

REPORT

23774 N.S.

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

COCHIN

FOR

THE YEAR 1094 M. E.

(17th August 1918 to 16th August 1919)



ERNAKULAM:

PRINTED AT THE COCHIN GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1920

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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°46' 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 9,15,110, of whom 4,57,342 are males and 4,60,768 females. The majority, 67.66 per cent. are Hindus, Christians forming 25.38 per cent. and Mahomedans 6.95 per cent. There is also a small community of Jews numbering 1,175. More than half the population is employed in agriculture. Rice is the staple food of the people.

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

4. His Highness Sri Sir Rama Varma, G. C. I. E., Raja of Cochin, was born on the 6th October 1858 and ascended the Musnad on the 21st January 1915. His Highness the Raja's cousin His Highness Raja Sri Sir Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., the late ruler of the State who abdicated on the 7th December 1914 and has retired into private life, was born on the 27th December 1852. Her Highness Ikkavu Thampuran, Senior Rani, was born on the 19th June 1841, and Rama Varma, Elaya Raja, on the 30th December 1861. There are, besides, 100 male and 109 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, Talappilli, and Chittur. In addition, there is also the estate of Cranganur. The chief towns are Ernakulam (the capital), Mattancherry, Irinjalakuda, Trichur, Vadakanchery, Chittur and Cranganur. The administration is conducted in the name, and under the control of His Highness the Raja. The Diwan is His Highness' chief minister and the chief executive officer of the State, with whom the British Resident and the heads of departments correspond in all official matters.

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REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN

M. E. 1094.

(17th August 1918 to 16th August 1919)

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

PERSONNEL.

THE year under report was marked by the following important events:—

Important
Events.

(a) The celebration of the Shashtyabdapoorthi Thirunal on the 5th October 1918 (19th Kanni 1094) on which date His Highness the Raja completed his sixtieth year of age. This auspicious event was celebrated throughout the State with enthusiasm, and the rejoicings lasted for 6 days from 4th October to 9th October 1918.

(b) The visit of His Highness to Madras and his investiture with the Insignia of the Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

His Highness left Ernakulam on the 22nd March 1919 and arrived at Madras on the next day. His Highness was invested with the Insignia of G. C. I. E., on the 24th March 1919 at the Banqueting Hall, Madras, and His Highness gave a farewell Garden Party to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Pentland at Tullocks Gardens, Nangunbankam, on the 26th March. His Highness left Madras on the 7th April 1919 arriving at Coonoor the next day, and, after spending the hot weather there, left Coonoor on the 14th June 1919, arriving at Tripunithura the next day.

(c) *Peace Celebrations*:—Armistice having been signed with Germany, the 13th November 1918 was declared a public holiday for celebrations and rejoicings, and thanksgiving services were held in all places of public worship on the 17th November. The 27th November 1918 was also declared a public holiday for the purpose of celebration of the cessation of hostilities. On receipt of intimation of the signing of the Peace Treaty with Germany, flags were flown and church bells were rung on the 30th June 1919 at all important places and the 2nd July 1919 was declared a public holiday in memory of the event. Saturday, the 19th July 1919, was declared a public holiday for conducting general celebrations.

A public Darbar was held at Ernakulam at which the Peace terms were read. Feeding of the poor was conducted at all important places in the State and, to mark the occasion, Dharmakanji was given free to the poor every day at noon throughout the month of Karkadagan (July 17th to August 16th) in the towns of Ernakulam and Trichur.

**Contributions
Towards War.**

2. By way of co-operation and assistance towards winning the War, the following contributions were made by the Darbar during the year 1094:—

	Rs.
1. Monthly contribution of Rs. 1,000 for the first 4 months of 1094	4,000
2. Contribution for war purposes	1,00,000
3. Contribution to French Red Cross Fund	1,500
4. Contribution for the banquet to Indian Delegates of Imperial War Conference	400
5. Contribution to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund	20,000
6. Contribution for Red Cross Fund, Hospital-ship Fund &c., by State officers etc.	712

**Distinguished
Visitors.**

3. The Delegate Apostolic of the East Indies paid a visit to His Highness the Raja on the 4th October 1918, to present an autograph letter from the Pope on the occasion of the Shashtyabdapoorthy. His Excellency was a State guest during his stay in the State.

Among the other important persons who visited the State during the year were the members of the University Commission.

**The Ruling Fa-
mily.**

4. Three male and one female members were born and one male and three female members died during the year in His Highness the Raja's family.

**The British
Resident.**

5. Mr. H. L. Braidwood, I. C. S., continued to be the Resident throughout the year under report.

The Diwan.

6. The term of Mr. J. W. Bhore, I. C. S., as Diwan of Cochin, having expired during the course of the year, he reverted to British service, and M. R. Ry., Rao Bahadur T. Vijayaraghava Charya Avergal, of the Madras Provincial Service, assumed charge of the office of the Diwan on the afternoon of the 3rd March 1919.

CHAPTER II.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

THE financial position of the State at the close of the year under report, compared with that at the close of the previous five years, is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Introduction.

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus	Net surplus
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1089	47,06,999	44,05,596	3,01,403	12,02,374
1090	46,20,155	44,59,793	1,60,362	13,62,636
1091	48,17,536	44,71,082	3,46,454	17,09,090
1092	46,36,093	43,46,571	2,89,522	19,98,617
1093	53,99,835	47,19,113	6,80,722	26,79,339
1094	53,03,643	52,84,275	19,368	26,98,707

8. The expenditure for the year was in excess of that of the previous year by 5,65,162, though the revenue realised in the year showed a slight decrease, when compared with that of the last year. The net revenue of Rs. 19,368, of the year, raised the credit of the State to Rs. 26,98,707 at the close of 1094, as against Rs. 26,79,339 at the beginning and Rs. 27,20,739 anticipated in the revised estimate for the year.

9. The budget estimate of revenue and expenditure for the year worked to a surplus of Rs. 52,100, the anticipated receipts and expenditure being Rs. 51,37,500 and Rs. 50,85,400 respectively. The revised estimate anticipated a surplus of Rs. 41,400 on the basis of a total revenue of Rs. 52,78,100 and a total expenditure of Rs. 52,36,700. But the actual financial transactions of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 19,368 only, the actual gross revenue and expenditure being Rs. 53,03,643 and Rs. 52,84,275 respectively.

Total receipts and expenditure.

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

RECEIPTS.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS	ACTUALS OF 1094	BUDGET ESTIMATE OF 1094	ACTUALS OF 1093	ACTUALS OF 1092	ACTUALS OF 1091
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	11,60,115	11,62,800	11,85,545	11,62,541	11,45,792
Forests ...	5,44,126	4,18,600	5,07,649	3,97,044	5,89,207
Excise * ...	14,92,272	16,73,100	16,98,833	12,28,530	13,22,930
Stamps ...	5,91,433	4,94,000	4,95,616	5,19,071	5,16,234
Railway ...	8,92,456	8,00,000	8,87,643	7,93,489	6,94,023
Other receipts ...	6,23,241	5,89,500	6,24,549	5,35,423	5,49,350
Total of service heads	53,03,643	51,37,500	53,99,835	46,36,098	48,17,536

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

EXPENDITURE.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	ACTUALS OF	BUDGET	ACTUALS OF	ACTUALS OF	ACTUALS OF
	1094	ESTIMATE OF	1093	1092	1091
	Rs.	1094	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	2,26,362	2,16,300	2,13,988	2,02,912	1,97,124
Palace ...	3,92,000	3,92,000	3,92,000	3,92,000	3,92,000
Subsidy ...	2,00,089	2,00,100	2,00,089	2,00,089	2,00,089
Excise including Customs	4,86,577	4,46,300	3,74,759	1,84,791	2,08,959
Forests ...	2,50,351	2,25,400	2,34,944	2,92,413	2,45,159
Tramway ...	1,20,349	1,43,300	1,19,806	1,23,604	1,21,520
General Administration	95,962	92,500	96,632	92,996	91,880
Law and Justice ...	1,93,213	1,95,700	1,95,985	1,93,932	1,95,655
Police ...	1,20,259	1,17,500	1,11,561	1,12,800	1,15,303
Education ...	6,59,646	6,76,600	5,88,736	5,50,428	5,26,094
Religious and Charities	82,100	71,900	73,627	67,231	68,051
Medical, Vaccination and Sanitation ...	2,61,289	3,29,700	2,92,308	3,05,080	5,64,695
Pension and Gratuity ...	87,385	83,600	83,516	81,937	83,311
Public Works ...	7,64,047	7,45,700	6,68,487	5,70,754	5,17,346
Railway ...	5,88,570	4,00,000	4,35,013	3,99,078	4,36,389
Other expenditure ...	7,97,551	7,48,200	6,37,659	5,86,476	4,57,507
Total of service heads	52,84,275	50,85,400	47,19,113	43,46,571	44,71,082

SERVICE
HEADS.
Receipts.

11. The total receipts under service heads for the year amounted to Rs. 53,03,643, as against Rs. 51,37,500 anticipated in the budget estimate and Rs. 52,78,100 in the revised estimate. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, viz., Rs. 53,99,835, the revenue for 1094 showed a decrease of Rs. 96,192. The decrease is most prominent under 'Customs' (Rs. 1,89,878) being due to the fact that the moiety of the net customs collections payable by the British Government to the Darbar under the Interportal Trade Convention for the two years ending March 1917 and 1918 was realised and credited in the accounts in the previous year. The decrease under 'Land Revenue' (Rs. 25,430) was due to the paucity of valuable lands for sale to the public. The other heads showing decrease are 'Interest', 'Tramway,' etc. There is, however, an increase of revenue chiefly under the heads 'Forests' (Rs. 36,477), 'Stamps' (Rs. 95,817) 'Registration' (Rs. 15,298) and 'Public Works' (Rs. 26,264). The stamp revenue, which was prejudicially affected last year owing to war conditions, has begun to show signs of recovery consequent on the revival of trade and business transactions in the year. The sale of jungle-wood at high prices and the supply of timber to the Indian Munitions Board account for the increase under Forest Revenue, while the increase under 'Registration' was the outcome of greater facilities being afforded for registration by the opening of additional Registry offices in the year. "Public Works" showed an increase on account of the dues realised from the Ernakulam Town Council by the receipts from Water Works.

SERVICE
HEADS.
Expenditure.

12. The total expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 52,84,275, against Rs. 50,85,400, the budget, and Rs. 52,36,700, the revised estimates for 1094. The actuals for the previous year came only to Rs. 47,19,113. The expenditure for 1094 was thus in excess of that of the previous year by Rs. 5,65,162. The increase is most prominent under 'Miscellaneous', (Rs. 2,01,601) owing mainly to the contribution of one lakh of rupees for war purposes in response to the appeal of His Excellency the Viceroy, of Rs. 20,000 to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund and Rs. 17,000 in aid of the proposed Rajkumar College. The increase under 'Excise' alone came to Rs. 1,11,948 due to a larger quantity of salt being imported than was anticipated. The other noteworthy increases

are under 'Railway' (Rs. 1,03,557), 'Education' (Rs. 70,910) and 'Public Works' (Rs. 95,560). The large increase under 'Railway' is partly due to an increase in the working charges and partly to the increased expenditure under 'Capital'. The increase under 'Education' is due to the periodical increments of teachers, to the opening of new schools (ordinary and rural industrial) and additional divisions of classes, to the larger grants provided for aided institutions and lastly to the provision made for improving the college laboratory.

Against these increases, there are decreases notably under 'Agriculture and Fisheries' (Rs. 54,826), due chiefly to the abandonment or postponement of some of the budgetted items of work, and under 'Sanitation' (Rs. 33,645) due to the postponement of the Kunnankulam Town Improvement Scheme to the next year's budget.

13. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 17,98,921, against Rs. 15,78,228 anticipated in the budget, and closed with a cash balance of Rs. 16,86,123, against Rs. 15,22,428 anticipated in the budget and Rs. 13,80,821 in the revised estimates of the year. The closing balance consisted of the actual cash balance in the several Treasuries of the State to the extent of Rs. 9,71,593 and the balance in the current account with the National Bank of India, Limited, Cochin, amounting to Rs. 7,14,530. In addition to this, there were investments of surplus balances amounting to Rs. 16,05,155, of which Rs. 14,79,210 lay in fixed deposits in the National Bank of India, Limited, Cochin, Rs. 50,000 in 5½% War Loan Bonds, Rs. 68,445 in Trichur Timber and Saw Mills and Rs. 77,500 in Vaniampara Rubber Company shares. The actual cash balance to the credit of the State at the end of 1914 was, therefore, Rs. 32,91,278 (Rs. 16,05,155 in securities and Rs. 16,86,123 in cash). Opening and closing balances

14. From the balance of Rs. 1,03,700 out of the 4% Debenture Loan of ten lakhs of rupees which had to be repaid in the year, debentures to the value of Rs. 93,600 only were repaid, leaving a net balance of Rs. 10,100 owing to the non-receipt of a few bonds from their holders. A temporary loan of 2 lakhs of rupees was taken from the National Bank of India, Limited, Cochin; in the latter part of the year to find funds for advances in connection with the purchase of rice for sale to the public. The loan will be repaid in the current year. State Loans

15. 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.

DETAILS.		AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.	AT THE END OF THE YEAR.
Liabilities.		Rs.	Rs.
State Loans	...	1,03,700	2,10,100
Deposits including Devaswam Fund, Palace Fund, Provident Fund, etc.	...	7,83,172	8,88,760
Remittances pending adjustment	...	1,19,044	3,51,745
Advances repayable	...	1,078	1,108
Total	...	9,61,994	14,51,713
Assets.		Rs.	Rs.
Advances recoverable	...	2,57,067	7,36,838
Remittances pending adjustment	...	78,345	1,14,927
Departmental balances	...	6,845	7,877
General balance investments	...	14,70,155	16,05,155
Cash balance	...	17,98,921	16,86,123
Total	...	36,41,339	41,60,420
Net Surplus	...	26,79,339	26,98,707

16. The State had at the end of the year a net asset of Rs. 26,98,707, after providing for all liabilities, against Rs. 26,79,339 at the beginning of the year. The anticipated assets at the end of the year, according to the revised estimate for 1914, were Rs. 27,20,739, so that the actual accumulated assets were Rs. 22,032 less than the revised estimate. Net surplus

CHAPTER III.

LEGISLATION.

Regulations
passed.

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

- (1) Regulation I of 1094—A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to motor-vehicles in the State.
- (2) Regulation II of 1094—A Regulation to amend the Chief Court Regulation II of 1076, as amended by Regulation IV of 1079, empowering a Division Bench of Judges to try certain appeals.
- (3) Regulation III of 1094—A Regulation to amend the Civil Courts Regulation, III of 1076, raising the pecuniary jurisdiction of Munsiffs to Rs. 2,000.
- (4) Regulation IV of 1094—A Regulation to amend the Civil Courts Amendment Regulation IV of 1084, raising the small cause jurisdiction of Munsiffs to Rs. 100.

Proclamations
issued.

18. The following Proclamations were issued during the year:—

- (1) Proclamation dated 14th Chingam 1094 to provide for the prevention of dissuasion from enlistment in the military or police service of His Majesty the King-Emperor.
- (2) Proclamation dated 15th Thulam 1094 to prohibit the melting of gold and silver coins in the State.
- (3) Proclamation dated 23rd Thulam 1094 to prohibit the export of home grown paddy and rice from the State.
- (4) Proclamation dated 24th Dhanu 1094 empowering the Special Magistrate (the Justice of the Peace) to levy fines imposed under the Indian Defence Force Rules.
- (5) Proclamation dated 13th Edavam 1094 withdrawing the provisions of the Proclamation relating to skin-tanning.
- (6) Proclamation dated 13th Edavam 1094 prohibiting alienation of Karaina services in the State Devaswams.
- (7) Proclamation dated 17th Mithunam 1094 to restrict importation by sea into the State of living plants and seeds from foreign States.

Rules issued un-
der Regulations.

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

- (1) Rules under section 43 of the Co-operative Societies Regulation, IV of 1088, for the deposit of security amounts of Government officers in Co-operative Societies.
- (2) Rules under section 6 of the Opium Regulation, VIII of 1076, for the working of the Opium Farm in the State.
- (3) Rules under sections 10 to 18, 24 and 29 of the Abkari Regulation, I of 1077, for the storage, sale, possession and transport of 'intoxicating drugs' in the State.
- (4) Rules under section 15 of the Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation, II of 1081, to regulate renewal works in respect of lands belonging to Devaswams whose management is assumed by the Sirkar.
- (5) Rules under section 11 of the Motor-Vehicles Regulation, I of 1094, for registration and regulation of motor-vehicles in the State.

(6) Rules under sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 22 and 31 of the Steam Boiler and Prime Movers Regulation, IV of 1091, for the examination of engineers.

(7) Rules under section 9 of the Agricultural Improvement Loans Regulation, IV of 1093, for regulating the grant of loans to agriculturists.

20. At the close of the year under report, the following bills were under the consideration of the Darbar:—

Bills under consideration.

- (1) Insolvency Bill.
- (2) Christian Civil Marriage Bill.
- (3) Lunacy Bill.
- (4) Bill for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
- (5) Bill to amend the Registration Regulation, V of 1084.
- (6) Patents and Designs Bill.
- (7) Bill to amend the Forest Regulation, III of 1080.

21. In addition to the above bills, the Darbar had also taken up the following subjects for legislation:—

- (1) The revision of the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation.
- (2) An amendment to the Revenue Recovery Regulation so as to enable the Sirkar to recover the damages on account of the resale of the tobacco shops, toddy shops, etc., as arrears of revenue.
- (3) Nair marriages and certain connected matters.
- (4) Revision of the Companies Regulation.
- (5) The Prevention of Juvenile smoking.
- (6) The mode of recovery of penalties of security bonds executed by Post office employees in the State.
- (7) Land Conservancy Bill.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CHANGES.

ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

MR. M. I. Virkkey, the permanent Senior Assistant Comptroller of Accounts, was in charge of the department throughout the year and he was confirmed as Comptroller of Accounts with effect from 26th Chingam 1094. Mr. K. S. Subramania Iyer was confirmed as Senior Assistant Comptroller and Mr. P. V. Subramania Iyer as Junior Assistant Comptroller, with effect from the above date. Mr. A. Ranganatha Rao was confirmed as Superintendent. A temporary auditor's place on Rs. 20 was sanctioned from the 17th Makaram for the verification of security deposit amounts and re-writing of security registers and his term continued till the end of the year.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

23. Mr. T. V. Kasturi Renga Iyer continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year. Towards the last quarter of the year, the problem of rice supply for the State became difficult and, in order to cope with the situation, the Diwan Peishkar, Mr. Kasturi Renga Iyer, was appointed also Controller of Civil Supplies in the State. To assist him in the discharge of his revenue work Mr. C. S. Vedanta Chari, Tahsildar of Cochin-Kanayanur Taluk, was appointed, Personal Assistant to the Diwan Peishkar as a temporary measure, and he remained so till the end of 1094. Mr. A. K. Vengu Iyer, Superintendent of Land Records, continued to act as Secretary to the Diwan till 14th Meenam 1094, and Messrs. I. Achutha Menon and K. Kochunny Menon acted as Superintendent of Land Records, the latter holding office from 20th Thulam 1094 to 11th Meenam 1094.

During the year, the establishment of Land Records was completely reorganised and strengthened to cope with the increase of work and the pay of the staff was improved. The pay of the State Surveyors was also revised and an additional masapidy on Rs. 5 was sanctioned for the Mattancherry village office.

The rules to be framed under the 'Agricultural Improvement Loans' Regulation, that were under the consideration of the Darbar in 1093, were finally approved and issued in the year under report.

The number of coercive processes issued for the collection of revenue showed a substantial decrease. The collection work was, as in previous years, very satisfactory and the department continued to work very efficiently.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

24. Ten more Village Panchayats were organised in the different taluks of the State and seven were invested with judicial functions in 1094. The total number of Panchayats at the end of the year was 50, of which 19 were exercising judicial functions. The Panchayats continued to do much useful work.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

CHAP. IV.

25. Mr. R. A. Gayathrinatha Iyer continued to be in charge of the department. There were 58 Co-operative Societies at the beginning of the year. Twelve societies were newly registered and the registration of three was cancelled during the course of the year. There were thus 67 societies at the end of 1094 and all of them were working except three. Among the societies newly organised, one is a purely non-credit agricultural society, the second of its kind, and another a co-operative store, of which type there are only three.

The Central Bank, which began work early in 1094, has made rapid progress. The question of amending the rules issued for regulating the deposit of security amounts of Government officers in Co-operative Societies so as to restrict such transactions to the Central Bank alone and to transfer to it all those now kept in other societies is under the consideration of the Darbar.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

26. Mr. I. Raman Menon continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year. The department continued to work satisfactorily on the lines laid down by the Darbar for the improvement of agriculture in the State. As in the previous year, the pupil teachers of the Sirkar Training School at Trichur were given practical lessons in agriculture in the Central Farm. The proposals for the opening of an agricultural class in the Central Farm and for the organisation of an Experimental Cooconut Station in the Cochin-Kanayanur Taluk were still under consideration when the year closed. The enquiry ordered into the existing conditions of tenancy, tenure, and taxation, with the view of ascertaining the effect of the same on agriculture and its improvement, is in progress.

The experimental depots, opened by the Darbar for the sale of timber to agriculturists for making implements, were not much availed of by them. The question of the retention of these depots is, therefore, under consideration.

The investigation ordered into the schemes for the improvement of drainage and irrigation facilities in the State was completed by the Special Engineer appointed for the purpose and his report is awaited.

The rules to be issued under the Fisheries Regulation will shortly be published in the Government Gazette for public criticism.

Five rural Cattle Shows were held during the year by private bodies with the aid of grants from Government and they proved successful.

MINOR IRRIGATION.

27. The maintenance and management of chiras, etc., coming under the minor irrigation scheme under the supervision of the Diwan Feishkar, continued to be satisfactory. The programme for effecting repairs and improvements to the chiras, etc., referred to in para 27 of the Administration Report for 1091 M. E., was followed.

ABKARI.

28. Mr. H. W. M. Brown continued to be in charge of the department during the year except for a period of two months and nine days from the 2nd Kanni to the 11th Vrischigom, when he was on privilege leave. Mr. K. T. Thomas, the Assistant Superintendent, acted in his stead. The temporary Warehouse at Ernakulam for the supply of arrack continued to be maintained during

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the year. The question of framing a regulation to check the growing evil of juvenile smoking and that of introducing the same low rate of tree-tax in the northern taluks as prevails in the southern are under consideration. The special temporary staff appointed towards the close of 1093 to check smuggling of salt into the State continued to work till the middle of Thulam of the year under report.

FORESTS.

29. Mr. K. Govinda Menon continued to be in charge of the department during the year.

The operations of the department were generally carried on according to the plan for the year and the working plan of the Madagal Working Circle, though the demands of the Munitions Board for timbers rendered some modifications in the annual plan necessary. The work of artificial regeneration of valuable species, the experimental growing of species not indigenous to Cochin and the examination of the forest resources were continued. The Forest Training School, opened at Trichur last year, was maintained during the year. The Veterinary Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mr. K. N. Eappen, who was specially trained in the management of elephants, was deputed to the department to look after the animals.

ANCHAL.

30. Mr. J. I. Chandy continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year. The department underwent a slight revision during the year. In the temporary staff there was an increase of four anchal masters, three anchalmen, two runners and one boy runner owing to the opening of new experimental anchal offices. Two new letter boxes were planted during the year. The hundi system was working satisfactorily. The terms of the reciprocal hundi system with Travancore were revised, and an agreement, tentative for five years from 1094, has been come to for making an equal distribution between the two States of the total commission earned by them every year. It was also settled that the total commission for the period between 1089 and 1094 should be equally divided between the two States. The question of making the V. P. system also reciprocal with Travancore is under correspondence.

JAILS

31. The District Magistrate was *ex-officio* Inspector-General of Prisons, and Mr. A. C. Augustus continued to be the Superintendent, Central Jail, throughout the year. There was no change either in the number of prisons or in the staff attached to the Central Jail. The population of the Central Jail increased during the year, as also the number of youthful offenders and K. D's. The question of providing separate accommodation for the youthful offenders and of imparting useful instruction to them is engaging the attention of the Darbar. The administration of the Jails continued to be satisfactory.

STAMPS.

32. No new stamps were introduced during the course of the year. The only kinds of stamps that were printed locally were special adhesive labels and one anna hundi forms. As there was some delay in the receipt of 4 pies anchal envelopes from Europe owing to the shipping difficulties created by the war, some of the 9 pies and 1½ annas anchal envelopes had to be surcharged to meet the demand for 4 pies anchal envelopes. There was no change in the system of manufacture and sale of stamps.

POLICE.

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33. Mr. M. A. Chakko continued to be the Superintendent of Police throughout the year. A temporary staff of one head constable and 22 men was entertained during the last quarter of the year to man the checking stations established in different places to prevent the illicit export of home-grown paddy and rice. The conduct of the force continued to be satisfactory. There was a marked increase in the number of grave crimes. No case of piracy was reported during the year. The work of the department continued to be satisfactory.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

34. Mr. Justice P. Narayana Menon went on privilege leave for 8 days from 12th Thulana 1094, and Mr. Justice P. I. Varugis, for one month and 6 days from 5th Karkadagam 1094. Mr. Joseph Thaliath, M. A., Bar-at-law, was appointed acting Puisne Judge during the absence on leave of Mr. Justice Varugis. The temporary additional District Judge Mr. V. B. Vaidyanatha Iyer worked in the Trichur District Court during the first quarter of the year, after which he was posted to the Anjikaimal District Court, where he worked till the re-opening of the Courts after the summer recess, and after that he worked again in the Trichur District Court for the disposal of an old case on the file of that Court. He continued to work there till the end of the year. The Small Cause Munsiff's Court at Cranganore continued for 1094 also and seven more Village Panchayats were invested with judicial powers during the year. Mr. C. V. Antony, Registrar of the Chief Court, continued to act as District Magistrate during the year.

Mr. K. Achutha Menon continued to act as Government Advocate and Law Officer throughout the year.

The Law Committee underwent some changes in its constitution during the year under report. When Mr. K. Achutha Menon, a member of the Committee, was appointed acting Government Advocate and Law Officer, he became *ex-officio* Vice President, and in his place Mr. T. S. Narayana Iyer, Chief Court Vakil, was appointed. The post of the clerk attached to the Law Committee was abolished during the year, and the clerical work of the Law Committee was attended to by the clerks of the Government Advocate's office.

REGISTRATION.

35. Mr. A. R. Venkiteswara Iyer continued to be the Superintendent of Registration throughout the year. To afford greater facilities to the inhabitants of Pazhayannur and the adjoining villages and to give some relief to the heavily worked office at Irinjalakuda, two new Registry offices were opened during the year, one at Pazhayannur and the other at Vatakumkara, as a temporary measure. There was a steady increase in the number of registrations as well as in the receipts of the department. The work of the department continued to be satisfactory.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

36. Dr. G. N. Coombes continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year. The number of medical institutions remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 30, but a Poor Shed was temporarily attached to the Ernakulam General Hospital and a matron and coolies were posted to attend to it. An in-patient ward was also added to the Veterinary Dispensary

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at Ernakulam. The programme drawn up for the structural alterations and additions to the existing medical institutions is being worked out, but it has to be further developed to secure the full benefit intended. Arrangements are in progress to open a dispensary at Mulanthuruthy and to increase the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the reserve staff.

SANITATION.

57. The administrative agency remained the same as in the previous year. Rural sanitation was attended to by the Sanitary department, and the towns of Ernakulam, Mattancherry, Trichur and Chittur-Thathamangalam were under the management of the respective Town Councils.

Improvements to the towns of Ernakulam and Mattancherry have been going on without interruption on the lines indicated in the previous report; but the outbreak of cholera, small-pox, influenza and plague in the year under report rendered it necessary to devote greater attention to the sanitation of these towns. An observation staff consisting of one Sub-Assistant Surgeon and 8 Sanitary Inspectors was appointed to take remedial measures against plague which broke out in the towns of Ernakulam and Mattancherry during the latter part of the year and immediate evacuation of houses and the ferreting out and destruction of rats by trapping and poisoning were carried out. Preventive measures were also taken against the spread of cholera and small-pox. The commercial importance of these towns and their large possibilities in the near future render it necessary that the Government should reconsider the whole question of improvement of these towns and decide whether the improvement in the future should not be carried out on a bigger scale than hithertofore. The Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer is presiding over the committees appointed to deal with the question. The sanitation of the town of Kunnankulam has also to be improved in view of its increasing importance. Land acquisition proceedings have been instituted to supply the town with a satisfactory system of roads, and necessary provision has been made to meet the acquisition charges.

DEVASWAMS.

38. There were no changes in the general constitution and organisation of the department during the year. Mr. K. Kelar Thirupad continued to be *sub-protém* Superintendent of Devaswams and Oottupuras, except for a few days in Chingam when he was on leave, when Mr. A. R. Venkiteswara Iyer, Superintendent of Registration, was in charge.

The management of a minor Devaswam, viz., Perumpilli Devaswam, was taken over by the Government under the provisions of the Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation.

The honorary visitors appointed by the Government to important temples continued to do useful work.

PUBLIC WORKS.

39. Mr. G. E. Browning was in charge of the department during the year except for a period of one month and ten days when he was on leave. The senior Assistant Engineer Mr. K. Subramania Iyer acted as Chief Engineer during the period. The Water Works department worked under the Chief Engineer as a part of his department.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

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40. Mr. V. L. Wynyard Wright, the Mechanical Engineer, resigned his post during the year, and the department continued to work under the Chief Engineer and the Tramway Assistant Engineer. The Chief Engineer was relieved of his supervision over the electric installation and telephone arrangements in the last quarter of the year, and the Inspector of Factories and Boilers was ordered to look after them under the control of the Secretary to the Diwan.

INSTRUCTION.

41. Mr. C. Mathai, the Chief Inspector of Schools, acted as Director of Education during the absence of Mr. F. S. Davies, permanent Director of Education, on leave till 25th Vrischigam 1094, when the latter returned from leave and took charge. The general educational policy of the State was, as in previous years, guided and controlled by the provisions of the Education Code. There was a decided increase in the number and strength of schools, both Sirkar and aided. All the officers in the Educational Department on a salary of Rs. 100 and above were placed on a graded scale of progressive pay, the minimum of the lowest grade being Rs. 100 and the maximum of the highest grade being fixed at Rs. 500. An additional lecturer on Rs. 100-125 and three tutors on Rs. 70-80 each in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry were appointed for the Ernakulam College. Three of the Lower Secondary Schools for girls and two for boys were raised to the grade of High School by opening Form IV. A separate school with Lower Secondary classes and Form IV for the benefit of the young Thampurans of the ruling family was opened at Tripunithura, wherein admission was also given to other caste Hindus. A special school for Nambudiries was newly opened in Trichur. A Lower Secondary School with all classes was also newly opened at Chalakudi. Special arrangements were made to encourage education among the backward classes, such as Muhammadans, Ezhuvans and Pulayas. Three more Rural Industrial Schools were opened in suitable centres.

Sanction was accorded to hold the School Final examination in all centres with fully developed High Schools. A Provident Fund was instituted for the benefit of aided school teachers. A course of lectures on first aid in the High Schools was sanctioned, Government offering grant to aided schools for this purpose. Government also accorded permission to school boys to join the Cochin Boys Scouts, His Highness the Raja being graciously pleased to be Patron and Chief Scout.

INDUSTRIES.

42. Mr. David A. Nagavkar, Head master of the Government Technical, Commercial and Industrial School, Trichur, continued to be the Superintendent of Industries in addition to his own duties as Head master. During the latter part of the year, Rao Sahib T. Namperumal Chetty Garu, member of the Advisory Board, resigned his membership. No new member was appointed to fill up the vacancy. The Superintendent conducted inquiries regarding certain minor industries of the State, such as bell-metal work, mat-making, etc., and made suggestions for their improvement and these were under the consideration of the Darbar when the year closed.

CHAPTER V.
ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

I. LAND REVENUE.

THE Diwan Peishkar continued to be in charge of the Land Revenue administration including Land Records and Estates. During the year he was relieved of general supervision over co-operative work.

Occupation and
cultivation.

44. The total area under cultivation during the year was 5,02,230 acres—2,07,391 acres under wet or paddy and 2,94,839 acres under dry—as against 5,01,781 acres in 1093. The increase is due to the assignment of wastes, porambokes, and forest exclusions. An extent of 15,741 acres was under kole cultivation, as against 17,015 acres in the previous year. As the kole cultivators had great difficulties in getting oil for working the engines for pumping out water from the fields, some blocks had to be left uncultivated and this accounts for the decrease in extent under cultivation.

Current demand.

45. The total current demand for the year under Land Revenue proper was Rs. 10,78,579, as against Rs. 10,61,399 in 1093. The increase is due to the fact that no remission of assessment was granted as in 1093. The demand under 'Land Revenue Miscellaneous' was Rs. 61,277, as against Rs. 62,543 in 1093. The difference is, as explained in the last year's report, due to the fluctuating nature of the items under this head. The demand under 'Capital' was Rs. 24,960, as against Rs. 52,876 in 1093. The decrease is due to the paucity of valuable lands for sale.

Collection.

46. The aggregate demand under 'Land Revenue' amounted to Rs. 11,64,807, of which Rs. 11,63,882 was collected and Rs. 178 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 747 at the end of the year, as against Rs. 565 in 1093. The percentage of collection to the current demand continued to be 99.9.

Arrears.

47. The arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 1,125, as against Rs. 602 in 1093, of which Rs. 309 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 816 at the end of the year.

Total Land
Revenue.

48. The total revenue collected under all heads of 'Land Revenue' amounted to Rs. 11,60,115, as against Rs. 11,85,545 in 1093 or 99.9 per cent. of the total demand as in the previous years.

Expenditure.

49. The total expenditure under 'Land Revenue', including that on Co-operative Societies, amounted to Rs. 2,26,362, as against Rs. 2,13,988 in 1093. The increase is due mainly to the contribution made on account of the new Panchayats opened in 1093.

Coercive mea-
sures.

50. The total number of cases involving coercive measures was 5,260, as against 6,387 in 1093. Out of these, 5,007 were only demand notices and 235 distraints. There were 8 cases of sale of movable property, 3 cases of Nadupattam, and 7 cases of sale of lands.

Village Pancha-
yats.

51. Ten new Panchayats were organised during the year, thus bringing up the total number to 50.

LAND RECORDS.

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52. The Land Records staff continued to attend to work of the same nature as in the previous years. The work of verification of survey marks was as usual satisfactory; but the attention paid to their repair and renewal was not adequate as the services of the Revenue Inspectors and the Village Officers had to be utilised in connection with the control and distribution of rice. Maintenance of land records.

WARD'S ESTATE.

53. The Koodalmanickom Devaswam having been handed over to the Thachudaya Kaimal in 1093, there were no Ward's Estates under the management of the Sirkar during the year.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

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

AGRICULTURE.

55. The development of the Central Farm at Ollukara, which was opened in 1092, continued to engage attention. The work of constructing and repairing the irrigation tanks and wells was pushed through. The cottages for the Farm servants are nearing completion. The Farm gate has been finished and two culverts were erected over the irrigation channel in the northern block of the Farm. The work of laying out the portions not hitherto brought under cultivation is making progress. Pipe drains were provided at road junctions. The planting of avenue and timber trees was continued and the number of fruit trees in the orchards was considerably increased. The Farm now contains a large collection of fruit trees. Stock breeding was begun and the services of Government stud bulls were made available to the public. The rotation experiments of dry crops and the trials with different varieties of exotic paddy started in 1093 were continued in 1094. The results are awaited. Trials were also made with cotton, Bengal gram, some exotic vegetables, potatoes and tapioca. Cotton failed and potato did not do well. As in the previous year, the Central Farm continued to attract a large number of people. Government Farms.

56. The experimental and demonstration work that was taken up by the department in 1093 in selected centres in private lands in the Taluks of Chittur, Talapilly and Mukundapuram with the view of bringing home to the villagers the advantages of scientific agriculture was not very satisfactory owing to unfavourable season. As it was found that the owners of lands were not very keen on continuing the work and as they appeared to have very little direct interest in the cultivation of the land, the work was stopped during the last virippu season. As in previous years, the department persuaded ryots to make trials with different varieties of paddy and a few of them were given advice in the matter of growing pepper and coffee. The ryots were also taught the use of green leaves for manurial purposes. The supply of fruit trees, seeds, manures and the demonstration of improved methods of ploughing were continued. A number of lectures was also delivered by the staff of the department in different villages on agricultural subjects. Agricultural help.

57. The mahali of the arecanut trees and the coconut leaf disease were the two diseases with which the department had to deal in the year under report. Diseases of crops.

- CHAP. V. Attacks of virippu crop from *Leptisma Pypmoca* and *Hispia Armigera* and from the swarming caterpillars were noticed in a few places. As usual, the diseases of the arecanut and coconut trees were checked by spraying and, in the case of the swarming caterpillars, the ryots were advised to stop their march by digging trenches.
- Revenue and expenditure. 58. The receipts under 'Agriculture' amounted to Rs. 7,577, as against Rs. 4,024 in 1093, and the expenditure to Rs. 39,951, as against Rs. 91,944 in 1093.
- Agricultural loans. 59. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was allotted as usual under agricultural loans, of which a sum of Rs. 500 was advanced during the year.
- Gardens. 60. The public gardens continued to be under the management of the Agricultural Department except those attached to the Springfield and Elk Hill Palaces at Coonoor, which were under the supervision of Mr. F. H. Butcher, the Curator of the Government Botanic Gardens and Parks at Ootacamund. The condition of the gardens was fair.
- Fisheries. 61. There was no change in the administration of Fisheries which was conducted on the same lines as in 1093. Eighty temporary stakes were newly registered during the year and the registry of twenty had to be cancelled. The total revenue realised from backwater fisheries amounted to Rs. 14,541, as against Rs. 13,312 in 1093.
- Avenues. 62. The planting of avenues was carried on in accordance with the programme laid down for the purpose. The old avenues were well looked after. The new plantings numbered 2,765, as against 5,904 in 1093. The total revenue derived from avenues amounted to Rs. 3,621, as against Rs. 4,408 in 1093 and the total expenditure to Rs. 6,135, as against Rs. 5,043 in the previous year.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

- Registration. 63. Twelve societies were registered during the year, as against 15 in the previous year. All the societies were in working order except the newly organised agricultural society in the Thiruvankulam Firka, and the two co-operative stores at Tripunithura and Chalakudy.
- Members. 64. The number of members at the beginning of the year was 5,311 and this rose to 7,325 at the end of the year.
- Share Capital. 65. The total receipts from share subscriptions amounted to Rs. 78,684, as against Rs. 50,967 in 1093.
- Transactions. 66. The total amount of deposits outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 2,09,062, as against Rs. 91,235 in 1093 and of this a sum of Rs. 66,991 was deposited by the members themselves. Loans to the value of Rs. 4,64,649 were disbursed during the year, as against Rs. 2,33,677 in the previous year. This, together with the sum of Rs. 1,40,062, outstanding at the beginning of the year, made a total of Rs. 6,04,711 for repayment, of which a sum of Rs. 3,23,656 was repaid during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,81,055 outstanding at the end of the year. Repayments continued to be fairly satisfactory.
- Purpose of loans. 67. As in the previous year, most of the loans issued by agricultural societies were for productive and useful purposes. These amounted to Rs. 1,44,256. A sum of Rs. 45,064 was advanced for paying off debts and Rs. 2,729 for non-productive purposes.
- Financial. 68. The total receipts of all the societies amounted to Rs. 5,95,445, as against Rs. 2,73,065 in the previous year, and the total expenditure was

Rs. 5,93,779, as against Rs. 2,63,169, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 1,666 at the end of the year. The total profit earned by the societies amounted to Rs. 28,618, as against Rs. 12,835 in the previous year, of which a sum of Rs. 6,243 was carried to the Reserve Fund for investment in the Central Bank.

69. The rates of interest continued to be the same as in the previous year, viz., 6 to 9 per cent. on the money borrowed by the societies, and $9\frac{3}{4}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ % on loans advanced to members. Interest.

II. SALT AND ABKARI.

SALT.

70. Out of the total quantity of 2,70,000 maunds contracted for, a quantity of 2,57,385 maunds was delivered by the contractor. Of this, 1,24,858 maunds were from Tuticorin and Kayalpatnam imported under cover of certificates granted in 1093, 46,324 maunds were from Bombay and the remaining 86,203 maunds were imported from Tuticorin under cover of the certificate granted in 1094. The difference between the quantity contracted for and that actually delivered was 12,627 maunds, of which a quantity of 12,507 maunds was the transit wastage, and the balance of 120 maunds, the shortage found in three consignments of Tuticorin salt. Full duty on all transit wastages at Re. 1-4-0 a maund was realised. On the Bombay salt, it amounted to Rs. 4,595-0-0 which, as usual, was credited to the Sirkar. The duty on 8,831 maunds, the wastage on the Kayalpatnam and Tuticorin salt at Re. 1-4-0 a maund, and the duty on the shortage of 150 maunds amounting to Rs. 11,226-4-0 were paid to the Madras Government. The question of crediting this as well as similar amounts paid in former years to the Darbar is still pending with the Madras Government. Purchase of salt.

71. The year opened with a balance of 68,564 maunds of salt in stock. The quantity for disposal was thus 3,25,949 maunds, as against 2,91,757 maunds in 1093. Of this quantity, 1,96,140 maunds were sold during the year including the 4,000 maunds supplied to the fish-curing yard at Narakkal, as against 2,23,090 maunds in the previous year. There was also a godown wastage of 156 maunds in the year, as against 103 maunds in 1093. The consumption of salt per head of population fell from 19.44 lbs in 1093 to 17.22 lbs. in the year under report. The total value of salt sold during the year was Rs. 5,31,674, including the value of salt supplied to the fish-curing yard, as against Rs. 5,17,922 in the previous year. Sale of salt.

72. The fish-curing operations during the year showed a marked decrease, the quantity of fish cured in the year being only 31,635 maunds, as against 46,671 maunds in 1093. The receipts and expenditure on account of the yard were Rs. 3,370 and Rs. 6,612 respectively, the transactions resulting in a deficit of Rs. 3,242, as against Rs. 2,312 in the previous year. The increase in the deficit was due to the increase in the cost price of salt supplied to the yard by 15 annas a maund throughout the year. Fish-curing yard.

73. The number of salt cases reported in the year was 202, as against 59 in 1093. Most of them were cases of smuggling. This abnormal increase was chiefly due to the enhanced price at which salt was sold in the State as compared with the price which prevailed in the neighbouring parts of the British territory. Of the total number of cases reported, 194 were disposed of during the year. Breaches of salt law.

ABKARI.

74. There was no change in the Abkari administration of the State during the year under report. A proposal, however, was made by the Superintendent to introduce the same low rate of tree tax in the northern taluks as Working of the Excise system.

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obtains in the southern taluks and it is receiving the attention of the Darbar. As in the previous year, the arrack for the State continued to be supplied from the Distillery at Trichur. The temporary warehouse at Ernakulam received its stock from the Distillery and supplied the taluks of Cochin-Kanayannur and Cranganore, while the other taluks received their supplies direct from the Distillery. The total demand under arrack and toddy for the year amounted to Rs. 4,13,712, including Rs. 8,010 apportioned to Cranganore, as against Rs. 5,35,392 in 1093. The decrease under toddy alone was Rs. 1,09,585 and was chiefly due to the depressed trade conditions and the agricultural and economic distress which prevailed almost throughout the State. Adding to this current demand of Rs. 4,13,712 the balance of Rs. 8,946 pending collection at the close of the previous year, the total demand for the year stood at Rs. 4,22,658. Of this demand, a sum of Rs. 3,046 was written off as irrecoverable and the whole of the balance, with the exception of a sum of Rs. 9,861, was collected during the year.

75. The excise duty levied in the northern taluks was raised during the year from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 5-4-0 per gallon of 30° U. P. while the duty in the southern taluks remained the same as in the previous year, viz., Rs. 2-3-0 per gallon of 30° U. P. which were the rates prevailing in the bordering taluks of Malabar district and of Travancore respectively. The total collection under excise duty amounted to Rs. 1,79,017 including Rs. 3,618 apportioned to Cranganore, as against Rs. 1,37,128 in 1093. 45,938 cocoanut trees, 6,989 palmyra trees and 4,696 sago trees were licensed under the tree-tax rules for the supply of toddy in the whole State. The tree-tax amounted to Rs. 30,994, as against Rs. 84,752 in the previous year. Adding to this a sum of Rs. 310 pending recovery at the close of the previous year, the total demand stood at Rs. 81,304. Out of this, Rs. 144 were written off, and the whole of the balance, except a small sum of Rs. 130, was collected during the year. 163 cocoanut trees were licensed for the supply of toddy for the manufacture of bread, as against 231 cocoanut trees and one palmyra tree in the previous year and the fees realised on this account amounted to Rs. 491. The tree-tax in the southern taluks on bakery trees was raised from 6 annas to Rs. 6-0-0 a year for each cocoanut tree with effect from the beginning of the year under report. The number of trees licensed for the manufacture of jaggery was 23,087, as against 25,131 in 1093 and the fees realised therefrom amounted to Rs. 8,290, as against Rs. 8,778 in the previous year. 19 foreign liquor retail licenses, as against 18 in 1093, were issued in the year for a fee of Rs. 100 each. No wholesale licenses were applied for. Three foreign liquor taverns were also sold in auction, as against five in the previous year, and the rentals secured amounted to Rs. 505, as against Rs. 1,390 in 1093. One license for Rs. 50 for the sale of foreign liquor in the Ernakulam Railway refreshment room, 7 licenses for the possession and sale of medicated wines for a fee of Rs. 20 each and 21 occasional arrack and toddy shop licenses on account of fairs, festivals, etc., for an aggregate fee of Rs. 157 were also issued during the year.

76. The consumption of arrack for the several taluks of the State was as shown below:—

		1094	1093
		30° U. P.	30° U. P.
Southern taluks.	Cochin-Kanayanur ...	23,797.5	12,469.0
	Mukundapuram ...	14,980.0	11,013.0
	Cranganore ...	1,654.0	1,117.0
Northern taluks	Trichur ...	10,678.0	16,115.0
	Talappilli ..	2,026.0	3,513.0
	Chittur ...	4,191.0	4,177.0
Total ...		57,326.5	48,404.0

or 40,128.55 gallons proof, as against 33,882.8 gallons proof in 1093.

77. 607 Abkari cases were detected in the year, as against the same number in the previous year. Including the 29 pending cases of 1093, the total number for disposal was 636. Of these, 604 cases were disposed of, leaving 32 cases pending at the close of the year.

Breaches of
Abkari law.

TOBACCO.

78. Tobacco shops were divided into two classes and auctioned as usual. 20 A class shops and 883 B class shops were sold, as against the same number of A class shops and 890 B class shops in 1093. The shops in question fetched a total rental of Rs. 1,62,322 including Cranganore, as against Rs. 1,56,429 in the previous year. The whole of the demand was collected except a sum of Rs. 2,293, of which a sum of Rs. 614 was written off as irrecoverable.

Revenue.

79. The number of tobacco cases reported during the year was 126, as against 110 in 1093. Of these, 124 cases were disposed of, leaving 2 cases pending at the close of the year.

Breaches of
Tobacco law.

OPIUM AND GANJA.

80. The contract for the lease of opium and ganja farms was sold in auction for Rs. 19,000 for opium and Rs. 7,025 for ganja including Cranganore, as against Rs. 22,920 and Rs. 9,080 respectively, in the previous year. The whole of the demand was collected during the year. These drugs were obtained as usual from the Madras Government Stores. The Government issue price of opium was raised from Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 per seer and the duty on ganja from Rs. 15 to Rs. 17—8—0 per seer from 1st April 1919 corresponding to 19th Meenam 1094. 1,428 seers of opium and 1,181 seers of ganja were sold during the year, as against 1,410 and 1,091 seers respectively in 1093.

Revenue.

81. 28 opium cases were detected during the year, as against 49 in 1093. Including the one case pending disposal in 1093 the total number was 29, and all of them were disposed of.

Breaches of
Opium law.

82. The gross receipts, expenditure and net revenue of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 14,92,365, Rs. 4,46,950 and Rs. 10,45,415, as against Rs. 16,98,833, Rs. 3,74,759 and Rs. 13,24,074 respectively in 1093.

Financial results
of Excise admini-
stration.

III FORESTS AND TRAMWAY.

FORESTS.

83. The extent of the reserved forests at the end of 1093 was 605 sq. miles. During the course of 1094, 73.76 acres were constituted into reserved forests and 104.57 acres were excluded from the reserved area for assignment. The actual area at the end of 1094 was however only a little over 599 sq. miles, the difference being due to the fact that the last year's figures were only approximate, while the present figures are based upon the actual computation by means of the planometer.

Area.

84. The State forests continued to be worked generally on contract system by departmental agency, the seigniorage system being limited to the case of old topplings lying about in worked coupes, standing Elavu trees and trees uprooted and standing dead. During the year the O. W. C. range coupes B₇, D₅, D₇, D₈, D₁₀, and D₁₁ were worked for timber on contract system, the principle adopted for exploitation being the selection felling system. Topplings from Vengapara and Narangampara coupes in Nemmara Range, Velupadom coupe in Kodasseri Range and B₇ coupe in O. W. C. Range were collected on seigniorage system. The fuel coupes of Pattikad and Puthur in Machad

Selection and
working of coup-
es.

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Range and Meenchadi and Chembangadu coupes in Nemmara were worked for fuel on the system of coppice with standards. For the sole use of the tile factories, a new fuel coupe in Palapilly Sub-Range was opened during the year.

Working Plans.

85. The Medugal circle continued to be treated according to the prescriptions given in its working-plan. The field work in connection with the preparation of a working plan for the improved working of the Potta, Elnad and other beats in Talapilly Taluk was completed by the Working Plan Officer during the year.

Communications.

86. No new roads or bridges were opened during the year, the Forest Tramway, treated of in detail in another section, having continued to be the most important means of transport. Carting by roads and floating down streams were the other methods availed of.

Forest crimes.

87. As in the previous year, 215 cases were reported which, with the 52 cases pending at the close of last year, brought the total number for disposal to 267. Of these, 25 ended in conviction, 8 in acquittal and discharge, 121 were compounded and 74 dropped or otherwise disposed of, leaving a balance of 39 cases at the end of the year.

Protection from fire.

88. The newly demarcated and the existing boundary lines afforded to the forests general protection from fire. Special protection according to the usual methods was also given to the logs and topplings in the forest depots of the O. W. C. Range, the Government buildings and the worked coupes located therein, the Authanad block and the teak areas in Chittur Kanam in Nemmara Range, the teak plantations in Palapilly and Chettikulam and the sandalwood plantation in Machad. Some damage, though very little, was caused to the forests by wild fires which broke out in some of the unprotected areas.

Sylviculture.

89. The natural re-production of Irul, Koramarudu, Marudu and Ven-teak in different portions of the Kodasseri Range, of superior species in the O. W. C. Range, of Irul and Chadachi throughout the Machad Range and of teak in the worked coupes of the Nemmara Range and the regeneration of coppice in Chittur Kanam are reported to be good and encouraging. A plot of half an acre in the O. W. C. Range and another of over 4 acres in Machad were dibbled with sandalwood and teak seeds respectively. An area of 45 acres in Kodasseri was also stocked with teak and sandalwood plants during the year. Excepting the case of a teak plantation in Parambikulam, which is in a backward condition owing to excessive drought, the growth, in the other plantations of teak, sandalwood, camphor and other plants is reported to be good. Climbers and parasites seen growing on the forest growths in an area of 300 acres in the Kurisumudi forests were removed at a cost of Rs. 225. Removal of climbers and other noxious weeds causing obstructions to the growth of valuable species in compartments marked for improvement in the Medugal working circle, the worked coupes of O. W. C. Range, the teak plantations in Palapilly and Chettikulam and the sandalwood plantations in Machad, was also effected by the beat staff without extra cost.

Coffee.

90. The total area under coffee cultivation in the Nelliampathies during the year was 2,523 acres. An extent of 855.63 acres was abandoned during the year and no new area was brought under cultivation. All the areas cultivated were plucked during the year. The total yield was 1,716 bushels of cherry dried and 23,713 bushels of parchment. The number of persons permanently employed was 197 and the number of temporary hands, 461. The amount of quit rent due from the estates was Rs. 8,849 which was fully collected.

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Rubbar.

91. The extent of land assigned for cultivation of rubber till the end of the previous year was 13,033·84 acres. During the current year a block of land measuring 182·73 acres was given to the Mooply Valley Rubber Company in Palapilly for straightening the boundary of the Elicode block and another block of 76 acres and 90 cents was also given to the Puducad Rubber Company Ltd. for extension of cultivation. The total extent of land given for rubber cultivation was thus 13,293·47 acres at the end of the year. The condition of the rubber plants is reported to be healthy. The collection of rent on these lands amounted to Rs. 16,880, against Rs. 16,890 in the previous year.

92. The people were allowed as in previous years to graze cattle and to remove, free of charge, in head-loads, dry fuel, split bamboos, thorns, manure leaves and other produce useful for domestic and agricultural purposes. The two experimental depots opened last year for the sale of timber fit for agricultural implements were maintained throughout the year. Privileges to ryots.

93. The year began with 17 elephants in charge of the department. In the course of the year, 7 elephants were captured, 5 died, 5 were sold in auction and one was handed over to the Chottanikara Devaswom in pursuance of the order of the Anjikaimal District Court. There were thus only 13 elephants in charge of the department at the close of the year. New elephant pits were dug and old ones were repaired and padded at a total cost of Rs. 2,240. The expenditure incurred on the capturing, kraaling and feeding of the new captures amounted to Rs. 1,087 and the training of these and of 3 elephants captured during the latter part of the previous year necessitated a further expenditure of Rs. 3,803. For about 7 months and a half in the latter part of the year, the elephants were treated according to the suggestions of the Veterinary Sub-Assistant Surgeon got specially trained for the purpose. It is too early to pronounce an opinion on the results of the treatment. The Durbar, however, were specially unfortunate in having had to record the death of 5 elephants during the year. The elephant camp system was introduced in the year, under which all the elephants were kept in one and the same place for inspection and training. The new rules framed for the capture and maintenance of elephants were adhered to. Elephants

94. 2,491 candies of teak, 622 candies of rosewood, 10,790 candies of junglewood, and 9,724 tons of fuel were removed by Sirkar agency, 2,318 candies of teak, 348 candies of blackwood, 9,032 candies of junglewood, 1,69,496 bamboos and firewood valued at Rs. 5,71½ were removed by purchasers and consumers and produce valued at Rs. 1,111 was confiscated. The produce disposed of from Sirkar collections amounted to 3,877 candies of teak, 1,101 candies of rosewood, 8,901 candies of junglewood and 10,208 tons of firewood. The tree value collected by the Tahsildars and the value of forest growth sold amounted to Rs. 32,202. The decrease in teak and rosewood and the increase in junglewood extracted by Sirkar agency were mainly due to the tentative programme of exploitation adopted and the demands of the Munitions Board respectively. The decrease under junglewood and fuel removed by consumers and purchasers is attributed to the fact that the major portion of the seigniorage sales of forest growth effected in the year was by selling standing trees for lump sums and this also accounts for the comparatively large revenue of Rs. 27,580 under the sale of forest growth for lump sums. The stock of felled and collected timber lying in the several depots at the end of the year was 43,999 candies composed of 22,085 candies of teak, 10,142 candies of rosewood, and 11,772 candies of junglewood. The value of the balance stock was estimated at Rs. 11,54,720. Gross yield and output.

95. The receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 5,44,126 and Rs. 2,50,851, as against Rs. 5,07,649 and Rs. 2,34,944 respectively Financial.

CHAP. V. in the previous year. The net results show a surplus of Rs. 2,93,275, against Rs. 2,72,705 in the previous year. The budget and the revised estimates of receipts for the year were Rs. 4,18,600 and Rs. 5,95,600 respectively, against Rs. 2,25,400 and Rs. 2,74,300, the corresponding amounts estimated for the expenditure. The increase in the actuals over the budgetted revenue is accounted for mainly by the sale of timber to the Munitions Board not anticipated at the time of the budget and the decrease in the same when compared with the revised estimate is reported to be due to the less supply to the Railway and the less sales of junglewood and rosewood than anticipated at the time of the revised estimate. The collection charges of timber supplied to the Munitions Board and the postponement of the purchase of decoy elephant respectively account for the increase and decrease in the actuals as compared with the provisions in the budget and revised estimates. Against the net surplus of Rs. 2,93,275 has to be set off Rs. 8,93,29 being the net maintenance charges of the Forest Tramway after taking credit for the receipts thereof amounting to Rs. 18,166.

General. 96. The rates of seigniorage on the different varieties of timber were revised in the latter part of the year. The question of revising the rules issued under the Forest Regulation is under consideration. The experimental cultivation of lac had to be postponed for want of seed lac. Two foresters and two forest guards of the department were successfully trained in the Forest Training School at Trichur, during the year.

TRAMWAY.

Permanent way 97. The total length of the permanent way opened up for traffic, including the double lines on the inclines, was 52 miles 18.4 chains, as in the previous year. A new siding 420 feet in length was laid in the Loco yard to connect the new running shed with the main line in the yard. All the existing sidings were maintained.

Rolling Stock 98. Of the 8 engines in stock, 7, including the one repaired during the year, were running on the line. 40 pairs of trucks were available for timber traffic at the beginning of the year. Five more pairs from the old stock were repaired in the workshop and sent on the line. There were two accidents for which the subordinates concerned were adequately punished.

Traffic and total transport. 99. The division of the tram line into three sections for purposes of traffic was maintained. The number of traffic days during the year was 338, against 341 in the previous year. 14,389 candies of timber were transported by the Tramway, as against 12,650 candies in the previous year, the average daily transport being 42.57 candies, as against 37.09 in 1093. The other articles of transport in the year were 9,451 tons of fuel, besides odas and minor forest produce. The receipts under private traffic amounted to Rs. 18,166, as against Rs. 30,903 in the previous year.

Bridges. 100. The girders of 13 bridges and of 10 rail openings were renewed, 7 bridges were repaired and tarring of bridges in section I was also effected. A new fuel shed and a smithy shop were constructed in the Chalakudy workshop and some alterations were effected to a few sheds and quarters. The machines purchased for the workshop last year were duly installed and they are reported to be working satisfactorily. The workshop continued to undertake works for other departments also. The telephone line of 48 miles was maintained and its working was on the whole satisfactory.

Financial. 101. An expenditure of Rs. 12,854 was incurred during the year towards the purchase of machinery for the workshop and the erection of the same. This

was the only expenditure charged to 'Capital' during the year. The expenditure on maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,07,495, as against Rs. 1,04,303 in the previous year. The total expenditure of the department thus amounted to Rs. 1,20,349, as against Rs. 1,19,806 in the previous year.

102. No final decision has been arrived at in the matter of the various development projects intimately connected with the Tramway.

General.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

ANCHAL.

103. During the year under report, four new branch anchal offices were opened experimentally, one at Kodakara, another at Kanjur, a third at Pariyaram and the fourth at Kottapuram. The total number of anchal offices in the State, including Cranganore, was thus 57, as against 53 in 1093. Two additional letter boxes were planted in the year, making a total of 104 letter boxes, as against 102 in 1093. The length of the mail line was increased by 14 miles on account of the opening of the additional experimental branch anchal offices, making a total of 351 miles excluding the 41½ miles of the mail line on the Tramway, as against 337 in the previous year. The number of articles carried by anchal during the year was 10,51,363, as against 10,54,780 in the previous year, of which 3,64,938 were Sirkar articles and 6,86,425 private articles, as against 3,66,498 and 6,88,282 respectively in 1093.

Anchal offices and letter boxes.

104. The Dead Letter Office received and disposed of 3,029 articles, as against 2,993 in 1093.

105. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 40,294 and Rs. 41,929, as against Rs. 37,800 and Rs. 33,552 respectively in 1093. The receipts include a sum of Rs. 1,097 paid by the Travancore Darbar on account of hundi commission for the five previous years beginning from 1089. The department thus worked at a net loss of Rs. 1,635 during the year, as against a net gain of Rs. 4,248 in the previous year. This marked fall in the net revenue was due to the debit to the department itself of the cost of the manufacture of anchal stamps which used to be hitherto debited to the Stamp Department.

Financial.

RAILWAY.

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

Railway.

107. The gross earnings of the Railway during the year 1918-1919 amounted to Rs. 8,92,456, as against Rs. 8,87,643 in the previous year. Deducting from this an expenditure of Rs. 4,86,543 on account of maintenance charges (including the company's share of the surplus profits according to the agreement), the net receipts came to Rs. 4,05,913, which represent 45.48 of the gross receipts. The net earnings gave a return of 5.66 per cent for the year 1918-1919 on the capital outlay of Rs. 71,66,710.

Receipts and expenditure.

108. The following statement shows the net earnings on account of the

Net earnings.

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Railway and the percentage on the capital expenditure for the past 11 years.

Year	Capital Expenditure Rs.	Net Earnings Rs.	Percentage on Booked Capital	Remarks
1908	69,74,562	2,15,143	3'08	
1909	69,80,038	2,60,923	3'73	
1910	69,79,918	2,55,520	3'66	
1911	70,22,057	2,86,437	4'07	
1912	70,25,579	3,72,575	5'30	
1913—1914	70,16,138	2,85,057	4'06	
1914—1915	70,93,585	2,72,707	3'84	
1915—1916	71,20,473	2,07,634	2'91	
1916—1917	71,13,523	3,94,413	5'54	
1917—1918	71,09,538	4,52,630	6'36	
1918—1919	71,66,710	4,05,913	5'66	

MARINE.

109. At the Sirkar port of Malipuram, 5 steamers and 30 country crafts entered and cleared during the year, as against 6 and 35 respectively in 1093. The aggregate tonnage of the vessels was 19,595, as against 20,683 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 2,180 was collected as port dues, as against Rs. 2,326 in the previous year.

STAMPS.

110. The Stamp revenue during the year, which was the highest on record, amounted to Rs. 5,91,433 and the expenditure to Rs. 37,133, as against Rs. 4,95,616 and Rs. 34,805 in 1093. The number of *ex-officio* vendors and licensed vendors was 7 and 72, as against 7 and 71 respectively in the previous year.

CUSTOMS.

111. The Darbar's share of the net customs collections at the port of British Cochin amounted to Rs. 1,10,500. The whole of this sum was received and credited in the accounts of the year under report.

V. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

POLICE.

112. Including the River Police staff and the Azhikode coast patrol staff, the force consisted of 89 officers and 498 men. A temporary staff of one head constable and 22 constables was entertained from 15th Edavam 1094 to man the checking stations established in different places to prevent the export of home-grown paddy and rice. The total staff employed in purely executive police work numbered 86 officers and 474 men, the ratio of effective police to population and area being 1 to 1,639 persons and 1 to 2.53 square miles, the same as in the previous year. Literacy, physical fitness, smart appearance and good character continued to be insisted on as the minimum qualifications for enlistment in the force. During the year under report, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 4 Head Constables and 129 recruits underwent training at the Police Head Quarter Office. The strength of the Armed Reserve continued to be the same as in the previous year, viz., 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Drill Instructor, 1 Gymnastic Instructor, 1 Bugler, 6 Head Constables and 60 men. The River Police staff and the Azhikode coast patrol staff continued to do good work during the year. The total number of departmental punishments fell from 373 in 1093 to 304 in the year under report. Good service promotions were given in 37 cases, and 13 good service entries, 37 red marks and

140 money rewards were also earned by the members of the force, against 30, 6, 38 and 121 respectively in 1093. Including the 6 cases that were pending at the close of the previous year, there were in all 35 prosecutions against the members of the force. Of these, 4 ended in conviction and 28 in discharge, leaving 3 cases pending disposal at the close of the year. There were 2 escapes from police custody during the year, against 4 in 1093. One of them was re-captured during the year and prosecuted. The other is reported to have been arrested by the British Police. The constable responsible has been duly dealt with.

113. The total number of cases reported during the year under the Penal Code and local and special laws was 1,181, against 1,038 in 1093. This, together with the 18 cases with which the year opened, made a total of 1,199 cases for police investigation, against 1,059 in 1093. Of the 1,199 cases for disposal during the year, 32 were non-cognizable, 995 cognizable and 172 under local and special laws. Of the 1,199 cases for investigation, 1,159 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 40 cases at the close of the year, the percentage of disposal being 96.6, against 98.3 in the previous year. Including the 86 cases pending at the close of the previous year, there were 1,023 cases for disposal by the Courts, of which 886 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 137 cases at the close of the year. Of the 886 cases disposed of by the Courts, 725 ended in conviction, 107 in acquittal or discharge, 4 in removal to the block register and 50 in compromise, etc. The percentage of conviction to charged cases fell from 88.49 in 1093 to 87.4 in the year under report. The average duration of charged and referred cases under the Penal Code was 14.5 and 26.9 days respectively, against 14.6 and 24.3 days respectively in 1093. The total number of grave crimes reported and detected during the year was 779 and 559 respectively, against 520 and 382 respectively in 1093. The number of cases of murder and culpable homicide reported was 6 and 12 respectively, against 4 and 7 in 1093. The increase in the number of grave crimes was due to the abnormal increase in the case of thefts with or without house-breaking. The percentage of detection was 71.5, against 73.4 in 1093. Inclusive of the 13 cases pending at the beginning of the year, the Police had 792 cases of grave crime for investigation, of which 557 or 70.3 per cent were charged, against 71.29 per cent. in the previous year. The magistrates had for disposal 594 cases including the 37 cases pending at the close of the previous year. Of these, 506 cases were disposed of, 457 ending in conviction and 49 in discharge or acquittal. The percentage of conviction rose from 88.9 in 1093 to 90.3 in the year under report. 11 cases were declared by the Police to be maliciously false and in one of these the complainant was prosecuted. The total loss of property involved in cases reported to the Police during the year was Rs. 34,607, against Rs. 16,003 in 1093 and the property recovered came to Rs. 21,975 or 63.4 per cent, against 56.4 per cent in 1093. The property concerned in charged cases was worth Rs. 26,364, of which Rs. 20,830 or 79 per cent. was recovered, against 83.6 per cent. in 1093. Including the 9 persons who were awaiting trial at the beginning of the year, 21 persons were put up before the first class magistrates under the security sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, against 25 in the previous year. Of these, 7 were bound over, 5 discharged, the case against one person entered in the block register and 8 were awaiting trial at the close of the year, against 11, 4, 1 and 9 respectively in the previous year. 335 finger impression slips were received for record during the year. The total number of slips on record at the end of the year was 5,159. 236 references were received during the year for search of previous convictions, of which 45 were traced, against 134 and 21 respectively in 1093.

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

Rewards.

Prosecution

Escapes and re-captures.

Crime.

Percentage of conviction.

Grave crimes.

False cases.

Recovery of property.

Prevention of crime.

Finger-Print Bureau.

Periodical meetings.

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Expenditure.

115. The total expenditure on account of the Police Department was Rs. 1,18,955, against Rs. 1,10,001 in 1093 and the average cost of a policeman during the year was Rs. 212.02, against Rs. 196.40 in the previous year. The net cost per head of population was 2 annas 2.03 pies, against 2 annas in 1093.

General.

116. 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 continued to be satisfactory.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Number of courts.

117. The number of courts that exercised original jurisdiction was the same as in the previous year, viz., seven second class magistrates' courts, two first class magistrates' courts and two sessions courts. For a portion of the year three third class magistrates' courts exercised original jurisdiction instead of three of the above second class magistrates' courts. The three Bench Magistrates' Courts of Ernakulam, Cochin and Trichur continued throughout the 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.

118. Including the 157 cases pending at the beginning of the year, the magistrates had for disposal 3,094 cases, of which 2,948 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 146 cases, against 3,092, 2,935 and 157 respectively in the previous year. The Bench Magistrates received 305 cases during the year. This, together with 55 cases with which the year opened, made a total of 360 cases for disposal, of which 359 cases were disposed of, leaving one case pending at the end of the year, against 204, 149 and 55 respectively in 1093. The total number of persons brought to trial before magistrates (including 548 persons awaiting trial at the beginning of the year and excluding those who died or escaped) was 5,902, against 6,119 in 1093. Of these, 1,633 persons were convicted, 3,763 were acquitted or discharged and 59 were committed or referred to higher courts, leaving 447 persons awaiting trial at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction fell from 31.3 in 1093 to 30.3 in the year under report. In 20 cases, complainants were ordered to pay compensation to 47 persons under section 226 of the Code of Criminal Procedure or 1.25 per cent. of the persons acquitted or discharged, against 2.15 per cent. in 1093. Of the 2,948 cases disposed of by the magistrates, 2,149 cases related to offences under the Penal Code and 799 to offences under local and special laws.

Offences dealt with.

Of the 1,633 persons convicted, 564 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 26 to simple imprisonment, 15 to fine with imprisonment, 905 to fine only and 123 to whipping, the corresponding figures of the previous year being 477, 41, 12, 1,112 and 79 respectively. Of those sentenced to whipping, 41 were juveniles, against 25 in 1093. The total fines imposed by the magistrates during the year under report amounted to Rs. 16,148, against Rs. 18,561 in 1093. This, together with Rs. 2,198 pending realisation at the beginning of the year, gave a total of Rs. 18,346 for realisation. Of this, a sum of Rs. 14,570 was realised, against Rs. 15,274 in 1093, a sum of Rs. 1,461 was written off and a sum of Rs. 1,215 was cancelled in appeal, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,100 pending realisation at the close of the year. 27.9 per cent. of the appealable decisions of the second class magistrates were appealed against, against 27.2 per cent in 1093. Appeals in 44.2 per cent were confirmed, against 38.3 per cent. in 1093 98 persons appealed to the Sessions Courts from the appealable decisions of the first class magistrates. Including 27 persons whose appeals were left pending at the close of the previous year, the Sessions Judges had to deal with 125 persons, of whom appeals affecting 94 persons were disposed of, leaving 8 appeals involving 31 persons pending at the close of the year. The percentage of confirmation was 63.8, against 54.8 in

Nature of sentences.

Fines.

Quality of work.

1093. The average duration of cases disposed of by the first and second class magistrates was 58·8 days and 16·8 days respectively, against 36·2 days and 18·5 days respectively in the previous year. 9,532 witnesses were examined by the magistrates during the year, against 9,455 in 1093. Under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 294 cases were received during the year under report. Of these, 90 related to proceedings against witnesses, 15 to security for keeping peace or for good behaviour, 15 to disputed possession of property, 16 to frivolous or vexatious accusations, 22 to maintenance, 132 to forfeiture of bail or recognizance and 4 to nuisance.

119. In the Sessions Courts, there were 41 cases for disposal, against 36 in 1093. Of these, 40 were disposed of, leaving one case pending in the Trichur Sessions Court at the close of the year. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Sessions Courts was 41 days in both the Anjikaimal and Trichur Sessions Courts, against 23 days in the Anjikaimal and 32 days in the Trichur Sessions Court in 1093. The Sessions Courts examined 478 witnesses, of whom 8 were detained beyond 3 days, against 479 and 21 respectively in the previous year.

120. The District Magistrate had for disposal 275 appeals, of which 273 were disposed of, against 260 and 257 respectively in 1093. The number of appellants concerned was 429, against 430 in 1093. The cases of 425 persons were disposed of, appeals being rejected in the case of 95 persons, sentences being confirmed in the case of 188 persons, modified in the case of 25 persons, reversed in the case of 110 persons and further enquiry being ordered in the case of 7 persons, against 420, 85, 161, 39, 128 and 6 respectively in the previous year. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the District Magistrate was 19·4 days, against 18·00 days in 1093. The Sessions Judges had for disposal 59 appeals involving 125 persons, against 73 appeals involving 140 persons in the previous year, of which 51 appeals involving 94 persons were disposed of, leaving 8 appeals involving 31 persons pending at the close of the year. Sentences were confirmed in the case of 60 persons, modified in the case of 16 persons, reversed in the case of 17 persons and new trial was ordered in the case of one person. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 51 days in the Anjikaimal and 28·8 days in the Trichur Sessions Court, against 27 and 16 days respectively in 1093. The Chief Court had for disposal 28 appeals involving 38 persons, against 25 and 28 respectively in 1093. Of these, 26 appeals involving 36 persons were disposed of, leaving 2 appeals involving 2 persons pending at the close of the year. Of the 36 persons involved in the appeals disposed of, sentences were confirmed in the case of 21 persons, modified in the case of 5 persons and reversed in the case of 8 persons proceedings were quashed in the case of one person and new trial was ordered in the case of one person. The percentage of confirmation was 58·3, against 60 in 1093. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 39·84 days, against 31 days in 1093.

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

122. The expenditure under "Criminal Justice" amounted to Rs 54,653, against Rs. 53,495 in 1093.

JAILS.

123. The number of prisons in the year under report remained the same as in the previous year, viz., the Central Jail at Viyyoor and the 7 subsidiary jails at Ernakulam, Mattanchery, Cranganur, Irinjalakuda, Trichur, Wadakanchery and Chittur

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Duration of trials.

Witnesses.

Prevention.

Sessions Courts.

Duration of trials.

Witnesses.

APPELLATE WORK.
District Magistrate's Court.

Sessions Courts.

Chief Court.

Inspection.

Expenditure.

Number of prisons.

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THE CENTRAL
JAIL.
Population.

124. At the beginning of the year, the population in the Central Jail consisted of 168 convicts, 2 under-trials and 16 civil prisoners. 635 convicts, 19 under-trials and 107 civil prisoners were admitted and 625 convicts, 21 under-trials and 114 civil prisoners were discharged during the year, leaving 178 convicts and 9 civil prisoners in the jail at the close of the year. 803 convicts passed through the Central Jail or remained in it during the year, against 623 in 1093, the average daily number being 185.80, against 137.63 in 1093. Of the total number of convicts, 9 were undergoing rigorous imprisonment for life, 10 rigorous imprisonment exceeding 7 years, 72 rigorous imprisonment exceeding one year, 196 rigorous imprisonment exceeding 6 months, 500 rigorous imprisonment for 6 months and less and 16 simple imprisonment. The number of re-convicted prisoners who were classed as habituals was 178, against 125 in 1093.

Clothing and
feeding.

125. The convicts were, as usual, supplied with clothing manufactured in the Central Jail but convict warders were supplied with uniforms obtained from outside. The system of dieting remained the same as in the previous year.

Health of pri-
soners.

126. The number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital was 1,645, against 1,287 in 1093. Of these, 143 were in-patients and 1,502 out-patients, against 83 and 1,204 respectively in 1093. As in 1093, there were three cases of death in the year. All unprotected prisoners were vaccinated during the year, the number so vaccinated being 170, against 118 in the previous year. Of these, 139 cases were successful. The average weight of prisoners on admission and discharge was 98.6 lbs. and 104.83 lbs, against 103.51 lbs. and 108.38 lbs. respectively in 1093.

Jail Industry.

127. The daily average of convicts detailed for work was 170.40, against 125.97 in 1093. The chief industries carried on in the Jail were (a) cotton industry, (b) coir industry and (c) agricultural operations. The sale proceeds of the jail manufacture and miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 7,436, against Rs. 8,056 in 1093. The cost of raw materials purchased was Rs. 2,759, against Rs. 7,496 in 1093. The net profit was thus Rs. 4,677, against Rs. 560 in 1093. The increase in the net profit was due to the fact that, owing to the anticipated difficulty in procuring cotton yarn in 1094, yarn worth Rs. 1,500 was purchased in 1093 for use in 1094.

Expenditure.

128. The expenditure on account of the Central Jail was Rs. 31,677, against Rs. 26,864 in 1093. The gross expenditure per convict was Rs. 161, against Rs. 179 in 1093 and the net expenditure was Rs. 121, the same as in the previous year.

Subsidiary Jails.

129. As in the previous year, the sub-jails were under the immediate charge of the local sub-magistrates except that at Ernakulam which was under the charge of the Anjikamal 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 52 prisoners in all the sub-jails together. There were 1,138 admissions and 1,132 discharges, thus leaving 58 prisoners at the close of the year. The total cost on account of the sub-jails was Rs. 4,774, against Rs. 3,018 in 1093.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Tribunals.

130. The number of courts that exercised original jurisdiction during the year was six Munsiffs' courts, two District Courts, one Small Cause Munsiff's court at Cranganur and 19 Village Panchayat courts. Appellate jurisdiction was exercised by the two District Courts and the Chief Court.

131. The total number of suits instituted and appeals filed in the year was 18,107 and 818, against 16,447 and 896 respectively in the previous year. The total number of suits and appeals disposed of was 17,434 and 956, against 16,118 and 893 respectively in the previous year.

132. The Munsiffs had 1,858 suits at the beginning of the year, received 16,151 suits and disposed of 15,509 suits during the year, leaving as arrears 2,500 suits at the close of the year. Of the 2,500 suits pending at the close of the year, 115 were over one year, 439 over 6 months, 539 over 3 months and 1,407 below three months, against 36, 428, 251 and 1,143 respectively in the previous year. The Panchayat courts received 1,466 small cause suits, against 974 in 1093. This, together with the 82 suits pending at the beginning of the year, made a total of 1,548 suits for disposal, of which 1,410 were disposed of, leaving 138 suits pending at the end of the year. The District Judges had 419 suits (408 original suits and 11 summary suits under the Tenancy Regulation) at the beginning of the year, received 490 suits (426+64) and disposed of 515 suits (452+63), leaving as arrears 394 suits (382+12) at the close of the year, against 347, 474, 402 and 419 respectively in the previous year. Of the 382 original suits pending, one is over 8 years, 2 over 4 years, 4 over 3 years, 48 over 2 years, 77 over one year, 122 over 6 months and 128 below 6 months, against 1 over 7 years, 19 over 3 years, 19 over 2 years, 112 over one year, 100 over 6 months and 157 below 6 months in 1093. The Munsiffs and District Judges disposed of 4,185 and 317 contested suits respectively, against 3,803 and 254 respectively in the previous year. The average duration of contested suits rose in the case of original suits in the Munsiffs' courts of Cochin, Trichur and Chittur and in the case of small cause suits in the courts of Trichur and Chittur. The average duration of contested original suits disposed of in the Anjikaimal District Court increased from 10 months and 22 days to 29 months and 17 days and decreased in the Trichur District Court from 12 months 7 days to 10 months and 18 days. The increase in the Anjikaimal District Court was due to the disposal of old cases. The percentage of the appealable decisions of the Munsiffs appealed against and the percentage of such decisions confirmed on appeal were 9.38 and 56.9, against 10.12 and 58.3 respectively in the previous year. 27.65 per cent of the decisions of the District Judges were appealed against, 60.7 per cent of which were confirmed on appeal, against 30.34 and 51.7 per cent respectively in 1093. Including arrears, the Munsiffs and District Judges had for disposal 18,882 and 1,025 applications respectively for the execution of decrees, against 17,858 and 975 respectively in 1093. Of these, 17,561 and 809 were disposed of, against 16,821 and 838 respectively in the previous year. The Panchayat courts had for disposal 273 execution petitions, of which 237 were disposed of, against 58 and 50 respectively in the previous year.

133. The District Judges had 388 appeals at the beginning of the year, received 542 and disposed of 669, leaving 241 as arrears at the close of the year, against 366, 622, 600 and 388 respectively in 1093. Of the 241 appeals pending at the close of the year, 31 were over one year, 69 over six months and 141 below six months, against 29, 113 and 246 respectively in 1093. The average duration of appeals decided after contest increased in the Anjikaimal District Court from 208 to 251 days and decreased in the Trichur District Court from 235 to 124 days. The Chief Court began the year with 164 appeals (76 A. Ss. and 88 S. As.), received 296 (125 A. Ss. and 171 S. As.) and disposed of 287 (117 A. Ss. and 170 S. As.), leaving as arrears 173 (84 A. Ss. and 89 S. As.) at the close of the year, against 183, 274, 293 and 164 respectively in 1093. The average duration of contested regular and second appeals disposed of by the Chief Court was 265.9 and 244.1 days respectively, against 249 and 228 days respectively in 1093.

Litigation.

ORIGINAL
LITIGATION.
Munsiffs'
courts.Panchayat
courts.

District Courts.

Contested
suits.Quality of
work.

Execution.

APPELLATE
LITIGATION.
District
Courts.

Chief Court.

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- Miscellaneous appeals. 134. The District Courts had for disposal 63 miscellaneous appeals, of which 55 were disposed of, leaving 8 as arrears at the close of the year, against 37, 17 and 20 respectively in 1093. The Chief Court had for disposal 45 appeals, of which 36 were disposed of, leaving 9 as arrears at the end of the year, against 49, 40 and 9 respectively in 1093. Including arrears, the District Courts had for disposal 110 land acquisition cases, of which 46 were disposed of. The Chief Court had 165 revision petitions for disposal, of which 123 were disposed of, against 163 and 132 respectively in 1093.
- Land acquisition cases.
- Revision petitions.
- Inspection. 135. Mr. Justice Narayana Menon inspected the two District Courts and the two District Judges inspected the Munsiffs' Courts under their jurisdiction during the year.
- Enrolment of Vakils. 136. Sixteen graduates-in-law were enrolled as Vakils of the Chief Court, ten graduates-in-law were admitted as Vakils of the District Courts and eleven persons were granted the Munsiffs' Court pleadership certificates.
- Financial. 137. The receipts for which credit is due to the Civil Judicial Department were Rs. 3,50,843, against Rs. 3,01,248 in 1093. Against the above revenue, the Darbar incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,30,000, against Rs. 1,27,067 in the previous year.

REGISTRATION.

- Registry offices. 138. Including the temporary registry office at Mulanthuruthy opened in 1093, there were 22 Registry offices at the beginning of the year. During the year, two Registry offices were opened, one at Pazhayannur and the other at Vatakumkara, as a temporary measure. Thus the number of offices at the close of the year was 24.
- Number of instruments. 139. The number of documents registered during the year was 57,563, against 50,179 in the previous year. Of these, 32,740 were compulsory and 24,823 optional, against 29,302 and 20,877 respectively in 1093. The number of wills registered was 322, against 251 in the previous year. Of these, 28 were executed by Brahmans, 147 by Sudras, 57 by other Hindus, 79 by Christians, and 11 by Muhammadans. The average value of a document registered was Rs. 443, against Rs. 427 in 1093.
- Business in Registry offices. 140. Of the total number of 57,563 documents registered, 57,186 or 99.35 per cent were registered on the day of presentation, against 99.76 per cent in 1093. Of the remaining, 333 were registered within one week and 44 after one week. The number of documents refused registration was 115, against 95 in the previous year. Including the 8 registration appeal cases pending disposal at the end of the previous year, the Superintendent had in all 72 registration appeal cases for disposal, of which 66 were disposed of, leaving 6 pending at the close of the year. Registration was ordered in 58 cases and the remaining 8 were dismissed, the percentage of confirmation being 12.12, against 10.41 in 1093.
- Registration appeals.
- Prosecution. 141. There were no prosecutions instituted by the Registration Department. A case was instituted by a private party for alleged fraudulent registration of a document in the Cochin Registry Office. The case resulted in acquittal by the Chief Court. One of the accused in the Cochin false personation case of 1093, who absconded at the time, was arrested and tried with the result that he was committed to the Sessions Court of Anjikaimal.
- Inspection. 142. The Superintendent inspected all the Registry offices twice during the year except those at Vatakumkara and Pazhayannur. The Diwan Peishkar visited 5 offices.

143. The receipts and expenditure (excluding Cranganur) amounted to Rs. 1,04,252 and Rs. 50,844 respectively, against Rs. 88,954 and Rs. 48,169 respectively in 1093. The percentage of expenditure to gross receipts was 49.16, against 54.26 in 1093 and the average registration fee per document was Rs. 1—10—5, against Rs. 1—9—10 in 1093.

144. Eight companies were registered during the year, viz., (1) the Malabar Economics Ltd., (2) the Krishnavilasom Co., Ltd., (3) the Gokulodayam Co., Ltd., (4) the Chaldean Syrian Bank Ltd., (5) the Dharmodayam Co., Ltd., (6) the Yogakshemam Co., Ltd., (7) the Universal Motor Works, Ltd., and (8) the Unni Nambudiri Yogakshema Bank Ltd. The head-quarters of these companies were (1) Mattanchery, (2) Nandikara, (3) to (7) Trichur and (8) Panjal. A sum of Rs. 930 was collected as fees, against Rs. 235 in 1093. Three companies, viz., the Malabar Navigation and Industrials, Ltd., the Sree Vardhana Dairy Farm Ltd., and the Trichur Motor Works Ltd. have ceased to work and the Cochin Commercial Company was revived during the year. The number of companies working at the close of the year was 21, against 15 in 1093. Four companies raised their paid-up capitals by a total of Rs. 1,33,283, the most conspicuous of them being the Vaniyampara Rubber Co., Ltd., and the Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.

Joint Stock
Companies.

VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

VITAL STATISTICS.

145. Compulsory registration of births and deaths under Regulation II of 1081 was in force in the same towns as in the previous year. The registration work in municipal towns was attended to by the registrars attached to the respective town councils. The Parvathiakaran of Pothundy and the Sanitary Inspector of Kunnampulam were the *ex-officio* registrars of births and deaths in the towns of Nelliampathies and Kunnampulam respectively and, in the remaining towns and other villages where Regulation II has not been enforced, the work was attended to by the Parvathiakarans of the respective places. The total number of births registered during the year was 13,742 (6,956 males and 6,786 females), as against 15,326 (7,846 males and 7,480 females) in the previous year. The number of deaths during the year was 20,112 (10,299 males and 9,813 females), as against 13,847 (7,388 males and 6,459 females) in 1093. The ratio of births and deaths during the year per mille of the population (according to the census of 1911) was 14.97 and 21.91 respectively, as against 16.69 and 15.08 respectively in the previous year. There was no prosecution during the year for failure to give information about births and deaths.

Registration.

146. During the year public health was not satisfactory. The number of deaths from cholera and small-pox in the year was 1,697 and 2,039, as against 201 and 1,818 respectively in the previous year. There were also 16 deaths from plague which made its first appearance towards the close of the year.

Public health.

147. The total number of deaths from injuries during the year was 151, as against 187 in 1093, of which 40 were cases of suicide, 20 due to snake-bite, 6 due to injuries received from wild animals and 85 to accidents, as against 19, 35, 4 and 129 respectively in 1093.

Deaths from
injuries.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

148. There were 30 medical institutions in the State in the year, viz., 11 hospitals, 17 dispensaries and 2 asylums as in the previous year.

Institutions.

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- Accommodation.** 149. The total number of beds available was 338 (137 for males, 190 for females and 11 for children), as against 347 (139 for males, 198 for females, and 10 for children) in the previous year.
- Relief.** 150. The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,84,559, as against 2,64,911 in 1093. Of these, in-patients numbered 6,772 and out-patients 2,77,787, as against 5,949 and 2,58,962 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to the number of in-patients treated during the year was 5.86, against 4.98 in 1093. The institution in Mattancherry worked with female medical aid during the year; but those at Ernakulam and Trichur were worked by male Sub-Assistant Surgeons as the female subordinates were on deputation.
- Work amongst women and children.** 151. The female medical subordinates treated in all 17,734 women and 12,537 children, as against 30,893 women and 20,402 children in 1093.
- Cholera and Small-pox.** 152. Under cholera there were 2 admissions with 1 death and under small-pox there were 18 admissions with 7 deaths.
- Diseases treated.** 153. The principal diseases treated during the year in the order of frequency were diseases of the digestive system (61,428), of the respiratory system except pneumonia and tubercle of the lungs (22,648), skin diseases (21,143), malaria (16,914), anæmia (15,980), ulcers (13,677), pyrexia of uncertain origin (12,193), diarrhoea (12,188), eye diseases (11,825), and injuries, general and local, (10,805).
- Post mortem examination.** 154. 74 post-mortem examinations were held for medico-legal and 8 for pathological purposes, as against 78 and 6 respectively in the previous year.
- Lunatic Asylum.** 155. There were 24 inmates in the Asylum at the beginning of the year and 12 were admitted during the year. Of these 36 inmates, 2 were discharged apparently cured, 5 were handed over to relatives and 9 died. The number that remained in the Asylum at the end of 1094 was 20. The high mortality was due to an outbreak of dysentery in the Asylum for which remedial measures were at once adopted. The cost of maintaining the institution was Rs. 2,852, as against Rs. 2,167 in 1093.
- Lepet Asylum.** 156. The total number of inmates at the beginning of the year was 52 (45 males, 6 females and 1 child) and 93 were admitted during the year. There were thus 145 lepers in all, of whom 50 were discharged apparently well, 18 absconded, 12 died and 65 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The cost of maintaining the institution was Rs. 6,594, as against Rs. 6,099 in 1093.
- Itinerating dispensaries.** 157. There were two travelling dispensaries, one for medical relief and the other for veterinary work. The medical dispensary worked in 5 villages and treated 3,999 patients, as against 4,422 in 1093.
- Veterinary Hospitals.** 158. As in the previous year, there were two hospitals and one dispensary at work during the year. The total number of animals treated was 8,958 (8,622 out-patients and 336 in-patients), as against 8,421 (8,080 out-patients and 341 in-patients) in 1093. Of the in-patients treated, 232 were cattle, 42 horses, 25 dogs, 13 goats, 7 fowls, 5 buffaloes, 2 elephants, 1 squirrel and 9 others. Of the out-patients, 5301 were cattle, 707 buffaloes, 525 dogs, 459 goats, 290 horses, 52 fowls, 11 cats, 7 pigs, 7 turkeys, 6 elephants, 4 toddy cats, 2 asses, 2 ducks, 1 pigeon, 1 peacock, 1 deer, 1 squirrel, 1 rabbit and 17 others. 772 operations were performed during the year of which 106 were castrations and 101 parturition cases. Inoculation against rinderpest was performed on 878 cattle. The total cost of maintaining the institutions was Rs. 7,734, as against Rs. 11,565 in the previous year.

159. The total expenditure on account of medical relief during the year was Rs. 1,31,516, as against Rs. 1,25,960 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

SANITATION AND CONSERVANCY.

160. As in the previous years, the department continued to be under the immediate control of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. There was no change in the organisation and staff during the year.

Organisation and Staff.

161. There were five towns under Health Officers.

Health Officers.

162. Compulsory scavenging system continued to work in some of the towns. 761 private houses were served during the year, as against 755 in the previous year. The fee collections amounted to Rs. 1,764, as against Rs. 1,721 in 1093. Lighting in the towns was done departmentally.

Operations of the Department.

163. Seven public tanks and 41 wells were repaired, and 8 wells and 4 tube wells were newly sunk.

Water Supply.

164. The number of Sirkar markets and cartstands under the control of the department during the year was 10 and 7, as against 10 and 6 respectively in the previous year. There were also 40 private markets licensed, as against 46 in 1093. The fee collections amounted to Rs. 11,277, as against Rs. 11,600 in the previous year.

Markets.

165. The number of deaths from cholera and small-pox was 1,697 and 2,039, as against 201 and 1,818 respectively in 1093. There were also 26 attacks and 16 deaths from plague.

Epidemics and preventive measures.

166. Five vessels were inspected at Malipuram during the year, against six in the previous year.

Plague.

167. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 76,333 excluding Government contribution of Rs. 48,200 to the Town Councils.

Expenditure.

168. The maintenance of roads in Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Chittur-Thathamangalam was attended to by the respective Town Councils as in the previous year. The total Government contribution to the Town Councils was Rs. 48,200.

Maintenance of roads.

169. The total receipts and expenditure of the Town Councils were Rs. 2,24,400 and Rs. 2,14,051 respectively. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 10,349 by the transactions of the year.

Financial.

170. A special grant of Rs. 30,000 was made for the improvement of the sanitary conditions of the town of Mattancherry, which was fully utilised. A similar grant of Rs. 19,850 was given for the improvement of the Ernakulam town.

VACCINATION.

171. The number of permanent vaccinators remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 15. Two temporary vaccinators were also appointed when small-pox prevailed in an epidemic form.

Staff.

172. Lymph was obtained from the King Institute for two months and from Bangalore during the remaining months. The average cost of lymph, including the supply to the Town Councils, was Rs. 203 per mensem, as against Rs. 239 in the previous year.

Supply of lymph.

173. The number of vaccinations performed during the year, including the operations within Town Council limits, was 39,805 (23,557 males and 16,248

Operations.

CHAP. V. females), as against 47,486 (27,996 males and 19,490 females) in 1093. Of these, 33,589 cases or 83.81 per cent. were successful, as against 36,631 or 77.14 per cent. in the previous year. Of the 39,805 vaccinations, 31,101 were primary, 255 were secondary and 8,449 were re-vaccinations, the percentage of success under each head being 92.05, 93.73, 55.89, as against 84.28, 64.83 and 58.83 respectively in 1093.

Expenditure. 174. The expenditure of the department for 1094, including that of Cranganore, was Rs. 6,419, as against 6,463 in the previous year and the average cost of each successful case was 3 annas 10 pies, as against 4 annas in 1093.

VII. RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

DEVASWAMS.

Number of institutions. 175. The department had charge of the following classes of institutions:—

(1) Group Devaswams 142 in number, including Perumpilly Devaswam in the Cochin-Kanayanur Taluk, the management of which was assumed by the Sirkar during the year, (2) Cranganore Devaswams, 15 in number, including the Methala Devaswam, (3) Charitable Institutions and the management of Pandaravaka Vazhivadus, etc., and of Endowments, and (4) Pazhuvam, Flankunnappuzha, and Thirumala Devaswams.

(1) Group Devaswams.

Demand, collection and balance of rents on lands. 176. The total amount that fell due for collection during the year was 3,52,529 paras of paddy and Rs. 1,36,846, of which 3,05,926 paras of paddy and Rs. 1,23,373 were collected and 269 paras of paddy and Rs. 265 were written off, leaving a balance of 46,334 paras of paddy and Rs. 13,208 pending collection at the close of the year.

177. The major portion of the balance pending collection is reported to be due from British and Travancore tenants and also involved in suits and disputes. The percentage of collection of paddy and money demands was 86.85 for paddy and 90.34 for money, as against 88.4 and 91.01 respectively in 1093. There were 4 cases of Naduppattam and one case of Sthirappattam, as against 3 cases of Naduppattam in 1093.

Receipts. 178. The total receipts of the Group Devaswams for the year amounted to Rs. 4,34,983, as against Rs. 3,99,250 in 1093.

Expenditure. 179. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,02,573, as against Rs. 3,73,821 in 1093.

Financial condition. 180. The surplus to the credit of the Devaswams, after meeting the expenditure from the receipts of the year, amounted to Rs. 32,410, as against Rs. 25,098 in 1093. The difference between the surplus of 1093 given in this report and in the report of 1093 is due to certain adjustments effected in the accounts after the submission of the report for 1093. The receipts and disbursements under "debt heads" were Rs. 8,780 and Rs. 8,510 respectively, the transactions in the year under "debt heads" resulting in a surplus of Rs. 270, as against a deficit of Rs. 2,153 in 1093. The actual surplus for the year thus amounted to Rs. 32,680, as against Rs. 22,945 in 1093. The closing balance of 1093, according to that year's report, was Rs. 4,22,538. Certain adjustments since effected in the accounts reduced the above surplus to Rs. 4,22,207. The Group Devaswams, the funds of which have been formed into a common fund, had thus a total surplus of Rs. 4,54,887.

181. The total balance to the credit of individual Devaswams was Rs. 9,77,193.

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Balance to the
credit of
individual
Devaswams

2) *Cranganore Devaswams.*

182. The year opened with a surplus balance of Rs. 16,080 to the credit of the Devaswams. The receipts and expenditure of the Devaswams for the year were Rs. 34,425 and Rs. 23,599 respectively, as against Rs. 27,831 and Rs. 28,786 respectively in 1093. The surplus to the credit of these Devaswams at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 26,906.

Cranganore
Devaswams.

(3) *Charitable Institutions.*

183. The number of Oottupuras remained the same as in last year, viz., 15. The total expenditure during the year on account of Oottupuras, Satrams, subscriptions to Charitable Institutions, etc., amounted to Rs. 56,817, as against Rs. 48,948 in 1093.

Oottupuras.

184. The total number of water pandals maintained during the year inclusive of those in Cranganore was 94, the same as in the previous year. These were supervised by the Division Sanitary Inspectors and the Village Panchayats. The cost of their upkeep amounted to Rs. 2,478, as against Rs. 2,484 in 1093.

Water pandals.

185. The expenditure incurred by the State for Pandaravaka Vazhivadus in Sirkar temples and for contributions to religious institutions amounted to Rs. 22,927, as against Rs. 22,290 in 1093.

Expenditure.

186. The Endowment Funds continued to be treated separately. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,81,178 and 20 paras of paddy. The difference between the balance shown in the last report and that shown in this report is due to certain adjustments effected since the submission of the report for 1093. The receipts on account of new endowments in the year amounted to Rs. 8,571. The total amount to the credit of the Devaswams under endowments at the close of 1094 thus amounted to Rs. 1,89,749 and 20 paras of paddy exclusive of landed property. The receipts on account of interest on the endowment fund and rent on landed property amounted to Rs. 10,978, and the expenditure for conducting the endowment vazhivadus to Rs. 9,448 thus working to a surplus of Rs. 1,530. The year thus closed with a surplus of Rs. 8,524, as against Rs. 6,994 at the end of 1093.

Endowments.

(4) *Pazhuvam, Elankunnapuzha and Thirumala Devaswams.*

187. The receipts and expenditure of the Pazhuvam Devaswam for the year 1094 amounted to Rs. 8,039 and Rs. 10,539 respectively, as against Rs. 8,594 and Rs. 6,751 respectively in 1093. The transactions of the year having resulted in a deficit of Rs. 2,500, the previous surplus was reduced to Rs. 3,952 at the close of the year. The liability outstanding against the Devaswam at the beginning of the year was Rs. 14,500 which was reduced to Rs. 12,000 at the end of the year by the discharge of liabilities amounting to Rs. 2,500. The collection work continued to be satisfactory.

Pazhuvam
Devaswam.

188. The receipts and expenditure of the Elankunnapuzha Devaswam for the year were Rs. 15,124 and Rs. 14,185 respectively, as against Rs. 13,974 and Rs. 12,752 respectively in 1093. The transactions of the year thus worked to a surplus of Rs. 939 raising the surplus balance of the previous year to Rs. 4,501 at the close of 1094. The collection work was satisfactory.

Elankunnapuzha
Devaswam.

CHAP. V.

Thirumala
Devaswam.

189. The Thirumala Devaswam continued to work under the general supervision of the Superintendent of Devaswams till 5th January 1919 when it was placed directly under the Diwan and a separate Manager was appointed. The High School continued to be managed by the Advisory Committee. Out of a total demand of Rs. 68,891 and 15,883 paras of paddy for the year, Rs. 35,777 and 4,193 paras of paddy were collected and a sum of Rs. 1,587 was written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 31,527 and 11,690 paras of paddy at the close of the year. The receipts and expenditure of the Devaswam, including those of the Mundathunkara Estate, amounted to Rs. 1,53,785 and Rs. 1,51,648 respectively, as against Rs. 99,941 and Rs. 1,01,848 respectively in 1093. There was a total liability of Rs. 30,000 against the Devaswam which was fully discharged during the year. The transactions of the year having worked to a surplus of Rs. 2,137, the opening balance of 1094, which amounted to Rs. 9,471, rose to Rs. 11,608 at the close of the year. The renewal operations have to be pushed on vigorously as it is only then that the Devaswam will be in a flourishing condition.

VIII. PUBLIC WORKS.

Organisation.

190. The organisation of the department remained the same as in the previous year. The works in the outlying palaces, which were being attended to by the Palace Sub-Overseer under the divisional charge of the Southern Division Assistant Engineer, were ordered to be attended to by the Taluk Overseers under the respective Assistant Engineers. The Palace Sub-Overseer's jurisdiction was thus confined to the Hill Palace and the Tripunithurah palaces.

Total expenditure.

191. The department had, as usual, to carry out both State and contribution works. The expenditure on State works including establishment charges was Rs. 7,64,047, as against Rs. 6,68,487 in 1093. The value of contribution works carried out in the year was Rs. 70,869 (Rs. 28,647 for Cranganore, Rs. 13,692 for Devaswams and Rs. 28,530 for other departments). The total expenditure the department had to control during the year was Rs. 8,34,916, as against Rs. 7,28,317 in 1093. The establishment charges including contribution came to Rs. 76,642, i. e., 9.17 per cent. on the total expenditure, as against Rs. 79,086 or 12.18 per cent in 1093. This does not include the temporary establishment charges, which are debited to works.

Communications.

192. The total expenditure on communications-original was Rs. 85,979, as against Rs. 64,756 in 1093 and on maintenance and repairs Rs. 1,71,461, as against Rs. 1,57,465 in the previous year. The important works taken up during the year were (1) reconstructing the plate girder bridge on the Hill Palace road, (2) extension of the Chellanam canal, (3) extension of the Mattam road to the British frontier, (4) extending the road to the Trikur river, (5) semi-outright repairs to the Karanchira bund road and Triprayar road and (6) semi-outright repairs to the Mala road.

Buildings.

193. The total expenditure under the head was Rs. 2,22,469, as against Rs. 2,23,641 in 1093. The important works taken up during the year were :— (1) constructing an ophthalmic dispensary at Ernakulam, (2) constructing a Girls' School at Nallepilli, (3) constructing a Primary School at Edavanakad, (4) constructing a tiger house in the zoo, (5) constructing a Lower Secondary Girls' School at Irinjalacuda, (6) extension of the Sirkar Training School at Trichur, (7) constructing a building to accommodate 8 classes of the Tripunithurah District School and (8) repairs to the Sanskrit College at Tripunithurah.

194. The Special Engineer and staff employed to investigate the various irrigation and drainage possibilities of the State completed the work during the year and the report is awaited. Irrigation.

195. The total expenditure under "Irrigation" during the year was Rs. 76,952, as against Rs. 48,819 in 1093.

196. The total expenditure under "Petty construction and repairs" was Rs. 42,033, as against Rs. 43,570 in 1093. Petty construction and repairs.

197. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 1,09,900, as against Rs. 83,635 in 1093. Receipts.

IX. MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

198. Mr. V. L. Wynyard Wright resigned his post during the year and the several sections of the department continued to be worked under the supervision of the Chief Engineer and the Tramway Assistant Engineer. But in the last quarter of the year, the Chief Engineer was relieved of his supervision over the several electric installations and the telephone in the State, and the Inspector of Factories and Boilers was ordered to look after the same under the direct control of the Huzur Secretariat. Organisation.

199. All the plants and machinery worked in fairly good order except the Hill Palace Electric installation and the Motor Roller. Plant and machinery.

200. The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 1,206 and the expenditure to Rs. 16,872, as against Rs. 246 and Rs. 18,646 in 1093. Financial.

X. INSTRUCTION.

201. The total number of Sirkar schools rose from 145 to 163. The increase was due to the addition of nine new primary schools, including three aided schools taken over by the Sirkar, two night schools, three rural industrial schools, one High school and three Lower Secondary schools. The total number of aided schools also rose from 209 to 236. Thirty-two schools were brought on to the aided list, but aid had to be discontinued to five during the year. The total number of pupils in Sirkar and aided schools in 1094 was 31,994 and 35,096, as against 29,896 and 32,533 respectively in 1093. No new census was taken of the unaided and indigenous schools during the year and the figures arrived at in the census of 1093 were adopted for 1094 also. The total number of pupils including those of unaided and indigenous schools under instruction during the year was 78,527, as against 73,871 in 1093. The increase was due to the increase in the number of schools both Sirkar and aided. 40.7 per cent of the education work was done by Sirkar institutions, 44.7 per cent by aided agencies, and 14.6 per cent without any help from the Sirkar, as against 40.5, 44.0 and 15.5 per cent respectively in the previous year. Number of institutions.

202. Of the 78,527 pupils under instruction, 67.8 per cent were boys and 32.2 per cent were girls, the number of boys and girls respectively being 53,288 and 25,239. The percentage of boys and girls to the male and female population of school-going age was 77 and 36, as against 74 and 34 respectively in 1093. Strength.

203. Of the 67,090 pupils under instruction in Sirkar and aided schools, 38,869 or 57.9 per cent were Hindus, 26,779 or 39.9 per cent Christians, 1,238 or 1.9 per cent Muhammadans and 204 or 0.3 per cent Jews, as against 57.1, 40.9, 1.7 and 0.3 per cent respectively in 1093. Boys and girls.

203. Of the 67,090 pupils under instruction in Sirkar and aided schools, 38,869 or 57.9 per cent were Hindus, 26,779 or 39.9 per cent Christians, 1,238 or 1.9 per cent Muhammadans and 204 or 0.3 per cent Jews, as against 57.1, 40.9, 1.7 and 0.3 per cent respectively in 1093. Education among different communities.

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Collegiate edu-
cation.

204. The strength of the college department was 274, as against 228 in 1093, the increase being due to increased admissions into groups (i) and (ii) of the Junior Intermediate class. The average attendance was 95.3, as against 95.7 in the previous year. The results of the Intermediate Examination are shown below:—

	No. sent up.		No. passed.		Percentage.	
	1093	1094	1093	1094	1093	1094
Complete passes, Parts I & II.	56	75	84	43	60.7 (11 first classes)	57.8 (13 first classes)
Part I only	58	77	48	46	82.7	59.7
Part II only	36	79	37	68	66	86

205. The fee receipts of the College classes amounted to Rs. 16,141, as against Rs. 14,242 in 1093 and the expenditure to Rs. 27,597, as against Rs. 26,278 in the previous year, the net expenditure being Rs. 11,456 or Rs. 42 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 12,036 or Rs. 52.8, the corresponding figures in 1093.

College Hostels.

206. The strength of the Hindu Hostel was 64 and that of the Christian Hostel 30, as against 63 and 27 in 1093. The general health of the boarders continued to be satisfactory throughout the year. Both the hostels worked satisfactorily.

University Com-
mission.

207. The University Commission visited the college during the year and the report of the Commission has just been received. Most of its recommendations have already been carried out. An allotment of Rs. 17,000 has been sanctioned in the current year's budget to provide additional accommodation.

Aided College.

208. An aided second grade college, the St. Thomas College, was opened in Trichur from the beginning of the current academic year with group (iii) affiliated to the Madras University. This is expected to afford some relief to the Ernakulam College.

Upper Secondary
education.

209. The number of High schools rose from 19 in 1093 to 25 in 1094, of which 18 were Sirkar (including the high school department of the Ernakulam College) and 7 aided (including the high school department of the St. Thomas College, Trichur), as against 12 and 7 respectively in 1093. The increase was due to the opening of higher forms in five fully developed Lower Secondary schools, of which three were for girls and to the opening of a separate school at Tripunithura for the young members of the ruling family, wherein admission was also given to other caste Hindus. The total number of pupils that were given Upper Secondary education was 2,214 (1,986 boys and 228 girls), as against 1,974 and 1,756 in the two previous years.

Sirkar High
Schools.

210. The strength of the high school departments of the Sirkar schools including the high school department of the Ernakulam College was 1,603 (1,380 boys and 223 girls), as against 1,382 and 1,202 in 1093 and 1,092 respectively. The fee receipts of the Sirkar high schools including the high school department of the Ernakulam College amounted to Rs. 41,283 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 68,562, the net expenditure being Rs. 27,279, as against Rs. 43,547, Rs. 60,583 and Rs. 17,036 respectively in 1093. The decrease under receipts was due to the non-collection of fees in Mithunam. The average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 17, as against Rs. 13 in 1093. The difference was only apparent as it was due to the postponement of the collection of one instalment of fees during the current year.

High School
Hostels.

211. The strength of the hostel attached to the Kunnankulam High School was 52, as against 54 in 1093. The hostel worked at a loss owing to the abnormal rise in the price of rice in the closing months of the year. In the

hostel attached to the Chittur High School there were 25 regular boarders and 31 tiffin boarders, as against 20 and 61 respectively in 1092. The strength of the hostel attached to the Wadakancherry High School consisted of 26 residential boarders, including two teachers and 2 tiffin boarders, as against 27 and 1 respectively in the previous year. All the hostels continued to work satisfactorily and the health of the boarders was good.

212. The number of aided high schools remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 7, including the Thirumala Devaswom High School and the high school department of the St. Thomas College, Trichur. The total strength of these schools was 671 (606 boys and 65 girls), as against 592 in 1093. The grants-in-aid given by the Sirkar to the high school department amounted to Rs. 11,513, as against Rs. 8,414 in 1093. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 17, as against Rs. 14 in the previous year.

Aided High Schools.

213. The ninth School Leaving Certificate Examination was held at three centres, Ernakulam, Trichur and Chittur. 480 candidates appeared for the examination, of whom 279 were declared eligible for public service, as against 405 and 177 respectively in 1093. A special examination for teachers who failed in the Matriculation examination was also conducted along with the School Final Examination. There were six candidates, of whom two were successful. The total receipts on account of examination fees amounted to Rs. 5,89½ and the expenditure to Rs. 4,306.

School Leaving Certificate Examination.

214. The number of schools in which Lower Secondary instruction was imparted rose from 45 in 1093 to 53 in 1094. Of these, 31 were Sirkar and 22 aided, as against 25 and 20 respectively in the previous year.

Lower Secondary education.

215. The total strength of the Sirkar Lower Secondary schools was 3,613 (2,871 boys and 742 girls), as against 3,149 in 1093. The fee collections of the Lower Secondary departments amounted to Rs. 48,721 and the expenditure to Rs. 68,120, as against Rs. 47,553 and Rs. 61,425 respectively in the previous year. The net expenditure was therefore Rs. 19,399, as against Rs. 13,872 in 1093, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 5, as against Rs. 4.4 in the previous year.

Sirkar schools.

216. The total strength of the 22 aided Lower Secondary schools was 2,212 (1,943 boys and 269 girls), as against 1,914 in 1093. The grants-in-aid given to Lower Secondary departments of these schools amounted to Rs. 13,805, as against 9,705 in the previous year, the average cost per pupil being Rs. 6.3, as against 5.1 in 1093.

Aided schools.

217. For the Public Examination of Form III, 1,213 candidates appeared, as against 1,029 in 1093. The percentage of passes was 67.6, as against 61.7 in the previous year.

Public examination.

218. Including the primary departments of the colleges, high schools and lower secondary schools of the State, primary education was imparted in 953 schools, as against 914 in 1093. Of these, 148 were Sirkar, 229 aided and the remaining 576 unaided and indigenous schools, as against 135, 203 and 576 respectively in 1093. Of the 148 Sirkar schools, 108 were for boys and 40 for girls. Of these, 12 were purely anglo-vernacular primary schools, four being for girls. The total strength of the primary departments of the Sirkar schools was 26,045 (16,140 boys and 9,905 girls), as against 24,371 in the previous year. The fees realised from the primary departments amounted to Rs. 38,834 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,01,829, the average net cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 6.3, as against Rs. 6 in 1093. The number of pupils under instruction of the communities classed as backward rose from 7,903 in 1093 to 9,416 including 523 Pulayas during the year.

Primary education.

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- Aided schools.** 219. The number of aided schools was 229, as against 205 in the previous year, the strength being 31,678, as against 29,796 in 1093. The grants-in-aid given to these schools were Rs. 1,27,285, as against Rs. 1,11,785 in the previous year. The increase in grant was due to the increase in the number of schools, to the employment of more qualified men and to the grant of increments to teachers. No new census of the unaided and indigenous schools was taken during the year and the figures obtained in the census of 1093 were adopted for 1094 also. Much was done to encourage the primary education of the depressed classes. Five schools were newly opened for the benefit of the Ezhuvas, though admission was not restricted to Ezhuvas only. An experiment was also tried of giving one good meal a day to Pulaya children attending school. 4,565 candidates appeared for the public examination of class IV, of whom 3,311 passed, as against 4,156 and 2,890 respectively in 1093.
- Unaided schools.**
- Public Examination.**
- Night Schools.** 220. The number of night schools that worked during the year was 30 (15 Sirkar and 15 aided), as against 20 in the previous year. Eight night schools were newly aided. The strength of these schools was 1,342, as against 1,207 in the previous year.
- Female Education.** 221. The total number of girls' schools in the State rose from 71 in 1093 to 77 in 1094. Of these, 41 were Sirkar and 36 aided. The number of girls attending the sirkar and aided schools was 21,506, as against 19,581 in 1093. Of the 41 Sirkar girls' schools, four were high schools, three lower secondary schools, 33 primary schools, and one special school. Of the 36 aided schools, one was a high school, two lower secondary schools, thirty primary schools and three special schools.
- Girls' High Schools.** 222. As in the previous year, there were two fully developed high schools for girls, viz., the V. J. G. L. & I. School at Trichur and the St. Theresa's Convent School at Ernakulam. During the year the lower secondary schools for girls at Irinjalakuda, Cranganore and Tripunithurah were raised to the grade of high school by opening Form IV. For the School Leaving Certificate Examination the V. J. G. L. & I. School sent up 15 candidates of whom 7 were successful, as against 13 and 9 respectively in 1093. From the St. Theresa's Convent School 16 candidates appeared and 12 came out successful, as against 7 and 3 respectively in the previous year.
- Special Schools.** 223. As in the previous year, three special schools were maintained by the Sirkar, viz., the Sirkar Training School, the G. T. C. & I. School, and the Industrial section of the V. J. G. L. & I. School. Three more new rural industrial schools were opened at Cherai, Veliyanad and Thaniam, and the eight rural industrial schools, opened in previous years, were maintained. Thus the total number of these schools was 11, against 8 in 1093.
- Training School.** 224. The total strength of the Training School was 490, as against 505 in 1093. Of these 490 pupils, 108 were pupil teachers undergoing training (71 males and 37 females) and 382 pupils belonged to the model section. Out of the 212 candidates that appeared for the Trained Teachers' Examination, 57 passed. The net cost to the Sirkar of maintaining the institution was Rs. 19,326, as against Rs. 18,115 in 1093.
- Technical, Commercial and Industrial School.** 225. The Industrial section included arts, bell-metal, carpentry, carving, electro-plating, mat-making, rattan work, weaving, smithy and engraving. The strength in the above sections of different industries was 53, 11, 14, 17, 11, 20, 14, 17, 16 and 12 respectively or a total of 185, as against 48, 11, 18, 16, 14, 25, 22, 22 and 19 and nil or a total of 195 in the previous year. The commercial and

technical sections were comprised of purely commercial class, vernacular commercial class and School Final class, the strength in each during the year being 92, 28 and 8 respectively or a total of 128, as against 104 in the previous year. The total strength of the institution was thus 313, as against 299 in 1093. Out of the 48 students sent up from the arts section for the Madras Government Technical Examination in different subjects, 33 came out successful, as against 68 and 43 respectively in 1093. The total cost of the institution for the year came to Rs. 17,385, as against Rs. 16,568 in 1093.

226. The number of aided special schools was 7, as against 6 in the previous year. The total strength of these institutions rose from 236 to 247 in the year under report. The total grant given by the Sirkar to these schools was Rs. 1,234, as against Rs. 1,279 in 1093.

Aided Special Schools.

227. Of the 1,392 and 1,374 teachers in the Sirkar and aided schools respectively, 590 and 296 respectively were trained men, as against 601 and 246 respectively in the previous year. A good many Graduates including Honours men were newly appointed.

Qualification of teachers.

228. Besides the Director of Education, the inspecting staff consisted of a Chief Inspector of Schools, two Deputy Inspectors and one Inspectress of Girls' Primary Schools, as in the previous year.

Inspection.

229. The total amount of grant paid during the year was Rs. 1,78,471, as against Rs. 1,52,026 in 1093. The increase was due to the increase in the number of aided schools, to the employment of better qualified teachers and to the grant of periodical increments. A fairly large number of new schools was also recognised and aided during the year. Besides the grants-in-aid to schools, a sum of Rs. 11,250 was also spent during the year for stipends and scholarships. In addition to the scholarships allowed for technical and industrial education and the stipends paid to the students undergoing training, the following scholarships were awarded during the year:— (1) Four Senior University scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 each; (2) two literary scholarships for women at Rs. 20 each; (3) one special scholarship to a girl of Rs. 15; (4) twelve Junior University scholarships at Rs. 10 each; (5) fifty-nine Upper Secondary scholarships at Rs. 5 each; (6) one hundred and sixty-one Lower Secondary scholarships at Rs. 3 each; (7) forty-six special scholarships for girls at Rs. 5 each, and (8) three Industrial scholarships of Rs. 25, Rs. 20 and Rs. 15 each. Over and above these State scholarships and stipends, there were scholarships and prizes instituted by private gentlemen.

Grants-in-aid.

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

Co-operation with Travancore.

231. The total receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 1,59,009 and Rs. 6,59,646, as against Rs. 1,55,068 and Rs. 5,88,736 respectively in 1093. The net expenditure to the Sirkar on "Education" during the year was Rs. 5,00,637 or Rs. 66,969 more than in 1093. Of these, 6 per cent. was spent on 'direction and inspection,' 61.4 per cent. on 'Sirkar Schools' and 27 per cent. on 'aided schools', as against 6.7 per cent. 63 per cent. and 25.9 per cent. respectively in the previous year. Classified according to branches of instruction, 7.9 per cent. of the net outlay on 'Education' was spent on 'direction and inspection', 2.3 per cent. on 'collegiate education,' 14.4 per cent. on 'secondary education' and 57.9 per cent. on 'primary education', as against 9.1 per cent. 2.8 per cent., 11.3 per cent. and 59.6 per cent. respectively in 1093.

Financial.

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Physical
education.

232. The Inter-School sports were held during the year and they were confined to high schools as in the previous year, the lower secondary schools being allowed to hold local sports. It has been decided that hereafter the Inter-School Sports need be held only once in two years. Apart from sports, due attention was paid to the physical exercise of students in the various institutions.

Education of the
junior members
of His High-
ness' family.

233. Mr. R. Devaraja Iyer, Mathematics Lecturer of the Ernakulam College, continued to be the warden in charge of the Residential Palace till 18th Edavam 1094, when he entered on leave preliminary to retirement, and Mr. S. K. Subramania Iyer, 2nd grade officer and Physics Lecturer in the Ernakulam College, was appointed warden in charge. There were 13 wards at the beginning of the year. Four more Thampurans joined the Residential Palace during the course of the year, raising the number of wards to 17 at the close of the year. Of the four Thampurans that appeared for the Intermediate examination, one failed in both the parts, the other three having secured a pass in part II. Of the three Thampurans in the Junior Intermediate class, two were promoted to the Senior class, one being detained. There were two Thampurans in the School Final class, of whom one was sent up for the Public Examination and got through, the other being detained. Of the four Thampurans in the Fifth Form, two were detained and two promoted. The two Thampurans in the Fourth Form were both promoted. One Thampuran passed the Third Form Public Examination. The 38th Thampuran was under treatment in Madras and he has been advised by the doctor not to study for some years to come. The library and reading room attached to the Residential Palace were turned to good account by the wards.

Boys.

234. The 15th Thampuran continued to be the guardian of the younger members of His Highness' family throughout the year. The number of wards in the Tripunithura District High School at the beginning of the year was 19. There were four new admissions, five withdrawals and eleven transfers to the separate school newly opened for the benefit of the young Thampurans. The strength at the end of the year was thus 18. Adequate attention was paid to the physical exercise of the wards of the Residential Palace and those under the guardian Thampuran in Tripunithura. The general health of the wards at both stations continued to be satisfactory.

Girls.

235. The Palace Girls' School continued to work under the direction and supervision of the 15th Thampuran. The strength of the school at the end of the year was 74, as against 68 in the previous year. Of these, 54 were girls and 20 little boys reading in primary classes. The pupils continued to make good use of the library attached to the school. Meetings of the "Palace School Literary Society" used to be held every week and essays in English and Malayalam were alternately read and debated upon. The girls played tennis and badminton and showed keen interest in the games.

Sir Rama Varma
Sanskrit Patasala

236. The personnel of the Sanskrit Committee and the Patasala establishment continued unchanged till the re-opening after the summer vacation, when the 12th Thampuran resigned the resident-membership of the committee, which was then conferred on M. R. Ry., K. Rama Varma Raja Avl., Special Palace Officer, who was later on at the end of the year appointed also *ex-officio* Secretary to the Sanskrit Committee. The post of the Vedanta Lecturer was temporarily filled up by the appointment of Brahmasri Angadipuram Subramania Sastrigal. The strength of the Patasala at the close of the year was 30, seven in the Vedanta class, five in the senior and seven in the junior Nyaya classes and four in the senior and seven in the junior Vyakarana classes, as against 31 in the previous year. The progress of the pupils was satisfactory.

237. The hostel attached to the Patasala had at the beginning of the year 24 boarders for whom alone there was accommodation. During the course of the year the strength gradually dwindled away, and some of the paying boarders were admitted as free boarders to fill up the vacancies. The number at the close of the year was the same as at the beginning. The boarding was, as hitherto, free. The general health of the boarders was on the whole satisfactory.

238. The receipts and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 7,569, and Rs. 6,393 respectively.

XI. MISCELLANEOUS

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

239. The Huzur Office continued to work as reorganised in 1083 divided into the following departments:—Revenue, Public Works, Judicial, and Local and Legislative. Mr. A. K. Vengu Aiyar, permanent Superintendent of Land Records, continued to act as Secretary to the Diwan till 14th Meenam 1094, when Mr. P. Damodara Menon, the permanent Secretary, took charge. Mr. Damodara Menon continued to be the Secretary during the rest of the year

Huzur Secretariat.

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

241. The telephone installation between the Huzur Secretariat and the Hill Palace was in working condition throughout the year.

Telephone.

DEPARTMENTAL TESTS EXAMINATION.

242. The eighth Departmental Tests Examination of the State was held on the 14th Makaram 1094 and the three succeeding days. 25 applications were received, but only 23 candidates appeared, of whom 12 were successful.

MILITARY.

243. Including the infantry and artillery, the Nair Brigade consisted of 24 officers and 250 men at the beginning of the year. There were one death and 14 desertions or retirements and 15 admissions in the year. The strength of the force at the close of the year consisted of 25 officers and 249 men.

Nair Brigade.

244. The sanctioned strength of the State Band in the year was 25, consisting of a Band Master, a Jamadar, a Havildar and 22 musicians.

State Band.

245. The strength of His Highness' Body-Guard consisted of one commissioned officer, three non-commissioned officers and 12 troopers.

His Highness' Body-Guard.

246. In the infantry, commissioned officers are armed with swords and non-commissioned officers and sepoy with muzzle-loading guns. In His Highness' Body-Guard, the commissioned officer is armed with a sword and a revolver and non-commissioned officers and troopers with swords, lances and pistols. In the artillery, there are four muzzle-loading cannons with accessories complete, and they were, as usual, used for firing salutes only. The following ammunition was received during the year, viz., 800 muzzle ball cartridges and 500 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.

Duties of the men.

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Expenditure. 247. The total cost of the Military department was Rs. 59,081, against Rs. 55,445 in 1093.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Import permits. 248. During the year, 48 licenses were issued for the import of arms and ammunition, against 41 in 1093.

Licenses for sale. 249. Under Regulation II of 1084, 63 licenses for dealing in arms and ammunition and for the manufacture and sale of fire-works were issued during the year, against 70 in 1093. Of these, 25 were for dealing in sulphur, caps, shot, etc., 19 for dealing in china crackers, potash, etc., and 19 for the manufacture and sale of fire-works.

PETROLEUM.

Licenses for possession and transport. 250. The number of licenses issued under the Petroleum Regulation was 11, against 10 in the previous year, and a sum of Rs. 1,210 was realised against Rs. 1,202 in 1093.

FACTORIES.

Number of factories. 251. There were 49 factories at the commencement of the year. Two more factories were registered during the year, thus making a total of 51. They are situated as shown below:--

Situation.							
Cochin	Oil mills	...	9	Mukundapuram	Tile and brick works	...	7
	Coir factory	...	1		Rubber factories	...	2
	Saw mill	...	1				
	Fisheries	...	2				
	Workshop and foundry...	...	8				
Kanayanur.	Oil mills	...	2	Trichur	Tile and brick works	...	12
	Petroleum depots	...	2		Rice mills	...	4
					Saw mill	...	1
Chittur.				Talapilly.	Spinning and weaving mill	...	1
	Tile and brick works	...	1		Rubber factory	...	1
	Rice and oil mill	...	1		Tile works	...	1

Number of boilers. 252. The number of boilers registered was 71 at the commencement of the year. Ten boilers were newly registered, thus making a total of 81 at the close of the year.

Accidents. 253. 50 accidents were reported in the year, against 26 in 1093. They were mostly due to the carelessness of the injured. As in previous year, the largest number of accidents was in the Trichur Timber and Saw mills and the Gundu Saw Mills, being 11 in the former and 9 in the latter.

PRESS REGULATION.

Number of printing presses. 254. The number of printing presses at the commencement of the year was 27. During the year the owners of two printing presses, viz., the 'Vaneekalebar-am' and 'the Commercial Press', both in Trichur, put in the necessary declarations. Thus the number of printing presses at the close of the year was 29.

MOTOR VEHICLES REGULATION.

Number of licenses. 255. The number of licenses issued under the Motor Vehicles Regulation was 31 and the fees realised were Rs. 62, the same as in the previous year.

THE SIRKAR PRESS.

256. The establishment of the Sirkar Press underwent a slight revision during the course of the year. The posts of Assistant Examiner, Publication clerk and Type store-keeper were created and a dressing boy was attached to the foundry. The pay rate of the task workers was also slightly enhanced. The revision resulted in a net increase in expenditure of Rs. 1,622 per annum. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 5,842 and the expenditure to Rs. 19,049, against Rs. 8,032 and Rs. 18,327 respectively in the previous year.

STATIONERY.

257. The receipts on account of the value of stationery articles supplied to Cranganore, Devaswams, Town Councils, etc., amounted to Rs. 3,934, as against Rs. 7,342 in 1093 showing a decrease of Rs. 3,408, owing to the cost of articles supplied to some of the offices not being realised during the year. The increase in 1093 was also due to the value of a portion of the articles issued in 1092 having been realised in 1093. The total expenditure for the supply of stationery articles to all offices of the State was Rs. 81,643, as against Rs. 54,522 in the previous year. The increase was due to the increased cost of articles and the increased quantity of papers purchased in 1094.

SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Ethnography.

258. Mr. L. K. Ananthakrishna Iyer, Curator of the State Museum and Superintendent of Zoological Gardens, continued to be *ex-officio* in charge of the Ethnographical researches. The printing of the Anthropology of the Syrian Christians was taken in hand and it is expected to publish the work in the current year. The researches in connection with the preparation of the third volume of the Cochin Tribes and Castes will be taken up during the current year.

Archaeology.

259. The ruins and monuments of historical and archæological interest continued to be preserved in good condition.

The State Museum.

260. The Museum comprises the following sections:—

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) Natural History | (5) Ethnology |
| (2) Geology | (6) Numismatics |
| (3) Archæology | (7) Forestry and Agriculture |
| (4) Arts and Industries | (8) Library |

261. As in the previous year, the Museum and the Zoo were in charge of a full time Curator. There have been many additions to all sections of the Museum. The addition to the Numismatic section is especially noteworthy, as many as 88 specimens being added to this section during the year under report. The number of volumes in the library attached to the Museum rose from nearly 500 in 1093 to 608 in 1094.

262. The industrial section attached to the State Museum continued to serve the purpose which it was intended for, viz., to bring outside customers in contact with the arts and crafts of the State and thus to stimulate the arts and industries of the State. Orders for the supply of articles were received from such distant parts of India as Lahore, Haridwar, Simla, Sagour and the Narbada territory besides all parts of the Madras Presidency. A 'foreign' section was also opened for the exhibition of articles made outside the State to serve as

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samples for the artizans of the State. During the year under report the industrial section bought and exhibited articles to the value of Rs. 4,093, of which articles costing Rs. 2,083 were sold. Besides these, articles to the value of Rs. 326 were deposited for exhibition and sale by the makers themselves, out of which articles costing Rs. 143 were also disposed of.

263. The number of visitors to the Museum and the Zoo during the year was 40,392. As in the previous year, students and teachers of the various educational institutions in the State visited the Museum and demonstration lessons were given.

264. The Zoological Garden attached to the Museum also expanded during the year. As in the previous year, several interesting specimens were presented to the Zoo by private gentlemen and officers of the State. The health of the animals in the garden continued to be satisfactory.

265. The total expenditure incurred by the Darbar during the year on account of the Museum and Zoo amounted to Rs. 13,403, against Rs. 13,101 in 1093.

INDUSTRIES.

266. The year under report was one of enquiry and of gathering information. As had been resolved in the previous year, the Superintendent conducted investigations into the condition of the existing industries and submitted his report regarding bell-metal and mat weaving industries. These were under the consideration of the Darbar when the year closed. The Superintendent also made experiments with various kinds of raw materials available in the State with a view to find out their economic importance. The results of the experiments are awaited. The advisory committee held 4 meetings during the year. The lacquer work class continued to work throughout the year. The strength of the class rose from 13 to 19. A night carving class was also opened during the year with the object of giving the artizan boys attending other schools an opportunity to learn a new industry. The class had a strength of 24 students when the year closed.

267. The expenditure incurred on account of the department during the year was Rs. 1,410, as against Rs. 379 in the previous year.

CRANGANUR.

268. Cranganur is a small principality with an area of 18½ square miles and a population of 53,193, 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.

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

		Rs.			Rs.
Opening balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury	26,466	Disbursements under service heads	Do	1,62,124
	Investments	1,98,992		under debt heads	5,69,572
	Total	2,25,458		Total	7,81,696
Receipts under service heads		1,88,365	Closing balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury	36,040
„ under debt heads		6,02,568		Investments	1,98,650
Total		7,40,928		Total	2,34,690
Grand total		3,66,386	Grand total		9,66,386

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

CHAP. V.

270. Particulars regarding the newspapers and magazines published in the State in 1094 are given below:—

Names of newspapers and magazines	Language of publication	Place of publication	Daily, weekly or otherwise	Circulation. (Number of copies)	Remarks
Atma Poshini	Malayalam	Kunnankulam	Monthly	500	Purely literary. Deals with subjects of general interest.
Kerala Kesari	do	Ernakulam	do	1,000	Deals with subjects of general interest.
Kerala Vyasani	do	Lokanatheswararam, Cranganur	do	1,000	Deals with subjects of general interest including politics.
Kyrali	do	Ernakulam	do	750	Purely literary.
Lakshmi Bhai	do	Trichur	do	1,500	A ladies' magazine dealing with literary and social matters only.
Lokaprakasani	Anglo-Malayalam	do	Weekly	480	Deals with social, political, literary, scientific and industrial subjects.
Malabar Islam	do	Mattancherry	do	1,150	Deals with political, social and mercantile matters.
Mangalodayam	Malayalam	Trichur	Monthly	650	Publishes articles on various subjects except politics.
Messenger of the Sacred Heart	do	Ernakulam	do	400	Purely religious.
Promptuarium	Latin	do	do	500	Do.
Sathyanadom	Malayalam	do	Weekly	600	Deals in political, social, religious and educational matters.
West Coast Bulletin	English	Mattanchery	do	600	Deals in matters social and political and subjects of general interest.
Yogakshemam	Malayalam	Trichur	do	1,300	Deals with industrial and social questions of the Nair-buri community and politics also.
The Indian Commercial advertising and selling	English	Ernakulam	Monthly	300	Deals only in mercantile matters.
Brahma Vidya	Sanskrit and Malayalam	Pallipuram, Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk Ernakulam	do	250	Deals in matters relating to Hindu religion and philosophy.
The Verapoly Archdiocese Gazette	Latin, English, and Malayalam	do	At intervals	100	Purely religious.
Eucharist and Priest	Latin and English	do	Monthly	1,000	Purely religious.

CHAPTER VI.

CONCLUSION.

A time-honoured custom requires the Diwan to append his general reflections to the rather weary tale of administrative progress embodied in the foregoing chapters. The bewildering array of facts and figures scattered with fearless profusion through the departmental reports is sometimes apt to confuse rather than help the reader in grasping the main lines of advance. It is a case of not being able to see the wood for the trees.

272. The outstanding fact of the year that is past was the conclusion of the great Peace. The obvious question that the reader will put, as he rises from a perusal of the Administration Report, is "How far has all this progress helped the State to meet the problems of the era of peace? What part will Cochin play in the re-construction of a new world?"

273. The dominant note of the new era is that life should be made worth living not only for the favoured few but for the mass of the people. The sacrifices that have been made by humanity in the war, and the liberties that have been won, will, it is felt, have been made and won to no real purpose if the world is still to continue as a place of enjoyment for privileged classes or communities and as a scene of indifferent existence for the rest. The demand is made that everybody, man or woman, should have the fullest opportunities of development. And it is by the answer to this demand, by the provision that the State makes for supplying these opportunities, and not merely by the efficiency of its departmental machinery, that the State will be judged.

274. Reading between the lines of the Administration Report, from the mass of departmental facts and statistics, there will emerge things that will show that the State has not been unmindful of the new demand, and that it is alive to its new responsibilities. In the latter half of the year when food became dear, the State took on itself the task of importing rice from Burma and distributing it to the poor in town and village at prices much below the market rate. Up to date over fifty lakhs of rupees have been spent in this way. Again when plague, cholera and influenza broke out, the Darbar quickly realised that it was not merely a case of medical relief and that success was to be looked for by keeping in good condition the patients and their families. Arrangements were made for feeding through the hospitals and itinerant officers the families of patients unable to find the means for their subsistence. The plan met with great success. But man liveth not by bread alone. Education is the great lever for all social improvement and, during the year, strenuous measures were adopted to extend female education and the education of the depressed classes. Three new high schools were opened for girls and special steps were taken to push education amongst the Izhuvras and the Pulayas. Schemes for improving housing conditions of the poor in Ernakulam and Cochin and for improving housing and water-supply conditions of the Pulayas have also been set on foot.

275. Something has been done. Much more will have to be done. More and more the administrative policy of the State will have to be moulded and fashioned in conformity with the ideas of the new world that has been born. The old ideal of efficiency will have to be transformed into the new ideal of social service. Administrative improvements are no longer to be viewed as ends in themselves but merely as providing efficient means of improving the social condition of the

great mass of the people. We cannot rest in the complacent belief that Cochin is a sheltered backwater, safe from the novel ideas of a revolutionary age. The new spirit has permeated everywhere. It is only a few hours ago that a deputation of Moplahs waited on me with a request to introduce compulsory education for their children. They offered to pay an educational cess but made it distinctly conditional on the introduction of the element of compulsion.

276. It may be interesting to examine a few of our proposed lines of advance in the near future.

277. *Food-supply.*—The experiences of last year have brought this problem to the front. The State produces in a prosperous year 10½ million paras of rice while the annual consumption is 16·8 million paras, which leaves a deficit of 6·3 millions. The deficit is usually made good by imports of rice by rail from other parts of India and by sea from Burma. The shipping difficulties of last year and the restriction of movements by rail brought the State on several occasions to the verge of starvation. The question has therefore been asked whether the State cannot be made self-contained in the matter of its food-supply. Suggested methods of increasing the supply are —

- (1) bringing of waste land under cultivation, particularly by disafforestation of reserves not required for forest purposes ;
- (2) better methods of cultivation, increasing the yield from rice lands ;
- (3) improvement or construction of existing or new sources of irrigation.

The first suggestion requires investigation. The second is receiving attention at the hands of the State Agricultural department. The third was enthusiastically taken up by Mr. Bhole and valuable work has been done by a special Engineer who completed his investigations in the year under review. His report is awaited with keen interest.

278. The problem is, however, complicated by the circumstance that a large portion of the land adjoining the backwater is more fit for the cocoanut than for rice, that the former is more easy to cultivate and brings in much handsomer returns, and that year after year land under rice is being converted into cocoanut plantations. There are people who hold that Cochin must always be dependent on outside sources for a portion of its food supply, and that in normal years this does not matter, as the copra and the coir put into the pockets of the Cochin land-owner and the Cochin labourer a great deal of money with which he can easily purchase the rice he needs. Obviously, however, this leaves the State exposed to a serious risk of starvation when shipping or railway facilities become unavailable. There is no denying at the same time that economically the cocoanut is a much more valuable crop, and that it supports a much larger population to the square mile than rice. The cocoanut country in Cochin is one of the densest peopled areas in the world.

279. *Freedom from epidemic disease.*—The very density of the population exposes the State to severe epidemics which recur with regrettable regularity. Small-pox inspires a terror unknown outside the Malayalam-speaking country. Cholera rages with an intensity only less than that in Tanjore. Happily plague does not seem to take root in the State. Till last year we were quite free from it and though it broke out last year in Cochin and Ernakulam, and the sanitary conditions of Cochin seem marvellously well adapted for its spread, the epidemic was exceptionally mild in character, and died out apparently for want of suitable material.

280. Vaccination has made very little head-way outside the Municipal towns. It is proposed to organise a big campaign in favour of vaccination, to entertain a large staff of vaccinators and medical supervisors and to protect as large a portion of the population as possible in a short space of time.

281. Cholera prevention presents great difficulties in a country where every house has its own tank, and protected water-supplies are unknown except in the capital. But it should be possible to devise a more efficient system of medical relief than the present one of sending any Sub-assistant Surgeon the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer can lay his hands upon to make a flying visit to a village which reports an out-break. The plan, though followed all over the country, is of little practical good anywhere and is singularly ineffective on the West Coast where people do not live in streets or in houses built together and a village means a number of garden-houses scattered two or three miles over the countryside.

282. *Improvement of housing conditions.*—Cochin is perhaps the only town in Southern India where the Bombay type of house building has been copied and thirty to forty families consisting of three to four hundred people are huddled together in *chawls*, miserable buildings which offend against the most elementary sanitary principles. Land is scarce in Cochin and extremely valuable, the prices rivalling those paid for sites on Mount Road, Madras, and the only way of improving the town is by acquiring land in the adjoining village of Palluruthi and forming building sites, and providing cheap and quick means of communication to enable the labourer and the clerk to reach his factory or office. A committee has been sitting for sometime now planning the new town. It will be necessary to take legal powers by means of a Town Improvement Act. Similar measures are also proposed for Ernakulam where an extensive development of the town is to be anticipated in view of the coming harbour.

283. *Education.*—For many years a vigorous and liberal policy has been followed in Cochin with the result that educationally Cochin is one of the most advanced areas in Southern India, whether for male or for female education, 77 per cent. of boys and 36 per cent. of girls of school-going age being in school. In the small area of the State there are 25 High Schools and 53 Lower Secondary Schools. Education is, however, still backward among Mahomedans, Izhuvans and Pulayans and comparatively speaking even among Catholic Christians. In the new era, no class may be allowed to lag behind and it will be the duty of the State to provide a system of free and compulsory education which is the only guarantee for an ordered advance all along the line. Better education means better trained and better paid teachers. Unless we make up our minds to pay the teacher well and to make his social status not inferior to that of a Magistrate or a Munsiff, we cannot hope to get the best results. Something has been done in this direction already. The minimum pay of the primary teachers in Cochin is now Rs. 15, the superior grades of the educational service have been re-organised and the improvement of the pay of the secondary teacher is under consideration. All this means money and it is time to devise means to meet the rapidly increasing cost of education. Look at the following figures showing the expenditure on education in the last ten years :—

YEAR.	AMOUNT IN RUPEES.	YEAR.	AMOUNT IN RUPEES.
1084	1,78,213	1090	4,93,486
1085	2,29,506	1091	5,26,094
1086	2,78,827	1092	5,50,428
1087	3,37,383	1093	5,88,736
1088	3,75,520	1094	6,59,646
1089	4,30,689		

And the sum provided in the Budget for the current year 1095 is 7,65,200. It is obvious that in the next five years the burden will become impossible to bear and means must be thought about now of how to meet the growing expenditure. I am afraid the evil day of an educational cess cannot be staved off.

284. *The depressed classes.*—One of the most promising features of the new era is the awakening of the depressed classes. They are realising that in compulsory education lies their salvation, as a system of voluntary education will mean the indefinite postponement of the day on which they can hope to come into line with the classes that have had a long start of them. Meanwhile it is wonderful what a response they are making to the steps that the Darbar have been taking on their behalf.

285. *Social Legislation.*—The Nair Regulation which has long been on the legislative anvil is now in a finished state before the public and the Darbar trust that it will soon be passed into law and help the progress of a community which has been feeling for many years that its social rules have outlived their usefulness and are a clog on social progress. The Nambudiris, content for many a long day to pursue the even tenor of their lives unaffected by the rush of modern ideas, are now waking up to the advantages of modern education and a bill has been drafted to enable them to spend their communal endowment funds on education. A committee is sitting to ascertain and draft a law of inheritance and succession for the Christians of the State.

286. *Industrial development.*—Large schemes of industrial development, due to the initiative of Mr. Bhole, are now before the Darbar. The making of a harbour in Cochin is sure to accelerate the execution of these and many similar schemes. The smaller industries are being investigated by the new Department of Industries which has been hampered by the want of a full-time Superintendent, a defect which will soon be remedied. Land is being acquired for starting a porcelain and pottery factory. The coconut fibre industry has not yet been scientifically studied. Improvements in the production of the yarn and the weaving of it are quite possible. The new industrial life, pregnant with great possibilities, is another argument for the early introduction of compulsory education. Without a preliminary general education, it is impossible to give the requisite technical training that is necessary for the skilled worker.

287. *Constitutional reform.*—The Darbar propose to introduce in the near future a municipal law which, while giving Town Councils a much larger measure of financial and administrative independence, will also give them a much-needed accession of power to enforce sanitary measures especially in the matter of control over buildings. And in a larger sphere, His Highness' Government hope before long to take steps effectively to associate the people constitutionally with the Darbar in the task of working for the common good.

288. The programme of work here set out is a long one, but the times call for strenuous and purposeful endeavour, and active co-operation between the Government and the people. I am confident I can rely on the patriotism and public spirit of the citizens of the State. And in the wise judgment and the enlightened progressive mind of His Highness the Raja, we have, as I have learnt in the ten months that I have been in Cochin, the surest guarantee of a substantial and well-ordered advance.

APPENDIX.

CHAP. I.

(1) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1994 M. E.

GENERAL:

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Residency.					
1	H. L. Eraidwood Esq., I. C. S.	Resident in Travancore and Cochin			
2	G. R. F. Tottenham Esq., I. C. S.	Assistant Resident	1-1-94	25-10-94	
3	E. C. Wood Esq., I. C. S.	Do.	26-10-94	31-12-94	
4	Dr. H. Campbell Perkins	Residency Surgeon			
Palace.					
	Vacant	Sarvadbikariakar			
5	K. Narayana Pisharody, B. A., B. L.	Sub-protom			
6	K. Rama Varma Raja, B. A.	Special Palace Officer			
General Administration.					
7	J. W. Bhore I. C. S.	Diwan of Cochin	1-1-94	20-7-94	
8	Rao Bahadur T. Vijayaraghava Charya, M. A.	do	21-7-94	31-12-94	
9	P. Damodara Menon, B. A.	Secretary to the Diwan	15-8-94	31-12-94	On other duty till 15-8-94, as Secretary to the Nair Regulation Committee
10	A. K. Vengu Iyer, B. A.	Sub-protom	1-1-94	14-8-94	
11	M. I. Virkkey, B. A.	Comptroller of Accounts			
Revenue Department					
12	T. V. Kasturi Renga Iyer, B. A.	Diwan Peishkar			and Controller of Civil Supplies from 21-8-94
13	K. Govinda Menon, M. A. (Oxon)	Conservator of Forests			
14	V. L. Wynyard Wright	Mechanical Engineer in charge of Forest Tramway			On leave on Military service till 30-7-94, and vacant from 30-7-94
15	W. C. King	Tramway Assistant Engineer in charge			
16	H. W. M. Brown	Superintendent of Excise Revenue	1-1-94 and 12-4-94	1-2-94 and 31-12-94	
17	K. T. Thomas, B. A.	Acting	2-2-94	11-4-94	
18	K. K. Joseph, B. A.	Superintendents of Stamps			On other duty as Tahsildar, Mukundapuram
19	A. P. Antony, B. A.	Acting	1-1-94	7-12-94	
20	P. Govindan Nair, B. A.	do	8-12-94	31-12-94	
Judicial.					
21	T. S. Narayana Iyer, M. A., B. L.	Chief Judge			
22	P. I. Varugis, B. A., B. L.	Puisne Judge	1-1-94	4-12-94	
23	Joseph Thaliath, M. A., Bar-at-Law.	do acting	5-12-94	31-12-94	
24	P. Narayana Menon, M. A., B. L.	Puisne Judge			
25	V. B. Vydiyanatha Iyer, B. A., B. L.	District Magistrate			On other duty as Additional District Judge
26	C. V. Antony, B. A., B. L.	Acting			
27	M. A. Chakko, B. A.	Superintendent of Police and Commandant, Nair Brigade			
28	T. M. Krishna Menon, B. A., B. L.	District and Sessions Judge, 1st grade			
29	B. K. Baghavan Nambiar, B. A., B. L.	do 2nd grade			
30	V. B. Vydiyanatha Iyer, B. A., B. L.	Additional District Judge			
31	A. R. Venkiteswara Iyer	Superintendent of Registration			
	Vacant	Government Advocate and Law Officer			
32	K. Achutha Menon, B. A., B. L.	Acting			
33	A. C. Augustus	Superintendent, Central Jail			

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

(i) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1094 M. E.—cont.

CHAP. I.

GENERAL

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Miscellaneous.					
	Vacant	... Superintendent of Devaswams and Ootupuras			
34	K. Kelar Thirupad, B. A., B. L.	... Sub-protem			
35	G. E. Browning, M. I. C. E., M. A. S. C. E.	... Chief Engineer	1-1-94	6-1-94	
			18-1-94	3-7-94	
			14-8-94	31-12-94	
36	K. Subramania Iyer, B. A., B. C. E....	Acting	7-1-94	17-1-94	
			4-7-94	13-8-94	
37	F. S. Davies, B. A. (Lond.)	... Director of Education	25-1-94	31-12-94	On combined leave till 25-4-94
38	C. Mathai, B. A., L. T.	... Acting do	1-1-94	24-4-94	
39	V. R. Venkiteswara Iyer, M. A., L. T.	... Principal, Ernakulam College			Acting till 1-9-94 and permanent from that date
40	G. N. Coombes, Triple qualification of Edinburgh & Glasgow.	... Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer			
41	V. L. Wynyard Wright, A. M. I. M. E., G. I. E. E.	... Mechanical Engineer			On leave on Military service till 30-7-94 and vacant from 30-7-94
42	J. I. Chandy, B. A.	... Superintendent of Anchal			
43	I. Rama Monon, B. A., F. E. S.	... Superintendent of Agriculture and Fisheries			
44	R. A. Gayathrinatha Iyer, B. A.	... Registrar, Co-operative Societies			
45	K. P. Madhava Rau, B. A., M. L.	... Manager, Thirumala Devaswam	22-5-94	31-12-94	

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

CHAP. III.

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of
Karkadagam 1094 M. E.LEGIS-
LATION.

Serial No.	Description	Whether ad- apted from British Indian Act	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 1083 and Regulation VII of 1084
4	Do. IV of 1010—for constituting the Zillah Courts, Criminal Courts of the respective Zillahs, and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court, Circuit Judges, and for defining the respective powers	"	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043 which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076
5	Do. I of 1036—for the speedy administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and for the establishment of Small Cause Courts	"	Do.
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, workmen 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 1076
14	Do. I of 1059—The Cochin Penal Code	"	Amended by Regulations VIII of 1084, III of 1090 and VIII of 1093
15	Do. II of 1061—providing for the execution by the Courts of Cochin of decrees passed by the Civil Courts of British India and Travancore	"	
16	Do. I of 1062—providing for the restriction and control of the erection of religious buildings, etc.	No	Amended by Regulation I of 1089
17	Do. I of 1066—rendering the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act V of 1872 of the Governor-General of India in Council effectual and to prevent the solemnization of illegal marriage in this State	Yes	
18	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 I of 1074
20	Do. II of 1071—amending Regulation I of 1041	"	
21	Do. III of 1071—Cattle Trespass Regulation	"	
22	Proclamation dated 8th February 1897—for taking effective precautionary measures against the spread of Bubonic plague	"	
23	Regulation I of 1072—Epidemic Diseases Regulation	"	
24	Do. II of 1074—Survey Regulation	"	
25	Do. IV of 1074—amending Regulation II of 1070	"	
26	Do. V of 1074—The Destruction of Records Regulation	"	
27	Do. I of 1075—The Notaries Public Regulation	"	
28	Do. III of 1075—The Special Police Regulation	"	
29	Do. IV of 1075—for preventing the landing of goods at places other than Malipuram or Narakal	"	
30	Do. I of 1076—The Cochin Census Regulation	"	
31	Do. II of 1076—The Chief Court Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation IV of 1079 and Regulation II of 1083, and Regulation II of 1094
32	Do. III of 1076—The Cochin Civil Courts Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation IV of 1084 and Regulation III of 1094.
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	"	

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of
Karkadagam 1094 M. E.—cont.

LEGISLATION

Serial No.	Description	Whether ad- applied from British Indian Act	Remarks
36	Regulation VII of 1076—making better provision for the efficient working of the British Postal Department in the State	Yes	
37	Do VIII of 1076—The Opium Regulation	"	
38	Do I of 1077—The Akkari Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation V of 1091
39	Do I of 1079—Civil Procedure Code	"	Amended by Regulation III of 1083, V of 1088, IV of 1090 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 Mesnam 1080 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 2nd February 1905
44	Regulation I of 1080—amending Regulation I of 1062	No	
45	Do II of 1080—The Court Fees Regulation	Yes	
46	Do III of 1080—The Forest Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation VII of 1099
47	Do IV of 1080—The Companies Regulation	"	Partly repealed from 1084 by Regulation VI of 1088
48	Do I of 1081—The Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation II of 1091
49	Do II of 1081—The Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation	Yes	Partly amended by Regulation IV of 1086
50	Do III of 1081—The Treasure Trove Regulation	"	
51	Do I of 1082—The Extradition Regulation	"	
52	Do II of 1082—The Ports Regulation	"	
53	Do III of 1082—The Ferries and Tolls Regulation	"	
54	Do IV of 1082—The Public Gambling Regulation	"	
55	Do V of 1082—The Forest Steam Tramway Regulation	"	
56	Do I of 1083—A Regulation for the disposal of the Appeal Suit No. I of 1080 on the file of His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal	"	
57	Do II of 1083—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation II of 1076	No	
58	Do III of 1083—amending the Cochin Civil Procedure Code	Yes	
59	Do IV of 1083—The Revenue Recovery Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation I of 1091
60	Do V of 1083—The Salt Regulation	"	
61	Do VI of 1083—The Stamp Regulation	"	
62	Do VII of 1083—The Factories Regulation	"	
63	The Indian Contract Act, IX of 1872 (with certain amendments)	"	Brought into force from 1st Chingam 1084 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 14th August 1903
64	Regulation I of 1084—A Regulation to facilitate enquiries into matters connected with the administration of revenue and into the conduct of public servants	"	
65	Do II of 1084—The Arms Regulation	"	
66	Do III of 1084—The Petroleum Regulation	"	
67	Do IV of 1084—The Civil Courts Amendment Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation IV of 1094
68	Do V of 1084—The Registration Regulation	"	
69	Do VI of 1084—The Lepers Regulation	"	
70	Do VII of 1084—The Tobacco Regulation	"	
71	Do VIII of 1084—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Penal Code	"	
72	Do I of 1085—The Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation	"	Partly amended by Regulations III of 1086, III of 1088, I of 1089, VI of 1089, IV of 1092 and IX of 1093
73	Do II of 1085—The Cochin Census Regulation	"	
74	Do III of 1085—The Cochin Criminal Procedure Code	"	Amended by Regulations III of 1089 and II of 1092
75	Do IV of 1085—A Regulation to amend Regulation I of 1085	"	
76	Do V of 1085—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 kanam and other cognate tenures and for eviction	No	
79	Regulation I 1088—amending the Ferries and Tolls Regulation III of 1082	"	
80	Do II of 1088—Regulation for the Registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies	Yes	
81	Do III of 1088—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation I of 1085	"	
82	Do IV of 1088—The Co-operative Societies Regulation	"	
83	Do V of 1088—A Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation I of 1079	No	

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagam 1094 M. E.—cont.

LEGISLATION.

Serial No.	Description	Whether applied from British Indian Act	Remarks
84	Regulation VI of 1088—The Press and Printers Registration Regulation	Yes	
85	Do VII of 1088—The Copyright Regulation	"	
86	Proclamation dated 21st Edavam 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	"	Amended by Regulation I of 1094
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	"	Amended by Regulations I and XI of 1093
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 Thofts Prevention Regulation	"	
94	Do VIII of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation I of 1079	"	
95	Do I of 1090—The Cochin Naval and Military News Regulation	Yes	
96	Do II of 1090—The Cochin Tenancy Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation IV of 1091
97	Do III of 1090—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Penal Code, Regulation I of 1059	"	
98	Do IV of 1090—The Cochin Majority Regulation	"	
99	Proclamation dated 10th Chingam 1091 prohibiting financial and other dealings by the subjects of the State with the States at war with H. M. the King-Emperor of India	Yes	
100	Regulation I of 1091—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Revenue Recovery Regulation, IV of 1083	No	
101	Proclamation dated 7th Thulam 1091—providing for the special protection in respect of Civil and Revenue litigation in the State of Indian soldiers serving under war conditions	cs	
102	Regulation II of 1091—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation, I of 1081	No	
103	Proclamation dated 31st Medam 1091 to repatriate hostile foreigners from the State and to prohibit them from transferring property within the State	Yes	
104	Regulation III of 1091—The Cochin Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation	"	
105	Do IV of 1091—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Tenancy Regulation, II of 1090	No	
106	Do V of 1091—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Abkari Regulation, I of 1077	Yes	
107	Proclamation dated 21st Chingam 1092 amending Proclamation dated 29th Makaram 1088 to make better provision for the management and administration of Sirkar Devaswams	No	
108	Regulation I of 1092—The Cochin Public Canals and Backwaters Navigation Regulation	"	
109	Do II of 1092—The Cochin Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Regulation	Yes	
110	Do III of 1092—The Cochin Fisheries Regulation	"	
111	Do IV of 1092—The Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Amendment Regulation	"	
112	Do I of 1093—The Cochin Village Panchayat Amendment Regulation	No	
113	Do II of 1093—The Cattle Disease Prevention Regulation	Yes	
114	Do III of 1093—The Cochin Passport Regulation	Yes	
115	Do IV of 1093—The Cochin Agricultural Improvements Loan Regulation	"	
116	Do V of 1093—The Enemy Trading Regulation	"	
117	Do VI of 1093—The Glanders and Farcy Regulation	"	
118	Do VII of 1093—The Cochin Forest Amendment Regulation	No	

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagam 1094 M. E.—cont.

LEGISLATION

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Act	Remarks
119	Regulation VIII of 1093—The Cochin Penal Code Amendment Regulation	Yes	
120	Do IX of 1093—The Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Amendment Regulation	"	
121	Do X of 1093—The Cochin Extradition Regulation	No	
122	Do XI of 1093—The Cochin Village Panchayat Amendment Regulation	"	
123	Proclamation dated 15th Vrischigam 1093 promulgating a scheme for the better management of the Koodalmanikkan Devaswam	"	
124	Do dated 12th Makaram 1093 prohibiting tanning within the State	"	Prohibition withdrawn as per Proclamation dated 13th Edavam 1094
125	do dated 19th Meenam 1093 prohibiting the export of silver bullion and coin from the State	"	
126	Regulation I of 1094—The Cochin Motor Vehicles Regulation	"	
127	Do II of 1094—A Regulation to amend the Chief Court Regulation II of 1076 as amended by Regulation IV of 1079	"	
128	Do III of 1094—A Regulation to amend the Civil Courts Regulation III of 1076	"	
129	Do IV of 1094—A Regulation to amend the Civil Courts Amendment Regulation IV of 1084	9	
130	Proclamation dated 11th Chingam 1094 to provide for the prevention of dissuasion from enlistment in the Military or Police service of His Majesty the King-Emperor.	"	
131	Do dated 15th Thulam 1094 to prohibit the melting of gold and silver coin in the State	"	
132	Do dated 23rd Thulam to prohibit the export of home-grown paddy and rice	"	
133	Do dated 24th Dhannu 1094—empowering the Special Magistrate to levy fines imposed under the India Defence force Rules	"	
134	Do dated 13th Edavam 1094 withdrawing the provisions of the Proclamation relating to skin-tanning	"	
135	Do dated 13th Edavam 1093 prohibiting alienation of karaima services in the State Devaswams	"	
136	Do dated 17th Mithunam 1094 to restrict importation by sea into the State of living plants and seeds from foreign States	"	

(iii) Statement of Rainfall in the Cochin State during the year 1094 M. E.

CHAP. V.
A. Season and Rainfall.

Stations	Chingam	Kanni	Thulam	Vrischigam	Dhannu	Makaram	Kumbham	Meenam	Medam	Edavam	Mithunam	Karkadagam	Total in 1094	No. of rainy days in 1094
Ernakulam	6.65	7.24	7.56	7.66	0.41	2.01	1.14	8.95	3.11	25.59	23.62	38.81	128.67	144
Mattancherry	5.79	7.44	8.09	5.59	1.30	5.94	0.77	3.24	2.38	23.85	23.79	29.54	117.43	149
Oranganur	13.12	4.48	15.05	5.72	0.94	1.51	0.77	3.01	2.14	22.54	24.04	36.81	129.66	152
Irinjalakuda	19.03	2.14	10.57	5.85	0.00	2.26	0.18	1.00	2.80	21.90	28.86	26.02	120.61	131
Trichur	8.32	6.94	7.76	7.87	0.00	0.30	0.00	2.35	1.96	15.90	25.84	24.89	106.13	136
Wadakkancherry	5.84	6.62	9.81	8.56	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.01	2.35	14.07	27.99	27.67	108.63	131
Chittur	4.15	2.92	5.35	5.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	1.25	4.58	13.90	16.50	53.39	86
Total	63.40	37.78	63.92	45.77	2.65	13.03	2.86	14.55	15.09	128.23	172.04	199.74	759.96	

CHAP. V.

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

B Staple food grains.	Articles	Price per maund of 82½ lbs.						Remarks
		Karkatagam 1093			Karkadagam 1094 287098			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Rice husked	...	8	4	11	10	5	...	
Wheat	...	10	10	11	19	2	...	
Peas	...	7	10	11	12	8	8	
Dhail	...	10	..	4	14	14	5	
Gram	...	6	2	2	9	8	6	
Til or gingelly	...	13	1	3	17	9	9	
Green peas	...	8	1	2	12	..	3	
Bengal gram	...	7	7	10	13	6	6	

(v) Statement of Agricultural stock in the Cochin State during the year 1094 M. E.

D. Agricultural stock.	Taluk	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Asses	Sheep or goat	Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
					Male	Female				With 4 bulls	With 2 bulls	Riding	Load carrying	
					2	3				4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cochin-Kanayanur	...	1094	5,886	8,887	686	263	49	...	4,116	...	3,887	164	167	
Mukundapuram	15,978	8,486	2,014	1,459	184	10	4,043	...	8,054	360	888	
Trichur	7,563	8,814	14,664	2,279	96	64	3,146	...	6,826	721	629	
Talapilli	10,912	10,444	12,324	842	...	...	10,618	...	18,235	279	170	
Chittur	7,424	8,593	7,728	2,998	102	123	4,440	...	10,542	488	764	
Cranganur	485	1,426	100	362	3	4	761	...	220	...	15	
Total	48,236	46,658	27,511	8,208	441	201	27,124	...	42,716	2,008	2,648	

(vi) Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Cochin State during the year 1094 M. E.

D. Abkari.

Taluk	Arrack		Toddy		Foreign liquor				Ganja		Opium			Tobacco			Remarks	
	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	No. of F. L. 1 shops	No. of F. L. 2 shops	No. of F. L. 3 shops	Other F. L. shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	No. of opium shops	No. of other kinds of opium shops	Rental	A. class shops	B. class shops		Rental
Kanayanur	42	7,180	100	73,845	4	4	4	480	23	23	4	4	4	4	4	141	25,926	
Cochin	53	7,005	87	95,765	2	1	1	370	26	26	8	8	8	1	168	26,231		
Cranganur	11	755	18	7,255	1	...	...	100	8	234-2-8	0-9	2	688-5-4	1	20	7,675
Mukundapuram	65	18,980	120	63,210	2	1	...	405	19	19	...	...	...	3	195	89,555
Trichur	62	11,057	80	59,260	7	1	1	870	11	11	5	5	5	5	144	28,815		
Talapilli	29	3,160	78	23,775	2	...	...	200	11	11	...	...	...	3	148	21,870
Chittur	21	6,740	48	30,725	1	...	...	120	7	7	2	2	2	3	81	12,251
Total	283	49,877	526	3,63,835	19	3	7	2543	100	7,026	100	(c) 21	19,000	20	883	1,62,922		

(a) Ganja. Rental for the rest of the State amounts to Rs. 6,790-13-4.

(b) Opium. Rental for the rest of the State amounts to Rs. 18,368-10-8.

(c) These are Druggist licenses issued for bonafide medical purposes. A fee of Rs. 5 for each license was realised.

(vii) Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police during the year 1094 M. E.

CHAP. V.

E. Police.

Description of officers	Number	Pay of the grade		Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
		Rs.	Rs.		Dismissals	Black marks, degradations, suspensions, etc.	Punishments judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Superintendent	1	425-750	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First grade Inspector	1	150-200	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second grade do	1	125-150	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third grade do	1	100-125	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head Quarter do	1	75-100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senior Prosecuting do	1	75-100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Junior do	1	50-75	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First grade Sub-Inspectors	3	50-60	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second grade do	5	40-50	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third grade do	9	30-40	310	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drill Instructor	1	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gymnastic Instructor	1	15-20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Head Constable	1	20-30	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First grade Head Constables	9	20	180	...	5	...	1	7	...	...	...
Second grade do	11	15	165	...	13	...	...	4	...	...	...
Third grade do	19	12	228	1	21	...	...	13	...	...	...
Fourth grade do	20	10	200	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bugler	1	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Class Constables	87	9	783	1	44	...	2	28	...	...	...
Second Class do	182	8	1056	...	73	...	10	37	...	...	...
Third Class do	259	7	1818	...	126	...	19	41	...	...	...
Recruits	15	6	90	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	...

(viii) Comparative statement of cases under the Penal Code handled by the Police during the years 1093 and 1094 M. E.

E. Police.

Divisions	Cases						Persons						Property						Remarks
	1093			1094			1093			1094			1093			1094			
	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...	304	262	86.1	332	288	86.7	408	281	68.8	621	462	74.3	9,456	5,166	54.6	15,743	8,144	51.7	
B. Division...	209	177	84.6	234	206	88.0	344	254	73.8	375	286	76.2	8,620	2,095	24.3	14,493	12,068	83.2	
C. Division...	111	87	78.3	108	88	81.4	163	101	61.9	286	156	54.5	2,927	1,766	60.3	4,871	1,768	36.3	
Total ...	618	526	85.1	674	582	86.3	915	636	69.5	1,262	904	71.6	16,009	9,027	56.4	34,607	21,975	63.4	

(ix) Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Criminal Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1994 M. E.

Description of offences	No. of offences			No. of cases disposed of in 1994	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons sentenced to						No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons convicted being insane	No. of persons held or expected during or before trial	Term of imprisonment								Awaiting trial		Remarks									
	Balance from 1993	Committed during 1994	Total				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping				Total	Under one month	From one to two months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years		Transportation	Capital punishment	Persons	Cases					
																															2	3	4	5	6
1 Offences against public tranquility, such as unlawful assemblies, rioting and affray and abetment thereof	9	18	27	22	202	88	...	8	...	27	...	33	126	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	5
2 Offences by or relating to public servants	1	8	9	9	13	3	1	...	...	2	...	3	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Giving or fabricating false evidence and other offences against public justice	12	30	42	40	71	25	1	9	...	15	...	25	40	...	...	2	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
4 Offences relating to coins, &c.	...	6	6	6	8	6	...	6	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Offences relating to weights and measures	...	13	13	13	18	16	...	...	...	13	...	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency, morals and other public nuisance	4	31	35	34	38	22	...	...	...	22	...	22	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1
7 Murder and abetment	...	9	9	8	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
8 Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and abetment	1	12	13	10	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
9 Causing death by rash or negligent acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Attempted suicide and abetment of suicide	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Hurt	41	338	379	355	1907	123	...	33	...	90	...	123	1716	...	...	17	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	24
12 Grievous hurt	4	23	27	22	101	19	...	16	...	3	...	19	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3
13 Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	2	30	32	30	93	8	...	4	...	4	...	8	32	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
14 Assault and use of criminal force	3	50	53	50	101	4	...	3	...	1	...	4	94	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
15 Kidnapping	...	2	2	2	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Rape and attempt at rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Other offences affecting the human body	...	2	2	2	4	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Theft	33	673	705	664	1259	501	4	321	1	3	66	106	501	628	...	73	47	83	81	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	41	
19 Extortion	1	5	6	6	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Robbery	3	26	29	22	54	7	...	4	...	2	...	7	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7
21 Dacoity	...	7	7	6	111	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	1
22 Criminal misappropriation	...	7	7	6	10	9	1	1
23 Criminal breach of trust	2	40	42	40	67	20	1	17	...	2	...	20	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Criminal breach of trust by public servants	1	7	8	6	12	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Receiving or dealing in stolen property	2	19	21	17	42	20	1	15	...	3	1	20	13	9	4
26 Cheating	...	14	14	14	27	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Mischief by fire	...	3	3	2	23	1	1	...	1	12	4	1
28 Other mischief	8	52	60	56	132	7	7	...	7	113	12	4
29 Criminal trespass and other offences relating to possession of property	10	105	115	101	323	35	...	9	...	26	...	35	251	37	14
30 House breaking	...	62	62	59	121	58	...	99	1	1	16	58	45	16	3
31 Forgery	...	8	8	8	15	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Criminal breach of contract
33 Defamation	1	9	10	7	35	29	6	3
34 Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	4	20	24	23	31	7	...	1	...	6	...	7	22	2	1
35 Offences against local and special laws such as smuggling, &c.	13	801	814	799	1003	701	17	73	...	611	...	701	234	90	18	15
36 Other offences not included in the above	2	7	9	8	12	3	3	...	3	8	1	1
Total	157	2937	3094	2948	5902	1633	26	564	7	13	965	123	1633	3763	...	...	168	69	119	119	104	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	447	146	

(x) Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1914 M. E.

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Name of Court	Number of offences reported		No. of persons dealt with							Persons disposed of					Remarks		
	Past year	Present year	Remaining at the end of the last year	Brought to trial				Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		Persons remaining at the end of the year	
				Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year								Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
District Magistrate's Court	44	55	17	26	2	115	7	...	111	150	29	68	44	...	25	9	
First class do	243	185	176	78	40	315	11	...	682	444	119	158	95	...	48	33	
Kanayannur do	567	473	124	140	83	873	7	...	1090	1053	306	273	320	6	62	148	
Cochin do	381	404	48	210	78	433	14	...	578	785	166	275	229	10	57	46	
Oranganur do	241	284	27	39	22	346	8	...	367	415	51	196	138	5	8	25	
Mukundapuram do	366	396	54	172	84	460	21	...	786	737	226	286	235	8	66	32	
Trichur do	504	524	74	171	74	806	2	...	1160	1053	506	299	223	...	165	24	
Talapilli do	367	464	23	67	82	618	23	...	787	792	79	395	250	14	8	54	
Chittur do	374	252	10	99	15	409	...	...	608	523	68	324	99	7	32	26	
Total	2987	2987	548	1002	490	4375	95	...	6119	5902	1544	2219	1633	59	467	447	

(xi) Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1914 M. E.

F.Criminal.

Tribunals	Number of persons and cases																	Remarks
	Number of appeals for disposal	Appeals rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry ordered		Pending		
				Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Chief Court	28	...	...	21	15	5	3	8	6	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	
Sessions Court of Anjinkaimal	26	...	...	42	20	10	4	6	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	30	7	
Do. Trichur	23	...	...	18	13	6	6	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Total	87	...	...	81	48	21	13	25	18	1	1	...	...	2	2	38	10	
District Magistrate's Court	275	95	82	188	104	25	23	110	59	...	...	...	...	7	5	4	2	
Grand total	362	95	82	269	152	46	36	153	72	1	1	...	...	9	7	37	12	

CHAP. V.

(xii) Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the jails in the Cochin State during the year 1094 M. E.

G. Jails.

Stations	Number of prisons	Number of persons				Daily average		Number of persons remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the jails
		Remaining from the last year	Admitted during the year	Total		Past year	Present year				
				Past year	Present year						
Central Jail, Viyyoor ...	1	186	761	747	947*	150.48	197.76	187	Rs. 81,676 15 1	3.10	* 3 deaths.
Ernakulam Sub-jail ...	1	20	445	381	465	11.3	16.06	23	1,935 9 11	11.7	
Mattanchery do. ...	1	5	159	126	164	2.5	5.2	10	431 9 9	9.3	
Oranganur do. ...	1	8	95	85	98	2	2	8	369 9 8	1.2	
Irinjalakuda do. ...	1	7	181	180	163	8.8	4.6	3	711 5 8	13.6	
Trichur do. ...	1	10	174	143	184	3.3	4.4	6	587 14 5	8.7	
Wadakanchery do. ...	1	10	184	189	144	3.4	5.7	4	741 14 9	4.7	
Chittur do. ...	1	...	65	88	65	2.3	5.7	3	365 4 2	10.2	

(xix) Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1918 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 end of the year			Remarks
	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 six 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	20
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.				
Anjikaimal District Court	111	103	8,92,990 6 1	599	580	14,88,987 7 2	710	633	18,81,977 13 3	807	525	14,01,088 8 11	103	158	4,80,804 9 4	126	25	4	
Trichur do	48	34	2,02,878 8 2	222	808	7,58,836 12 6	266	342	10,21,309 4 7	281	284	7,80,077 12 1	34	58	2,38,231 8 6	53	5		
Total	154	187	6,55,868 14 8	821	888	22,47,823 8 7	976	1025	29,03,287 1 10	888	809	21,84,161 0 0	137	216	7,19,126 1 10	179	30	4	
Ernakulam Munsiff's Court	60	152	18,975 8 1	8690	3991	7,82,048 2 0	8790	4143	8,01,028 5 1	8698	8889	7,45,456 1 10	152	254	55,567 8 8	244	7		
Cochin do	185	198	67,139 8 2	3743	3803	8,72,845 2 7	3926	3996	9,89,984 10 9	3785	3691	8,50,151 4 1	199	305	89,833 6 8	302	3		
Irinjalakuda do	277	360	178,617 9 6	3268	3638	4,97,586 15 7	3566	3986	5,76,204 9 1	3213	3706	5,31,582 4 6	350	280	44,622 4 7	271	7	2	
Trichur do	154	164	23,650 0 0	2787	2891	4,41,881 4 3	2941	3055	4,65,031 4 3	2777	2831	4,36,642 3 11	164	224	28,389 0 4	223	1		
Wadakancheri do	118	94	18,758 1 5	1377	1704	2,27,891 7 0	1495	1798	2,46,147 8 5	1401	1604	1,91,462 2 6	94	194	54,085 5 11	185	8	1	
Chittur do	63	54	13,950 7 4	1185	989	1,92,551 15 6	1228	1043	2,06,502 6 10	1174	992	1,89,305 9 8	54	51	16,396 13 2	51			
Cranganur do	29	30	1,008 14 1	924	831	29,340 7 8	953	861	30,849 5 4	923	848	29,602 10 3	50	13	546 11 1	13			
Total	888	1087	2,22,097 11 7	16972	17845	30,43,146 6 2	17856	19882	32,65,243 1 9	16321	17561	29,74,702 4 9	1637	1321	2,00,540 13 0	1289	28	6	
Grand total	1040	1174	8,77,761 9 10	17793	18783	52,90,768 9 9	18883	19907	61,68,580 8 7	17859	18370	51,58,869 4 9	1174	1537	10,09,666 14 10	1468	59	10	

1918-19]

RESULTS OF APPLICATIONS FOR EXECUTION OF DECREES

XV

H. C. M.

CHIEF, V.

(xv) Civil Work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1094 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			Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for re-trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of								
	Last 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.	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.			
Chief Court	Appeals ...	102	76	115	125	217	201	141	117	76	84	2,27,993	18	1	6,24,206	4	1	73	71	8	12	47	17	2	9	11	8	0	8	9	0	8	25
	Second appeals ...	81	88	159	171	240	259	152	170	88	89	55,303	1	5	52,419	10	8	86	78	19	22	17	27	7	12	23	36	0	7	18	0	8	4
	Total ...	183	164	274	296	457	460	293	287	164	173	2,82,296	14	6	6,76,625	14	9	159	144	27	34	64	44	9	21	34	44	...	...	...	...	...
Anjikaimal District Court-Appeals...	206	276	371	282	577	558	301	367	276	171	1,00,249	7	4	98,752	5	7	156	190	54	59	39	89	16	23	36	26	0	4	19	0	5	13	
Trichur District Court-Appeals ...	100	112	251	240	411	352	289	282	112	70	46,942	7	11	43,833	10	9	194	191	48	34	35	48	11	5	11	4	0	7	7	0	4	9	
Total ...	366	388	622	522	988	910	600	669	388	241	1,47,191	15	3	1,41,583	0	4	350	381	102	98	74	137	27	28	47	30	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total ...	549	552	896	818	1445	1370	893	956	552	414	4,30,488	18	9	8,18,211	15	1	509	525	129	127	138	181	36	49	81	74	...	...	...	...	...

(xvi) Statement showing the registration of documents in the several Registry offices during the years 1093 and 1094 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			
	1093	1094	Mortgages		Sale deeds		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous		1093	1094	1093	1094	1093	1094	1093	1094				
			1093	1094	1093	1094	1093	1094	1093	1094	1093	1094												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17		18	19	20	21	22	
Cochin	2,675	3,124	924	972	643	891	17	13	22	12	1,069	1,255	2,664	3,111	18,79,401	4	6	23,85,487	12	1	12	16	1	
Ernakulam	2,561	3,086	977	926	527	718	12	16	12	16	1,033	1,360	2,546	3,029	15,97,834	4	11	19,10,089	9	9	16	19	4	
Tripunithura	2,069	2,190	789	750	459	527	4	16	2	4	818	898	2,066	2,160	10,11,849	1	11	11,51,227	7	1	7	11	1	
Mulanthuruthy	824	1,238	308	449	194	346	1	7	4	7	822	429	828	1,235	1,94,071	14	7	3,47,025	5	11	1	4	...	
Vellarapilli	784	998	891	471	112	246	3	2	17	21	261	258	798	996	1,74,896	8	5	2,58,657	2	0	1	2	1	
Kuzhupilly	2,138	2,208	763	783	500	566	8	18	37	26	610	600	2,131	2,197	12,23,318	8	24	12,14,369	18	1	10	7	...	
Cranganur	3,028	3,208	1,062	1,056	688	852	9	6	47	27	1,217	1,237	3,020	3,204	15,43,914	2	2	15,04,982	6	8	2	4	1	
Mala	1,854	1,968	807	744	480	593	8	1	11	20	563	610	1,849	1,969	4,42,699	6	5	5,04,237	10	8	3	1	2	
Chalakudi	3,269	3,506	1,268	1,811	952	1,189	8	8	15	11	1,031	1,337	3,268	3,508	7,57,837	11	0	8,27,406	2	4	12	4	1	
Vatakumkara*	...	982	...	872	...	266	...	2	...	10	...	842	...	981	...	...	...	2,48,242	18	10	...	1	...
Irinjalakuda	3,828	4,171	1,588	1,682	930	1,001	9	11	27	11	1,319	1,466	3,820	4,165	12,59,315	8	2	12,47,164	7	4	...	...	...
Kattur	1,537	1,864	583	701	409	500	3	8	14	17	528	658	1,537	1,863	4,50,572	5	10	5,28,851	4	6	...	1	...	
Nellayi	2,649	3,842	1,040	1,232	871	1,067	6	4	13	11	916	1,028	2,846	3,841	8,59,281	6	7	10,29,556	2	0	4	2	...	
Trichur	4,571	4,935	1,878	2,030	1,154	1,379	21	31	17	25	1,506	1,470	4,569	4,927	21,00,010	8	0	21,78,077	7	8	4	10	1	
Oorakam	1,997	2,315	778	909	489	614	9	12	3	7	718	779	1,994	2,314	5,34,226	14	11	6,46,588	11	9	6	8	1	
Enamavu	2,631	3,119	1,010	1,077	581	780	15	18	45	66	989	1,178	2,631	3,116	9,57,972	10	4	13,67,419	13	4	4	3	...	
Mundur	1,983	2,673	724	1,085	576	795	10	18	24	40	649	787	1,981	2,674	5,28,984	8	1	10,20,541	3	11	2	1	1	
Pazhanji	2,285	2,100	859	870	441	473	17	33	81	54	887	670	2,283	2,099	5,78,919	0	2	5,44,130	0	5	2	1	1	
Kunnankulam	2,822	2,902	931	1,033	571	652	24	28	100	95	1,146	1,094	2,821	2,897	9,12,007	14	10	9,38,259	2	11	...	5	1	
Wadancherry	1,915	2,177	496	771	578	681	22	7	17	24	802	684	1,914	2,174	6,03,445	14	7	7,29,139	18	1	3	2	1	
Chelakara	2,057	1,790	494	464	614	589	31	29	12	12	906	696	2,056	1,788	10,49,577	5	7	9,22,647	4	11	2	5	...	
Pazhayannur*	...	774	...	258	...	173	...	9	...	7	...	327	...	770	...	...	...	6,30,198	15	7	...	3	...
Chittur	2,033	2,187	552	644	476	534	12	18	62	77	982	916	2,024	2,183	22,11,226	2	7	25,05,782	10	9	5	3	1	
Nemmara	555	851	146	206	147	229	7	1	18	11	235	304	554	852	5,87,522	14	6	9,32,578	12	4	...	1	...	
Total	50,255	67,653	18,374	20,721	12,891	16,611	261	323	306	611	18,636	20,889	50,179	67,568	2,14,32,335	5	8	2,54,72,225	9	11	95	115	15	16

* Temporary Registry offices opened on 1st Kumbham 1094.

(xvii) Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the years 1093 and 1094 M. E.

Description	1093				1094				Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property Rs. A. P.	Fees realised Rs. A. P.		Number of deeds	Value of property Rs. A. P.	Fees realised Rs. A. P.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Mortgage deeds ...	18,352	79,76,422 1 5	30,771 12 0	20,694	90,94,774 2 3	32,889 13 0		* The correct total comes to Rs. 81,149-4-0, but, out of this, Rs. 8,303-3-0 relate to Oranganur funds and hence the balance of Rs. 77,846-1-0 only is shown. † The correct total comes to Rs. 95,110-5-0, but, out of this, Rs. 3,353-7-0 relate to Oranganur funds and hence the balance of Rs. 91,756-14-0 only is shown.	
Sale deeds ...	12,378	57,28,915 13 2½	19,787 0 0	15,581	76,92,911 0 1	24,899 2 0			
Wills ...	251	...	1,004 0 0	322	...	1,281 0 0			
Money bonds ...	608	2,66,861 12 3	990 1 0	611	3,04,485 6 1½	1,011 0 0			
Miscellaneous documents ...	18,595	74,60,135 10 9½	28,596 7 0	20,355	83,80,654 8 5½	35,029 6 0			
Total ...	50,179	2,14,32,335 5 8	† 77,846 1 0	57,563	2,54,72,225 0 11	‡ 91,756 14 0			
Fees for copies of registered documents ...	...	...	2,970 5 0	...	...	2,962 15 0	
Search fees ...	...	...	2,890 8 0	...	...	3,452 4 0	
Miscellaneous receipts ...	...	...	5,247 4 3	...	...	6,079 14 0	
Total ...	...	...	11,108 1 3	...	...	12,495 1 0	
Grand total ...	...	...	88,954 2 3	...	...	1,04,251 15 0	
Deduct expenditure ...	...	...	48,169 4 10	...	...	50,844 4 9	
Net savings ...	...	...	40,784 13 5	...	...	53,407 10 3	

(xviii) Statement showing the vital statistics in the Cochin State for the year 1994 M. E.

CHAP. V.

J. Vital Statistics.

Serial Number	Name of Taluk or Town	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of the population				Remarks
			Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Births		Deaths		
											Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	Cochin-Kanayanur Taluk ..	2,20,125	3,258	2,838	..	420	2,668	4,580	1864	..	14'35	12'80	12'11	20'52	
2	Ernakulam Town ..	21,195	548	474	..	69	311	549	238	...	25'62	22'36	14'67	25'00	
3	Mattancherry Town ..	28,508	753	627	..	126	842	880	98	..	32'03	26'67	35'32	37'43	
4	Mukundapuram Taluk.	1,98,930	2,821	2,265	..	556	2,579	3,584	1005	..	14'54	11'68	18'21	18'48	
5	Trichur Taluk	1,46,182	2,022	2,458	485	..	1,656	1,454	...	202	13'88	16'81	11'32	9'94	
6	Trichur Town ..	23,574	1,099	880	..	219	660	940	280	..	46'62	37'38	27'39	39'87	
7	Talapilli Taluk ..	1,05,114	3,009	2,592	..	417	3,288	5,201	1913	..	18'22	15'60	19'91	31'49	
8	Chittur Taluk ..	76,583	810	768	..	42	954	1,486	482	..	10'57	10'08	12'45	18'75	
9	Chittur-Thathamangalam Town ..	14,704	583	497	...	86	472	571	99	..	39'64	33'80	32'09	38'88	
10	Oranganur Taluk ..	93,193	427	343	..	84	419	967	548	...	12'38	10'03	12'62	29'13	
	Total ..	9,18,110	15,326	13,742	435	2019	19,847	20,112	6167	202	16'69	14'97	15'08	21'91	

(xix) Statement showing the medical relief afforded in the Cochin State medical institutions during the year 1994 M. E.

K. Medical Relief.

Hospital and Dispensary	Number of patients treated		Results of in-door patients				Expenditure		Daily average	Remarks
	Out-door	In-door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment	Rs.	A. P.		
Ernakulam General Hospital...	28,098	1,465	1,296	...	113	56	146,846	14 3	219'45	* This also includes the salaries of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer and office staff. † Rs. 3,884-7-8 met from the Oranganur funds. ‡ Rs. 1848-6-7 met from the Forest Tramway Department. § Met by the Jail Department.
Tripunithura Dispensary ...	10,989	9	7	...	...	2	1,643	7 10	79'91
Do. Paluca do. ...	2,133	...	...	...	...	...	2,089	7 4	38'37
Kandakadavu Dispensary ...	11,153	...	...	...	...	...	2,246	3 11	86'74
Mattanchery Male Dispensary ..	12,684	...	...	...	...	...	1,610	7 7	71'45
Mattanchery Women's Hospital ...	18,249	1,123	1,040	...	32	51	9,752	15 1	144'90	
Narakal Dispensary ...	16,278	84	67	...	14	3	2,368	7 8	139'88	
Iyempilly do. ...	6,783	...	...	...	...	...	2,072	3 8	66'10
Oranganur do. ...	3,788	129	105	3	15	5	† ..	...	66'61
Mala do. ...	10,089	...	...	...	...	...	1,690	14 0	68'86
Chalakuudi Hospital ...	25,656	346	317	...	19	10	2,795	10 0	187'89	
Kuriarkutty Dispensary ...	2,604	58	51	...	1	1	§ ...	...	9'92
Irinjalakuda Hospital ...	16,468	269	259	...	10	...	3,264	0 7	84'10	
Palapilly Dispensary ...	7,914	...	...	...	...	...	1,501	14 0	42'62
Civil Hospital, Trichur ...	26,848	1,379	1,208	15	109	47	16,507	11 10	171'44	
Edward Memorial Maternity Hospital ...	10,005	861	816	...	33	88	5,958	14 3	87'19	
Central Jail Hospital, Trichur	1,502	142	196	...	3	3	§ ...	...	90'60
Anthikad Dispensary ...	9,344	...	...	...	...	...	1,595	15 3	60'99
Kunnamkulam Hospital ...	14,371	513	497	...	14	2	3,243	7 11	93'94	
Wadakkanchery Dispensary ...	5,411	74	66	...	8	...	1,606	2 8	29'22	
Pazhayannur Dispensary ...	8,810	3	1	...	2	...	1,393	15 4	35'63	
Nemmara Hospital ...	12,566	201	177	1	9	14	2,205	7 0	70'79	
Chittur Hospital ...	6,443	92	79	2	10	1	2,775	15 3	47'44	
Itinerating Dispensary, Kozhijampara ...	9,999	...	...	...	...	...	1,155	10 1	12'21
Total ...	2,77,787	6,772	6,121	21	897	238	1,14,335	14 8	1696'16	

CHAP. V.

(XX) Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year 1094 M. E.

L.
Public Works.

Serial No.	Description of work	State funds			Contribution			Total
		Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
1	Communications	Rs. 85,979	Rs. 1,71,461	Rs. 2,57,440	Rs. 3,118	Rs. 1,280	Rs. 4,398	Rs. 2,61,838
2	Buildings	1,94,877	28,092	2,22,469	36,676	3,460	40,136	2,62,605
3	Irrigation	28,396	48,556	76,952	...	441	441	77,893
4	Miscellaneous public improvements	19,201	3,145	22,346	17,922	4,522	22,444	44,790
5	Purchase and repair of tools, plant and stock	1,269	...	1,269	...	...	...	1,269
6	Petty construction and repairs	...	42,033	42,033	...	1,018	1,018	43,051
7	Refunds	25	...	25	...	...	...	25
8	Miscellaneous supervision charges on account of contribution works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Wet cultivation projects	17,571	...	17,571	...	...	...	17,571
10	Water works	21,748	...	21,748	...	1,654	1,654	23,402
11	Hydro-electric scheme	26,330	...	26,330	...	...	...	26,330
	Total	3,94,896	2,98,287	6,89,183	57,716	12,375	70,091	7,53,274
12	Establishment	75,864	...	75,864	778	...	778	76,642
	Grand total	4,70,760	2,98,287	7,64,047	58,494	12,375	70,869	8,34,916

(xxi) Statement showing the classification of schools according to the agencies managing them during the year 1094 M. E.

M.
Education.

Agency	1093				1094			
	Number of schools	Number of pupils			Number of schools	Number of pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
Government	145	19,671	10,225	29,896	163	20,925	11,000	31,924
C. M. Societies or Protestant missionaries	18	1,874	876	2,750	19	2,181	785	2,916
Roman Catholics	18	4,965	976	5,941	44	5,640	3,832	8,972
Native Priests	70	5,935	8,491	9,416	64	5,610	1,873	7,483
Native gentlemen	100	9,056	3,594	12,650	108	10,591	4,826	14,917
Masters themselves	8	1,362	419	1,751	6	637	181	808
Total	854	42,858	19,581	62,434	899	45,534	21,506	67,090
Unaided and Indigenous	576	7,704	3,733	11,437	576	7,704	3,733	11,437
Grand total	980	50,557	23,314	73,871	975	53,238	25,239	78,527

(xxii) Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population of school-going age during the year 1094 M. E.

M.
Education.

Taluk	Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Cochin-Kanayanur	20,499	19,291	14,573	7,327	71	38
Oranganur	2,529	2,451	1,828	631	72	26
Mukundapuram	14,423	14,063	7,805	3,202	54	22
Trichur	12,528	12,935	11,100	5,612	88	43
Talapilly	12,019	12,748	6,845	3,459	57	27
Chittur	6,611	7,092	3,483	1,275	52	18
Total	68,802	68,115	45,584	21,506	65	29

(xxiii) Statement showing the classification of pupils according to caste or creed during the year 1994 M. E.

CHAP. V.

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	28,139	10,730	9.2	8.4	61.7	22.9
Christians	1,17,848	1,15,244	17,677	17,287	16,235	10,544	13.7	9.1	90.8	60.9
Mahomedans	82,707	31,115	4,906	4,667	1,103	133	3.3	0.4	22.5	2.7
Jews	571	604	86	81	107	97	18.7	16.0	124.4	106.6
Jains	83	46	18	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animists	2,127	2,050	319	308	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parsis	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmos	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,57,342	4,60,768	65,602	69,115	45,584	21,506	9.9	4.6	65	29

(xxiv) Statement showing the number and strength of special schools during the year 1994 M. E.

M.
Education.

Schools	Number of schools	Strength	Remarks
Sirkar Training school	1	490	
Industrial schools	27	905	13 Sirkar, 5 aided and 9 unaided
Sanakrit schools	17	399	Unaided
Koran schools	79	2,218	do
Music schools	34	485	do
Hebrew schools	2	97	do
Vedic schools	19	314	2 aided and 17 unaided
Arabic schools	11	805	Unaided
Drumming schools	18	96	do
Tamil schools	2	65	do
Astrology school	1	5	do

(xxv) Statement showing the industries taught in the Industrial Schools during the year 1994 M. E.

M.
Education.

Industries	Boys	Girls	Total
Needle work	...	276	276
Matmaking	50	11	61
Embroidery	...	200	200
Lacemaking	...	166	166
Knitting	...	141	141
Carving	17	...	17
Canvas	...	141	141
Weaving	242	...	242
Sloyd	219	...	219
Carpentry	126	...	126
Blacksmithy	16	...	16
Drawing	23	143	166
Electroplating	11	...	11
Rattan work	76	...	76
Bellmetal work	11	...	11
Typewriting	26	...	26
Shorthand	63	...	63
Book keeping	52	...	52
Commercial Geography	9	...	9
Correspondence	57	...	57
Banking	11	...	11
Vernacular Commercial	28	...	28
Basket making	...	10	10
Engraving	12	...	12
Special painting	...	3	3
Art section	23	...	23
Music	...	23	23
Crochet	...	90	90
Domestic Economy and Hygiene	...	121	121
Total	1,066	1,255	2,321

CHAP. V.

(xxvi) Statement showing the particulars as to the schools maintained by the Cochin State during the year 1094 M. E.

M,
Education.

Description of schools	Number of schools		Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year		Average daily attendance		Expenditure					
	1093	1094	1093	1094	1093	1094	Collegiate	Upper Seco-ndary	Lower Seco-ndary	Primary	Special	Miscellaneous
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sirkar schools ...	145	163	29,996	31,094	24,634	27,681	Rs. 27,597	Rs. 68,563	Rs. 68,120	Rs. 2,01,829	Rs. 48,549	Rs. 27,157
Aided schools ...	209	236	32,528	35,096	28,429	30,177	...	Rs. 11,513	Rs. 13,305	Rs. 1,27,285	Rs. 25,866	...
Total ...	354	399	62,524	67,090	53,063	57,858	Rs. 27,597	Rs. 80,076	Rs. 81,925	Rs. 2,29,104	Rs. 74,415	Rs. 27,157

(xxvii) Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Cochin State during the year 1094 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 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 men					
			Died	Invalided	Discharged or deserted			Number of guns	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men		
Cavlary ...	16	2	4	14	1	3	10	Rs. 2,589	Non-combatants such as clerk, cobbler, blacksmith, syces and barbers are not included in the list
Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery ...	22	...	...	...	...	22	...	4	...	2	20	2,364
Infantry ...	252	15	1	1	18	252	6	17	229	26,198	
Total ...	290	17	1	1	17	288	...	4	7	22	259	31,151	

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Report on the Administration of Cochin for the Year 1094 ME

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