively, as against 12,924 and 929 respectively in 1089.

ORIGINAL  
LITIGATION.  
Munsiffs' Courts.

118. The Munsiffs had 937 cases at the beginning of the year, received 13,119 cases and disposed of 13,015 cases, leaving 1,041 cases for disposal at the end of the year. Out of the 1,041 cases pending at the end of the year, 5 were over 3 years old, 2 over 2 years, 1 over 1 year, 221 over 6 months and the remaining 812 below 6 months, as against 0, 5, 76, 126 and 730 respectively in the previous year. The District Judges began the year with 220 cases, received 316 cases and disposed of 296 cases leaving a balance of 240 cases, as against 168, 347, 295 and 220 respectively in the previous year. Of the 240 cases pending,

District Courts.

one was more than 4 years old, two above 3 years, nine above 2 years, 40 above one year, 66 above 6 months and 122 below 6 months, as against 0, 1, 12, 24, 75 and 108 respectively in the previous year. The Munsiffs and District Judges disposed of 3,512 and 221 contested suits respectively, as against 3,048 and 197 respectively in 1089. The average duration of contested ordinary suits disposed of by the Munsiffs increased in all the Courts except as regards small causes suits in Wadakkanchery. The average duration of contested cases in the District Court of Anjikainal increased from 9 months and 5 days to 11 months and 6 days and in the Trichur District Court from 8 months and 23 days to 8 months and 24 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 12.6 and 56.95, as against 12.8 and 59.39 respectively in the previous year. The decisions of the District Judges were appealed against in 43.2 per cent, 43.5 per cent of which were confirmed on appeal, as against 43.7 per cent and 43.046 per cent respectively in 1089. Including arrears, the Munsiffs and District Judges had 13,408 and 815 applications respectively for the execution of decrees, as against 13,975 and 948 respectively in the previous year. Of these, 12,925 and 734 were disposed of, as against 13,434 and 834 respectively in 1089.

119. The District Judges had 228 appeals at the beginning of the year, received 659 and disposed of 604, leaving arrears of 283, as against 141, 678, 591 and 228 respectively in the previous year. Of the 283 appeals pending at the close of the year, 63 were over 6 months old and 220 below that period, as against 8 and 220 in the previous year. The average duration of contested appeals disposed of by the District Court of Anjikainal increased from 3 months and 10 days to 4 months and 17 days and that of cases disposed of by the District Court of Trichur from 3 months and 28 days to 5 months and 18 days. The Chief Court began the year with 194 appeals (103 A. Ss. and 91 S. As.), received 263 (128 A. Ss. and 135 S. As.) and disposed of 287 (131 A. Ss. and 156 S. As.), leaving a balance of 170 (100 A. Ss. and 70 S. As.) at the close of the year, as against 231, 301, 338 and 194 in the previous year. The average duration of contested regular and second appeals disposed of by the Chief Court, was 11 months and 15 days and 8 months and 1 day respectively, as against 10 months and 1 day, and 7 months and 3 days respectively in 1089.

120. The District Courts had for disposal 33 miscellaneous appeals of which 32 were disposed of, leaving one pending at the close of the year, as against 41, 37 and 4 respectively in 1089. The Chief Court had for disposal in all 53 appeals, of which 43 were disposed of, the figures for 1089 being 60 and 43 respectively. Including arrears of 12, the District Courts had for disposal 26 land acquisition cases, of which 21 were disposed of. The Chief Court had 181 revision petitions in all for disposal, including 60 petitions pending at the beginning of the year, of which 131 were disposed of, leaving 50 at the end of the year, as against 202, 47, 142 and 60 respectively in 1089.

121. Mr. Justice Varughis inspected the two District Courts, and the two District Judges inspected the Munsiffs' Courts under their jurisdiction during the year under report.

122. Eight graduates-in-law were enrolled as vakils of the Chief Court, 7 persons were admitted as vakils of the District Courts and 15 persons were granted the Munsiffs' Court pleadership certificate.

CHAP. V.  
Financial.

123. The receipts for which credit is due to the Civil Judicial department were Rs. 2,65,974, as against Rs. 2,76,255 in 1089. Against the above revenue, the Darbar incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,23,365, as against Rs. 1,22,740 in the previous year.

REGISTRATION.

Registry offices

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

Number of  
Instruments.

125. The number of documents registered during the year was 44,340, as against 49,482 in the previous year. Of these, 26,554 were compulsory and 17,786 optional, the figures for 1089 being 29,771 and 19,711 respectively. The number of wills registered was 159 or 17 less than in the previous year, of which 15 were executed by Brahmans, 64 by Sudras, 32 by other Hindus, 43 by Christians and 5 by Mahomedans. No sealed covers containing wills were deposited during the year, as against one in 1089. The average value of a document registered was Rs. 453, as against Rs. 455 in 1089.

Wills.

Business in Re-  
gistry offices.

126. Of the total number of 44,340 documents registered, 44,178 or 99.64 per cent were registered on the day of presentation, as against 99.58 per cent in the previous year. Of the remaining, 157 were registered within one week and five after one week. 96 documents were refused registration, the same as in the previous year. Including the one registration appeal pending disposal at the end of the previous year, the Superintendent had in all 45 cases for disposal, of which 41 were disposed of, leaving four pending at the close of the year. Registrations were ordered in 37 appeals and the remaining 4 were dismissed, the percentage of confirmation being 9.76, as against 13.16 in 1089.

Registration  
Appeals.

Prosecution]

127. One prosecution was instituted during the year for offences under section 72 of the Registration Regulation. The accused were acquitted by the Trichur Sessions Judge. A Government appeal which was preferred in the Chief Court has since been dismissed.

Inspection.

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

Financial.

129. The receipts and expenditure (excluding Cranganur) amounted to Rs. 78,589 and Rs. 38,243 respectively, as against Rs. 87,376 and Rs. 37,784 in the previous year. The percentage of expenditure to gross receipts was 49.69 and the average registration fee per document was Rs. 1-9-10, as against 43.41 and Rs. 1-9-11 respectively in the previous year.

Joint stock  
companies.

130. Two new companies were registered in the year, *viz.*, the Malayali Bank Ltd., and the Malabar River Transport Company Ltd., and a sum of Rs. 175 was collected on this account, as against Rs. 355 in 1089. The nominal capital of the two companies, referred to above, was Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 25,000 respectively and the paid-up capital Rs. nil and Rs. 15,235 respectively. Including the above two companies there were 13 companies in all at the close of the year *viz.*, (1) Vasuvilasom Co., Ltd., (2) Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., (3) The Mangalodayam Co., Ltd., (4) The Gokulavilasam Co., Ltd., (5) The Vaniampara Rubber Co., Ltd., (6) The Malabar Navigation and Industrials Ltd., (7) The Cochin Commercial Co., Ltd., (8) The Kshemodayam Co., Ltd., (9) Carriers and Traders Co., Ltd., (10) The Chakravarthy Printing Works Ltd., (11) The Malabar Economic Union Ltd., (12) The Malayali Bank Ltd., and (13) The Malabar River Transport Co., Ltd. Of these, six companies increased their paid-up capitals by Rs. 14,755-14-6, the most conspicuous of them being the Vaniampara Rubber Co., Ltd. One company, *viz.*, the Sitaram Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd., diminished its paid up capital by Rs. 372.

## VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

131. Compulsory registration of births and deaths under Regulation II of 1081 was in force in the same towns as in the previous year. In the towns of Ernakulam, Mattanchery, Trichur and Chittur-Tattamangalam, the registration was attended to by the Registrars attached to the Town Councils. The Parvathiakarans of Manavalasseri and Pothundy were the ex-officio Registrars of births and deaths in the towns of Irinjalakuda and the Nelliampathies respectively. In the remaining towns and in other villages where Regulation II of 1081 has not been enforced, the work was attended to by the Parvathiakarans of the respective places. The number of births registered during the year was 16,489 (8,471 males and 8,018 females), as against 16,839 (8,647 males and 8,192 females) in the previous year. The total number of deaths during the year was 10,486 (5,538 males and 4,948 females), as against 12,984 (6,746 males and 6,238 females) in 1089. The percentage of births and deaths during the year to population (according to the census of 1911) was 1.79 and 1.14 respectively, as against 1.83 and 1.41 respectively in the previous year. There were 2 prosecutions during the year for violation of rules, while there was none in 1089.

Registration.

132. Public health was very satisfactory during the year, there being no violent attack of any of the epidemic diseases. The total number of deaths from cholera and small-pox in the State for the year was 41 and 16, as against 538 and 16 respectively in 1089.

Public health.

133. There were 232 deaths from injuries during the year, as against 208 in 1089, of which 34 were cases of suicide, 50 due to snake-bite, 7 due to injuries received from wild animals and 141 to accidents, as against 35, 37, nil and 136 respectively in the previous year.

Deaths from injuries.

## MEDICAL RELIEF.

134. The opening of the Anthikad Dispensary has raised the number of Medical institutions in the State at the end of the year to 26, *viz.*, 10 Hospitals, 14 Dispensaries and 2 Asylums.

Institutions.

135. The total number of beds available was 299 (134 for males and 165 for females), as against 291 (130 for males and 161 for females) in 1089.

Accommodation.

136. The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,97,367, as against 2,98,622 in 1089. Of these, in-patients numbered 4,607 and out-patients 2,92,760, as against 5,297 and 2,93,325 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to the number of in-patients treated during the year was 4.64, against 4.19 in 1089. The two institutions at Mattanchery and Trichur continued to work during the year with female medical aid. The female medical subordinates treated in all 27,254 women and 18,594 children, as against 35,849 women and 24,041 children in 1089, the decrease being due to the exclusion of the Ernakulam General Hospital for the female section of the out-patient department of which a male Sub-assistant Surgeon was temporarily appointed.

Relief.

Work amongst women and children.

137. The number of deaths from cholera reported from the several medical institutions was only one, while there has been no death from small-pox during the year. The deaths under these heads in 1089 were 6 and 1 respectively.

Cholera and small-pox.



## CHAP. V.

**Diseases treated.** 138. The principal diseases treated during the year, in the order of frequency were, diseases of digestive system including 'worms' (64,351), eye-diseases (31,818), diseases of the respiratory system except pneumonia and tubercle of the lungs (23,727), malaria (18,493), skin diseases (18,411), ulcers (13,550), injuries, general and local, (12,516), rheumatic fever and rheumatism (11,210), anaemia (11,079) and diarrhoea (10,547).

**Post-mortem examination.** 139. 84 post-mortem examinations were held for medico-legal and 9 for pathological purposes, as against 49 and 10 respectively in the previous year.

**Lunatic Asylum.** 140. There were at the beginning of the year 18 lunatics in the asylum and 11 admissions in the course of the year. Of these 29 inmates, 13 were discharged cured and 3 were handed over to relations, the number remaining at the close of the year being 13. The asylum was transferred during the year to the new building constructed for that purpose outside the town. The cost of maintaining the institution was Rs. 1,954, as against Rs. 1,956 in 1089.

**Leprosy Asylum.** 141. At the beginning of the year there were 39 inmates (32 males and 7 females) in the asylum and 60 were admitted during the year. There were thus 99 lepers in all, of whom 48 were discharged, 3 absconded, 10 died and 38 remained in the asylum at the close of the year. The cost of maintaining the institution was Rs. 4,945, as against Rs. 4,717 in the previous year.

**Veterinary Hospitals.** 142. The three institutions *viz.*, the hospital at Trichur with accommodation for 18 animals and the dispensaries at Ernakulam and Pattanamangalam continued to work as in the previous year. The total number of animals treated was 12,758 (12,534 out-patients and 224 in-patients), as against 12,235 (12,009 out-patients and 226 in-patients) in 1089. Of the in-patients treated, 130 were cattle, 63 horses, 20 dogs, 8 goats, 2 fowls and 1 monkey. Of the out-patients, 10,821 were cattle, 704 goats, 497 dogs, 338 horses, 84 fowls, 36 pigs, 22 elephants, 5 monkeys, 3 cats, 3 rabbits, 1 boar, 1 turkey and 19 other animals. 537 operations were performed during the year of which 73 were castrations. No inoculation was done during the year as rinderpest and anthrax did not prevail to any great extent. The total cost of the maintenance of the three institutions was Rs. 7,764 as against Rs. 8,029 in the previous year.

**Expenditure.** 143. The total expenditure on account of medical relief during the year including the two asylums and the three veterinary institutions was Rs. 1,21,280, as against Rs. 1,15,866 in the previous year.

## SANITATION AND CONSERVANCY.

**Organisation and staff.** 144. The department continued to work under the immediate control of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, as in the previous years. There was no change in the organization and staff except that the charges of the "Taluk Sanitary Inspectors" were redistributed so as to give each of them more or less the same extent of jurisdiction and greater facility for touring and their designation was changed into "Division Sanitary Inspectors".

**Health Officers.** 145. As in the previous year there were six towns under Health Officers.

**Operations of the department.** 146. The compulsory scavenging system continued to work in some of the towns as in the previous year. 864 private houses were served during the year, as against 802 in 1089. The fee collections amounted to Rs. 1,675 as against Rs. 1,616 in 1089. Lighting, as in the previous years, was done departmentally and is reported to have been done satisfactorily.

**Water Supply.** 147. 7 public tanks and 14 wells were repaired and cleaned and 9 public wells were newly sunk during the year.

148. There were 8 Sirkar markets and 5 cartstands under the control of the department. In addition to these there were also 29 private markets licensed as in 1089. The fee collections amounted to Rs. 9,234, as against Rs. 9,367 in 1089.

149. The total number of deaths from cholera during the year was 41, as against 538 in the previous year and that from small-pox the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 16. There was no serious outbreak of any epidemic during the year and all precautionary measures were taken to check the spread of cholera whenever a case occurred.

Epidemics and  
preventive  
measures.

150. 12 vessels were inspected at Malipuram and 3,061 passengers were under passport observation during the year, as against 23 vessels and 5,731 passengers in the previous year. There were 21 prosecutions under passport rules with 18 convictions.

Plague.

151. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,93,481 excluding the Government contribution of Rs. 62,200 to the Town Councils.

Expenditure.

152. All the four Town Councils were working satisfactorily during the year.

Town Councils.

153. The maintenance of roads in Ernakulam, Trichur, Mattanchery and Chittur-Tattamangalam was being attended to by the respective Town Councils. The total Government contribution to the Town Councils was Rs. 62,200.

Maintenance of  
roads.

154. The total receipts and expenditure of the Town Councils were Rs. 1,51,592 and Rs. 1,50,814 respectively. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 778 by the transactions of the year.

Financial.

155. The scheme for providing the town of Ernakulam with drinking water from the Periyar river by means of pipes is nearing completion. The other important works, namely, construction of a foreshore wall to improve the general appearance of the town and deepening and widening the Palathode and Padiathode canals made fair progress during the year.

General.

### VACCINATION.

156. The number of vaccinators in the permanent establishment was 15 as in the previous year.

Staff.

157. Lymph was obtained from the Bangalore Vaccine Institute during the year and the supply is reported to be good. The average cost of lymph including the supply to the Town Councils was Rs. 151 per mensem, as against Rs. 204 in the previous year.

Supply of lymph.

158. The number of vaccinations performed during the year including the operations within Town Council limits was 37,823 (21,484 males and 16,339 females), as against 45,585 (26,123 males and 19,462 females) in 1089. Of these, 34,268 cases or 90.60 per cent were successful, as against 39,167 or 85.92 per cent in the previous year. Of these 37,823 vaccinations, 33,479 were primary, 128 were secondary and 4,216 were re-vaccinations, the percentage of success under each head being 95.35, 80.46 and 42.10, as against 92.28, 70.41 and 42.49 respectively in 1089.

Operations.

159. The expenditure of the department for 1090 including that of Cranganur amounted to Rs. 5,237, as against Rs. 5,519 in the previous year and the average cost of each successful case was 3 annas 2 pies, as against 2 annas 11 pies in 1089.

Expenditure.

## VII. RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

## DEVASWOMS.

Number of  
institutions.

160. The department had charge of the following classes of institutions:— (1) Group Devaswoms 139, (2) Cranganur Devaswoms 14, (3) Charitable Institutions and the management of Pandaravaka Vazhivadus, etc., and of endowments, and (4) Pazhuvam and Elangunnapuzha Devaswoms. The Tirumala Devaswom continued to work directly under the supervision of the Diwan.

(1) *Group Devaswoms.*Demand  
collection &  
balance of  
rent on  
lands.

161. The year opened with a balance of 6,006 paraahs of paddy and Rs. 2,434. Certain adjustments were made in the course of the year owing to renewal *Kooduthals*, &c. The arrear demand finally fixed, together with the current demand for the year, made up a total demand of 3,10,243 paraahs of paddy and Rs. 1,33,291 for collection during the year. Out of this demand, 2,99,470 paraahs of paddy and Rs. 1,28,071 were collected and 130 paraahs of paddy and Rs. 57 were written off leaving a balance of 10,643 paraahs of paddy and Rs. 5,163 pending collection at the close of the year. The balance was, for the most part, due on the British and Travancore lands involved in suits and under dispute. The percentages of collection of paddy and money demands were 96.57 for paddy and 96.13 for money, as against 98.03 and 98.19 respectively in 1089. Instances in which coercive measures were resorted to were few. There were two cases of Nadupattam and five cases of attachment of moveables, as against one case of Nadupattam and five of attachment of moveables in 1089.

Total  
receipts.

162. The total receipts of the Group Devaswoms for the year amounted to Rs. 3,94,394, as against Rs. 3,88,939 in 1089

Expenditure.

163. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,49,872, as against Rs. 3,32,849 in 1089.

Financial  
condition.

164. The surplus to the credit of the Devaswoms, after meeting the expenditure from the receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 44,522, as against Rs. 56,090 in 1089. The receipts and disbursements under debt heads were Rs. 6,558 and Rs. 8,113 respectively, the transactions in the year under debt heads resulting in a deficit of Rs. 1,555, as against a deficit of Rs. 2,443 in 1089. The actual surplus for the year thus amounted to Rs. 42,967, as against Rs. 53,647 in 1089. The closing balance of 1089 according to that year's report was Rs. 2,52,766. The savings on account of contribution works since credited to account raised the surplus to Rs. 2,55,569. The Group Devaswoms had thus a total surplus of Rs. 2,98,536 at the close of 1090.

Balance to the  
credit of indi-  
vidual Deva-  
swoms.

165. The total balance to the credit of the individual Devaswoms was Rs. 9,81,420 at the close of 1090. The increase over the figure in the previous report is due to adjustments since effected.

(2) *Cranganur Devaswoms.*Cranganur  
Devaswoms.

166. The receipts and expenditure of the Devaswoms for the year were Rs. 33,017 and Rs. 18,977 respectively, as against Rs. 24,230 and Rs. 26,406 respectively in 1089. The transactions in the year having resulted in a surplus of Rs. 14,040, the surplus to the credit of these Devaswoms at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 23,510 exclusive of investments.

(3) *Charitable Institutions.*

167. There were 15 Oottupuras in the year. The total expenditure during the year on account of Oottupuras, Satroms, subscriptions to Charitable Institutions, &c., amounted to Rs. 43,903, as against Rs. 48,621 in 1089.

168. The expenditure incurred by the State for Pandaravaka Vazhivadus in Sirkar temples and for contributions to religious institutions amounted to Rs. 22,139, as against Rs. 22,411 in 1089.

Expenditure.

169. The endowment funds continued to be treated separately. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,78,821. The adjustments since effected brought this amount to Rs. 1,69,884. Receipts on account of new endowments in the year amounted to Rs. 1,743. The total amount to the credit of the Devaswoms under endowments, at the close of 1090, thus amounted to Rs. 1,71,627, exclusive of landed properties. The receipts on account of interest on the endowment fund and rent on landed properties amounted to Rs. 9,476 and the expenditure for conducting the endowment vazhivadus to Rs. 10,792, thus working to a deficit of Rs. 1,316. The year closed with a deficit of Rs. 434, the surplus at the beginning of the year being Rs. 882. It is observed that arrears to an extent of Rs. 1,300 are pending collection in the Tripunithura Group.

Endowments.

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

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

171. The receipts and expenditure of the Pazhuvam Devaswom for the year were Rs. 9,134 and Rs. 7,319 respectively, as against Rs. 8,064 and Rs. 7,218 respectively in 1089. The transactions of the year having resulted in a surplus of Rs. 1,815, the previous surplus was raised to Rs. 2,811 at the close of the year. In view of the heavy expenditure anticipated in connection with the Devaswom suits, the provision made for liquidation of debt was not utilised. The liabilities of the Devaswom which stood at Rs. 16,000 at the beginning of the year thus remained unchanged. Collection and renewal work was satisfactory. The improvement in the administration of the Devaswom under Sirkar management is maintained.

Pazhuvam  
Devaswom.

172. The receipts and expenditure of the Elangunnapuzha Devaswom for the year were Rs. 13,200 and Rs. 12,408 respectively, as against Rs. 12,877 and Rs. 12,657 respectively in 1089. The transactions of the year thus worked to a surplus of Rs. 792, raising the previous surplus to Rs. 1,149 at the close of 1090. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was repaid during the year towards the liability of Rs. 8,000 that was outstanding against the Devaswom at the beginning of 1090 and the year closed with a net liability of Rs. 7,000. The collection work of the Devaswom in the year was very satisfactory.

Elangunnapuzha  
Devaswom.

173. The Tirumala Devaswom continued to work directly under the supervision of the Diwan. Out of a total demand of Rs. 53,042 and 15,699 paraus of paddy due for the year, Rs. 29,362 and 7,686 paraus of paddy were collected and Rs. 6 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 23,674 and 8,013 paraus of paddy pending collection at the close of the year. The receipts and expenditure of the Devaswom, including those of the Mundathumkara estate, amounted to Rs. 77,387 and Rs. 93,687 respectively, as against Rs. 85,604 and Rs. 97,356 respectively in 1089. The transactions of the year having thus worked to a deficit of Rs. 16,300,

Tirumala De-  
vaswom.

## CHAP. V.

the opening balance of 1090 which amounted to Rs. 27,735 was reduced to Rs. 11,435 at the close of the year.

## General.

174. The general management of affairs of the several institutions continued to be satisfactory during the year. The financial condition of all institutions excepting the Tirumala Devaswom has shown steady improvement. It is hoped that the introduction of the proposed revision of rent in the current year will place the finances of the Tirumala Devaswom on a more satisfactory basis. The question of regulating the expenditure of this Devaswom which is far in excess of its normal receipts is being carefully considered by the Darbar.

## VIII. PUBLIC WORKS.

## Organisation.

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

## Total expenditure.

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. 6,93,190, as against the budget grant of Rs. 6,98,400 and as against the actuals of Rs. 5,91,400 in 1089. The value of the contribution works executed by the department during the year amounted to Rs. 60,508—Rs. 24,597 for Cranganur, Rs. 20,126 for Devaswoms and Rs. 15,785 for other departments. Thus the total amount of expenditure the department had to control during the year was Rs. 7,53,698, as against Rs. 6,27,060 in 1089. The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 77,729 being 10.31 per cent. on the total expenditure, as against Rs. 75,057 or 11.97 per cent in 1089. The increase in expenditure during the year when compared with the previous year was mainly due to the completion of a larger number of costly works undertaken in previous years and also to the starting of relief works to relieve the distress caused by the outbreak of the war.

## Communications.

177. The total expenditure on "Communications-Original" was Rs. 58,747, as against Rs. 41,866 in 1089, while that under "Maintenance and Repairs" was Rs. 1,22,047, as against Rs. 1,18,263 in the previous year. Six new roads were opened during the year. 480 miles of road were under the maintenance of the department, as against 482 in 1089. The decrease in the number of miles was owing to the transfer of the Chittur-Tattamangalam Town roads to the Town Council.

## Irrigation.

178. The major irrigation chiras were satisfactorily maintained and the distribution of water in the Chittur Irrigation System was satisfactorily carried out. The enquiry instituted into the question of water distribution to British lands from the Thembaramadaku and Kunnankattupathy systems having been practically completed and amicably closed, revised rules were framed and published for the distribution of water from the two systems with the approval of the Madras Government. The construction of permanent protective works to the Karuvannur bund is under consideration and the work is expected to be taken up in the current year. The total expenditure under Irrigation during the year was Rs. 1,07,573, as against Rs. 99,351 in 1089.

179. The total expenditure under "Petty Construction and Repairs" during the year was Rs. 56,280, as against Rs. 54,466 in the previous year. The system worked satisfactorily.

Petty Construction and Repairs.

180. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 87,870, as against Rs. 89,543 in 1089. The decrease was chiefly under "Toll" due to the transfer of the tolls within Town limits to the respective Town Councils.

Receipts.

181. The Chief Engineer inspected all the Divisional Offices during the year and the work turned out in these offices was found to be satisfactory.

Inspection.

A committee was appointed to consider and report upon 'communications' in the State with a view to the formulation of a definite programme of future development.

#### IX. MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

182. As observed in Chapter IV, during the absence on leave of the State Mechanical Engineer Mr. V. L. Wynyard Wright, the supervision over the several sections of the Mechanical department was distributed between the Chief Engineer, the Tramway Assistant Engineer, and the Chief Chauffeur under the control of the Secretary to the Diwan.

Organisation.

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

Inspection.

184. The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 1,716 and the total expenditure to Rs. 50,472.

Financial.

#### X. INSTRUCTION.

185. The total number of Sirkar schools was 131, as against 132 in 1089, but the number of aided schools rose from 158 in 1089 to 162 in 1090. The total number of pupils in Sirkar, aided and unaided schools in 1090 was 24,222, 20,919, and 21,955, as against 23,416, 18,831 and 21,563 in 1089. The total number of pupils under instruction during the year was thus 67,096, as against 63,810 in the previous year. 36.1 per cent of the educational work was done by the Sirkar institutions, 31.1 per cent by aided agencies and 32.8 per cent without any help from the Sirkar, as against 36.7, 29.5 and 33.8 per cent respectively in the previous year.

Number of institutions.

Strength.

186. Of the pupils under instruction, 67.3 per cent. were boys and 32.7 per cent. girls, the total number of boys and girls being 46,844 and 20,252 respectively, out of the total number of 67,096 pupils. The percentage of boys and girls to the male and female population was 68.3 and 29.3, as against 73.2 and 31.6 respectively in 1089.

Boys and girls.

187. Of the 67,096 pupils, 33,305 or 52.6 per cent. were Hindus, 28,368 or 42.3 per cent. Christians, 3,281 or 4.9 per cent. Mahomedans and 142 or 0.2 per cent. Jews, as against 52.3 per cent, 42.4 per cent., 5.1 per cent. and 0.2 per cent. respectively in 1089.

Education among different communities.

188. The strength of the College department was 204, as against 180 in the previous year, the average attendance being 94, as against 94.7 in 1089. 63 candidates appeared for the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University, of whom 37 passed, 5 being placed in the first class, as against 65, 40 and 12 respectively in 1089. So far as the results of this examination go the College stands

collegiate education.

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first in the Presidency. The fee receipts of the College classes amounted to Rs. 12,237, as against Rs. 10,693 in 1089, and the expenditure to Rs. 23,193, as against Rs. 21,464 in 1089, the net expenditure being Rs. 10,956 or Rs. 53.7 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 10,771 or Rs. 67.4 respectively in 1089.

College  
Hostels.

189. The College hostels continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The strength of the Hindu hostel was 59 and that of the Christian hostel 31, as against 58 and 28 respectively in the previous year. The health of the boarders is reported to have been satisfactory.

Upper  
Secondary  
Education.

190. 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) and 6 aided. The total number of pupils that were given Upper Secondary education was 1,420 (1,307 boys and 113 girls), as against 1,373 and 1,291 in 1089 and 1088 respectively.

Sirkar High  
Schools.

191. The total strength of the High School departments of the 8 Sirkar High Schools (including the High School department of the College) was 941 (857 boys and 84 girls), as against 912 and 893 in 1089 and 1088 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. 30,157 and the expenditure to Rs. 44,278, the net expenditure being Rs. 14,121, as against Rs. 29,269, Rs. 41,879 and Rs. 12,610 respectively in 1089. The average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 15, as against Rs. 14 in 1089.

Kunnankulam  
hostel.

192. The hostel attached to the Kunnankulam District High School continued to be managed efficiently. The number of boarders during the year was 70, as against 64 in the previous year. The boarding house attached to the Sirkar High School, Chittur, is steadily progressing. The strength rose from 30 to 46 at the end of the year and the institution worked at a profit of Rs. 47.

Aided High  
schools.

193. The number of aided High schools was 6 (including the Tirumala Devaswom High School) the same as in 1089, of which 5 were for boys and one for girls. The total strength of these aided High schools rose from 461 in 1089 to 479 during the year under report. The grants-in-aid given by the Sirkar to the High school departments amounted to Rs. 5,808, as against Rs. 4,174 in 1089, the average cost to the Sirkar per pupil instructed being Rs. 12, as against Rs. 9 in the previous year. The increase is due to the more liberal system of grant now in vogue. Special grants for furniture, library books and educational apparatus were also paid to the schools.

School Leaving  
Certificate Exa-  
mination.

194. The School Leaving Certificate Examination was the fifth of the kind after its introduction in the State. 292 candidates appeared for the examination of whom 95 passed, as against 243 and 119 respectively in 1089. The total receipts in the shape of examination fees amounted to Rs. 3,504 and expenditure to Rs. 2,485.

Lower Second  
ary Education.  
Sirkar Schools.

195. The number of schools in which Lower Secondary instruction was imparted during the year was 32, the same as in the previous year. Of these 32 schools, 21 were Sirkar and 11 aided. The total strength of the Sirkar Lower Secondary schools was 2,223, as against 1,899 in 1089. The fee collections of the Lower Secondary department amounted to Rs. 33,828 and the expenditure to Rs. 51,049, as against Rs. 30,878 and Rs. 48,965 respectively in 1089. The net expenditure was therefore Rs. 17,221, as against Rs. 18,087 in 1089. The average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 7.8, as against Rs. 9.5 in 1089. The

hostel attached to the Lower Secondary school, Wadakkanchery, started in 1089 continued to do good work during the year.

Hostel.

196. The total strength of the 11 aided Lower Secondary schools was 1,049, as against 920 in the previous year. The grants-in-aid given to the Lower Secondary departments of these schools amounted to Rs. 5,676, as against Rs. 4,343 in 1089.

Aided schools.

For the Public Examination of Form III, 731 candidates appeared, of whom 435 were successful, as against 647 and 417 respectively in the previous year.

197. Including the Primary departments of the Ernakulam College and of the High and Lower Secondary schools of the State, primary education was given in 1,329 schools, as against 1,319 in the previous year. Of these, 129 were Sirkar, 153 aided and the remaining 1,047 unaided schools, as against 130, 149 and 1,040 respectively in 1089. Of the 129 Sirkar schools, 8 were the Primary departments of the High schools (including the College), 12 were the Primary departments of Lower Secondary schools, one was the Primary department attached to the Sirkar Training School, 96 were purely Primary schools and 12 night schools. Of these 129 Primary schools, 90 were for boys and 39 for girls. The total strength of the Primary departments of these Sirkar schools was 20,484 (12,991 boys and 7,493 girls), as against 20,065 (12,851 boys and 7,214 girls) in 1089. The fees realised from the Primary department amounted to Rs. 29,618 and expenditure to Rs. 1,70,156, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 6.8, as against Rs. 6.6 in the previous year. Standard pattern furniture was supplied to Primary schools at a cost of Rs. 4,606, as against Rs. 4,867 in 1089. The number of pupils of backward classes in the Sirkar Primary schools rose from 3,675 in 1089 to 4,139 during the year. The number of aided schools was 153, as against 149 in the previous year, the strength of the same being 19,059, as against 16,751 in 1089. The grants-in-aid given to these schools were Rs. 86,329, as against Rs. 50,356 in 1089. The increase in grant was due to the employment of better qualified teachers besides the very liberal system of grant sanctioned by the Darbar. The number of unaided schools was found to be 1,047, as against 1,040 in 1089 with a total strength of 21,955 pupils, as against 21,563 in the previous year. 2,402 candidates appeared for the Public Examination of Class IV, of whom 1,683 came out successful, as against 2,088 and 1,211 respectively in 1089.

Primary Education.

Aided schools.

Unaided schools.

Public Examination.

198. The number of night schools that worked during the year was 19, of which 12 were Sirkar and 7 aided, as against 22, 13 and 9 respectively in 1089. The total strength of these night schools, Sirkar and aided, was 892, as against 912 in 1089. The decrease was due to the decrease in the number of schools, but this has been more than made up by the large increase in the day schools. The decrease was also partly due to the war.

Night schools.

199. The total number of girls' schools in the State during the year was 63 (40 Sirkar and 23 aided), as against 60 (40 Sirkar and 20 aided) in 1089. The Industrial section of the V. J. G. L. & I. School has been classed separately as a special school. The number of girls attending the Sirkar and aided schools was 13,824, as against 12,932 in 1089. Of the 40 Sirkar girls' schools, one was the V. J. G. L. & I. School, six were Lower Secondary schools, 32 were Primary schools and one was special. Of these 23 aided schools, one was a High school, one a Lower Secondary, 18 were Primary schools and three special schools. There was an increase of three Primary aided schools during the year, the number in 1089 being 15.

Female Education.



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Girls' High School.

200. As in the previous year there were two fully developed High schools for girls, viz., the Victoria Jubilee Girls' Literary and Industrial School, Trichur, and the St. Theresa's Convent School, Ernakulam. In the School Leaving Certificate Examination from the former 6 candidates appeared but none of them passed, as against 6 and 2 respectively in 1089. From the latter institution 2 out of 11 passed, as against 3 and 9 respectively in 1089.

Special schools.

201. 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 V. J. G. L. & I. School.

Training School.

202. The total strength of the Training School was 399, as against 320 in 1089. Of these 399 pupils, 100 (76 males and 24 females) were undergoing regular training, 40 were undergoing special training in Music, 9 in Drawing and the remaining 280 were pupils in the Lower Secondary and Primary departments of the model school. Out of the 53 students who appeared for the Training Examination 29 passed, as against 24 out of 45 in 1089. The net cost to the Sirkar for maintaining the institution was Rs. 18,265, as against Rs. 15,472 in 1089.

Technical, Commercial and Industrial School.

203. The Industrial section included the sections, Arts, Weaving, Smithy, Carving, Bell-Metal, Rattan work, Carpentry, Mat making and Electro-plating. The strength in the above Industrial sections was 41, 9, 8, 15, 11, 12, 12, 14 and 13 respectively or a total of 135, the same as in the previous year. The Commercial and Technical sections were comprised of the purely commercial class, Vernacular commercial class and School Final class, the strength in each during the year being 41, 11 and 8 respectively or a total of 60, as against 42 in 1089. The total strength of the institution was thus 195, as against 177 in the previous year. The revival of work fees has been reflected in the growth of the classes. In the Madras Technical Examinations 32 passed out of 49 sent up. The sloyd section made good progress during the year. It gained a distinction at the Mysore Exhibition, where the only Silver Medal was awarded to it. A special Honourable Mention Certificate was also awarded for card board models. The Art section of the school also made progress. Out of 41 students sent up for the Madras Government Technical Examination in different subjects 20 passed. The school building was purchased by the Darbar towards the end of the year. The progress of the institution for the year under report was on the whole satisfactory. The total cost of the institution came to Rs. 16,431, as against Rs. 15,614 in 1089. The increase in expenditure was due to the revival of work fees and stipends and to the increments drawn by teachers.

Aided special schools.

204. The number of aided special schools was 9, the same as in the previous year. The total strength of these institutions was 332, as against 312 in 1089. The total grant given by the Sirkar to these schools during the year was Rs. 1,865, as against Rs. 1,745 in 1089.

Qualification of teachers.

205. Of the 1,138 and 900 teachers in the Sirkar and aided schools, 504 and 182 respectively were trained men, as against 468 and 178 respectively in the previous year. There was thus a good increase in the number of trained teachers in the Sirkar schools.

Inspecting staff.

206. Besides the Director of Education, the Inspecting staff consisted of the Chief Inspector of schools, two Deputy Inspectors and one Inspectress of Girls' Primary Schools. The inspection work was on the whole satisfactory.

Grants-in-aid.

207. The actual amount of grant disbursed during the year was Rs. 1,08,349, as against Rs. 64,985 in 1089. The increase in grants for the year was due to the employment of better qualified teachers, to the raising of the pay of the teachers of the last grade and to the considerable increase in the grant under furniture, apparatus, etc. Besides grants-in-aid to schools a sum of

Rs. 14,405 was spent during the year out of the Educational budget for stipends and scholarships. In addition to the scholarships allowed for technical and industrial education and the stipends paid to the students undergoing training, the following scholarships were also awarded during the year:—(1) One senior University scholarship of Rs. 15 in each of the three classes of the B. A. (Honours) Course, (2) four University scholarships of Rs. 10 each in the senior and six in the junior Intermediate classes of the Ernakulam College, (3) 60 Upper Secondary scholarships of Rs. 5 each, of which 20 are tenable for 3 years, 20 for 2 years and 20 for one year, (4) 74 Lower Secondary scholarships (Anglo-Vernacular) of Rs. 3 each, of which 25 are tenable for 3 years, 25 for 2 years and 24 for one year and (5) 70 Lower Secondary scholarships (Vernacular) of Rs. 3 each, of which 25 are tenable for 4 years, 25 for 3 years, 10 for 2 years and 10 for one year. In addition to these, the following special scholarships were also continued:—(1) a special scholarship of Rs. 5 per mensem to a student for prosecuting his studies in the senior Intermediate class in Trichinopoly, (2) three special scholarships of Rs. 5 each, one payable for 2 years and two for three years for girls studying in the girls' High schools (3) the scholarship of Rs. 50 per mensem to the student studying in the Madras Engineering College continued till Mithunam when he had finished his course, (4) the scholarship of £. 175 per year given to Mr. K. Raghava Kurup for his training in Tannery was paid till Dhanu when he returned from Europe after completing his course and (5) the scholarship of £. 250 payable to Mr. T. Narayana Menon undergoing training in Forestry in Europe. Over and above these State scholarships and stipends, there were scholarships and prizes instituted by private gentlemen.

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

Co-operati  
with Trava  
core.

209. The total receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 1,16,197 and Rs. 4,93,486, as against Rs. 1,06,664 and Rs. 4,30,689 respectively in 1089. The net expenditure to the Sirkar on "Education" during the year was Rs. 3,77,289 or Rs. 53,264 more than in 1089. Of these, 8 per cent was spent on direction and inspection, 65.1 per cent on Sirkar schools and 21.8 per cent on aided schools, as against 8.6, 69.4 and 15.1 respectively in 1089. Classified according to branches of instruction, 10.4 per cent was spent on direction and inspection, 2.9 per cent on Collegiate education, 11.3 per cent on Secondary education and 60.1 per cent on Primary education, as against 11.4, 3.3, 12.1 and 56.5 respectively in 1089.

Financial.

210. No inter-school sports were held during the year. Apart from this, proper attention was paid to the physical exercise of students in the various institutions.

Physical edu-  
cation.

211. Mr. R. Devaraja Iyer, Mathematical Lecturer of the Ernakulam College, continued to be the Warden in charge of the Residential Palace during the year. There were 8 Thampurans residing in the Residential Palace during the year, as against the same number at the end of the previous year.\* Of the 8 Thampurans, 2 were in the School Final Class. Two Thampurans earned promotion into the School Final Class, 2 to the Fifth Form and 2 to the Fourth Form. The Library and Reading Room attached to the Residential Palace was made good use of by the wards, as in the previous year.

Education of  
the junior mem-  
bers of His  
Highness'  
Family.

212. The 5th Thampuran continued to be the guardian of the younger members of His Highness' Family for the first 4 months of the year, when he resigned. The 15th Thampuran was appointed in his place and he continued to be the guardian throughout the remaining portion of the year. The number of

Boys.

## CHAP. V.

wards studying in the Tripunithura school was 19, as against 15 in 1089. Physical exercise of the wards of the Residential Palace and of the young Thampurans under the guardian Thampuran at Tripunithura continued to receive adequate attention. The general health of the Thampurans at both stations was fairly satisfactory.

## Girls.

213. The Palace Girls' School continued to do useful work under the management of the 15th Thampuran. The strength of the school at the end of the year was 55, as against 47 in the previous year. The progress made by the pupils in the various subjects was satisfactory.

Sir Rama  
Varma Sans-  
krit Patasala.

214. As in the previous year, the staff consisted of 3 lecturers, one on Rs. 60 and two on Rs. 45-60 each and one Manager and Secretary on Rs. 30. The year opened with 35 pupils, 4 in the Vedanta class, 8 in the junior and 7 in the senior Vyakarana classes and 16 in the Nyaya class, the same as in the previous year. The strength at the end of the year came down to 25. Two written examinations were held in addition to the periodical examinations. The results of the examination were satisfactory.

The hostel attached to the Sanskrit Patasala was opened on the 18th Vrischigam 1090. There was provision for accommodating 24 boarders. The total receipts and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 7,518 and Rs. 6,367 respectively.

## XI. MISCELLANEOUS.

## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Huzur  
Secretariat.

215. The Huzur office continued to work as reorganised in 1083, divided into the following departments:--Revenue, Public Works, Judicial, and Local and Legislative. There were no changes in the organisation of the office during the year.

Telephone.

216. The telephone installation established in 1087 between the Huzur office and His Highness' Palace was maintained in proper condition during the year.

Departmental  
Manuals.

217. The Special Officer appointed for the work of revising certain departmental manuals and of sorting and printing old important State records continued to work throughout the year. The revision and printing of the Village Officers' Manual was completed and was introduced during the year. The printing of the old records is in progress.

## DEPARTMENTAL TESTS EXAMINATION.

218. The fourth Departmental Tests Examination of the State was held on 17th Thulam 1090 and the three succeeding days. Seventy-one applications were registered in all, but only 53 candidates actually appeared of whom 36 were successful.

## MILITARY.

Nair Brigad

219. Including the Infantry and Artillery, the Nair Brigade consisted of 25 officers and 243 men at the beginning of the year. During the year, there were five dismissals, four deaths, one retirement, three deserters and 14 admissions. Thus the total strength at the end of the year was 25 officers and 244 men, as against the sanctioned strength of 25 officers and 251 men.

220. The sanctioned strength of the State Band was 23, consisting of one Band-master, one Jamadar, one Havildar and 20 Musicians. The strength remained the same throughout the year.

State Band.

221. The actual strength of His Highness' Body Guard at the end of the year was 13, consisting of one Jamadar, one Havildar, one Naick, one Lance Naick and nine Troopers, as against the sanctioned strength of 16.

His Highness' Body Guard.

222. In the Infantry, the superior officers are armed with swords and the inferior officers and sepoy with muzzle loading guns. In His Highness' Body-Guard, the Jamadar is armed with a sword and a revolver, and the officers and troopers with swords, lances and pistols. In the Artillery, there are four muzzle loading cannons with accessories complete and they are used only for State ceremonial purposes. The following ammunition was received in the year under report:—1,200 snider blank cartridges, 700 snider ball cartridges, 1,014 muzzle ball cartridges, 50 revolver cartridges, and 1,406 percussion caps. The men in the Infantry serve mainly as guards for treasuries, palaces, temples and other important State buildings and also do escort duties as occasion arises. A special guard of 10 sepoy under a Havildar was detailed for escort and sentry duties to His Highness Raja Sri Sir Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E. No additional establishment was sanctioned for this.

Duties of the men.

223. The total cost of the Military department and of the State Band was Rs. 46,029 and Rs. 9,575, as against Rs. 41,785 and Rs. 9,391 respectively in 1089.

Expenditure.

#### ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

224. During the year, 51 licenses and import permits were issued for the import of guns, sulphur, percussion caps, shot, etc.

Import permits.

225. Under Regulation II of 1084, 80 licenses for dealing in arms and ammunition and for the manufacture and sale of fire-works were issued during the year. Of these, 32 were for dealing in sulphur, caps, shot, etc., 31 in China crackers, potash, etc., and 17 for the manufacture and sale of fire-works, etc.

Licenses for sale.

#### PETROLEUM.

226. Under the Petroleum Regulation, seven licenses were issued during the year, as against 11 in 1089 and a sum of Rs. 1,120 was realised, as against Rs. 1,290 in 1089.

Licenses for possession and transport.

#### FACTORIES.

227. There were 38 factories at the commencement of the year. Two more factories were registered in the year under report thus making a total of 40. They are situated as shown below:—

Number of factories.

Cochin	{	Oil Mills	...	8	Trichur	{	Tile & brick works	...	10	Situation.
		Coir factory	...	1			Paddy husking Mill	...	1	
		Saw Mill	...	1			Saw Mill	...	1	
		Fisheries	...	1			Spinning and Weaving Mill	...	1	
Kanayanur	{	Workshop & Foundry.	...	2	Obittur	{	Tile & brick works	...	1	
		Oil Mills	...	2			Rice & oil Mill	...	1	
Mukundapuram	...	Tile and brick works.	...	7	Talapilli	...	Tile works	...	1	

15 accidents were reported in the year, as against eight in 1089. They were not of a very serious nature.

Accidents.

## PRESS REGULATION.

Number of printing presses 228. The number of printing presses at the beginning of the year was 25. One press, namely, Durgalaya Press, in the Town of Chittur, was registered during the year, thus making a total of 26.

## MOTOR VEHICLES REGULATION.

Number of licenses. 229. This Regulation was brought into operation in the year under report. The number of licenses issued under the Regulation was 10 and a sum of Rs. 20 was realised towards fees.

## THE SIRKAR PRESS.

230. The establishment of the Press continued to work as reorganised in 1089. There were no changes in the organisation of the office during the year. The receipts of the Press were Rs. 5,967 and the expenditure Rs. 15,985, as against Rs. 6,759 and Rs. 19,813 respectively in the previous year.

## STATIONERY.

231. The receipts on account of the value of stationery articles supplied to Cranganur, Devaswoms, Town Councils, etc., amounted to Rs. 3,830, as against Rs. 1,575 in 1089. The total expenditure for the supply of stationery articles to all offices in the State was Rs. 37,635, as against Rs. 31,051 in the previous year.

## SCIENTIFIC &amp; MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

*Ethnography.*

232. Mr. L. K. Ananthakrishna Iyer, B. A., L. T., Curator of the State Museum and Superintendent of Zoological Gardens, continued to be ex-officio in charge of the Ethnographical researches of the State. Mr. Ananthakrishna Iyer's work during the year was mainly confined to the development and organisation of the State Museum and Zoological Gardens and consequently no appreciable progress was made by him in Ethnographical work. Original researches on the physical Anthropology of the inhabitants of the State required for the 3rd Volume of the Cochin Tribes and Castes were however reported to be in progress. One chapter on the marriage customs of the Cochin Tribes and Castes was prepared during the year.

*Archæology.*

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

## THE STATE MUSEUM.

234. The Museum comprises the following sections:—

- (1) Natural History, Zoological, Botanical and Geological sections including Agriculture.
- (2) Archæological section.
- (3) Arts section which includes special exhibits under industries.
- (4) Ethnographical section.
- (5) Numismatics, and
- (6) Library.

The Museum and the Zoo were in charge of a full time Curator. There have been substantial additions to the several sections of the Museum. A small beginning has been made during the year in the Numismatics gallery. This section will be more developed during the current year by the old coins from the State treasury as well as those to be purchased from the Provincial Museum, Lucknow.

The number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 31,724, as against 16,134 in 1089, which testifies to the growing popularity of the institution. Among the visitors were Mr. F. H. Gravely of the Indian Museum and Dr. Dorsay, Curator of Anthropology in the field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, and Professor of Anthropology in the University of Chicago.

The Zoological garden attached to the Museum was developed to a considerable extent. Houses for the larger felines, snakes, smaller carnivora, etc., which were under construction in 1089 were completed during the year under report and the animals are now comfortably housed.

As many as 100 young specimens of the important timber-trees in the State forests and flowering plants were planted during the year and most show signs of growth. Several interesting specimens were presented to the Zoo by private gentlemen and officers of the State.

The total expenditure incurred by the Darbar during the year on account of the Museum and the Zoo amounted to Rs. 7,531, as against Rs. 6,849 in 1089.

### CRANGANUR.

235. 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:—

			Rs.				Rs.
Opening balance	}	cash in the Cranganur Treasury	... 44,367	Disbursements under service heads	do	debt heads	... 1,44,282
		Investments	... 2,01,669				... 75,326
		Total	... 2,46,036				Total
Receipts under service heads		... 1,28,771	Closing balance	}	cash in the Cranganur Treasury	... 55,063	
Do debt heads	... 1,06,533	Investments			... 2,01,669		
Total	... 2,30,304	Total			... 2,56,732		
Grand Total		... 4,76,340			Grand total	... 4,76,340	

## NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

236. Particulars regarding the newspapers and magazines, published in the State in 1090 are given below:—

Names of Newspapers	Language of publication	Place of publication	Daily, weekly, or otherwise	Circulation No.	Remarks
Atma Poshini	Malayalam	Kunnamkulam	Monthly	550	Purely literary. Deals with subject of general interest.
Chakravarthi	do	Mattanchery	Weekly	850	Deals with subjects connected with political, mercantile, religious and social questions.
Kerala Chintamani	do	Trichur	Monthly	500	Deals with subjects connected with industrial and literary matters.
Kerala Kesari	do	do	do	1300	Deals with subjects of general interest.
Keralodayam	do	do	Weekly	700	Deals with political, literary, agricultural, industrial and social matters.
Lakshmi Bhai	do	do	Monthly	1300	This is a ladies' magazine containing literary matters only.
Lokaprakasam	Anglo-Malayalam	do	Weekly	1600	Deals with political, literary, scientific, industrial and social matters.
Malabar Islam	do	Mattanchery	do	1000	Deals with social, mercantile and educational questions.
Margalodayam	Malayalam	Trichur	Monthly	750	Publishes articles on various subjects except politics.
Mari Rani	do	Tripunithura	do	600	Contains poetical contributions.
Messenger of the Sacred Heart	do	Ernakulam	do	400	Deals with religious subjects.
Pracheena Tharaka	do	Trichur	Weekly	300	Deals with all subjects including politics.
Promptuarium	Latin	Ernakulam	Monthly	1050	Deals with purely religious questions.
Sathianadam	Malayalam	do	Weekly	1000	Deals with social, religious and educational questions and politics also.
Sujana Mitram	do	Mattanchery	do	900	Deals with subjects of general interest.
Vyavahara Chintamani	do	Trichur	Monthly	500	Purely a legal magazine.
The West Coast Bulletin	English	Mattanchery	Weekly	800	Deals with general subjects including politics.
The War News	English and Malayalam	do	Daily	3000	The paper is only a war bulletin.
Yogakshemam	Malayalam	Ernakulam	Monthly	1200	Deals with industrial and social questions of the Namburi community.

## CHAPTER VI.

### CONCLUSION.

**T**HE past year has seen a momentous event in the history of the State, the close of a long rule of over 19 years and the inauguration of its successor.

The period which ended with the abdication of His Highness Raja Sri Sir Rama Varma is a notable record of steady advance and progress in the varied domain of civic life and in every department of administrative work, in material prosperity and in the matter of those beneficent reforms which make for the "relief of man's estate", for the increase of the amenities of life and for moral and intellectual progress.

238. So much has been done in the past however that the magnitude of the problem which confronts the new administration is apt to be obscured. A more complex state of society, permeated, by reason of the phenomenal strides which education has made, with distinctive ideas of progress and advancement, has now to be dealt with. Its growing aspirations have to be justly interpreted, its requirements rightly gauged and due provision made for further advance along approved lines. In its financial aspect also the problem presents no little difficulty. Whereas the possibilities of progress and the demands for it are well nigh unlimited, the material resources which alone make it possible, hold forth no present promise of a *pari passu* growth. Almost every large measure of general improvement and utility is conditioned by the state of a Government's finances. I have already elsewhere indicated the conclusion that the limit of the State's income under most of the main service heads must under present circumstances be considered to have been almost reached and that in the case of one department at least, in the ordinary course a large future decrease is inevitable.

With the normal expenditure treading so closely upon the income as to leave only a narrow margin between them, it is patent that under ordinary circumstances the scope for further schemes of general utility is strictly limited.

239. The financial problem of the immediate future then in brief is, on the one hand to reinforce and strengthen if possible the sources of revenue which threaten a large decrease so that an assured stable income may accrue, and on the other to further enlarge and develop wherever practicable the material resources of the State, thus assuring the means of paying for future schemes of public utility and general progress.

The present considerable income from 'Forests' must inevitably decrease, but whether it will shrink into comparative insignificance or settle down to a still substantial, if more modest, figure than at present and one which can be relied upon as a stable source of revenue, will depend on the future of the Forest Tramway. The Darbar now have every hope of finding a use for the Tramway, but, in view of the magnitude and importance of the questions involved, will take no final step until the scheme now in contemplation has been subjected to exhaustive and critical examination. As regards the further development of the State's material resources, the Darbar are fully alive to its possibilities and the matter is receiving their careful attention.



## CHAP. VI.

It might perhaps be urged that a State which can show a surplus balance of 13 lakhs can confront future demands upon it with a certain measure of equanimity. It must however be remembered that a substantial proportion of these accumulated savings should be regarded as a reserve which needs to be maintained to meet unexpected demands, so that the amount available for capital expenditure on projects of public utility or on reproductive investments is at present limited.

240. I would like to refer briefly to the subject of education in the State. The extension and improvement of educational facilities is essentially a financial problem and one which, here, is rapidly becoming acute. A liberal policy in the past has resulted in a wonderful diffusion of education and so far as higher secondary education is concerned, nowhere in Southern India do equal facilities exist. A wider field of comparison might easily be challenged with advantage to the State, but I am at present concerned not with comparisons but with the consequences of the fact I have stated. The natural result is a growing and insistent demand for still further facilities. Though there are 14 High schools in the State which consists of 1400 sq. miles of territory, of which no less than 600 are forest areas, many disappointed candidates are turned away from their doors each year for lack of accommodation. The case for primary and lower secondary education is stronger. While the demand for further facilities can be regulated, it cannot, for all time, be met by a blank refusal. Even apart from the opening of new schools, the growing number of aided institutions involving heavy grants-in-aid under the liberal terms of the Cochin Code, the provision of suitable accommodation, adequate furniture and equipment, the incremental salaries of teachers, to say nothing of urgently needed reforms, impose an automatically increasing claim on the State's finances.

The expenditure on "Education" in the past few years has progressed by leaps and bounds. From Rs. 3,37,000 in 1087 it advanced to Rs. 3,75,000 in 1088, to Rs. 4,30,000 in 1089 and to Rs. 4,93,000 in 1090, while the budget estimate of expenditure for 1091 is Rs. 5,49,000 or over 12 per cent. of the estimated receipts, and more than is proposed to be spent on any other department of the State. The total income of the State in 1087 was Rs. 43,43,000, while the anticipated revenue for 1091 is approximately Rs. 45,41,000. It is evident that these periodic and regular increases cannot continue indefinitely without seriously trenching upon other departments which merit equal consideration. The problem which faces the Darbar and which will soon have to be solved, is how to find funds to pay for the growing needs of education, which, even if regulated with the utmost care, must continue to make progressively increasing demands on the public funds. Normal revenues cannot bear the strain much longer unless expenditure is cut down in directions in which it is neither expedient nor justifiable to do so. It is possible that small savings may be effected, but this will not touch the real problem.

241. The Darbar have recognised that in order to secure continuity of effort, to ensure systematic progress in the execution of public works and to utilise public funds to the best advantage, a regular programme of work based upon a definite policy and a comprehensive outlook is essential. Steps are being taken to formulate such definite lines of work in the various departments entrusted with the execution of public works. A committee has been appointed to consider the whole question of communications in the State, both by land and water. It was entrusted with the task of suggesting a comprehensive scheme of communications based on a well defined policy so as to prevent the aimless addition of

road to road. The intention is to formulate a considered programme of works, to be spread over a period of years, so as to ensure not only that advance shall be made, but that it shall take place in accordance with a pre-conceived plan.

Another committee was entrusted with a sanitary survey of the State to facilitate the preparation of a programme of sanitary works in accordance with actual needs. An enquiry on similar lines is contemplated in regard to irrigation works and the improvement of wet lands subject to periodical inundation or affected by a scarcity of water supply.

The Darbar are conscious that a great deal remains to be done in assisting and improving agriculture. Now that the services of an officer trained in England are available, the question of regulating the work of the department so as to make it of the utmost practical utility to the agriculturist is under serious consideration.

The Forest department has, owing to the exigencies of circumstances, till comparatively recently been more of an exploiting than a conserving agency. Steps are being taken to ensure that the primary functions of the department will not be relegated to a place of subordinate importance.

242. The year under report is the first year in which a systematic attempt was made to advance the cause of Co-operative Societies. The appointment of a whole time Registrar has been justified by the result. Judged by the test of mere numbers, the beginning is a small one, but at this stage the inculcation of true co-operative principles and the formation of active vigorous bodies are of infinitely greater importance than the mere accumulation of societies.

It is a hopeful sign that in the formation of new societies, so far from having to excite interest in the movement, the department has been compelled to exercise a restraining influence, in its endeavour to ensure the formation of thoroughly sound societies. This may also be regarded as the first year in which the Village Panchayats constituted under Regulation V of 1089 have settled down to regular work. In the modest sphere of labour at present allotted to them these Panchayats are gaining executive experience and give promise of efficiency. Both in their number and in the scope of their duties it is hoped that there will be a steady increase in the near future.

243. The year has been a more than ordinarily eventful one and has constituted a strenuous introduction for me to the administration of the State.

The war with its attendant consequences, the abdication of the late Ruler of the State, the installation of His Highness the Raja and a succession of visits of distinguished guests made unusually heavy demands on the officers of the State, who without exception loyally responded to the additional calls upon them.

TRICHUR.

December 6, 1915.

J. W. BHOORE.

DIWAN OF COCHIN.

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# APPENDIX.

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## CHAP. I.

## (i) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1090 M. E.

## GENERAL.

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Residency.</b>					
1	A. T. Forbes Esquire, I. C. S.	Resident in Travancore and Cochin	1-1-90	25-7-90	
2	Capl. E. F. Ross, I. A.	Assistant Resident in charge	26-7-90	11-8-90	
3	R. A. Graham Esquire, I. C. S.	Acting Resident	12-8-90	31-12-90	
4	Capl. E. F. Ross, I. A.	Assistant Resident	1-1-90	18-8-90	
5	T. Austin Esquire, I. C. S.	Do	19-8-90	31-12-90	
6	H. C. Perkins Esquire.	Medical Officer	1-1-90	do	
<b>Palace.</b>					
7	C. S. Gopaladesikachari	Sarvadhikariakar			On special duty till 18-2-90 and then on leave
8	P. Damodara Menon, B. A.	Acting do			
9	K. Rama Varma Raja, B. A.	Special Palace Officer			
<b>General Administration.</b>					
10	J. W. Bhore, I. C. S.	Diwan	1-1-90	1-9-90	On privilege leave from 2-9-90
11	T. S. Narayana Iyer, M. A. & B. L.	Ag. do	31-11-90	31-12-90	
12	P. Damodara Menon, B. A.	Secretary to the Diwan	2-9-90	30-11-90	On other duty
13	M. I. Virkkey, B. A.	Ag. do			
14	K. Shanga Warriar, B. A.	Comptroller of Accounts	16-1-90	31-12-90	On privilege leave till 16-1-90
15	N. A. Parasurama Iyer, B. A.	Ag. do	1-1-90	15-1-90	
<b>Revenue.</b>					
16	T. V. Kasturi Renga Iyer, B. A.	Diwan Peishkar			
17	K. Govinda Menon, B. A. (Oxon)	Conservator of Forests	1-1-90	9-8-90	On privilege leave from 10-8-90
18	K. Ramunni Menon, D. D. R.	Ag. do	10-8-90	24-10-90	
19	V. L. Wynyard Wright, A. M. I.	Mechanical Engineer	1-1-90	22-7-90	On leave for military service from 23-7-90
20	E. C. King	in charge of Forest Tramway			
21	H. W. M. Brown	Tramway Assistant Engineer in charge	23-7-90	31-12-90	
22	K. K. Joseph, B. A.	Superintendent of Salt, &c., Revenue			
22	K. K. Joseph, B. A.	Superintendent of Stamps	1-1-90	27-6-90	On other duty from 14-7-20
23	K. Kochunni Menon, B. A.	Ag. do	14-7-20	31-12-90	28-6-90
23	K. Kochunni Menon, B. A.	Ag. do	28-6-90	13-7-90	
<b>Judicial.</b>					
24	Vacant	Chief Judge	2-9-90	21-10-90	
25	T. S. Narayana Iyer, M. A. & B. L.	Sub-protem Chief Judge	1-1-90	21-1-90	On leave from 22-1-90
			10-2-90	1-9-90	On other duty from 3-12-90
26	P. I. Varugis, B. A. & B. L.	Ag. Chief Judge	22-1-90	31-12-90	2-9-90
27	Do Do	Puisne Judge	22-10-90	9-2-90	
			22-10-90	2-12-90	
			1-1-90	21-1-90	On other duty from 10-2-90
			19-7-90	19-5-90	22-1-90 to 9-2-90 and from 22-10-90 to 3-12-90
			3-12-90	31-12-90	2-12-90 and on leave from 20-5-90
28	T. A. Ananthamma Iyer, B. A. & B. L.	Ag. do	26-6-90	18-7-90	
29	Vacant		22-10-90	1-12-90	
29	Vacant		22-1-90	9-2-90	
30	V. K. Sankara Menon, B. A.	Sub-protem Puisne Judge	20-5-90	25-5-90	
31	B. K. Raghavan Nambiar, B. A. & B. L.	District Magistrate		and on 2-12-90	
32	V. B. Vydianatha Iyer, B. A. & B. L.	Sub-protem do			On other duty
33	M. A. Chakko, B. A.	Superintendent of Police and Commandant of the Nair Brigade			
34	V. K. Sankara Menon, B. A.	District and Sessions Judge, 1st grade			On other duty

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

CHAP. I.

(i) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1090 M. E. *cont.*

GENERAL.

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>Judicials—(cont.)</b>				
35	P. Narayana Menon, M. A. & B. L.	Sub-protem District and Sessions Judge, 1st grade			On other duty
	Do.	District and Sessions Judge, 2nd grade			
36	B. K. Raghavan Nambiar, B. A. & B. L.	Sub-protem do			
37	A. R. Venkiteswara Iyer	Superintendent of Registration			
38	T. A. Anantharama Iyer, B. A. & B. L.	Government Advocate and Law officer	1-1-90 19-7-90 2-12-90 26-6-90 22-10-90	25-6-90 21-10-90 31-12-90 18-7-90 1-12-90	On other duty from 26-6-90 and 22-10-90
39	T. M. Krishna Menon, B. A. & B. L.	Ag. do			
40	A. C. Augustus	Superintendent of Central Jail			
	<b>Miscellaneous.</b>				
41	M. Sankara Menon, B. A.	Superintendent of Devaswoms and Ottuparas			On special duty
42	K. Kelar Thirupad, B. A. & B. L.	Sub-protem do			
43	G. E. Browning, M. I. C. E., M. A. S. C. E.	Chief Engineer	15-2-90	21-12-90	On combined leave till 15-2-90
44	K. Subramania Iyer, B. A., B. C. E.	Ag. do	1-1-90	14-2-90	
45	F. S. Davies, B. A.	Director of Education			
46	G. N. Coombes, L. R. C. P. & S. Triple Qualification of Edinburgh & Glasgow	Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer			
47	V. L. Wynyard Wright, A. M. I. M. E., G. I. E. E.	Mechanical Engineer	1-1-90	22-7-90	On leave for military service
48	Vacant	do	23-7-90	31-12-90	
49	J. I. Chandy, B. A.	Superintendent of Anchal	1-1-90 13-7-90	24-5-90 31-12-90	On privilege leave from 25-5-90
50	K. K. Joseph, B. A.	In charge Ag. do	25-5-90 25-6-90	24-6-90 12-7-90	
51	I. Raman Menon, B. A., F. E. S.	Superintendent of Agriculture	23-2-90	31-12-90	
52	R. A. Gayatrimatha Iyer, B. A.	Registrar of Co-operative Societies	1-2-90	31-12-90	Newly organised
53	A. S. F. Mody, A. M. I. C. E.	Special Water Works and Municipal Engineer			On leave for one month and 20 days on 2 occasions in 1090 placing a subordinate in charge

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 1090 M. E.

CHAP. III.

LEGISLATION.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
1	Regulation I of 1010—extending the powers of jurisdiction of the Zillah Judges	Yes	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043 which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076
2	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 1093, and Regulation VII of 1084

## CHAP. III.

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of  
Karkadagom 1090 M. E.—*cont.*

LEGISLATION	Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
	4	Regulation IV of 1010 for constituting the Zillah Courts, Criminal Courts of the respective Zillahs and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court, Circuit Judges and for defining the respective powers	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
	5	Do. I of 1036—for the speedy administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and for the establishment of Small Cause Courts	„	Do
	6	Do. II of 1036—to clear the doubts of the Appeal Court in regard to the provisions of Regulation I of 1036	„	
	7	Do. I of 1041—for the appointment of duly qualified Vakils to plead in Courts	„	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 1043—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 Regulations VIII of 1084 and
	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	„	III of 1090
	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 1066—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 1073 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	„	

## (3) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of

Karkadagom 1090 M. E.—cont.

LEGISLATION.

Serial No	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
38	Regulation I of 1077—The Abkari Regulation	Yes	
39	Do. I of 1079—The Civil Procedure Code	"	Amended by Regulations III of 1083, V of 1088, IV of 1089 and VIII of 1089
40	Do. II of 1079—The Limitation Regulation	"	
41	Do. III of 1079—The General Clauses Regulation	"	
42	Do. IV of 1079—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation, II of 1076	No	
43	The Indian Evidence Act, I of 1872	Yes	Brought into force from 1st Meeonom 1080 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 2nd February 1905
44	Regulation I of 1080—amending Regulation I of 1062	No	
45	Do. II of 1080—The Court Fees Regulation	Yes	
46	Do. III of 1080—The Forest do	"	
47	Do. IV of 1080—The Companies do	"	Partly repealed from 1081 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 do	"	
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 do	"	
62	Do. VII of 1083—The Factories do	"	
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 do	"	
67	Do. IV of 1084—The Civil Court's 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, III of 1088, I of 1089 and VI of 1089
73	Do. I of 1086—The Cochin Census Regulation	"	
74	Do. II of 1086—The Cochin Criminal Procedure Code	"	Amended by Regulation III of 1089
75	Do. III of 1086—A Regulation to amend Regulation I of 1085	"	
76	Do. IV of 1086—A Regulation to amend Regulation II of 1081	"	
77	Do. I of 1087—The Newspaper Regulation	"	
78	Proclamation dated 9th July 1912, to keep pending all suits for redemption of kanom and other cognate tenures and for eviction	No	
79	Regulation I of 1088—amending the Ferries and Tolls Regulation, III of 1082	"	
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	"	

## CHAP. III.

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of  
Karkadagom 1090 M. E.—cont.

LEGISLATION.	Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
	82	Regulation IV of 1088—The Co-operative Societies Regulation	Yes	
	83	Do. V of 1088—A Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation I of 1079	No	
	84	Do. VI of 1088—The Press and Printers Registration Regulation	Yes	
	85	Do. VII of 1088—The Copyright Regulation	„	
	86	Proclamation dated 21st Edavom 1088 regarding the Tenancy Bill	No	
	87	Regulation I of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085	„	
	88	Do. II of 1089—The Cochin Motor Vehicles Regulation	„	
	89	Do. III of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, Regulation II of 1086	„	
	90	Do. IV of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation I of 1079	„	
	91	Do. V of 1089—The Cochin Village Panchayat Regulation	„	
	92	Do. VI of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085	„	
	93	Do. VII of 1089—The Cochin Rubber Thefts Prevention Regulation	„	
	94	Do. VIII of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation I of 1079	„	
	95	Do. I of 1090—The Cochin Naval and Military News Regulation	Yes	
	96	Do. II of 1090—The Cochin Tenancy Regulation	No	
	97	Do. III of 1090—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Penal Code, Regulation I of 1059	„	
	98	Do. IV of 1090—The Cochin Majority Regulation	„	

## (iii) Statement of Rainfall in the Cochin State during the year 1090 M. E.

CHAP. V.	Stations	Chingam	Kauni	Tudam	Vrischigam	Dham	Makarim	Kumbham	Meenam	Medam	Edavam	Mithunam	Karkadagom	Total	Total for past year	Average for past 5 years	Remarks
A.—Season and Rainfall.	Ernakulam ...	17.26	6.48	16.62	7.13	..	0.49	4.27	1.63	15.89	8.00	36.12	25.86	189.75	89.50	129.86	
	Mattancheri ...	10.42	5.88	13.90	9.58	0.13	1.81	4.92	1.83	15.87	7.58	35.19	24.74	131.85	83.19	117.74	
	Craanganur ...	15.57	7.87	16.13	5.81	0.10	0.02	0.88	0.10	14.79	5.11	34.45	30.68	130.91	103.93	125.58	
	Irinjalakuda ...	10.52	10.12	15.82	7.52	...	...	...	...	12.75	7.60	35.81	32.41	132.58	102.17	127.38	
	Trichur ...	10.77	5.05	12.49	2.86	...	...	0.01	...	4.14	9.90	30.53	21.97	100.72	113.71	115.29	
	Wadakkancheri	11.44	6.90	13.13	0.73	...	0.94	1.41	...	8.44	8.80	33.37	34.72	114.88	115.45	110.65	
	Chittur ...	7.42	8.99	7.22	0.56	...	0.86	1.56	1.61	3.27	5.50	16.59	14.04	67.63	65.69	67.15	
	Total ...	83.40	51.29	95.32	34.19	0.23	4.12	13.05	5.17	70.15	52.49	222.06	186.85	818.32	675.67	787.60	



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

Articles	Prices of food grains per maund of 82½ lbs						Remarks
	During Karkadagoin 1089			During Karkadagoin 1090			
	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
Rice (hasked) ...	6	8	11	6	5	10	
Wheat ...	5	14	1	5	15	11	
Peas ...	5	10	6	5	12	1	
Dholl ...	6	8	11	7	5	12	
Gram ...	8	8	0	3	10	1	
Til or Gingelly ...	9	9	7	8	6	1	
Green peas ...	3	5	11	5	7	5	
Bengal gram ...	5	12	2	5	15	9	

B—Staple food grains.

(v) Statement of Agricultural Stock in the Cochin State during the year 1090 M. E.

Taluk	Year	Horses and Cattle							Sheep and goats	Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Asses	With 4 bullocks		With 2 bullocks	Riding	Load carrying		
				Males	Females									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	1090	7,586	11,171	579	409	45	3	4,965	...	4,405	159	37		
Mukundapuram ...	..	15,250	8,315	1,695	1,286	150	5	3,985	...	9,475	150	500		
Trichur ...	..	8,846	10,323	6,851	1,737	80	8	4,544	...	8,226	198	649		
Talapilli ...	..	12,984	11,875	13,975	1,975	18	...	12,872	...	14,919	275	376		
Chittur ...	..	9,671	10,687	8,499	1,928	97	187	6,741	...	10,302	647	949		
Cranganur ...	..	500	1,483	105	354	1	...	657	...	218	...	3		
Total ...	..	54,837	53,859	32,008	7,090	392	153	33,767	...	47,544	1,429	2,508		

C—Agricultural stock.

(vi) Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Cochin State during the year 1090 M. E.

Taluk	Arrack		Toddy		Foreign liquor				Ganja		Opium			Tobacco			Total		Remarks		
	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	F. L. 1 shops	F. L. 2 shops	F. L. 3 shops	Other shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Other licenses	Rental	A class shops	B class shops	Club licenses	Rental		No. of shops	Rental
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Kanayannur ...	48	Rs. 12,635	145	Rs. 75,500	6	2	...	...	965	33	Rs. 18-4	33	1	Rs. 4	138	...	...	27,876	...	...	
Cochin ...	50	10,700	152	90,000	3	1	...	...	450	25	Rs. 200-18-4	26	3	Rs. 604-2	2	157	...	28,454	...	...	
Cranganur ...	12	3,830	37	13,000	...	...	...	...	...	3	Rs. 200-18-4	8	1	Rs. 11,620-18-4	1	20	...	6,650	...	...	
Mukundapuram ...	72	28,080	218	56,000	1	2	...	...	270	20	Rs. 200-18-4	20	...	Rs. 11,620-18-4	3	213	...	22,422	...	...	
Trichur ...	62	15,777	80	65,235	3	1	...	...	1,105	11	Rs. 5,824-2-8	11	...	Rs. 11,620-18-4	5	145	...	24,730	...	...	
Talapilli ...	30	3,770	78	32,475	3	...	...	...	300	12	Rs. 5,824-2-8	12	...	Rs. 11,620-18-4	4	151	...	21,495	...	...	
Chittur ...	21	6,385	43	24,885	1	...	...	...	100	5	Rs. 5,824-2-8	8	1	Rs. 11,620-18-4	5	77	...	12,306	...	...	
Total ...	295	51,177	753	3,57,095	23	6	...	...	3,190	112	Rs. 6,025	113	6	Rs. 15,125	24	901	...	1,43,933	...	...	

D—Alkari.

\*A fee of Rs. 5 was realised for each license

## CHAP. V.

## (vii) Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1090 M. E.

## E—Police.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissal	Black mark degradation on suspension and stoppage of increments	Punished judicially	By promotion	By pay	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent of Police and Commandant, Nair Brigade...	1	685	685	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
First grade Inspector	1	150	150	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
Second grade Inspector	1	125	125	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Third grade Inspector	1	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Head quarter Inspector	1	80	80	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Senior Prosecuting Inspector	1	80	80	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Junior Prosecuting Inspector	1	60	60	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
First grade Sub-Inspectors	5	50-60	268	..	3	..	..	7	3	..	
Second grade Sub-Inspectors	5	40-50	204	..	4	..	1	3	5	..	
Third grade Sub-Inspectors	9	30-40	290	..	5	..	3	6	9	..	
Senior Drill Instructor	1	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Junior Drill Instructor	1	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Gymnastic Instructors	2	15-20	35	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Chief Head Constable	1	20-30	20	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
First grade Head Constables	10	20	200	..	4	..	3	4	10	..	
Second grade Head Constables	12	15	180	..	3	..	3	5	12	..	
Third grade Head Constables	19	12	228	..	5	..	4	2	19	..	
Fourth grade Head Constables	20	10	200	..	12	..	5	5	20	..	
Buglers	2	10	20	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
First class Constables	87	9	783	..	15	..	3	10	87	..	
Second class Constables	132	8	1,056	..	47	..	8	27	132	..	
Third class Constables	259	7	1,785	2	150	..	7	42	259	..	
Recruits	15	6	90	..	..	..	..	1	15	7	
Total	587	...	6,667	2	254	..	37	113	587	7	

## (viii) Comparative statement of cases (under C. P. C.) handled by the Police during the years 1089 and 1090 M. E.

## E—Police.

Division	Cases						Persons						Property						Remarks
	1089			1090			1089			1090			1089			1090			
	Charged	Detected	Percentage	Charged	Detected	Percentage	Tried	Convicted	Percentage	Tried	Convicted	Percentage	Lost	Recovered	Percentage	Lost	Recovered	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A. Division...	259	191	73.74	254	205	80.70	478	265	55.43	435	272	62.52	10,708	7,484	69.89	14,109	9,795	69.42	
B. Division...	212	188	88.69	180	171	95.00	311	211	67.84	299	202	67.55	8,876	1,736	44.78	12,955	9,303	71.80	
C. Division...	135	143	86.66	96	77	80.20	240	192	80.00	149	91	61.07	3,762	1,146	30.46	4,372	2,208	50.50	
Total	606	517	85.28	530	453	85.47	1,029	668	64.91	883	568	63.98	18,346	10,366	56.50	31,436	21,305	67.77	





(x) Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1090 M. E.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported		No. of persons dealt with							Persons disposed of						Remarks
	1089	1090	Remaining at the end of the last year	Brought to trial				Total	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred to District, escaped or transferred	Persons remaining at the end of the year			
				Arrested by Police	By warrant	On summons	Voluntary									
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
District Magistrate's Court	21	29	11	8	2	51	1	76	62	26	15	18	..	*1	..	*1 died and 3 transferred.
1st class do	199	217	43	79	34	498	1	569	612	217	187	120	..	..	136	12 otherwise disposed of.
Kanayannur do	556	601	53	33	53	896	23	912	1005	167	499	258	30	55	51	
Cochin do	502	564	28	288	86	553	13	993	942	250	275	314	15	23	46	42 do
Crauganur do	222	210	..	51	13	368	..	436	437	94	112	118	..	28	38	75 do
Mekundapuram do	289	369	11	99	66	429	2	574	626	168	230	212	6	10	12	
Trichur do	619	545	27	279	82	520	14	1060	897	225	232	294	23	14	20	3 do
Talapilli do	401	383	4	96	50	385	30	576	564	130	168	262	4	11	..	
Chittur do	276	253	3	74	22	304	9	484	410	143	118	129	..	1	20	(a) brought on reference
Total	3175	3171	180	1010	443	4066	93	5570	5555	1518	1789	1725	78	146	313	132 otherwise disposed of

(xi) Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1090 M. E.

Tribunals	Number of appeals for disposal	Number of persons and cases														Remarks		
		Appeals rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry ordered			Pending	
		Persons	Cases	Confirmed		Modified		Reversed		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases		Persons	Cases
				Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases									
Chief Court	26	..	..	14	14	3	3	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Annual Sessions Court	30	12	12	10	7	1	1	30	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Trichur do	5	..	..	4	3	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
District Magistrate's Court	311	72	67	219	135	52	38	143	61	..	..	..	..	29	4	7	6	
Total	372	84	79	247	159	66	44	191	80	..	..	..	..	29	4	7	6	

## CHAP. V.

(xii) Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Jail in the Cochin State for the year 1090 M. E.

## G--Jails.

Stations	Number of prisons	Number of persons				Daily average		Number of persons remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jails and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the Jails
		Remaining from the last year	Admitted during the year	Total		Past year	Present year				
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year		Rs. As. P.		
Central Jail at Viyyur ..	1	150	505	669	635	129.62	125.53	133	21,225 12 4	2.43	
Ernakulam Sub-Jail ..	1	10	273	185	283	7.04	10.05	6	1,025 0 2	7.9	
Mattancherry do ..	1	6	167	138	173	3.3	7.4	5	733 13 8	10.4	
Cranganur do ..	1	..	67	41	67	1.1	4	2	158 8 6	3.15	
Irinjalakuda do ..	1	4	83	97	87	2.26	2.24	4	290 14 9	9.3	
Trichur do ..	1	1	144	131	145	4.1	4.8	1	456 3 11	11.8	
Wadakanchery do ..	1	2	85	101	87	4.4	3.2	2	352 8 0	4.2	
Chittur do ..	1	2	51	55	53	3.2	1.8	1	274 4 4	13.5	

(xiii) Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1910 M. E.

TRIBUNALS	Opening balance		Filed during the year and received by transfer or remand		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year										suits disposed of during the present year					Remarks			
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value		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	Ex parte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value		Average duration		
											Rs.	A. P.													Rs.			A. P.	P. Y. M. D.
Anjikalimal District Court	71	124	201	201	272	325	148	188	124	137	6,38,006	12 0	57	112	32	13	15	3	148	22	50	5	...	133	7,26,917	14	0	10	16
Trichur do	97	96	146	171	243	267	147	148	66	119	4,23,971	9 4	49	95	27	34	24	3	91	16	34	4	11	99	3,50,230	2	4	8	29
Ernakulam District Munsiff's Court	110	301	2372	2398	2482	2699	2181	2421	301	278	4,14,518	5 10	263	2100	29	1621	699	78	...	...	1514	140	130	637	3,91,474	6	7	3	15
Cochin do do	140	127	2530	2572	2670	2699	2543	2198	127	271	2,05,479	1 11	133	2314	125	1617	793	162	...	...	1536	62	59	791	1,69,232	1	11	4	26
Irinjalakuda do do	74	130	2741	2750	2815	2880	2685	2604	120	186	1,56,786	9 6	450	2272	19	2143	549	53	...	...	1798	126	156	614	1,21,225	3	7	3	4
Trichur do do	193	259	2730	2790	2973	3049	2714	2787	259	262	1,90,277	9 0	211	2558	21	2338	395	57	...	...	1810	117	118	742	1,58,950	14	9	4	3
Wadakancheri do do	104	89	1513	1536	1617	1675	1528	1600	89	75	1,18,352	11 0	60	1520	...	1280	310	48	...	...	1006	61	10	523	1,32,229	15	4	4	4
Chittur do do	53	31	956	1023	1009	1054	978	1015	31	39	1,22,845	9 11	36	960	27	687	280	56	...	...	491	87	95	342	1,23,014	12	7	2	7
Total	842	1157	13239	13491	14081	14648	12924	13351	1157	1297	23,61,341	5 3	1274	11937	280	9632	3065	466	239	38	8289	602	579	3381	22,03,331	12	1		

II—Civil.

CHAP. V.

(xiv) Civil Work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1090 M. E.

TRIBUNALS	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending 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.			
Anjikalimal District Court.	38	50	9,97,290 7 1	558	465	18,04,327 11 8	566	515	20,12,118 2 9	516	403	18,01,667 3 1	50	52	2,10,450 15 8	50	1	1
Trichur do	40	64	1,50,859 7 1	342	236	6,05,143 3 7	382	300	7,56,002 10 8	318	271	6,51,072 9 7	64	29	1,04,930 1 1	25	4	1
Total	78	114	3,58,149 14 2	870	701	24,09,970 15 3	948	815	27,68,120 13 5	834	734	24,52,739 12 8	114	81	3,15,381 0 9	75	5	1
Temakulam Munsiff's Court	70	72	9,596 10 0	3,054	2,796	3,66,536 14 8	3,124	2,868	3,76,133 8 8	3,052	2,832	3,71,367 11 4	72	36	4,765 13 4	34	2	1
Cochin do	135	130	31,876 8 3	2,893	2,815	7,42,349 4 1	3,078	2,945	7,74,225 12 4	2,948	2,818	7,36,079 12 0	130	127	38,146 0 1	120	4	3
Trinjalakuda do	67	95	29,119 7 1	2,615	2,415	2,87,274 10 9	2,662	2,510	3,16,394 1 10	2,587	2,421	2,89,073 12 1	95	89	27,320 5 9	87	2	1
Trichur do	98	107	24,265 6 0	2,309	2,323	2,64,321 8 11	2,407	2,430	2,88,586 15 5	2,300	2,317	2,68,294 9 2	107	113	20,302 6 3	112	1	1
Wadakancheri do	82	68	13,245 8 4	1,464	1,422	1,80,906 9 10	1,546	1,490	1,94,152 2 2	1,478	1,428	1,81,020 1 2	68	62	13,132 1 0	62	1	1
Chittur do	70	69	16,757 15 0	1,088	1,096	2,16,941 4 3	1,138	1,165	2,33,699 3 3	1,069	1,109	2,18,638 11 9	69	56	15,060 7 6	56	1	1
Total	552	541	1,24,861 7 2	13,423	12,867	20,58,330 4 6	13,975	13,408	21,83,191 11 8	13,494	12,925	20,64,464 9 6	541	483	1,18,727 2 2	471	8	4
Grand total	630	655	4,83,011 5 4	14,293	13,568	44,68,301 3 9	14,923	14,223	49,51,312 9 1	14,268	13,659	45,17,264 6 2	655	564	4,34,108 2 11	546	13	5



(xv) Civil work.—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1090 M. E.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during										How disposed of					Average duration					
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	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.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.		
Chief Court	Regular appeals..	125	108	139	138	254	231	151	131	103	100	5,15,365	11	10	2,89,290	12	1	65	57	26	23	47	33	10	9	3	9	10	1	11	15
	Second do ..	106	91	172	135	278	226	187	156	91	70	51,483	15	9	40,929	10	6	98	80	24	16	25	34	15	10	30	16	7	3	8	1
Aujikamat District Court	..	51	124	394	391	445	525	311	371	134	154	1,01,221	11	7	1,00,571	12	9	172	212	44	56	49	61	35	24	11	15	3	9	4	19
Trichur do	..	90	94	284	268	374	362	280	233	94	129	50,878	4	5	61,149	5	3	179	132	34	20	41	40	22	27	4	14	3	23	5	18
Total	..	372	422	979	922	1351	1344	929	891	422	453	7,45,949	11	7	5,91,311	8	7	509	481	123	115	162	171	82	70	48	54	..	..	..	..

H-Civil.

CHAP. V.

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I—Registry  
Administration.

(xvi) Statement showing registration of documents in the several Registry offices of the Cochin State during the years 1089 and 1090 M. 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																
	1089	1090	1089	1090	1089	1090	1089	1090	1089	1090	1089	1090	1089	1090	1089	1090	1089	1090	1089	1090							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22						
Cochin	3,192	2,861	1,116	1,051	726	641	7	5	53	47	1,388	1,117	3,185	2,852	22,42,013	21,81,255	24	24	19,90,957	5	11	12	14	..	..		
Ernakulam	3,495	3,213	1,315	1,395	612	600	9	6	7	17	1,493	1,205	3,414	3,207	21,81,255	21,81,255	61	61	18,72,800	11	2	20	13	5	..		
Kanayannur	2,346	1,844	877	756	506	429	6	8	13	6	944	645	2,342	1,833	9,58,052	6	1	7,01,428	7	6	10	..	..	2	..		
Kuzhupilli	2,450	1,964	902	801	433	422	15	10	62	43	1,033	638	2,437	1,949	13,28,734	1	1	10,77,845	7	9	13	14	..	..	1	..	
Vellarapilli	768	772	331	329	146	183	..	3	20	30	271	222	768	770	1,41,990	4	9	2,00,901	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cranganur	4,022	3,210	1,519	1,380	884	626	5	9	98	78	1,516	1,117	4,018	3,207	20,64,107	..	3	15,97,438	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Irinjalakuda	4,750	5,045	1,970	2,042	1,074	1,076	7	7	66	66	1,733	1,354	4,747	5,041	13,01,630	..	14	15,08,626	10	1	2	7	1	..	..		
Chalakkudi	4,147	3,595	1,599	1,483	1,155	951	6	5	28	26	1,359	1,130	4,143	3,593	8,32,084	16	64	7,61,551	..	1	6	3	1	..	..	..	
Neliayi	3,055	2,728	1,023	978	916	842	7	6	12	3	1,097	899	3,052	2,722	9,61,941	..	71	8,04,930	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	
Trichur	4,834	4,356	1,767	1,669	1,580	1,241	23	22	3	4	1,511	1,420	4,875	4,348	25,64,731	..	5	22,71,684	..	11	8	15	1	..	..	2	..
Enamavu	3,019	2,905	1,075	1,118	729	721	13	4	49	49	1,153	1,013	3,017	2,903	10,73,811	5	8	10,08,598	10	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	
Mundur	2,318	1,721	772	598	591	498	5	7	19	18	931	600	2,318	1,721	6,93,103	1	3	4,36,770	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Kunnamkulam	4,727	4,355	1,487	1,531	1,012	932	25	24	159	170	2,044	1,693	4,725	4,354	13,74,332	3	3	13,41,793	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	1	..
Wadakancheri	2,030	1,584	537	466	687	499	14	11	19	12	773	596	2,025	1,586	7,64,323	5	3	4,51,696	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chelakara	1,868	1,768	423	471	596	530	24	14	8	16	812	737	1,865	1,766	11,87,064	13	9	9,95,195	9	1	5	9	..	..	..	..	
Chittur	1,928	1,959	572	573	468	480	3	15	72	64	813	827	1,927	1,957	22,33,317	1	4	21,09,339	9	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	
Nemmara	624	531	174	155	192	127	7	4	13	11	238	234	624	531	6,21,489	2	..	7,46,206	13	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Total	9,563	44,411	11,364	16,786	12,307	10,803	176	160	703	660	19,018	16,002	49,482	44,340	2,25,26,922	2	24	2,006,4,324	13	5	96	96	10	8	..	..	

(xvii) Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the years 1089 and 1090 M. E.

Description	1089			1090			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property Rs. A. P.	Fees realised Rs. A. P.	Number of deeds	Value of property Rs. A. P.	Fees realised Rs. A. P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mortgage deeds	17,336	84,74,348 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,796 10	16,760	83,00,319 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,072 12	
Sale deeds	12,284	57,89,712 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,464 4	10,778	46,47,820 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,544	
Wills	176	...	708	159	...	636	
Money bonds	702	2,62,980 9 2	1,124 8	660	2,66,661 8 2	1,040	
Miscellaneous documents	13,984	79,99,881 19 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,204 2	15,983	68,49,523 15 1	24,475 8	
Total	49,482	2,25,26,922 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	76,580 4	44,340	2,00,64,324 13 5	78,778 8	
Fees for copies of registered documents	...	...	2,627 1	...	...	2,714 11	
Search fees	...	...	2,583 6	...	...	2,625 4	
Miscellaneous receipts	...	...	5,585 1 2	...	...	4,470 10 5	
Total	...	...	10,795 8 2	...	...	9,810 9 5	
Grand total	...	...	87,375 12 2	...	...	78,589 1 5	
Deduct expenditure	...	...	37,784 9	...	...	38,242 14	
Net savings	...	...	49,591 3 2	...	...	40,346 8 5	

\* The correct total comes to Rs. 80,297-8-0, but, out of this, Rs. 3,717-4-0 relates to Cranganur funds and hence the balance of Rs. 76,580-04-0 only is shown.

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

CHAP. V. (xviii) Statement showing the Vital Statistics in the Cochin State for the year 1090 M. E.

J—Vital Statistics.

Serial Number	Name of Taluk or Town	Population	Births				Deaths				Ratio per 1000 of the population				Remarks.
			Past year		Present year		Past year		Present year		Births		Deaths		
			Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year			
1	Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk	2,20,125	3,768	3,524	...	244	2,770	2,291	...	479	17.12	16.00	12.58	10.40	
2	Ernakulam Town	21,195	547	539	...	8	338	350	...	48	25.81	25.43	16.78	16.51	
3	Mattanchery Town	23,508	708	543	...	165	777	344	...	438	30.12	23.09	33.03	14.63	
4	Mukuudaparam Taluk	1,93,930	3,446	3,504	58	...	2,412	1,987	...	425	17.77	18.06	12.41	10.24	
5	Trichur Taluk	1,46,182	2,115	2,118	3	...	1,785	1,445	...	340	11.47	14.48	12.21	9.88	
6	Trichur Town	23,374	963	1,021	58	...	590	522	...	68	40.55	43.31	25.03	22.14	
7	Talapilli Taluk	1,65,114	3,081	3,119	38	...	2,622	1,858	...	764	18.66	18.88	15.88	11.25	
8	Chittur Taluk	76,583	1,111	1,037	...	74	900	998	89	...	14.52	13.54	11.87	13.03	
9	Chittur-Thathamangalam Town	14,706	461	496	15	...	293	347	54	...	32.71	33.72	19.92	23.26	
10	Cranganur Taluk	33,193	619	588	...	31	428	344	...	84	18.65	17.71	12.89	10.36	
	Total	9,18,110	16,839	16,499	...	350	12,984	10,486	...	2,495	18.34	17.95	14.14	11.42	

(xix) Statement showing the medical relief afforded in the Cochin State Medical Institutions during the year 1090 M. E.

K—Medical Relief.

Hospitals and Dispensaries	Number of patients treated		Results of in-door patients					Expenditure		Daily average	Remarks
	Out-door	In-door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment	Rs.	A. P.			
Ernakulam General Hospital	33,933	1,195	1,051	...	81	63	*	50,354	2 7	250.06	* This includes the salary of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, office staff, and custodian duty on medicines, &c. † Rs. 4,551-12-8 met from the Cranganur funds. ‡ Rs. 2,164-0-10 met from the Tramway Department. § Expenditure met from the Jail Department.
Tripunithura Dispensary	15,206	36	34	...	2	...		1,809	2	125.49	
Do. Palace Dispensary	1,880	...	...	...	...	...		1,968	9 2	5.15	
Andikadavu do	9,158	...	...	...	...	...		2,303	5 10	62.06	
Mattanchery Male do	12,704	...	...	...	...	...		2,198	9 6	78.08	
Do. Women and Children's Hospital	20,300	743	705	1	16	21		7,184	1 6	164.00	
Narakal Dispensary	15,423	...	...	...	...	...		2,384	12 7	157.62	
Cranganur do	11,772	148	132	...	6	10	†	...	...	76.75	
Mala do	11,041	12	11	...	1	...		2,225	0 6	59.85	
Chalaky Hospital	26,458	327	291	...	22	14		3,062	8 11	135.93	
Kuriarkutty Dispensary	3,844	106	104	...	2	...	‡	...	...	13.67	
Trinjalakuda Hospital	14,013	211	195	...	5	11		3,027	2	68.91	
Talapilly Dispensary	7,839	...	...	...	...	...		1,557	13	21.47	
Trichur Hospital	41,906	1,182	1,077	11	47	47		14,564	12 5	225.29	
Central Jail Hospital	982	25	24	...	...	1	§	...	...	18.84	
Anthikad Dispensary	8,209	...	...	...	...	...		774	...	130.33	
Kunnankulam Hospital	14,890	323	298	...	17	8		4,215	11 11	102.02	
Yadakkanchery Dispensary	12,843	114	102	...	5	7		1,816	9	56.64	
Pazhayannur do	10,281	7	7	...	...	...		1,770	11 4	47.33	
Chittur Hospital	11,233	101	91	2	8	...		2,962	10 2	71.45	
Nonmara do	8,845	77	69	...	2	6		2,416	11	50.56	
Total	2,92,760	4,607	4,191	14	214	188		1,06,616	5 5	1922.46	

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## (xx) Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year 1090 M. E.

CHAP. V.

L—Public Works.

Serial No.	Description of work	State funds			Contribution			Total
		Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Communications	52,747	1,22,017	1,80,764	17,651	3,188	20,839	2,01,603
2	Buildings	2,25,306	23,609	2,48,915	5,360	9,509	14,869	2,63,784
3	Irrigation	66,432	41,141	1,07,573	2,309	...	2,309	1,09,882
4	Miscellaneous public improvements	13,118	3,211	21,329	14,620	4,152	18,772	40,101
5	Purchase and repair of tools, plant and stock	570	...	570	...	...	...	570
6	Petty construction and repairs	...	55,280	55,280	...	3,629	3,629	59,909
7	Refunds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Miscellaneous supervision charges on account of contribution works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3,69,173	2,46,288	6,15,461	39,940	20,568	60,508	6,75,969
9	Establishment	...	...	77,729	...	...	...	77,729
	Grand total	3,69,173	2,46,288	6,93,190	39,940	20,568	60,508	7,53,698

## (xxi) Statement showing the classification of schools according to the agencies managing them during the year 1090 M. E.

M—Education.

Agency	Number of schools	1089			1090			
		Number of pupils			Number of pupils			
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Government	132	15,739	7,677	23,416	131	16,187	8,095	24,222
Church Mission Societies or Protestant Missions	13	1,157	482	1,639	13	1,261	533	1,794
Roman Catholics	14	2,743	499	3,242	18	3,486	687	4,173
Native priests	44	2,985	1,927	4,912	50	3,674	2,293	5,967
Native gentlemen	77	6,104	2,199	8,303	64	5,716	1,971	7,687
Masters themselves	10	587	148	735	17	993	303	1,298
Total	200	29,315	12,932	42,247	293	31,317	13,824	45,141
Unaided and Indigeneous	1040	15,180	6,363	21,543	1,047	15,527	6,423	21,955
Grand total	1330	44,495	19,315	63,810	1,340	46,844	20,252	67,096

## (xxii) Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population of school-going age during the year 1090 M. E.

M—Education.

Taluk	Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Cochin-Kanayanur	20,493	19,231	16,455	6,858	80.8	35.6
Cranganur	2,529	2,451	1,830	754	72.4	30.7
Mukundapuram	14,422	14,668	8,057	3,570	55.9	24.3
Trichur	12,528	12,935	10,353	5,046	82.4	39
Talapilly	12,019	12,748	6,060	2,862	50.4	22.5
Chittur	6,611	7,082	4,089	1,162	61.9	16.4
Total	68,602	69,115	46,844	20,252	68.3	29.3

## CHAP. V.

## (xxiii) Statement showing the classification of pupils according to Caste or Creed, during the year 1090 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	3,04,002	3,11,706	45,601	46,755	26,386	8,919	9.7	2.9	57.9	19.1
	Christians	1,17,848	1,15,244	17,677	17,287	17,899	10,469	15.2	9.0	101.3	60.6
	Mahomedans	32,707	31,115	4,906	4,667	2,473	508	7.6	2.6	50.4	17.3
	Jews	571	604	86	91	86	56	15.0	9.3	100	61.5
	Jains	83	46	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Animists	2,127	2,050	319	308	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Parsis	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmins	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4,57,342	4,60,768	68,602	69,115	46,844	20,252	10.2	4.4	68.3	29.3

## (xxiv) Statement showing the number and strength of Special Schools during the year 1090 M. E.

M--Education.	Schools	Number of schools	Strength	Remarks
	Sirkar Training School	1	209	Sirkar
	Industrial schools including the G. T. C. & I. and the Industrial section of the V. J. G. L. & I. school...	15	582	2 Sirkar, 7 aided and 6 unaided
	Sanskrit schools	14	163	Unaided
	Koran schools	124	2,404	do
	Music schools	27	267	do
	Bible schools	5	198	do
	Latin schools	1	18	do
	Medical schools	3	20	do
	Vedic schools	14	167	2 aided and 12 unaided
	Schools teaching Astrology	4	27	Unaided
	Hebrew schools	4	151	do
	Arabic schools	1	75	do
	Total	213	4,471	

## (xxv) Statement showing the industries taught in the Industrial Schools during the year 1090 M. E.

M--Education.	Name of Industry	Boys	Girls	Total	Remarks
	Needle work	...	211	211	The same pupil is engaged in more than one industry.
	Mat making	102	46	148	
	Embroidery and knitting	...	178	178	
	Lace making	...	178	178	
	Carving	15	...	15	
	Gardening	9	...	9	
	Umbrella-making	60	...	60	
	Weaving	9	...	9	
	Sloyd	135	...	135	
	Carpentry	53	...	53	
	Blacksmiths' work	49	...	49	
	Drawing	41	...	41	
	Electro-plating	13	...	13	
	Rattan work	42	...	42	
	Bell-metal work	11	...	11	
	Type-writing	26	...	26	
	Short-hand	16	...	16	
	Book-keeping	34	...	34	
	Commercial Geography	11	...	11	
	Correspondence	24	...	24	
	Banking	6	...	6	
	Total	656	613	1,269	

(xxvi) Statement showing the particulars as to the schools maintained by the  
Cochin State during the year 1090 M. E.

M—Education.

Description of schools	Number of schools		Number of pupils on rolls at the end of the year		Average daily attendance		Expenditure					
	1089	1090	1089	1090	1089	1090	Collegiate	Upper Secondary	Lower Secondary	Primary	Special	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sirkar ...	132	131	23,416	24,222	20,251	21,511	Rs. 29,193	Rs. 44,278	Rs. 51,049	Rs. 1,70,156	Rs. 32,586	Rs. 68,925
Aided schools...	158	162	18,881	20,919	15,954	17,934	...	5,808	5,676	80,330	10,535	...
Total ..	290	293	42,247	45,141	36,205	39,445	29,193	50,086	56,725	2,50,486	43,071	68,925

\* Including College.

(xxvii) Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military  
Force in the Cochin State during the year 1090 M. E.

N—Military.

Arms of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men					Total of men at the end of the current year	Details of the force at the end of the current year					Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers	Remarks
	At the end of the last year	Recruited this year	Casualties				Number of regiments or battalions	Number of guns	Number of men				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cavalry	13	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	1	3	9	2,220	Non-combatants, such as clerk, cobbler, blacksmith, sycas and barbers are not included in the list.
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	22	...	...	...	...	22	...	4	...	2	20	2,364	
Infantry	246	14	4	1	8	247	...	...	6	17	224	25,461	
Imperial Service Troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	281	14	4	1	8	282	...	4	7	22	253	30,048	

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