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REPORT

ON THE



ADMINISTRATION

OF

COCHIN

FOR

THE YEAR 1085 M. E.

(16th August 1909 to 16th August 1910).

ERNAKULAM

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

COCHIN is a Native State on the west coast of India, bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency on the north, north-west and north-east; a small portion of the south-west is washed by the Arabian Sea; and the State of Travancore forms the southern boundary. It lies between 9°48' and 10°50' N. lat., and 76°5' and 76°58' E. long., and has an area of 1,361½ square miles, of which about 605 square miles are forests. The forests abound in teak, ebony, blackwood and other valuable species of trees. The State enjoys the benefit of both the south-west and north-east monsoons.

2. The population of Cochin, according to the Census of 1901, was 8,12,025, of whom 4,05,200 were males and 4,06,825 females. The majority, 68·25 per cent. are Hindus, Christians forming 24 per cent. and Mahomedans 6·6 per cent. There is also a small community of Jews numbering 1,142. 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 Haidar Ali, to whom she remained tributary and subordinate, and subsequently to his son, Tippu Sultan. A treaty was concluded in 1791 between His Highness the then Raja and the Honorable East India Company, by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the British Government for his territories which were then in the possession of Tippu and to pay a subsidy of Rs. 1,00,000 annually in consideration of the protection from outside invaders. Since then, the State entered on an era of peace and progressive prosperity under the protection of the British power. In 1809, a fresh treaty was entered into, by which Cochin agreed to pay, in addition to the usual subsidy of one lac of rupees, an annual sum equal to the expense of one battalion of native infantry, making an aggregate payment, yearly in six equal instalments, of Rs. 2,76,037. Subsequently in 1818, the annual subsidy to the British Government was reduced to Rs. 2,00,000, which forms the pecuniary obligation of the State at the present day.

4. His Highness Sir Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., Raja of Cochin, was born on the 27th December, 1852 and ascended the Masnad on the 23rd October, 1895. His Highness was created a K. C. S. I. in 1897 and a G. C. S. I. in 1903. Her Highness Kunjipilla Thampuran, Senior Rani, was born on the 2nd July, 1840, and Rama Varma, Elaya Raja, on the 6th October, 1858. Besides these, there are 78 male and 85 female members in His Highness the Raja's family.

5. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into five taluks, *viz.*, Kanayanur, Cochin, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur; in addition, there is also the estate of Cranganur. The chief towns are Ernakulam (the Capital), Mattancheri, Irinjalakuda, Trichur, Wadakkancheri, 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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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

(Personnel)

On the 21st of November 1909, His Highness left Tripunithura on a tour outside the State and first proceeded to Madras with the express object of meeting His Excellency the Viceroy and stayed at Tullochs Gardens for about three weeks. Soon after arrival, His Highness paid a visit to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, and His Excellency returned the visit to His Highness the same day. On the 10th December His Highness paid a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General at Government House, Madras. His Excellency returned the visit at Tullochs Gardens the same day. On the 14th December His Highness left Madras for Calcutta and made short halts *en route* at Rajamundry, Vizianagaram and Balasore. His Highness arrived at Calcutta on the 17th December 1909 and halted there till the 5th of January 1910. During his sojourn in Calcutta, His Highness visited some of the most important institutions in the city, and paid a private visit to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal at Belvedere. His Highness with his staff was also present at a banquet given by His Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness left Calcutta on the evening of the 5th January and arrived at Madras on the 8th January, which he left after a stay of two days and reached the Capital on the 12th.

2. On the 25th January 1910, His Highness visited Trichur in connection with the State Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and the Inter-School Sports and remained there for nearly a week. His Highness distributed the prizes in connection with the Exhibition and the Inter-School Sports. During summer, His Highness made a short stay at Chowerah and spent a few weeks at Kanjirapilli, the usual summer residence of His Highness, and finally returned to Tripunithura on 4th June 1910. During the stay at Chowerah, His Highness paid two visits to His Holiness the Jagath Guru Sri Sankaracharya Swamigal of Sringeri Mutt, who was then camping at Kaladi. While staying at Kanjirapilli, His Highness paid a flying visit to Trichur to meet His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

3. On the request of His Highness the Raja, the Kumar Raja of Benares on his return journey from Rameswaram halted at Ernakulam as the guest of His Highness. The Kumar Raja reached Ernakulam by steam launch from Quilon

Visit of the Kumar Raja of Benares.

Chapter I. on 8th February 1910. After lunch, the Kumar Raja visited His Highness the Raja and left for Kaladi by the evening train on the same day.

Visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

4. His Highness Sri Krishna Raja Wodeyar Bahadur, G. C. S. I., Maharaja of Mysore, on the special invitation of His Highness the Raja, halted at Trichur as His Highness' guest on 1st May 1910, on his way back from Kaladi. After the usual exchange of visits His Highness the Maharaja left Trichur on the night of the same day.

Visit of Mr. K. G. Gupta.

5. Mr. K. G. Gupta, G. S. I., of the India Council, during his tour in Southern India, was invited by His Highness the Raja to pay a visit to the State and entertained at a garden party and a banquet.

The Ruling Family.

6. Seven male and four female members were born in His Highness the Raja's family and three female members died during the year.

7. The thanks of His Highness' Government are due to the British Government for (1) having afforded facilities to the Superintendent of Police of the State for being trained in the Provincial Training School, Vellore, and (2) allowing a subordinate of the State to be trained in finger-print work in Madras.

Thanks are also due to the Government of Madras for the assistance rendered by them in connection with the State Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition of 1910. Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, their Director of Industries, personally attended the Exhibition and delivered an address on Industries.

The British Resident.

8. Mr. R. C. C. Carr, I. C. S., continued to be the British Resident throughout the year.

The Diwan.

9. Mr. A. R. Banerji, M. A., I. C. S., was Diwan during the year except for a period of 3 months' absence on privilege leave, during which Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari, B. A., B. L., was in charge of the current duties of the Diwan's office without prejudice to his duties as Diwan Peishkar.

CHAPTER II.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

IN passing orders on the revised estimate of 1083 and the budget estimate of 1084, the Diwan took advantage of the financial condition of the year described in the Budget Memorandum as one of transition from the stage of heavy indebtedness and anxiety to one of comparative ease, to review at length the financial position of the State, for the purpose of laying down a definite programme, taking into consideration the possibilities of future surpluses after making provision for all the improvements and reforms that were then initiated, as well as those contemplated in the future. More than two years have now elapsed since this general examination of the State's finances was made. The financial review for the year 1085 is therefore of peculiar interest, inasmuch as it illustrates with some emphasis the conclusions and principles formulated in the Diwan's comprehensive review of the 25th June 1908, which began with a résumé of the financial history of the State for a decade or so—a somewhat critical period—which in fact commenced from 1075 M. E. The crisis came in 1083, which closed with a deficit of nearly four lakhs, but this was only the darkness before the dawn, for the most important schemes and projects which were undoubtedly of a re-productive character and which caused the embarrassment, were by this time completed and fully paid for, and the State thenceforward could reasonably expect to reap the benefits of its enterprising policy. The year 1083 therefore marked the stage of transition, and the revised estimates of that year clearly showed, that, after paying all old liabilities, chiefly of the Forest administration in general, which were left in heavy arrears, and the expenditure on account of the Tramway in particular which was till then based on no sound system or principle, and after making every provision for closing the Survey and Settlement operations which were dragging on, and for bringing the unregulated disbursements under proper control and check, the State was about to enter into an era of surpluses, and so in framing the budget estimates for 1084, this turning point was clearly indicated. The financial condition of the State, however, as evidenced by the actuals of that year's administration proved very much better than the budget estimates, and the financial review of that year, therefore, concluded with the following remarks :—

"The review of the finances for 1084 gives ample justification to the Darbar for congratulations. The total revenue of the State has gone up to just over 40½ lakhs, the highest on record, which is 7 lakhs better than that of the previous year, and two lakhs better than the revised estimate and shows signs of a healthy expansion under almost all the important heads. The year's administration resulted in a surplus of Rs. 7,00,152, as against a deficit of Rs. 8,97,888 in 1083. The liabilities of the State at the commencement of the current year have been reduced to about 15 lakhs, leaving the revenue deposits to be adjusted to receipts out of consideration, as against Rs. 18,62,864, the estimated liability at the close of the year according to the revised estimate, and Rs. 22,77,280, the actual liability with which the year commenced.

"The sinking fund, which was started in the year under report after many years of fruitless effort, had at the beginning of the current year to its credit Rs. 3,06,650 after cancellation of Debenture loans to the value of Rs. 68,000. The railway earnings showed an upward tendency as a result of the revision of the working agreement with the Company. The Forest and Tramway expenditure was kept under control and the Budget programme in regard to Public Works, Irrigation, Education and Sanitation was carried forward in the revised estimate to admit of larger grants being made under all these heads. The system of merging Devaswom and Palace funds with the cash balance at the Treasury was done away with, nearly four lakhs of such funds having been withdrawn from the State Treasuries and invested, although no provision was made in the budget for such investment. With the gratifying financial results of the administration in 1084 and the bright prospects in view for 1085, which is expected to close with a surplus of 4½ lakhs, the Darbar can look with confidence to the early liquidation of all the liabilities and the continuance of a progressive policy of development in every department of internal administration."

Introduction.

Chapter II.

11. It is perhaps not unnatural, that during the most critical period in the finances of the State, a disproportionate importance was attached to the State liabilities which were for the most part incurred on account of works of a reproductive character. The heavy indebtedness which the State had to confront at the close of 1082, had come nearly to 24 lakhs, accumulated during the years—between 1075 and 1082—chiefly on account of the State Railway and the Forest Tramway which not only utilised the State surplus of about 49 lakhs, but necessitated two loans, one after the other in the open market, of 10 lakhs each. The Revenue Settlement and Survey cost the State till the end of 1084 a sum of nearly 8½ lakhs, but this did not affect the finances much, having been spread over a period of 11 years. The capital expenditure on the Railway till the end of 1084 amounted to nearly 70 lakhs, and the total booked outlay on the Tramway, to nearly 22½ lakhs. These extraordinary items of expenditure therefore came to a rough total of 92½ lakhs, against which, the State had a surplus of only 49 lakhs to start with. The total surpluses during the successive years from 1075 to 1080 came to nearly 11½ lakhs, 1081 to 1083 being years of deficit. The State had therefore to raise temporary loans from time to time to tide over the difficulties and to continue the administration, in addition to the 20 lakhs of Debentures raised in the open market. The total of these temporary loans alone came to nearly 10½ lakhs. The indebtedness of the State at the end of 1082 stood approximately at 24 lakhs, which included 4 lakhs of temporary loan, and at the end of 1083 at 22½ lakhs. These figures are however approximate, for the reason that large sums belonging to the religious institutions were continuously merged in the general balances of the State and appropriated, as necessity arose, for State purposes, without being taken into account. There were besides large sums pending adjustment as advances and not included as expenditure. In 1083 M. E., a close scrutiny of the accounts being made, it was determined that there should be a finality in expenditure and so a definite programme was laid down to complete all pending projects and to provide for their expenditure, including old liabilities under a definite programme in the budget. This raised the expenditure for 1083 under Forest and Tramway to nearly 10 lakhs and the year closed with a deficit of 4 lakhs. The liabilities were more correctly ascertained at the end of 1084, which started with almost a clean balance sheet and ended with a substantial surplus of 7 lakhs, thereby fixing the net liability to Rs. 15,77,128, which showed a substantial reduction far in excess of the anticipations in the budget and the revised estimates of that year. This large surplus was due to the fact that the total revenue had reached the highest water-mark of 40 lakhs, owing chiefly to a windfall of over two lakhs under Tobacco revenue, to sale proceeds of rubber lands, to large collection of arrears under Land revenue and to increase in Stamp revenue and Railway net earnings. It was this surplus that enabled the Darbar to withdraw part of the sums hitherto merged in the cash balance and belonging to other funds and to separately invest them to the credit of the funds concerned, as also to pay off completely all the departmental liabilities, chiefly of the Forest and the Tramway departments. This surplus also enabled them to open for the first time a Sinking Fund for the payment of Debenture loans and the fund had to its credit at the close of that year a sum of Rs. 3,69,650.

Total receipts and expenditure.

12. The year under report shows a progressive and steady development in the financial condition of the State, which is now marching into an era of internal development and progress undisturbed by any extraordinary financial strain. The total revenues of the State for the year 1085 excluding Devaswom revenue, which till the end of 1084 was included as a major head of receipts, and which since the introduction of Devaswom reforms has been separated from the State funds as a trust

or endowment fund, came to Rs. 39,56,701, and the total expenditure under all the corresponding heads and miscellaneous items came to Rs. 33,27,136, giving a surplus of Rs. 6,29,565. The main heads of receipts as well as expenditure are given below:—

Chapter II.

RECEIPTS.

Nature of receipts	Actuals of 1085	Budget Estimate of 1085	Actuals of 1084	Actuals of 1083	Actuals of 1082
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue ...	11,12,964	11,34,000	10,79,994	10,12,981	8,87,646
II. Forests ...	7,47,358	7,00,000	8,87,046	5,13,871	7,63,028
III. Excise Revenue* ...	8,58,020	8,79,000	9,57,988	7,00,593	7,61,813
IV. Stamps ...	3,93,776	3,60,000	3,81,563	3,38,753	2,93,338
V. Railway ...	5,18,338	4,45,000	4,44,076	4,17,179	3,91,378
VI. Other receipts ...	3,26,245	2,59,800	3,55,210	3,69,075	3,35,937
Total of service heads ...	39,56,701	37,77,800	40,55,827	33,52,452	34,38,140

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

EXPENDITURE.

Nature of expenditure	Actuals of 1085	Budget Estimate of 1085	Actuals of 1084	Actuals of 1083	Actuals of 1082
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue ...	1,67,969	1,63,900	1,64,168	2,07,908	2,34,748
2. Palace ...	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,02,599
3. Subsidy ...	2,00,089	2,00,100	2,00,089	2,00,089	2,00,089
4. Excise including customs ...	1,65,567	1,77,800	1,63,805	1,59,762	1,75,346
5. Forests ...	3,55,351	3,60,000	3,02,747	4,36,557	8,93,925
6. Tramway ...	1,86,463	1,79,000	2,13,757	5,02,017	
7. General administration ...	81,858	75,000	85,011	88,779	76,742
8. Law and Justice ...	1,58,196	1,52,000	1,52,750	1,40,770	1,58,614
9. Police ...	86,719	86,900	84,508	81,342	71,776
10. Education ...	2,29,506	2,40,000	1,78,213	1,36,956	1,36,859
11. Religious and Charities ...	70,720	70,800	2,06,218	2,04,332	1,98,323
12. Medical, Vaccination, Sanitation and Conservancy ...	1,48,797	1,45,100	1,28,948	1,04,067	92,146
13. Pension and gratuity ...	78,241	89,000	76,465	71,844	59,871
14. Public Works ...	4,45,647	4,39,000	4,53,069	3,85,978	2,77,316
15. Cochin State Railway ...	2,41,238	2,45,000	2,60,210	3,59,303	2,62,666
16. Other expenditure ...	3,60,775	3,34,900	3,29,717	3,20,086	3,96,970
Total of service heads ...	33,27,136	32,99,500	33,55,875	37,49,840	35,27,890

13. The actual receipts for the year were Rs. 1,78,901 better than the budget estimate and Rs. 56,701 better than the revised estimate. No doubt a fall of Rs. 99,126 is noticeable when compared with the actuals of 1084, but this is not real as the total revenue of 1085 does not include the receipts under service head "XIX Temples and Oottupuras," since eliminated, which till 1084 were credited to the general revenues, but which since the second month of the year were separated therefrom and dealt with as an endowment fund. The decrease in Forest and Excise revenue is due to the sale proceeds of rubber land and unprecedented Tobacco revenue in 1084. Decrease under the former was due to the fact, that there was in 1085 no receipt on account of sale of forest land for rubber as in 1084, which raised the receipts of that year by Rs. 1,37,000. The forest revenue for the year was however better than the budget estimate by Rs. 47,358, and the revised estimate by Rs. 20,358. The new system of selling tobacco shops in auction introduced in 1084 secured in the first year of its adoption an abnormally large revenue owing to reckless competition and, as a result, the amount of the auction bids went down considerably in 1085. The Railway gross earnings showed an appreciable increase of Rs. 74,262 over that of 1084, being the highest on record since the opening of the line, which is a clear indication of growing traffic.

SERVICE HEADS.

Receipts.

Chapter II. The Stamp revenue is Rs. 33,776 better than the budget estimate and has gone up a little over a lakh during the past three years. Land revenue has reached almost the highest water-mark that was expected from the introduction of the new Settlement. The Settlement rates were gradually introduced Taluk by Taluk since 1080 and the work of Settlement was completed by the end of 1083. The net increase in revenue consequent on the Settlement is Rs. 3,12,452, the total Settlement demand being Rs. 10,16,467, as against Rs. 7,04,015, the previous total demand. The year's actual however shows a considerable advance, viz., nearly a lakh of rupees over the Settlement demand. This is in a measure due to the collection of old arrears and to new assignments. Lastly, it is interesting to note that the actual revenue for the year is nearly 3 lakhs better than the forecast estimate in the financial review of 1908 (1084). The main reasons for this unanticipated improvement are firstly, a steady rise in the Railway earnings, secondly, a gradual expansion of Stamp revenue, and thirdly, a considerable increase in the Tobacco revenue owing to the introduction of the new system, each cause contributing nearly a lakh in excess of the forecast.

Expenditure.

14. The total expenditure for the year came to Rs. 33,27,136, as against the budget estimate of Rs. 32,99,500. There was an increase of Rs. 51,293 under Education, when compared with the actuals of the previous year caused by more liberal grants and the gradual introduction of educational reforms in accordance with the general schemes inaugurated in 1083. For the improvement of rural sanitation a substantial grant was made and improvements were effected in the staff and equipment of Medical institutions, which caused an increase of Rs. 19,849 under Medical and Sanitation. The expenditure under Devaswom has been eliminated from the State accounts according to the revised scheme of management. The expenditure under Railway is less than 50 per cent. on the gross earnings, which give 50.5 per cent. of the total as net earnings, a satisfactory result in the percentage, which is entirely due to the new working agreement.

Opening and closing balances.

15. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 8,54,130, as against the budget estimate of Rs. 3,42,830 and closed with a credit balance of Rs. 9,81,305, as against Rs. 4,91,130, the budget estimate, and Rs. 5,97,880, the revised estimate. A sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs out of the credit balance has been placed in fixed deposits in the Bank of Madras. A sum of Rs. 6,66,250 was in the State Treasuries and the remainder Rs. 65,055 in the Current Account with the Bank of Madras.

Devaswom and other deposits.

16. The total amount of the surplus to the credit of individual Devaswoms in the State Treasuries at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,91,151. In the course of the year, a sum of Rs. 19,786 was withdrawn out of old investments, thereby raising the deposits to Rs. 3,10,937. A sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was withdrawn during the year from this amount and invested in the Bank of Madras as fixed deposits for one year at 4 per cent per annum. The balance at the close of the year in the State Treasuries to the credit of the Devaswoms therefore stood at Rs. 1,60,937. With a view to reduce still further the liability of the State on account of these institutions, the Darbar took advantage of the large cash balance available at the close of the year and made arrangements for withdrawing the whole of the personal deposit balance, viz., Rs. 1,60,937 which has since been invested. The complete separation of the State and the Devaswom funds has therefore now been effected. The financial transactions of the newly grouped Devaswoms resulted in a total surplus of Rs. 73,196, which is merged in the general cash balance in the Treasuries agreeably to the proposal that an amount required for one year's expenditure on all the Devaswoms, should be thus kept under the rules relating to personal deposits. Under the scheme

of Palace expenditure, the balances at the end of the year are to be invested or kept in deposit. The total balance under the Palace Funds up to the end of 1085 was Rs. 2,47,416, of which Rs. 1,91,899 has been already invested and Rs. 55,517 kept in deposits in the State Treasuries.

Chapter II.

17. The scheme formulated by the Darbar in the Diwan's Proceedings dated 25th June 1908, R. O. C. No. 4574 of 1083, for the starting of a Sinking Fund for repayment of the loans, was scrupulously adhered to during the year. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 3,69,650 to the credit of the Fund. The amount transferred to the Fund in the year 1085 was Rs. 4,01,986, as against the budget estimate of Rs. 3,80,000. The transactions under Sinking Fund show a total deposit of Rs. 7,71,636 at the end of the year, out of which Rs. 6,56,518 are invested at 4 per cent., bonds to the extent of Rs. 1,03,000 were purchased and cancelled, and Rs. 12,118 remained in cash.

Sinking Fund.

18. The State loans at the end of 1085 stood at Rs. 20,00,000, against which, as stated above, there was a total credit of Rs. 7,71,636 in favour of the Sinking Fund. This, together with the provision of Rs. 3,80,000 made in the budget of the current year to augment the Sinking Fund, will bring the total amount of the Fund to Rs. 11,51,636, which, while enabling the Darbar to repay the debenture loan of Rs. 10,00,000 due in the last month of the current financial year, will leave a surplus of more than 1½ lakhs of rupees at the close of the year against the second debenture loan of 10 lakhs, including the amount of bonds already extinguished.

State Loans.

19. The following statement compares the financial position of the State at the end of the year with reference to the debt heads, credit balances and the Sinking Fund with that at the beginning of the year:—

Liabilities of the State.

<i>Liabilities outstanding</i>		<i>At the beginning of the year.</i>		<i>At the end of the year.</i>	
		Rs.		Rs.	
A.	<i>Loans outstanding:</i>				
	Debenture Loans	...	...	19,87,000	19,97,000
	Ordinary Loans	...	...	...	...
B.	Deposits outstanding	...	...	7,52,819	6,59,833
C.	Remittances pending adjustment to the debit side	...	...	89,117	87,140
D.	Other liabilities	...	...	1,389	1,507
				<u>Total liabilities</u>	<u>27,80,325</u>
					<u>26,45,480</u>
<i>Deduct Assets.</i>					
A.	<i>Cash Balance</i>				
	In Sirkar Treasuries	...	...	6,74,346	6,66,250
	In Banks	...	...	1,79,784	63,055
				<u>Total</u>	<u>8,54,130</u>
					<u>7,31,305</u>
B.	<i>Advances to be recovered:</i>				
	Survey Advances	...	...	1,487	5,246
	Forest Advances	...	...	5,093	1,755
	Tramway Advances	...	...	1,625	38
	P. W. D. Advances	...	...	3,995	...
	Other Advances	...	...	82,496	50,280
				<u>Total</u>	<u>94,696</u>
					<u>57,319</u>
C.	Remittances pending adjustment to the credit side	...	...	2,907	1,318
D.	Sinking Fund investments	...	...	2,50,000	6,56,518
E.	(1) Investments of Sirkar money	...	...	...	2,50,000
	(2) Other assets	...	...	1,474	1,428
				<u>Total assets</u>	<u>12,03,197</u>
					<u>16,97,888</u>
				Balance or net liabilities	15,77,128
					9,47,592

The year began with a liability of Rs. 15,77,128, as against Rs. 22,77,280, the corresponding figure at the beginning of 1084. The net liability at the close of the year stood at Rs. 9,47,592, as against Rs. 13,84,564, anticipated in the budget estimate and Rs. 10,97,528 in the revised estimate.

Net liability.

Chapter II.
A quinquen-
nium review.

20. In the concluding section of the Budget Memorandum for 1086, the financial position of the State for the five years from 1082 was given in a tabulated form. This is now reproduced corrected up to date:—

Year	Receipts	Expendi- ture	Surplus or deficit	Tempo- rary loans raised	Deben- ture loans out- standing	Devaswom funds merged in cash balance	Deposits repaid by with- drawals	Credit to Sinking Fund	Other in- vestments from surplus	Net liability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1082	34,38,140	35,27,890	-89,750	2,25,000	20,00,000	2,05,745	...	...	...	22,71,028
1083	33,52,452	37,49,840	-3,97,388	1,40,000	..	4,80,672	...	...	...	22,63,864
1084	40,55,827	33,55,675	+7,00,152	...	..	2,85,016	...	3,09,650	...	15,77,128
1085	39,56,701*	33,27,136	+6,49,565	...	..	1,60,937	3,87,000	4,01,986	2,50,000	9,47,692
1086 according to budget estimate	40,40,000*	31,19,300	+6,20,700	...	..	2,07,816	2,00,000	3,80,000	...	4,76,828

* Excludes income from temples.

It was also pointed out by quoting figures that the improved financial position besides contributing towards the Sinking Fund, enabled the Darbar to increase substantially the grants on Education, Public Works, Medical and Sanitation. The grant on Education has gone up from Rs. 1,20,830 in 1081 to Rs. 2,77,700 in the current year, on Medical and Sanitation from Rs. 89,257 to Rs. 1,39,600 and on Public Works from Rs. 2,99,680 to Rs. 4,60,000.

General re-
marks.

21. All the reproductive works for which the Darbar incurred such a large capital expenditure, were completed two years ago and the financial results of the administration of 1084 and 1085 give ample justification to the Darbar for congratulations. Their liabilities are now almost a negligible quantity and so long as the budget programme of every year is adhered to and the present system of financial control followed, there is every reason to expect accumulation of surpluses from year to year even after providing for all important schemes of improvement, in regard to Education, Sanitation, Public Works and Agriculture. The net increase of revenue due on account of the new Land Revenue Settlement has been more than counter-balanced by the increase of expenditure due to the development of internal administration in several directions. It will be extremely difficult in future years to keep the present level of the Forest revenue which reached the highest figure of Rs. 8,86,000 in 1080, and there is the likelihood of danger ahead, of large expenditure on account of the Forest Tramway which can only pay its way if sufficient quantity of timber is extracted annually. The conflicting considerations of a scientific working of the forests based on a system of gradual extraction and of reproduction and of making as much revenue as possible by the Tramway, involve a serious problem in the administration of the State, which is now receiving the earnest consideration of the Darbar. The Railway has now effectively proved to be a sound financial concern and the increase in the net earnings is chiefly due to the revised contract with the working Company, particulars of which were given in the previous report. In addition to the fact that the gross earnings are showing a steady upward tendency, the new contract ensures that the net earnings will comprise an appreciable percentage thereof, which in 1085 came to 50.5, as against 32.5 in 1083, the last year under the old contract.

22. The most important financial reform which has a far-reaching effect on the stability of the State's financial condition, and which the Darbar have steadily kept in view for the last three years, was the separation of the Devaswom funds from the State funds, and this, has now been effected. The year 1085, therefore, may be considered to have closed with a complete rehabilitation of the finances of the State, and the current year (1086) will, without doubt, "see the commencement of an unbroken period of prosperity and of reinforced activity and progress in all branches of internal administration."

CHAPTER III.

LEGISLATION.

THE necessity for special legislation to enable Government to introduce systematic and effective measures for improving the sanitary condition of the several towns and rural areas of the State having long been felt, a beginning was made in the direction of improving sanitation by constituting Sanitary Boards in some of the leading towns of the State about 14 years ago and a set of rules was drawn up for their guidance with the sanction of His Highness the Raja. Past experience of the working of these Boards however showed that in the absence of special legislation they could do little or no useful or practical work. Moreover the constitution of the Boards was primitive and quite inadequate to meet the present requirements. The Regulation was intended to remedy this defect. Opportunity was also taken, after careful deliberation, to make provision for the organisation of Town Councils with a view to secure non-official co-operation in matters Municipal and also to induce His Highness' subjects to take an interest in sanitary and other requirements of the Towns in which they reside, and for compulsory vaccination in places where the Regulation is to be brought into force. Accordingly a Regulation to improve the sanitation of towns and rural areas and to constitute Town Councils in the former, called "The Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085" was passed in the year and was brought into force from 1st Medom 1085. It was under consideration for the past 9 years and the final bill was passed after considering criticisms and suggestions submitted in response to the Notification in the Gazette in which the draft bill was published.

The Regulation follows mainly the provisions of the Town Conservancy and Improvement Regulation of the neighbouring State of Travancore (which to some extent is based on the Madras District Municipalities Act), and a few provisions have been borrowed from the Mysore Municipal Regulation and the Madras District Municipalities Act.

The other prominent features of the Regulation are the following:—

- (1) The Town Councils will only work as agents and trustees of the Government.
- (2) The funds of the Councils will be partly taxes and partly contribution from the Government.
- (3) All monies, other than fines and penalties, recoverable under this Regulation shall be treated as arrears of public revenue and be recovered as such.

Provision has also been made in the Regulation for introducing sanitary measures in rural areas, and enforcing some of the provisions in those areas, thereby enabling the sanitary officers of Government to control epidemics, markets, vaccination, etc., in rural parts where Town Councils cannot be established.

24. As observed in paragraph 24 of the report for 1084, the Registration Amendment Regulation, the Tobacco Regulation, and the Penal Code Amendment Regulation, Nos. V, VII and VIII of 1084 were brought into force from the beginning of the year under report.

25. Besides the above, a Proclamation having the force of law, promulgating a scheme for a more efficient administration of Devaswoms, was passed

Regulation
passed.
Municipal and
Sanitary Regu-
lation.

Devaswom Pro-
clamation.

Chapter III. by His Highness the Raja on 29th Makaram 1085. The main provisions of the Proclamation are : (1) amalgamation of all Sirkar Devaswoms and the constitution of a separate endowment for them involving the restoration of the properties of such of the institutions as were annexed to the Sirkar several years ago and the creation of a separate trust fund, (2) grouping of the Devaswoms so amalgamated for administrative purposes and the clubbing of the funds of all Devaswoms included in one group into a common trust fund for that group thus giving to each group an independent existence and a financial status of its own and (3) separation of the receipts and expenditure of the Devaswoms from the general revenues of the State.

Criminal Procedure Code.

26. The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Regulation was under the consideration of the Darbar at the end of the year.

Rules issued under Regulations.

27. Rules issued in the previous year under section 8 of the Cochin Petroleum Regulation (III of 1084) to regulate the importation of, and the grant of licenses for possession and transport of, petroleum and those issued under section 22(3) of Regulation III of 1010, for the introduction of a uniform system of weights and measures were brought into force during the year.

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

(1) Rules under sections 5 and 9 of the Tobacco Regulation VII of 1084, to regulate the import, export, transport, possession, sale, confiscation, etc., of tobacco.

(2) Rules under section 29 of the Cochin Abkari Regulation I of 1077, to regulate the import, export and transport of liquor and intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant in transit through the State from one part of British territory to another through intervening Cochin territory.

(3) Rules under section 15 of the Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation I of 1081, to regulate the procedure to be adopted in the matter of collecting rents due on lands owned or held by Devaswoms and other religious institutions under the management of the Sirkar.

(4) Rules under section 9 of the Devaswom Proclamation dated 29th Makaram 1085 to regulate the procedure to be adopted in the matter of collecting rents due on lands held by Sirkar Devaswoms and other religious institutions.

(5) Rules and account forms under section 9 of the Devaswom Proclamation dated 29th Makaram 1085 and section 15 of the Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation (I of 1081) for adoption in the Sirkar Devaswoms and other religious institutions as well as those under the management of the Sirkar.

(6) Amending Rules B XI(b) of the Notification dated 26th November 1907, regarding quarrying, published under section 18 of the Forest Regulation (III of 1080.)

(7) Supplementary rules under section 14 (e) of the Cochin Forest Regulation (III of 1080) to regulate shooting, fishing or hunting in reserved forests.

(8) Rules under sections 27, 29, 109, 140, 91 and 31 of the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation (I of 1085) regarding appointment, punishment, etc., of Council servants, scavenging, general correspondence, etc., regulation of traffic and Municipal contracts.

(9) The provisions of the Lepers Regulation, VI of 1084, were brought into force in the Town of Kunnankulam.

(10) Certifying surgeons were appointed under section 5 of the Cochin Factories Regulation VII of 1083.

(11) The boundaries of the Towns of Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur were fixed under section 3 of the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085.



CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CHANGES.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

WITH the introduction of the new settlement in the Talapilli taluk in 1084 the settlement of the whole State was completed in that year. So the Land Revenue department which had undergone complete reorganisation in every detail to suit the new system was able to show satisfactory work in all its branches in 1085. Collection work was excellent, being 99.5 per cent. of the total demand. The Jamabandy showed considerable improvement in the maintenance of the village accounts. The printing of the Settlement registers was completed. There was fair progress in the Land Record work, and as the result of the completion of the Forest Settlement work in 1084, the Land Record staff attended to the demarcation of the forest exclusions with a view to the assignment of the areas excluded.

29. The clerical staff of the Diwan Peishkar's office and the staff of the Talapilli taluk were strengthened involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 816 per annum.

30. With a view to improve the administration of the Treasuries, the District Registrars were entrusted with the charge of District Treasuries jointly with the Samprathies during the absence of the Tabsildars from head-quarters, thus relieving the joint responsibility of the Shroff. As a result of this change, the Registration department was formally placed under the general control of the Diwan Peishkar without in any way curtailing the powers and responsibilities of the Superintendent of Registration, vested in him under the existing orders.

31. The management of the water-pandals in the State was transferred from the Devaswom department to the Land Revenue department.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

32. The staffs of the Munsiffs' Courts and the Magistrates' Courts were ordered to be strengthened by the appointment of additional clerks from the beginning of the current year. The Darbar have to record with regret the death, in April 1910, of Mr. S. Doraswami Iyer, a Puisne Judge of the Chief Court, whose services had been kindly lent by the British Government, in consequence of which the Darbar obtained the loan of the services of Mr. P. Cherian, B. A. & B. L., of the Travancore Judicial department for a period of six months.

REGISTRATION.

33. The department was reorganised during the year, the main features of the scheme being—

(1) the department was brought under the general control of the Diwan Peishkar owing to the change above referred to in Treasury procedure;

(2) the commission system was abolished and the grades and salaries of the Registrars were revised so as to create two Registrars on Rs. 80 each, two on Rs. 70 each, two on Rs. 60 each, 5 on Rs. 50 each and 5 on Rs. 40 each, the previous grades being two on Rs. 60, two on Rs. 50, two on Rs. 40, two on Rs. 35, 3 on Rs. 30 and 5 on Rs. 25;

Chapter IV.

(3) the pay of the clerical establishment of the whole department was improved. The ministerial staff in the office of the Superintendent of Registration consisted of 6 clerks with pay ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 12 and a Probationary Registrar on Rs. 20. By the revision, the pay of the Head Clerk was raised to Rs. 40, of the last clerk to Rs. 15 and of the Probationary Registrar to Rs. 30. The ministerial staff of the District Registry offices, which consisted of 5 grades of clerks on Rs. 20, 17½, 15, 12 and 10, was divided into two grades of clerks on Rs. 20 and Rs. 15 respectively, the 17½, 12 and 10 Rupees grades having been abolished. The result of the reorganisation was an increase in expenditure of Rs. 3,420 per annum.

DEVASWOMS.

34. As the result of the orders passed by the Darbar, towards the close of 1084, on the detailed report submitted regarding the administration of Devaswoms, the department underwent several important changes under a revised scheme of administration. The scheme was brought into force from the second month of the year. The main features of the reorganisation are:—

(1) Amalgamation of all Sirkar Devaswoms and the constitution of a separate endowment for them involving the restoration of the properties of such of the institutions as were annexed to the Sirkar several years ago and the creation of a separate Trust Fund.

(2) Grouping of the Devaswoms so amalgamated for administrative purposes.

(3) Clubbing of the funds of all the Devaswoms included in one group, thus giving to each group an independent existence and a financial status of its own.

(4) Separation of the receipts and expenditure of the Devaswoms from the general revenues of the State, allowing the Devaswoms to bank with the Treasuries, the transactions being recorded under deposit accounts, and withdrawal for investment of the major portion of the Devaswom surpluses merged in the State cash balance.

(5) Revision of the Pathivu or customary expenditure on account of ceremonies in all the Devaswoms of the State under certain definite principles.

(6) Introduction of a uniform system of collection of revenues, control of expenditure, maintenance of accounts, etc.

(7) Relieving the Tahsildars of all Devaswom work except the collection of rent of the institutions hitherto designated as Incorporated and a complete reorganisation of the staff of Devaswom officers.

(8) Legalising the administrative and financial aspects of the scheme under a Proclamation and the issue of rules thereunder for regulating the collection of rent, etc., and for the maintenance of a regular system of accounts.

35. The reorganisation of the staff provided chiefly for (1) an improved scale of pay to the Superintendent which was raised to a minimum of Rs. 250 and a maximum of Rs. 400, (2) creation of an executive staff of four Inspectors, one for each of the newly organised groups and a fifth for the administration of the Devaswomlands in British Malabar on salaries ranging from Rs. 75 to 90. The reorganisation of the department involved an additional expenditure of Rs. 4,260 per annum.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

36. The department continued to work under the scheme of reorganisation sanctioned in 1083 with the slight modifications made in 1084. The Irrigation and Devaswom sections were however reconstituted during the year. The following changes were made under the new scheme:—

(1) The abolition of the special establishment consisting of an Irrigation Supervisor and two Sub-Overseers.

(2) The Chittur Irrigation sub-division being the most important was placed in charge of an Irrigation Overseer on Rs. 75—90 with three Section Superintendents to assist him, and the irrigation works in the other taluks were transferred to the respective taluk Overseers and the Division Supervisors.

(3) The Assistant Engineer was placed in direct charge of the Irrigation department with authority to deal with all irrigation matters subject to the general control of the head of the department.

(4) The Southern Division Supervisor was relieved of the charge of the Devaswoms and the post of the Devaswom Overseer was abolished. A new division was formed for the Devaswoms with a Supervisor assisted by a Sub-Overseer, to ensure adequate supervision over Devaswom works.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

37. The male dispensary at Mattancheri, hitherto working as a part of the Women and Children's Hospital, was separated and located in a separate building with a separate staff. This afforded more accommodation, which was given for the extension and improvement of the maternity ward. The Veterinary Hospital staff was strengthened by the appointment of an additional Veterinary Graduate as Assistant. The Leper Asylum was improved and extended.

SANITATION.

38. The most important administrative reform of the year was the constitution of Town Councils at Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur in the latter part of the year, under the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation I of 1085 which was brought into force in the latter half of the year. All the necessary preliminary notifications and instructions for conducting municipal administration in these towns were issued for the guidance of the Town Councils. Town and rural markets were brought under proper control and improved at a cost of Rs. 8,981.

INSTRUCTION.

39. After the issue of the Diwan's note on Education in February 1908, and the policy pursued and the measures adopted in accordance therewith, the Darbar, aided by the advice of the Special Educational Officer, continued their work of educational reforms and steps were taken in regard to the following important matters:—

(1) The question of reorganising the Normal training school was taken up during the year, and a scheme was sanctioned by the Darbar under which the Normal school for men and the training class for women opened in the V. J. G. School in 1084, are to be amalgamated, the women's section being placed under a Lady Superintendent. The scale of pay, the staff, equipment and course of training all underwent revision and improvement.

(2) The powers and duties of the Special Educational Officer, the Principal of the Ernakulam College, the Chief Inspector of Schools and the Deputy Inspectors were clearly defined. For purposes of inspection, the State was divided into three Divisions, and each placed under a Deputy Inspector.

(3) The negotiations and the preliminary arrangements for taking over, by the Sirkar, the unaided High School at Chittur were concluded.

(4) His Highness the Raja was pleased to place a sum of money at the disposal of the Darbar for the improvement of Sanskrit education in the State. The proposal for the opening of a fully equipped Sanskrit College for the improvement of Sanskrit education, is now under discussion.

(5) The Special Educational Officer held a conference consisting of the Principal, Ernakulam College, the Chief Inspector and all the Head Masters and Managers of High Schools, Sirkar and aided, for the consideration of effective measures for

Chapter IV. the improvement of teaching in Sirkar and aided schools. The resolutions of the conference were submitted to the Government and the Special Educational Officer was requested to give immediate effect to the proposals supported by him that did not involve any important change of policy and to incorporate the rest in the Educational Code to be compiled by him. Several Teachers' conferences in important centres were held to the great benefit of the teachers concerned.

(6) The Special Educational Officer was entrusted with the work of drawing up a Code embodying the grant-in-aid and Educational rules under the new organisation and orders. The questions referred to the Special Educational Officer for special report were:—

(a) the improvement in the equipment as well as staff of High Schools so as to bring them up to the model standard;

(b) a detailed examination of the existing conditions relating to the system of elementary education especially in the large number of unaided schools which form the characteristic feature in Cochin, the object being as set forth in the note, to encourage indigenous schools to introduce a system which will, without directly interfering with the internal management or curriculum more than is absolutely necessary, improve their usefulness and efficiency by legitimate supervision and sufficient aid;

(c) the introduction of the most suitable and convenient system for the training of male and female teachers;

(d) the determination of the curriculum and syllabus for each grade and class of schools below the Upper Secondary with reference to the teaching of special subjects adapted to the pupils in view to the grant of free elementary education to (a) girls and (b) backward classes;

(e) the introduction of agricultural and industrial education, manual training, kindergarten, elementary science, etc.;

(f) the encouragement to the study of Sanskrit and the establishment of a College for the purpose;

(g) the introduction of religious and moral education;

(h) the introduction of a system of departmental examination as qualifying tests for public service and the establishment of a Board of examiners for the purpose;

(i) the sufficiency or otherwise of the present inspecting agency having regard to the large increase in the number of schools that are likely to come under State control;

(j) a scheme for the distribution of work and exercise of control amongst the different grades of Inspecting Officers;

(k) the definition of the powers and the general authority of the head of the educational department and his executive subordinates;

(l) whether after the Special Officer's term is over, Director or Chief controlling authority in educational matters can, without prejudice or loss of efficiency, be put in additional charge of the Ernakulam College as ex-officio Principal.

Most of these questions were reported upon and disposed of except those embodied in the draft Code, which is now under the consideration of the Darbar.

(7) The curricula for High, Lower Secondary and Primary Schools were revised and complete curricula for the Industrial School, the Technical and the School Leaving Certificate scheme and the Training School were drawn up. These involved the introduction of Slojd in Technical schools, teaching of Kindergarten and of Object Lessons in all Primary Schools and of Domestic Economy, Hygiene, Needle-work, etc., in girls' schools.

(8) The question of encouraging Industrial and Technical training in the State was taken up in accordance with the orders previously issued and took a practical shape. Preliminary arrangements were made for opening a Government Technical and Industrial School with a Commercial section at Trichur. The scheme, as sanctioned, came into force in Kanni of the current year.

(9) The Text Book Committee was remodelled and new rules were framed for its working.

(10) 12 night schools were opened during the year for the benefit of the working classes and a special curriculum was drawn up for them.

(11) The rules for the School Leaving Certificate scheme were prescribed and a School Final Board constituted. The rules have been approved by the Syndicate of the Madras University.

(12) The furniture and equipment of the institutions were considerably improved at a cost of Rs. 11,998.

(13) Grant-in-aid was extended to 33 schools.

(14) Four new Primary schools for boys, 3 Primary schools for girls and one new school for the backward classes were opened.

(15) Accommodation was improved by extensions at a cost of Rs. 18,498.

(16) The hostel system was developed.

(17) Important discussions took place between the Director of Public Instruction, Travancore, and the Special Educational Officer, and proposals were framed for co-operation and joint action in important matters. These are now subjects of correspondence between the two States.

(18) The total grant to 'Education' increased from Rs. 1,78,213 in 1984 to Rs. 2,29,566 in 1995.

PALACE.

40. The revised scheme for regulating the expenditure on the Ruling Family inaugurated by the Darbar with effect from 1983 M. E., continued to work during the year. Under the new scheme—(1) the total Palace expenditure is fixed at Rs. 3½ lakhs per annum, (2) the number of male members who are to receive fixed allowances is restricted to 20, exclusive of His Highness the Raja and the Elaya Raja, and (3) the sum of Rs. 3½ lakhs per annum fixed for Palace expenditure is divided into six funds, viz:—

A. Fixed allowance

B. General ceremony fund

C. Tour fund

D. Education of children

E. Miscellaneous (for maintenance of Palaces, furniture, etc.)

F. General Palace fund (for maintenance of junior male members below the rank of those entitled to fixed allowance).

41. The scheme is to be in force for 12 years. For want of a Common Residential Palace for conveniently accommodating the non-stipendiary Thampurans, the scheme in regard to the administration of the General Palace Fund under which a sum of Rs. 48,400 was provided for their maintenance, was not given full effect to till 1985. Towards the close of 1984, the Darbar acquired for the purpose a suitable bungalow in Ernakulam at a cost of Rs. 31,750, and definite proposals were also formulated for the control and management of the Residential Palace for the junior Thampurans and the same brought into force from the beginning of 1985. The proposals sanctioned by the Darbar provide, among other things, for the following:—

(1) The Thampurans living in the Residential Palace are to be in charge of a stipendiary senior member of His Highness' Family, who may be nominated as Warden by His Highness from time to time.

Education of the junior members of His Highness' family.

Chapter IV.

(2) The Warden is to devote special attention to the studies, health, physical exercise and recreation of the wards, to supervise generally their social and literary pursuits and to attend to all their wants and comforts.

42. A Special Palace Officer was also appointed on a salary of Rs. 100—150 to make all money payments in connection with the Residential Palace. He was also made the disbursing officer in regard to other Palace funds and entrusted with the duty of conducting the important Palace ceremonies conjointly with the Superintendent of Devaswoms.

43. At the beginning of the year under report, there were 5 resident Thampurans and their conduct was reported to be satisfactory by the warden who is a graduate and 10th in rank amongst the Thampurans.

44. The wards in the Residential Palace were educated in the Ernakulam College. The young Thampurans who were not of age to join the Residential Palace were educated at the Tripunithura District High School. 12 young Thampurans were studying there. A Palace Girls' School was also opened during the year to educate the junior female members of His Highness the Raja's Family.

Financial.

45. The financial transactions of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 34,054 which, with the previous year's balance of Rs. 21,463, made up a total of Rs. 55,517 to the credit of the Palace Funds in the State Treasuries. Besides this, there was to the credit of the Palace Funds at the end of 1085 a sum of Rs. 1,91,899 invested in the Bank of Madras.

General remarks.

46. The 7th Thampuran acted as guardian of the young Thampurans at Tripunithura and the 10th Thampuran as Warden of the Residential Palace at Ernakulam. The thanks of the Darbar are due to the Thampurans for their hearty co-operation in the matter of education of the junior members of His Highness' Family, which was conducted on proper lines and under efficient supervision.

INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY.

47. In the inaugural address delivered by His Highness the Raja on the 8th February 1909, on the occasion of the opening of the first Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition of the State, His Highness dwelt on the necessity of a higher standard of industrial education as a necessary preliminary to the industrial awakening and development of the State. Before adopting any measures for the development of indigenous industries and for promoting industrial education as fore-shadowed by His Highness, it was thought necessary that sufficient data should be collected by making an industrial and economic survey of the State so as to enable the Darbar to accurately judge the possibilities in regard to the improvement as well as the development of the various industries and also to formulate a sound policy of promoting industrial education, the State activity in regard to which must necessarily be centred in localities populated mostly by different classes and guilds which follow industrial pursuits. A survey, as above indicated, was also calculated to afford proper guidance to the department of Education in introducing a new system in village schools inculcating a high standard of practical training in the existing industries. With these objects in view, the Darbar ordered an industrial and economic survey of the State and appointed Mr. C. Achyutha Menon on special duty for the purpose for two months with effect from 1st Dhanu 1085, without prejudice to his other duties as the Superintendent of Census Operations. The special officer deputed made a survey and submitted an interesting report which is now under the consideration of the Darbar.

FISHERIES.

48. The report of the officer deputed to investigate into the Cochin fisheries was carefully considered, and proposals to introduce a fishery department to control the fisheries of the State were formulated. Orders have since been issued on this report.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

I. LAND REVENUE.

THE Diwan Peishkar had in his charge the Land Revenue administration as well as Land Records and Agriculture, Wards' Estates and Avenues.

50. The total area under cultivation was 4,79,616 acres,—2,03,220 acres under wet or paddy and 2,76,396 acres under dry or paramba cultivation—, as against 4,77,837 acres in 1084. The increase was due to the assignment of waste and poramboke lands made during the year. Occupation and cultivation.

51. The total current demand under land revenue proper for the year was Rs. 10,29,488, as against Rs. 10,15,508 in 1084. The demand under land revenue miscellaneous rose from Rs. 63,859 in 1084 to Rs. 74,544. The total current demand under all heads of revenue was therefore Rs. 11,04,032, of which a sum of Rs. 11,00,574 was collected and Rs. 180 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,278 at the close of the year, the demand, collection and balance of 1084 being Rs. 10,79,367, Rs. 10,73,835 and Rs. 5,532 respectively. The percentage of collection to current demand was 99·7, as against 99·5 in the previous year. Current demand. Collection.

52. The arrear demand for the year was Rs. 14,676, as against Rs. 16,675 in 1084, of which Rs. 11,951 was collected and Rs. 668 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,057. All cases of old disputed arrears which had been pending for several decades were disposed of in the year. Arrears.

53. The total revenue collected under all heads of land revenue amounted to Rs. 11,12,525, as against Rs. 10,79,994 in 1084, or 99·5 per cent. of the total demand, as against 98·6 per cent. in the previous year. Total land revenue.

54. The total expenditure under Land Revenue including Survey and Settlement amounted to Rs. 1,67,969, as against Rs. 1,64,168 in 1084, the increase being due chiefly to the payment of compensation to Travancore for the sovereign jurisdiction over a few isolated bits of territory in Gothuruthu in the Cochin-Kanayanur taluk and the increased provision made for the printing of the Settlement Registers. Expenditure.

55. The total number of coercive measures rose from 2,864 in 1084 to 3,179 in 1085, of which 3,146 were demand notices and 31 distraints. Actual sale of movables took place only in two cases. There were no cases of *Nadupattom* or *Sthirapattom*. Having regard to the larger amount that had to be collected and the higher percentage of collection, the number of coercive processes cannot be said to have shown any appreciable increase. Coercive measures.

LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

56. The balance of work in connection with the preparation of sketches and registers in the Trichur and Talapilli taluks was finished in the year and the annual verification of stones was practically completed. All the Trigonometrical stations which were inspected in the year were reported to be in good condition. The Land Records staff also attended to the re-demarcation of lands for purposes of assignments, demarcation of Reserved Forest boundaries and forest exclusions in the Trichur and Talapilli taluks, the training of Revenue subordinates in survey and the preparation and printing of maps for special purposes. Maintenance of land records.

Chapter V.
Settlement. 57. The small temporary staff entertained for the printing of the Settlement Registers of the Trichur and Talapilli taluks finished the work and the whole work of printing was thus completed in the year. The total expenditure for printing the registers was Rs. 33,266.

Boundary disputes. 58. All the three disputes referred to as pending at the close of 1084 in paragraph 21 of the Administration Report for that year were finally decided during the year. The Darbar's claim to five parambas in Cochin was rejected. In regard to the remaining two disputes with Travancore, the British Resident, as Arbitrator, heard the Commissioners of both the States and passed awards. The decision in respect of the Gothuruthu bits was against Cochin, but, at the instance of the British Resident, a compromise was effected, by which Cochin obtained sovereign jurisdiction over the disputed area from Travancore on payment of a compensation of Rs. 4,500. In regard to the other, viz., Valia Panicken Thuruthu, the amount of compensation payable was fixed at Rs. 8,800. Both the amounts were paid to Travancore during the year.

Agriculture. 59. The Agricultural Superintendent engaged himself with—
(1) a study of local agricultural conditions and the investigation of the life-history of insect pests, (2) the management of the Government Agricultural Farm and public gardens, (3) the inspection and improvement of avenues, (4) imparting advice to ryots on improved methods of cultivation, (5) the organisation of the 2nd Agricultural Exhibition and Cattle Show and (6) the publication of agricultural bulletins.

Agricultural loans. 60. The season and rainfall were favourable to the agriculturists. Out of the budget allotment of Rs. 10,000 under agricultural loans, a sum of Rs. 9,450 was advanced during the year, as against Rs. 2,000 in 1084.

WARDS' ESTATES.

Punnathur. 61. The Punnathur and Kavalapara Estates continued to be the only Estates managed by the Sirkar during the year. The total receipts and expenditure of the Punnathur Estate were Rs. 21,491 and Rs. 16,489 respectively and of the Kavalapara Estate, Rs. 7,806 and Rs. 3,582 respectively. The Punnathur Estate had a debt of Rs. 43,683 at the end of the year, as against Rs. 46,883 at the end of the previous year, against which it had a cash balance, at the end of the year, of Rs. 10,069. The Kavalapara Estate had to its credit at the end of the year a sum of Rs. 32,271, as against Rs. 35,047 in 1084. The management of these Estates continued to be satisfactory. One of them, the Kavalapara, was at the beginning of the current year, handed over to the proprietor on his attaining majority.

AVENUES.

62. The chief items of work attended to by the avenue staff were the maintenance of the plants newly planted in the previous year and the planting of trees on roads having no avenues and filling up gaps. The nursery in the Agricultural Farm continued to supply seedlings. The total revenue derived from the avenues was Rs. 3,281, as against Rs. 2,424 in 1084 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,511, as against Rs. 2,000 in the previous year.

General remarks. 63. The salient features in the administration of Land Revenue were:—
(1) an increase in the area under cultivation, (2) an increase in the current demand, (3) a higher percentage of collection, (4) the disposal of all old cases of disputed arrears and (5) a general improvement in the maintenance of the revenue accounts and the work of the revenue subordinates.

II. SALT AND ABKARI.

SALT.

64. Salt is supplied by a contractor from Bombay and warehoused in Sirkar bankshalls. The contractor delivered 2,29,461 maunds out of the contracted quantity of 2,40,000, and full duty was levied as usual on the quantity short delivered. The total quantity of salt at the disposal of the Darbar including the balance at the end of the previous year and slight excesses found in the godowns was 2,94,268 maunds, of which 2,32,196 maunds were sold and there was a wastage of 169 maunds. The consumption per head of population was 23.52 lbs., as against 23.23 lbs. in the previous year. The value of salt sold during the year amounted to Rs. 3,60,245, as against Rs. 3,56,819 in 1084.

Chapter V.
Sale of salt.

65. A suitable site for constructing a yard for the fish-curing operations was acquired in the year.

Fish-curing
yard.

66. 20 cases were reported under salt crimes, all of which were disposed of in the year, as against 23 in the previous year.

Breaches of
salt law.

ABKARI.

67. The year under report was the second year of the triennial lease commencing from 1084, and the whole rental of Rs. 2,04,818 was collected. 24 foreign liquor retail licenses and 7 tavern licenses were issued during the year, as against 25 and 7 respectively in the previous year, and the fee collections amounted to Rs. 1,855, as against Rs. 1,672 in 1084. The fees for foreign liquor licenses were raised from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 from the beginning of 1085. Licenses for the tapping of trees for jaggery continued to be issued under the existing rules, the total number of trees licensed being 31,202 and the fees realised being Rs. 9,816, as against 30,103 trees and Rs. 9,193 in the previous year. The number of arrack shops was reduced in the Trichur taluk from 89 to 73 and that of toddy shops from 131 to 80 so as to limit them to local requirements.

Current demand.

68. The execution of the two long standing decrees obtained by the Darbar for the recovery of old arrears of abkari kists was vigorously pushed on and part realisations were effected since the close of the year.

Old arrears.

69. Including the 17 cases pending at the end of 1084, there were 745 cases under the Abkari Regulation for disposal, of which all but 20 were disposed of in the year. The number of cases for disposal and the number disposed of in 1084 were 658 and 641 respectively.

Breaches of
Abkari law.

TOBACCO.

70. The system of selling tobacco shops in auction continued in the year. 887 shops (40 A class and 847 B class shops) were sold in 1085 for a rental of Rs. 1,57,229, as against 870 shops and a rental of Rs. 2,52,116 in 1084. Of the total rental of Rs. 1,57,229, a sum of Rs. 1,49,690 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,539 due to the default of certain B class shops. The heavy fall in tobacco revenue was due to reduced rentals in the year which was the second after the introduction of the new system. The revenue in 1083 under the old system was only Rs. 17,668.

Revenue.

71. Including the six cases pending from the previous year, there were 205 crimes against the Tobacco Regulation, of which all but one were disposed of. The number of cases for disposal and that disposed of in 1084 were 16 and 110 respectively.

Breaches of
tobacco law.

OPIUM AND GANJA.

72. The year under report was the first year of the biennial lease of the farms, the annual rental being Rs. 19,000, the whole of which was collected in the

Revenue.

Chapter V. year. Including the two cases pending at the end of 1084, there were 115 cases under
 Breaches of the Opium Regulation, of which 114 ended in conviction and one in acquittal.
 Financial re- 73. The gross receipts, expenditure and net revenue of the department
 sults of Excise during the year were Rs. 8,58,020, Rs. 1,65,567 and Rs. 6,92,453 respectively, as
 administration. against Rs. 9,57,938, Rs. 1,63,805 and Rs. 7,94,133 respectively in 1084.
 General 74. With a view to remove unnecessary restrictions and to afford facilities to
 remarks. the public, a set of rules was passed in consultation with the Travancore Darbar to
 regulate the transport of liquor, opium, ganja, salt, tobacco and other dutiable
 articles from one part of Cochin to another through intervening Travancore
 territory and *vice versa*.

III. FORESTS AND TRAMWAY.

FORESTS.

ARFA. 75. The forest area continued to be the same as in the previous year, *viz.*,
 Reservation of forests. 605 square miles. The final notifications relating to reserved areas on completion of
 Forest Settlement work in 1084 were under scrutiny and most of them were finally
 approved and published during the year. Excluding 13 forest blocks which were
 found to be unfit for reservation out of the 130 blocks of forest area at first noti-
 fied for reservation, 102 blocks in the taluks of Chittur, Talapilli, Trichur and
 Cochin-Kanayanur were finally notified and constituted as reserved forests in 1084.
 The final notification regarding the reservation of 10 blocks in the Mukundapu-
 ram taluk was published at the beginning of 1085. There remain a few blocks
 in the Talapilli taluk yet to be notified. A topographical survey of the State
 forests by the No. 19 Party, Burmah Surveys, was under correspondence with the
 British Government and is expected to be taken up in the current year.

Selection and 76. During the year ten new coupes were selected and marked, four in
 working of Orukomban, three in Kodasseri and three in Nemmara. The coupes in the
 coupes. Orukomban were as usual reserved for departmental collection and sale. The
 Arattukadavu and Kurusumudi blocks of the Kodasseri range and the Padipuzha
 coupe in Nemmara were sold on tenders at seigniorage rates. Besides the above, two
 new coupes were also laid out in the Orukomban Working Circle for extraction of
 ebony of specified girth on seigniorage. The coupes opened in the previous years
 were also worked systematically. In addition to the above, the forests of the
 State were worked under the system of selection felling by extraction of timber of
 specified girths on payment of seigniorage fixed by tenders. The working plan
 prepared in 1084 by Mr. K. Govinda Menon, Working Plan Officer, for the Kodas-
 seri forests was approved subject to certain modifications proposed by the Conser-
 vator of Forests and a new circle called the Kodasseri Working Circle was consti-
 tuted. Working plan for the Palapilli forests is still under preparation. Re-
 connoitering work was confined to the opening of new coupes in Palapilli and
 the A. series of the Orukomban Working Circle. Reconnoitering reports have
 now been drawn up for all the forest blocks in the State.

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

Forest crime. 78. 173 cases were reported during the year, as against 158 in 1084 and 161
 in 1083. There were also 68 cases pending at the beginning of the year, thus
 making a total of 241 cases for disposal during the year. Of these, 22 were com-
 pounded, 76 disposed of by the Magistrates (65 ending in conviction and 11 in
 acquittal) and 40 dropped or otherwise disposed of, leaving a balance of 103 cases
 at the end of the year, (20 pending with the Magistrates and 83 pending depart-
 mental enquiry and action). Increase in crime is noticeable especially in the Para-
 vattani forests of the Machad Range, where 60 cases are reported to be pending

at the close of the year. To afford additional protection to the beats of this Sub-Chapter V. Range, three additional watchers were sanctioned.

79. The rules framed under the several sections of the Forest Regulation worked satisfactorily, and they may, on the whole, be considered to have worked smoothly so far as the interests of the people in general and the ryots in particular are concerned. Arrangements were made with Travancore during the year to regulate the transport of timber from one part of Cochin territory to another through intervening Travancore territory and *vice versa*.

80. The timber depots and departmental buildings of the Orukomban Working Circle were fire-traced as usual at a cost of Rs. 1,672. No serious damages were caused on account of forest fires during the year. Protection from fire.

81. Natural regeneration of teak is reported to be satisfactory in the Kannimari forests of the Chittur kanam, in the Paravattani forests, in the Chelakara, Mullurkara and Vazhanni beats of the Machad Range, and in the Malayattur, Padearam, Kodasseri and Melur villages. The forests of Machad and Paravattani were closed in 1083 against further extraction of valuable species. Natural regeneration is promising in these forest areas. Regeneration of Pongu, white-cedar and Aiyini was fair in the evergreen areas of the Orukomban Working Circle. In Machad, regeneration of other marketable species, such as Irul, Koramarudu, Pullamarudu, Venteak and Chadachi is satisfactory. About 70 plots of land were sown with sandal seeds in front of the Teak Plantation Bungalow at Palapilli. The teak plants in the Chettikulam teak plantation are in good condition. Thinning operations were carried on in the Palapilli teak plantation as usual. The general condition of the growing stock in the Chittur kanam is satisfactory. Selection fellings and improvement fellings were carried on in the Orukomban Working Circle and in the Kannimari forests of the Chittur kanam and fellings under the system of coppice with standards were effected in the fuel coupes of Machad and Paravattani and of Vellikulangara teak area and Kodasseri Koomban. The question of restocking the coupes worked by the Tramway is now under the consideration of the Darbar. Sylviculture,
Artificial reproduction.

82. The total area under coffee cultivation in the Nelliampathies was 3,318.50 acres (3,308.50 mature and 10 under immature plants), as against 3,349 and 10 acres respectively in 1084. The total yield was 10,20,592 lbs. (4,013½ bushels of cherry and 24,782 of parchment), or an average of 308 lbs. per acre of mature plants, as against 226 lbs. per acre in 1084. The number of persons permanently and temporarily employed was 57 and 791, as against 87 and 892 respectively in 1084. The amount of quit-rent due on the Estates was Rs. 12,326, of which a sum of Rs. 9,302 was collected. Coffee.

83. The total area of forest lands assigned for rubber cultivation till the end of the year was 7,181.75 acres, of which 3,735.67 acres were fully planted up. The surveying and mapping of the several assignments of lands for rubber cultivation made in 1084, except the block in the Chimoney valley, were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,174. The survey of the Chimoney valley estate was in progress. The growth of rubber plants in all the estates is reported to be exceptionally good and highly promising. The estate reports show that the tapping of 4 to 4½ year old trees for five months in 1909 gave an out-turn of 30 lbs. per acre. The estimated out-turn for 1910-1911 for 630 acres in the Palapilli District is 20,000 lbs. of rubber. The Vellanikara estate, which is now worked as the Cochin Rubber Company, has 1,000 acres of land fully planted up with 151 trees per acre. Tapping operations have not yet commenced but the growth Rubber.

Chapter V. is satisfactory. The Darbar had in view the opening of the Sholayar valley for rubber plantation and notified the conditions of sale during the year.

Privileges to ryots. 84. The concessions allowed to the people by the rules framed under the Forest Regulation, such as grazing of cattle, free removal of head loads of dry fuel and other produce for domestic and agricultural purposes were continued during the year.

Sirkar elephants. 85. There were 15 elephants at the beginning of the year, including the one belonging to the Cranganur Devaswom, in charge of the department. Two of these died during the year. Five new captures were made by means of departmental operations in Kodasseri, of which one escaped and another did not long survive. The total number of elephants at the end of the year was therefore 16. An expenditure of Rs. 1,054 was incurred for digging new pits and repairing old ones in Kodasseri and Palapilli and for patrolling them.

Gross yield and out-turn. 86. 6,503 candies of teak, 419 of blackwood, 16,737 of other species and 17,975 tons of firewood were removed by Sirkar agency; 1,360 candies of teak, 920 candies of blackwood, 17,702 candies of other species, 2,30,230 bamboos and firewood valued at Rs. 9,246 were removed by consumers and purchasers; and produce valued at Rs. 752 was confiscated. The disposal of the produce removed by Sirkar agency was 21,711 candies of teak, 565 of blackwood, 19,361 candies of other species and 17,975 tons of firewood. The disposal of the produce otherwise removed was the same as the yield. Besides the above, standing trees to the value of Rs. 17,688 were sold for lump sums from the lands leased out for rubber cultivation. All species of junglewood lying felled in the A and B series of the Orukomban Working Circle were transported by Tramway and sold during the year. There is an appreciable increase in the removal of teak by consumers and purchasers due to the working of the Chikalayi coupe under seigniorage contract. During the year, 4,854 and 11,583 tons of fuel were delivered to the Tramway department and the South Indian Railway Company respectively, as against 6,070 and 7,949 tons in 1084. The stock of felled and collected timber lying at the end of the year in the several depots was 14,056 candies, of which 9,139 candies were of teak, 602 candies were of blackwood and 4,315 candies were of junglewood.

Agency arrangements. 87. Messrs. Aspinwall & Co., continued to be the agents of the Sirkar for the sale of teak and certain species of junglewood according to the revised agreement entered into with them with effect from 1st April 1909. 5,412 candies of teak in log form, 1,23,578 c. ft. and 1,313 tons of converted teak materials including slabs and fuel and 5,047 candies of junglewood were sold during the year and the net value realised including commission payable to the agents was Rs. 3,99,567. The figures for the previous year were 2,998 candies of teak logs, 1,14,182 c. ft. of converted teak materials including slabs and fuel, 2,875 candies of junglewood and Rs. 2,58,033 respectively. The total amount of revenue under sales conducted by the agents came to Rs. 4,46,602, as against Rs. 2,92,184 in 1084. The results are satisfactory and creditable to the agents.

Financial. 88. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 7,47,358 and Rs. 3,55,351, as against Rs. 8,37,046 and Rs. 3,06,513 respectively in 1084, and as against the revised estimates of Rs. 7,27,000 and Rs. 3,60,200 for the year. The decrease in the receipts of the year as compared with those of 1084 was due to the fact that there was no credit in 1085 on account of the sale of forest lands for rubber cultivation as in 1084, which raised the figures of that year by Rs. 1,37,000 under this head. The revenue of the year however was Rs. 47,358

in excess of the budget estimate. The increase in expenditure, which includes the cost of the Anchal offices in the Tramway and half the cost of the Tramway hospitals, over that of 1084 was due to the fact that new coupes were worked during the year, specially under teak, the old stock felled in previous years having for the most part been transported. The net revenue of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 3,92,007. Against this has to be set off a sum of Rs. 1,20,498 on account of the maintenance charges of the Forest Tramway for the year, which is debitable to the Forest department. The actual net Forest revenue proper therefore is Rs. 2,71,509, as against Rs. 2,66,157 in the previous year excluding the sale proceeds of rubber land credited to "Forests" in that year.

Chapter V.

TRAMWAY.

89. The total length of the line opened for traffic at the beginning of the year was 49 miles excluding the double lines on the inclines. A length of five chains was added during the year thus increasing the total length, including the double lines, to 51 miles 31.4 chains. An estimate for extending the line up to the Chennar river covering a length of 48 chains was sanctioned during the year for gaining access to remote teak areas and the work was almost completed. To facilitate loading operations, three new sidings covering a length of 13.75 chains were put up during the year. There were eight engines (one of which was under repairs) and 55 pairs of trucks at the beginning of the year. 15 pairs of trucks were newly purchased and fitted up in the early part of the year. Thus seven engines and 70 pairs of trucks were available for timber transport during the year. There was no serious accident during the year.

Permanent way.

Rolling stock.

90. For traffic purposes, the line is divided into three sections. Two trains were run daily in each of the sections. The number of traffic days was 337, and 2,250 trains ran during the year in all the sections. The total quantity of timber transported during the year was 29,376 candies, as against 23,522 in 1084 and 15,435 in 1083. Besides these, fuel, canes, odas and sleepers were transported by departmental contractors as in the previous year. Private traffic was also sanctioned during the year and carried on without interference to departmental work.

Traffic and total transport.

91. The construction of residential quarters for the Engineer at Chalakudi and for his Assistant at Kuriarkutti, of permanent quarters to the gang and loco-staff commenced in the previous year and of engine sheds and inspection chambers was completed. An estimate for extending the loco-workshop at Chalakudi was sanctioned during the year and the work is in progress. One bridge and five culverts were rebuilt and eight bridges and six culverts were repaired. A telephone connection was erected between Chalakudi and Parambikulam and all the terminals inserted with the exception of those in the brake-house. The installation is working satisfactorily.

Buildings.

Bridges.

Telephone.

92. The expenditure on the Tramway in the year amounted to Rs. 1,86,463 (Rs. 65,965 under 'Capital' and Rs. 1,20,498 under 'Maintenance'), as against Rs. 2,13,757 in 1084 (Rs. 86,380 under 'Capital' and Rs. 1,27,377 under 'Maintenance'). The liabilities on account of the lapse of budget grant in 1084 which amounted to Rs. 24,909 were fully cleared up. The decrease in expenditure was due to the reduction of capital expenditure during the year in accordance with the hope expressed by the Darbar in the report for 1084. No liabilities of 1085 were carried over. The total outlay on capital expenditure up to the end of 1085 (excluding maintenance) amounted to Rs. 18,47,170 and including maintenance to Rs. 24,17,946. The earnings to the credit of the Tramway in 1085 on account of transport of timber and other articles calculated at specified rates amounted to Rs. 2,20,283 inclusive of Rs. 5,164 earned on private traffic.

Expenditure.

Financial results.

Chapter V. The maintenance charges came to Rs. 1,20,498, as against Rs. 1,27,377 in 1084. The net receipts, which may therefore be credited to the Tramway, thus work out to Rs. 99,785, or 5·4 per cent. on the capital outlay, as against 2·7 per cent. in 1084. The financial result of the working of the Tramway during the year shows therefore a marked improvement.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

ANCHAL.

Anchal offices and letter boxes. 93. During the year two branch Anchal offices were opened along the Forest Tramway and the mails are carried by the tramway trains. The number of Anchal offices and letter boxes at the end of the year was 43 and 84 respectively, as against 41 and 80 at the close of the previous year. The length of the anchal line remained the same as in 1084, viz., 301 miles. The number of articles carried by anchal during the year was 11,16,822, as against 11,14,590 in the previous year. Of these, 6,30,443 were free official articles and 4,86,379 private articles, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 6,36,634 and 4,77,956 respectively. 3,580 articles of various description were received in the Dead Letter office during the year, as against 3,996 in 1084, of which all except one were disposed of.

Financial. 94. The receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 12,511 and Rs. 18,332 respectively, as against Rs. 11,909 and Rs. 17,429 in 1084. The official covers of the State departments, carried and delivered through anchal free of cost as usual, would have, if charged, brought in to the department a revenue of Rs. 35,445. The expenditure to the Sirkar per official cover was 1·75 pies, as against 1·66 pies in the previous year.

General marks. 95. The Anchal department was re-organised at the end of the year and the new scheme was brought into force from the beginning of the current year.

RAILWAY.

Receipts. 96. The Cochin State Railway was worked during the year by the South Indian Railway Company according to the terms of the agreement entered into by the Darbar with the Company as referred to in paragraph 104 of the Administration Report for 1084 which gives the difference between the old and the new terms. The gross earnings of the Railway during the year 1909 amounted to Rs. 5,16,290. Deducting from this an expenditure of Rs. 2,55,367 on account of working charges, according to the terms of the agreement, the net receipts amounted to Rs. 2,60,923, which represents 50·5 per cent. of the gross receipts. The net earnings give a return of 3·73 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 69,80,038 for the year 1909.

Capital expenditure. 97. The total expenditure on the Railway during the year was Rs. 2,57,588—Rs. 2,55,367 on account of working charges and Rs. 2,221 on account of capital expenditure. The credit for the year 1085 shows a net return of 3·8 per cent.

MARINE.

98. At the Sirkar Port of Malipuram, 36 steamers and 100 native crafts entered and cleared during the year, as against 33 and 102 respectively in 1084, the aggregate tonnage being 95,405, as against 1,00,362 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 10,291 was collected as port dues, as against Rs. 10,469 in 1084.

STAMPS.

99. The local manufacture of stamps during the year was confined to (1) two anna copying stamp papers, (2) hundi papers including the impressing of one anna stamp on hundi forms presented by private parties, (3) Anchal cards and

(4) two puthan Anchal stamps. The number of ex-officio and licensed vendors was 7 and 66 respectively. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 3,93,776, the highest on record, and the expenditure to Rs. 20,524, as against Rs. 3,81,563 and Rs. 26,498 respectively in the previous year.

Chapter V.

CUSTOMS.

100. A sum of Rs. 1,10,500 was received as usual from the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention. An application was made to the British Government for recovering the difference between the guaranteed amount and the moiety of the net customs revenue realised on exports and imports at British Cochin under the Interportal Trade Convention. The matter is pending the decision of the Madras Government.

V. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

POLICE.

101. The sanctioned strength of 63 officers and 477 men was maintained throughout the year. 53 officers and 469 men were engaged in purely executive functions, the ratio of effective police to population and area being one to 1,841 persons and one to 2.58 square miles, as against one to 1,526 persons and one to 2.55 square miles in the preceding year. Literacy continued to be insisted upon as an indispensable qualification for enlistment in the force, so that none of the rank and file is totally illiterate. The strength of the Reserve Police, *viz.*, 11 officers and 72 constables, remained unchanged during the year. The total number of departmental punishments rose from 409 in the previous year to 416. Of these, 9, 287, 47, 64, and 9 were fines, black marks, degradations, suspensions, and dismissals respectively, as against 27, 325, 30, 19 and 8 respectively in 1904. The system of awarding black marks instead of fines showed further improvement in the year. Good service promotions were given to three persons and red marks to 142, as against 2 and 50 respectively in the previous year. 73 constables received money rewards from the State, and one from a private individual, as against 41 and 6 respectively in the previous year. Including the one case pending trial at the close of the previous year, there were 27 cases of criminal prosecution of police officers, as against 18 in the previous year, of which one was instituted departmentally and the rest by private parties, 4 before the Police and 22 before the Magistracy. Of these, 6 were for wrongful restraint and confinement, one for trespass and assault, 5 for theft, 10 for assault, 3 for extortion, one for criminal misappropriation and one for public nuisance. Of these, 3 ended in conviction and 3 are pending, the rest having been dismissed. 5 prisoners, as against 4 in 1904, escaped from police custody, but they were all re-captured.

Strength.

Education.

Armed reserve
police.

Punishments.

Rewards.

Prosecutions.

Escapes and
recaptures.

102. The total number of cases, under the Penal Code and local and special laws, registered during the year was 1,758, or 68 more than in the previous year. Including the 79 cases pending at the close of 1904, the total number of cases for investigation was 1,837, of which 1,096 cases were cognisable, 295 non-cognisable, and 446 were under local and special laws. Of the 1,837 cases for investigation by the Police during the year, 1,813 were disposed of, leaving 24 cases pending investigation at the end of the year, the percentage of disposal being 98.69, as against 95.55 in the previous year. Of the 1,334 cases charged (including the 76 cases pending from last year), 1,081 ended in conviction, and 193 in acquittal or discharge, and the remaining 60 cases were pending trial in the Courts at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction to charged cases was 81.03, as against 77.64 in 1904. The

CRIME.

Percentage of
conviction.

Chapter V.	average duration of charged and referred cases under the Penal Code was 18.47 and 29.98 days, as against 19.99 and 27.96 days respectively in the preceding year.
Grave crimes.	The total number of grave crimes for detection was 562, of which 504 were cases reported in the year, as against 568 in the previous year. The number of murders and culpable homicides reported during the year fell from 14 and 8 in the previous year to 4 and 1 respectively; there is a reduction in the number of grave crimes reported during the year under all heads. None of the graver crimes, such as murder and culpable homicide were detected by the Police in the
Detection and prevention of crime.	year. The percentage of detection including those pending from last year was however 45, as against 40.14 in 1084. Inclusive of the 58 cases of 1084, the Police investigated 562 cases of grave crimes, of which 351, or 62.45 per cent, were charged, as against 45.32 per cent. in the previous year. The Magistrates had 383 cases for disposal including the 32 cases pending from last year, of which 301, or 78.59 per cent. ended in conviction, as against 71.92 per cent. in the previous year. The rise in the percentage of conviction shows improvement in investigation work.
False cases.	19 cases were referred by the Police as wilfully and maliciously false and 157 were referred as mistake of fact or of law. The complainants in 15 of these 19 cases were prosecuted, of whom 4 were convicted, 7 discharged and 4 were pending trial. The total loss of property involved in cases reported by the
Recovery of property.	Police during the year was Rs. 25,631, of which Rs. 12,837 worth of property was recovered, or 50.23 per cent., as against 34.44 per cent. in the previous year. The property concerned in charged cases was worth Rs. 14,437, of which Rs. 10,236, or 70.90 per cent. was recovered, as against 66.50 per cent. in 1084. Including 21
Prevention.	persons awaiting trial at the end of the last year, 51 persons, or 4 more than in 1084 were put up before the District Magistrate under the security sections, of whom 7 were ordered to furnish security, 30 were discharged and 14 were awaiting trial, as against 18, 8, and 21 respectively in the previous year. The number of finger impression slips received for record during the year was 247, which, with 1,761 already existing, made a total of 2,008, all of which were properly indexed. 27 slips, all from outside the State, were received for enquiry.
Finger-print bureau.	103. For the exchange of intelligence, periodical meetings between Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Station House Officers and beat meetings of constables were effected.
Co-operation with British and Travancore Police.	104. The total cost of the Police department during the year was Rs. 86,719, as against Rs. 84,508 in 1084. The average cost of a police man was Rs. 166.9, as against Rs. 156.4 in the previous year and the net cost per head of population was Re. 0—1—9.3, as against Re. 0—1—7.9 in 1084.
Cost.	105. The relations between the Cochin Police and those of the frontier stations in British and Travancore territories continued to be cordial. There was a noticeable improvement in the work of the police during the year.
General remarks.	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Number of Courts.	106. The Courts that exercised original jurisdiction in the year were four 3rd class Magistrates' Courts, seven 2nd class Magistrates' Courts, one 1st class Magistrate's Court and two Sessions Courts. 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.	107. Including arrears, the Magistrates had for disposal 3,777 cases in the year, of which 3,726 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 51 cases at the end of the year, as against 3,062, 3,008 and 54 respectively in the previous year. Of the total number of 6,181 persons brought to trial before the Magistrates (including the 275 persons awaiting trial at the commencement of the year and excluding

those died, escaped or transferred) 2,582 persons were convicted, 3,345 were discharged or acquitted, 58 were committed or referred to higher Courts, and the remaining 196 persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction by Magistrates rose from 35.2 in the previous year to 43.14. Complainants were ordered to pay compensation under section 220 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to 137 persons, or 27 more than in 1084. Of the 3,726 cases disposed of by the Magistrates, 2,321 or 62.2 per cent. related to offences under the Penal Code, 1,405 or 37.8 per cent. to offences under local and special laws, as against 70.5 per cent. and 29.5 per cent., respectively in the previous year. 578 of the convicted persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 57 to simple imprisonment, 19 to fine with imprisonment, 1,864 to fine alone, 9 to whipping in addition to other punishments and 55 to whipping in lieu of other punishments, as against 444, 69, 6, 1,297, 8 and 33 respectively in 1084. Of the 55 persons sentenced to whipping in lieu of other punishments, 20 were juvenile offenders, as against 10 in 1084. The total fines imposed by the Magistrates amounted to Rs. 17,310 which, together with Rs. 305 pending realisation at the beginning of the year, made a total of Rs. 17,615, of which Rs. 16,467 was realised during the year. A sum of Rs. 234 was written off and fines amounting to Rs. 85 were cancelled in appeal. 24.6 per cent. of the appealable decisions of the Subordinate Magistrates were appealed against, as against 21.7 per cent. in 1084, and only 38.6 per cent. of such appeals were confirmed, as against 54.12 per cent. in 1084. 72.3 per cent. of the appealable orders of the District Magistrate were appealed against, as against 73.3 per cent. in 1084, and the percentage of confirmation rose from 48.2 in the previous year to 67.6. The average duration of cases disposed of by the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates was 34.7, 8, and 7.2 days respectively, as against 29.5, 8.2 and 6.5 days respectively in the previous year. 7,092 witnesses or 1,349 more than in the previous year were examined by the Magistrates during the year. No witness was detained for more than 3 days by any of the Magistrates. Inclusive of cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 147 cases affecting 226 persons for disposal under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as against 66 cases affecting 118 persons in 1084. Of these, 16 related to proceedings against witnesses, 40 to furnishing security to preserve peace or for good behaviour, 2 to nuisance, 10 to disputes concerning possession of immovable property, 49 to vexatious accusations, 7 to maintenance, and 23 to forfeiture of bail. 46 persons were involved in the 40 cases relating to furnishing security for keeping peace or for good behaviour, of whom 32 were discharged, 6 convicted and 8 were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

108. In the Sessions Courts, 20 cases were filed during the year, and they were all disposed of. The Sessions Courts dealt with 38 persons, of whom 17 were acquitted, 20 convicted and punished and one died during the course of trial. 6 persons were sentenced to life imprisonment. The percentage of convictions to persons committed for trial rose from 44 in the previous year to 52.6. The average duration of Sessions trials in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court rose from 4.56 days in the previous year to 20.6 days, while in the Trichur Sessions Court, it fell from 11.2 days in 1084 to 7 days in the year. The Sessions Courts examined 217 witnesses, or 69 less than in the previous year, of whom 41 were detained for more than 3 days by the Anjikaimal Sessions Judge, as against 14 in the previous year.

109. The District Magistrate received 388 appeals, of which 387 were disposed of, the disposal in the previous year being 246. The cases of 611 persons were disposed of, rejecting appeals in the case of 134, confirming sentence or order in the case of 236, modifying sentence or order in the case of 70, and reversing it in the

Chapter V.

Offences dealt with.

Nature of sentences.

Fines.

Quality of work as tested by appeals.

Duration of trials.

Witnesses.

Prevention.

SESSIONS COURTS.
File and disposal.

Duration of trials.

Witnesses.

APPELLATE WORK.
District Magistrate's Court.

Chapter V. case of 170 persons. In the case of the remaining one person the proceedings were quashed. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 17 days, as against 9·4 days in the previous year. The Sessions Judges had for disposal 17 appeals involving 34 persons, all of which were disposed of during the year, as against 13 cases involving 29 persons in 1904. The sentence or order was confirmed in the case of 23 persons, modified in the case of 9 and reversed in the case of 2. The average duration of appeals in the Anjikamal Sessions Court fell from 30·2 days in the previous year to 27·8 days, while in the Trichur Sessions Court, it rose from 17·5 days to 19·28 days. Including the 2 appeals pending at the beginning of the year, the Chief Court had 17 appeals for disposal, of which 16 were disposed of, as against 22 and 20 respectively in the previous year. 22 persons were concerned in the 16 appeals disposed of, of whom the sentences passed on 11 were confirmed, those on 4 modified and those on 7 reversed. One of the appeals was preferred by persons sentenced to life imprisonment and two by the Government against acquittal. These three appeals were disposed of by a Full Bench. The average duration of appeals was 25·5 days, as against 20 days in the previous year.

Inspection. 110. The District Magistrate inspected all the Subordinate Magistrates' Courts during the year and one of the Judges of the Chief Court inspected the two Sessions Courts.

Expenditure. 111. The expenditure under Criminal Justice amounted to Rs. 39,823, as against Rs. 37,457 in 1904, and Rs. 36,293 in 1903.

General remarks. 112. The work of the Magistracy was satisfactory.

JAILS.

Number of prisons. 113. The number of prisons in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, seven—the Central Jail at Ernakulam and six Sub-Jails.

THE CENTRAL JAIL. Population. 114. At the beginning of the year, the population in the Central Jail consisted of 102 convicts, 3 under-trials and 4 civil prisoners. The number of convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners admitted during the year was 428, 123 and 41 respectively. Of these, 403 convicts, 125 under-trials and 37 civil prisoners were discharged during the year, thus leaving 127 convicts, 1 under-trial and 8 civil prisoners at the end of the year. 530 convicts passed through the Central Jail or remained in it during the year, as against 502 in the preceding year, the average daily number being 120·8, as against 121·7 in 1904. Of these, 15 were undergoing rigorous imprisonment for life, 11 to rigorous imprisonment for more than 7 years, 37 to rigorous imprisonment for more than one year, 33 to rigorous imprisonment for more than six months, 412 to rigorous imprisonment for less than six months and 22 were undergoing simple imprisonment. There were 96 re-convicted prisoners who were classed as habituals, as against 48 in the previous year. The convicts were, as usual, supplied with clothing manufactured in the Central Jail, but the convict warders were supplied with uniforms obtained from outside. The system of dieting remained the same as in the previous year.

Clothing and feeding.

Health of prisoners. 115. The number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital was 427, as against 539 in 1904. Of these, 42 were treated as in-patients and 385 as out-patients, as against 65 and 474 in the preceding year. There were 8 deaths as in 1904. Although the number of deaths in the year was the same as in the previous year, the Inspector-General of Prisons observes that there was a general improvement in the health of the prisoners as compared with the preceding years. Special

attention was paid to the vaccination of convicts. All admissions were vaccinated in the year, as against 299 in 1084, of which 310 were successful. The average weight of prisoners on admission and on discharge was 101.19 lbs. and 107.99 lbs. respectively, as against 105.8 lbs. and 109.9 lbs. respectively in 1084.

Chapter V.

116. The daily average number of convicts told off for work during the year was 116.3, as against 106.82 in the preceding year. The chief industries carried on in the Jail during the year consisted, as in the previous year, of the manufacture of coir mats, rugs, cable ropes, cloth, net bags, etc. A few minor industries such as blacksmith's work, basket weaving, pottery, carpentry, etc., were also carried on on a small scale. Pottery was a new industry opened in the year. The sale proceeds of Jail manufacture and miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 4,623, or Rs. 1,156 more than in 1084. The cost of raw materials purchased was Rs. 2,843. The net profit was thus Rs. 1,780, as against Rs. 1,728 in the preceding year.

Jail industry.

117. The expenditure on account of the Central Jail during the year was Rs. 17,597, or Rs. 1,926 more than in the previous year, and Rs. 78 less than in 1083. The gross expenditure per head of convict was Rs. 131, as against Rs. 126 in the previous year and Rs. 132 in 1083, and the net expenditure was Rs. 93, as against Rs. 98 in 1084 and Rs. 99 in 1083.

Financial.

118. As in previous years, the Sub-Jails were under the immediate charge of the Sub-Magistrates of the several stations, subject to the control of the District Magistrate. At the beginning of the year, there were 39 prisoners in all the Sub-Jails together and there were 845 new admissions and 863 discharges, leaving 21 at the end of the year. The total cost of the Sub-Jails was Rs. 2,504, as against Rs. 2,000 in the previous year. The cost of dieting each prisoner per day was 1 anna 10 pies, as against 1 anna 9 pies in 1084.

SUB-JAILS.

119. The new Jail rules framed for the improvement of Jail administration in 1083 worked satisfactorily. The question of removing the Central Jail to Trichur is now under the consideration of the Darbar.

General remarks.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

120. The number of Courts that exercised original jurisdiction was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 6 Munsiffs' Courts and 2 District Courts. Appellate jurisdiction continued to be exercised by the Chief Court and the 2 District Courts. The additional Judge, appointed for 6 months in the Anjikaimal District Court towards the close of 1084, continued to do work till Makaram of the year under report.

Tribunals.

121. The total number of suits instituted and appeals filed in the year were 8,733 and 974 respectively, as against 8,700 and 795 respectively in the previous year. The total number of suits and appeals disposed of, including those pending at the beginning of the year, was 8,717 and 858 respectively, as against 8,493 and 747 respectively in 1084.

Litigation.

122. The Munsiffs had 426 cases at the beginning of the year, received 8,421 cases and disposed of 8,365 cases, leaving 482 cases pending at the end of the year. Of these 482 cases, one case was more than one year old, 76 were over 6 months and 405 were below that period, as against none, 81 and 345 respectively in the previous year. The District Judges began the year with 218 original cases, received 342 cases, disposed of 352 cases and ended with a balance of 208 cases, as against 145, 295, 222 and 218 respectively in the previous year. Of the 208 cases pending, 23 were over one year old, 79 over 6 months, and 106 below that period, as against 45, 59 and 114 respectively in 1084. The Munsiffs and the District Judges disposed of 2,479 and 271 contested suits respectively, as against 2,298 and

ORIGINAL LITIGATION. Munsiffs' Courts.

District Courts.

Chapter V. 158 respectively in 1084. The average duration of contested ordinary suits and of small cause suits in the Munsiffs' Courts rose to 110 and 38.5 days respectively, as against 93 and 33.3 days respectively in 1084 and 74.3 and 29.1 days respectively in 1083. The average duration of contested cases in the Anjikaimal District Court rose from 6 months and 11 days in the previous year to 11 months and 4 days in the year under report, and in the Trichur District Court, it rose from 7 months and 18 days to 10 months 20 days. The percentage of appealable decisions of the Munsiffs appealed against and the percentage of such decisions confirmed on appeal were 19.8 and 53.1 respectively, as against 15 and 53.8 respectively in 1084. The decisions of the District Judges were appealed against in 51.9 per cent.; 41.46 per cent. of which were confirmed on appeal, as against 44.6 per cent. in 1084. Including arrears, the Munsiffs and the District Judges had 9,397 and 653 applications respectively, for execution of decrees, as against 9,950 and 696 respectively in the previous year. Of these, 8,852 and 573 respectively were disposed of, as against 9,440 and 586 respectively in 1084.

APPELLATE LITIGATION. 123. The District Judges had 171 appeals at the beginning of the year, received 613 and disposed of 610 appeals, leaving an arrear of 174, as against 69, 553, 451 and 171 respectively in the previous year. The disposal includes 62 appeals decided by the Additional District Judge. The average duration of appeals in the Trichur District Court rose from 2 months and 25 days in the previous year to 3 months and 2 days, while that in the Anjikaimal District Court fell from 3 months and 22 days to 3 months and 10 days. The Chief Court began the year with 124 appeals (81 A. S. and 43 S. A.), received 361 (195 A. S. and 166 S. A.) and disposed of 248 (123 A. S. and 125 S. A.), leaving a balance of 237 appeals (153 A. S. and 84 S. A.), at the close of the year, as against 178, 242, 296, and 124 respectively in the previous year. The average duration of contested regular and second appeals disposed of by the Chief Court was 8 months and 5 days and 5 months and 21 days respectively, as against 8 months and 1 day, and 5 months and 27 days respectively in 1084.

Registration appeals. 124. Four appeals were pending in the Anjikaimal District Court in the beginning of the year, all of which were disposed of. In two of these, registration was ordered. The Chief Court had for disposal 207 petitions in all, 168 of which were disposed of in the year, thus reducing the arrears to 39 at the close of the year, as against 62 in the previous year.

Inspection. 125. One of the Puisne Judges inspected the two District Courts, and the two District Judges inspected the Munsiffs' Courts respectively under them, during the year.

Financial. 126. The receipts for which credit is due to the Civil Judicial department were Rs. 2,32,969, as against Rs. 2,16,761 in 1084. Against the above revenue, the Darbar incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,07,194, as against Rs. 1,01,228 in the previous year.

General remarks. 127. There is a general rise of pendency in all the Civil Courts, although the total disposals are greater than those of last year. It is however satisfactory to note that the number of pending cases over one year old was appreciably reduced.

REGISTRATION.

Registry offices. 128. The total number of Registry offices, including the one newly opened at Vellarapilli, was 17, as against 16 in the previous year.

Number of instruments. 129. The total number of documents registered during the year was 43,130, as against 45,331 in the previous year, of which 25,817 were compulsory and 17,313 optional, as against 26,581 and 18,750 respectively in the previous year. The

number of wills registered was 89, or 8 less than in the previous year. Of the total number of wills registered, 62 wills were executed by Hindus, 24 by Christians and 3 by Mahomedans. The average value of documents registered during the year was Rs. 386, as against Rs. 388 in 1084.

Chapter V.
Wills.

130. Of the total number of 43,130 documents registered during the year, 43,030, or 99·8 per cent. were registered on the day of presentation, as against 98·8 per cent. in the previous year. The number of documents that were refused registration was 102. Five documents remained unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year, as against 7 in 1084. There were 45 registration appeals to the Superintendent of Registration, of which 3 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Registration was ordered in 37 cases out of 42 cases disposed of, the decision of the District Registrars having been confirmed in only 5 cases, or 11 per cent. The number of appeals pending in the District Courts at the beginning of the year was 3, which together with one appeal admitted in the Anjikaimal District Court in the course of the year from an order passed by the Superintendent of Registration under the old Regulation, made a total of 4 cases for disposal. All these cases were disposed of by the District Judges ordering registration in two cases.

Business in
registry offices.

131. Only one prosecution for the offence of false personation was instituted during the year, which ended in conviction, the first and the second accused being sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment each. One prosecution for false personation was instituted by a private party. The Sessions Judge punished one of the accused in the case with five years' hard labour, another with two years' and a third with one year's.

Prosecution.

132. The annual formal inspection of all the Registry offices except Vellarpilli, which was opened in the course of the year, was conducted by the Superintendent of Registration during the year.

Inspection.

133. The receipts and expenditure of the department (excluding the items under Cranganur) amounted to Rs. 70,522 and Rs. 31,450 respectively, as against Rs. 71,467 and Rs. 28,262 respectively in the preceding year. The increased expenditure was due to the re-organisation of the department. The percentage of expenditure to gross earnings for the year was 45·5, as against 40 in 1084. The average registration fee for a document rose to Re. 1-7-8, as against Re. 1-6-7 in the previous year.

Financial.

134. Two new companies were registered during the year. Of the three companies working at the end of the previous year, two, *viz.*, "Swadesi Co-operative Stores, Ltd., Cochin" and "Pothu Jana Vivaha Sahaya Nidhi Company, Ltd. Cochin," were wound up during the year. The three surviving companies are "Bhattathiripad, Panikar & Co., Ltd." "Seeta Ram Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd.," and "Mangalodayam Co., Ltd.," with a paid up capital of Rs. 10,210, Rs. 27,735 and Rs. 538 respectively, as against a nominal capital of Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,20,000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively.

Joint stock
companies.

135. The main features in the year's administration of the department were (1) the introduction of the revised Registration Regulation and the Table of Fees from the beginning of the year, (2) the re-organisation of the department and the abolition of the commission system to District Registrars and (3) the delegation of the Diwan's general powers of supervision over the department to the Diwan Peishkar.

General re-
marks.

Chapter V.

VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration. 136. Compulsory registration of births and deaths under Regulation II of 1081 continued to be in force in 11 Towns of the State as in the previous year. The Parvathiakarans of villages continued to be *ex-officio* Registrars of Births and Deaths. They also registered births and deaths in villages where the Regulation had not been introduced. The total number of births registered during the year was 15,784 (8,210 males and 7,574 females), as against 15,513 (7,846 males and 7,667 females) in 1084. The total number of deaths registered was 10,946, as against 10,738 in the previous year. The percentage of births and deaths registered during the year to the population was 1.94 and 1.35 respectively. There were 19 prosecutions in the year, as against 7 in 1084. All except one ended in conviction.

Public health. 137. There was no serious out-break of cholera during the year in any part of the State. The total number of deaths from small-pox and cholera was 724, as against 806 in 1084.

Death from injuries. Deaths under injuries numbered 275 as in last year. Of these, 29 were suicides, 68 deaths due to snake bites and 178 to injuries and accidents, as against 38, 65, and 172 respectively in 1084.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Institutions. 138. The number of medical institutions in the State during the year was 21, viz., 11 Hospitals, 8 Dispensaries and 2 Asylums.

Accommodation. 139. The total number of beds available was 271 (132 for males and 139 for females), as against 267 (135 for males and 132 for females) in 1084.

Relief. 140. The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,54,463, as against 2,31,295 in 1084. Of these, 4,794 were in-patients and 2,49,669 out-patients, as against 4,471 and 2,26,824 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to the total number of in-patients treated was 5.08, as against 6.13 in 1084, which shows a decrease of 1.05. As in the previous year, the three institutions at Mattancheri, Ernakulam and Trichur, where separation of sexes was completely effected, continued to work during the year with female medical aid. During the year, the female subordinates treated in all 34,857 women and 18,969 children, as against 31,695 and 19,712 respectively in 1084. The daily average attendance was 351.17, as against 324.4 in the previous year. The increase in the number of women was the result of the separation of the male dispensary at Mattancheri from the Women and Children's Hospital. The arrangements for the separation of sexes amongst the out-patients are gradually being extended to all the medical institutions in the State.

Cholera and small-pox. 141. Under cholera and small-pox the number of deaths reported from the several institutions during the year was 4 and 55, as against 4 and 51 in 1084.

Diseases treated. 142. The chief diseases treated during the year, in the order of frequency, are diseases of the digestive system (39,859), worms (22,681), skin diseases (20,848), diseases of the respiratory system (18,452), malaria (13,999), small-pox (169) and cholera (4). The largest number of admissions was under diseases of the digestive system (15.66 per cent.), which was in some measure due to the high price of food grains. Under malaria, there were 13,999 cases treated during the year, as against 14,794 in 1084.

143. 36 post mortem examinations were held for medico-legal and 16 for pathological purposes, as against 84 and 10 respectively in 1084.

144. At the beginning of the year there were 2 lunatics in the Asylum—one male and one female—and there were 8 admissions during the year. Three of the patients were discharged during the year and 7 remained in the Asylum at the close of the year. The cost of maintenance of the Asylum was Rs. 974, as against Rs. 892 in 1084. Chapter V.
Lunatic asy-
lum.

145. The resident Hospital Assistant of the General Hospital at Ernakulam continued to be in charge of the institution. The Asylum buildings were improved during the year at a cost of about Rs. 1,600, to provide accommodation for a larger number. The year opened with 12 inmates and there were 66 new admissions during the year, thus making a total of 78. Of these, 30 were discharged relieved, 7 died and 10 absconded. The year thus closed with 31 inmates (26 males and 5 females). Of the 66 admissions during the year, 24 were sent under Magistrates' warrants, and the remaining 42 came in voluntarily. There were only 2 cases of leprosy of the nodular type, the rest being of the anaesthetic class. The 7 deaths that occurred were due to the disease itself. The systems of treatment adopted in the Asylum were (1) the treatment with Chaulmoogra oil and (2) injection with nastin. The patients under nastin treatment showed marked improvement in their general health, and particularly noticeable was the improvement in the anaesthetic patches. All the other inmates of the Asylum were treated with Chaulmoogra oil. Almost every one showed marked improvement in their general health and the ulcers were seen to heal very quickly. The improvement, however, was not lasting. The cost of maintenance of the Asylum was Rs. 3,731. Leprosy asylum.

146. During the year, the staff of the institution was strengthened by the appointment of a second Veterinary Graduate. A kitchen and an isolation ward were constructed in 1085. The number of in-patients treated was 186 and of out-patients 1,685, thus making a total of 1,871, as against 1,950 in 1084. Of the in-patients treated, 70 were horses, 77 cattle, 30 dogs, 7 sheep and 2 elephants. Of the out-patients treated, 319 were horses, 1,000 cattle, 211 dogs, 68 sheep, 43 fowls, 26 elephants, 8 pigs, 4 donkeys, 3 monkeys, 2 cats and one mongoose. 160 operations were performed during the year, 114 in the out-patients' department and 46 in the in-patients'. There was only one death amongst operated cases. Rinderpest prevailed in all the taluks of the State except Cochin-Kanayanur. In the Chittur taluk, Anthrax also broke out towards the end of the year. The inoculation work was carried on vigorously, and as many as 1,062 cattle were inoculated in the four taluks of the State. Only 4 animals are reported to have died after inoculation—1 of Rinderpest and 3 of Anthrax. The serum was supplied free of charge by the Imperial Bacteriological Institute at Muktesar. The total cost of maintaining the Hospital amounted to Rs. 3,024, as against Rs. 2,921 in 1084. Veterinary hos-
pital.

147. The total expenditure during the year including the two Asylums and the Veterinary Hospital amounted to Rs. 89,172, as against Rs. 80,764 in 1084. The increase was mainly under establishment, equipment and dietary charges. Financial.

SANITATION.

148. The department continued to work under the immediate control of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. The staff remained the same as in the previous year. Organisation
and staff.

149. The number of Sanitary Boards at the beginning of the year was 9, being the same as in the previous year. The Boards met oftener than in the previous year, the number of meetings being 93, as against 62 in 1084. Constitution
of boards and
meetings.

Chapter V.
Municipal and
Sanitary Regu-
lation.

150. The Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation I of 1035 came into force during the 3rd quarter of the year. By its introduction, the Boards at Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur were constituted into Town Councils under the Regulation, each consisting of a President and six members. Three of these are officials, and four are non-officials of whom one is the President and all of them are appointed by Government. All the preliminary notifications were published, and the Councils constituted and furnished with the necessary instructions to start regular work from the beginning of the current year.

Operations of
the department.

151. The private scavenging system showed slight improvement during the year. 849 houses were served in 1085, as against 803 in the previous year. The fee collections amounted to Rs. 1,920, as against Rs. 1,695 in 1084. 8 public latrines were newly constructed during the year. The streets of the several towns were lighted at a cost of Rs. 3,420.

Lighting.

Water supply.

152. 17 public tanks and 42 public wells (including Cranganur) were cleaned at a cost of Rs. 6,504. The mechanic who was deputed to undergo training under the Director of Industries, Madras, in the use of the well-boring apparatus, completed his course during the year. Regular boring operations have since been started.

Markets.

153. Including the 8 markets brought under Sirkar control during the year, there were 9 markets under the supervision of the department. The amount realised for the right of collecting fees in all the markets was Rs. 5,675 (including Cranganur). A sum of Rs. 8,981 was spent on the improvement of markets by way of constructing vegetable and meat stalls on approved standard plans.

Epidemics and
preventive mea-
sures.

154. The total number of deaths from cholera and small-pox in 1085 was 56 and 668, as against 227 and 579 respectively in 1084. A special Hospital Assistant was on cholera duty throughout the year. He visited all the infected villages where he was assisted in his work of disinfection and the adoption of other preventive measures by the Sanitary staff.

Plague.

155. During the year, four imported cases of plague came under notice (3 genuine and 1 suspected), of which two proved fatal. Prompt measures however were taken and no further cases occurred. The plague inspection at Shoranur continued for 8 months in the year and was then abolished. The contribution by the Darbar to the Madras Government for the up-keep of the Shoranur camp was Rs. 2,320. 15,494 passengers were under passport observation and 25 vessels were inspected at Malipuram during the year, as against 4,417 passengers and 23 vessels in the previous year. There were in all 165 prosecutions under the passport rules, of which 77 ended in conviction. The fines realised amounted to Rs. 440. The grain shops at Mattancheri were periodically inspected. As many as 7,390 rats were destroyed and a sum of Rs. 258 paid as reward.

Financial.

156. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 55,198, as against Rs. 43,168 in the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 9,560, as against Rs. 2,069 in 1084.

General re-
marks.

157. There was an appreciable advance in the work of improving sanitation. The Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation was passed. Town Councils were created. Markets were improved. Water-supply received due attention. There is however much that remains to be done, specially in the areas constituted as Town Councils, the work of which will be watched with great interest by the Darbar.

VACCINATION.

Staff.

158. The number of permanent vaccinators remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 13. Three temporary vaccinators were employed for a few months of the year.

159. Lymph was obtained from the Bangalore Vaccine Institute from the beginning of 1085. The cost of the same during the year was Rs. 1,792, as against Rs. 2,285 in 1084. Chapter V.
Supply of
lymph.

160. The number of vaccinations performed during the year was 35,723 (21,349 males and 14,374 females), as against 34,065 (19,549 males and 14,516 females) in the previous year. Of these, 32,235, or 90.23 per cent. were successful, as against 30,347, or 89.09 per cent. in 1084. The increase in the total number of cases vaccinated and the percentage of success was due to the closer supervision exercised by the two Inspectors and the greater co-operation on the part of the village officers. Of the 35,723 vaccinations, 29,521 were primary, 32 secondary and 6,170 re-vaccinations, the percentage of success under each head being 94.09, 59.37 and 71.94, as against 92.41, 56.00 and 67.76 in 1084. Of the 29,521 subjects who underwent primary vaccination, 1,520 were under one year of age, 12,459 above one year and under six years and 15,542 above 6 years, as against 1,442, 13,131 and 14,908 in 1084. Vaccination has since been made compulsory in Mattancheri, Ernakulam and Trichur under the Municipal Regulation. Operations.

161. The expenditure on the department in 1085 amounted to Rs. 4,769 including Cranganur, as against Rs. 5,311 in 1084, and the average cost of each successful case was 2 annas 4 pies, as against 2 annas 9 pies in 1084. Expenditure.

VII. RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

DEVASWOMS.

162. The orders passed by the Darbar on the report submitted by the Special Officer on the administration of the Devaswom affairs referred to in paragraph 22 of the report for 1084, were given effect to from the second month of the year under report. The important changes effected under the new scheme have been dealt with in Chapter IV.

163. The institutions under the control of the department, as re-constituted fall under the following four heads:— Number of In-
stitutions.

(a) Sirkar Devaswoms brought under the general endowment scheme and grouped together for administrative purposes, numbering 139 in all.

(b) Devaswoms of Elanguvapuzha and Pazhuvam which have come under the management of the Sirkar under the provisions of the Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation but which are administered as separate endowments.

(c) Charitable institutions: Oottupuras 14.

(d) Cranganur Devaswoms.

Devaswoms under (a).

164. Including an arrear balance of 75,941 paraahs of paddy and Rs. 13,061 with the current demand of 2,21,778 paraahs of paddy and Rs. 1,05,591, there was a total of 2,97,719 paraahs of paddy and Rs. 1,18,652 for collection during the year, of which 2,77,055 paraahs of paddy and Rs. 1,13,936 were collected. The percentage of collection during the year under report to the entire demand (exclusive of the items written off) is 97.5 for paddy and 98.7 for money. The collection of over 97 per cent. of the total demand of the year was made without enforcing to any large extent the coercive provisions of the collection rules issued under the Devaswom Proclamation, movable properties having been distrained only in four cases with only one instance each of actual sale and *Nadupattom* for default. D. C. B. of rent
on lands.

165. Towards systematisation and simplification of the administration of the unsettled Devaswom lands, a detailed tenantwar demarcation of these lands was

Chapter V. carried out, and a scheme drawn up for the revision and settlement of the rents on which the Darbar have since passed final orders.

Total receipts. 166. The total revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 4,07,102, as against Rs. 3,83,000 according to the revised estimate of 1085 and Rs. 3,41,477 of the previous year. The increase in revenue is due mainly to the realisation of old arrears of rents and the collection of almost the whole of the current demand.

Expenditure. 167. The total expenditure during the year came to Rs. 3,33,906, as against Rs. 3,21,577 in 1084 and Rs. 3,35,500 according to the revised estimate of 1085. The increase in expenditure was due chiefly to (1) the re-organisation of the department and (2) the entertainment of the temporary staff for the tenantwar demarcation of the Devaswom lands.

Financial condition of the new groups.

168. According to the new scheme, the balances that stood to the credit of individual Devaswoms on the 1st Chingom 1085 were ordered to be separately invested without being merged in the common fund of any of the groups. Thus, the new groups began the year practically with a nil balance to their credit, the entire expenditure having had to be met out of the revenues derived during the year. Deducting the total expenditure of Rs. 3,33,906 from the total receipts of Rs. 4,07,102, the transactions of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 73,196, as against Rs. 47,500 anticipated in the revised estimate of 1085.

169. The total surplus that has been treated as separate endowments stands now at Rs. 11,51,419, out of which Rs. 3,10,937 (1,50,000 in 1085 and 1,60,937 at the beginning of the current year) were invested recently from the surplus funds, being separated from the State funds. A complete list of endowments hitherto merged in the general revenues of the State was also prepared and proposals for the withdrawal from the State balance and separate investment of such amounts aggregating to Rs. 9,551-7-11 were sanctioned.

Devaswoms under (b).

Pazhuvam and Elanguunapuzha 170. Having regard to the unsatisfactory financial condition of these two Devaswoms and the difficulties experienced in their administration owing to mismanagement on the part of the late trustees and the refractoriness of the tenants, special orders were issued during the year for the administration of these institutions. To facilitate collection of rents, etc., rules were also issued under section 15 of the Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation.

Pazhuvam. 171. The total receipts of the Pazhuvam Devaswom amounted to Rs. 7,783 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,602, the transactions of the year ending in a surplus of Rs. 1,181, which, together with the opening balance of Rs. 2,371, made a closing balance of Rs. 3,552 to the credit of the Devaswom for the year. There is the liability on account of the outstanding loan of Rs. 29,000 of 1084 raised for paying off certain decree debts.

Elanguunapuzha. 172. The total receipts of the Elanguunapuzha Devaswom amounted to Rs. 29,954 and the expenditure to Rs. 26,957. Thus, including the opening balance of Rs. 892, the year closed with a balance of Rs. 3,889 to the credit of the Devaswom. The Devaswom has liabilities to the extent of Rs. 10,350, being the amount borrowed for paying off debts incurred in previous years.

Oottupuras (c).

173. The number of Oottupuras remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 14. The expenditure under Oottupuras, Sathrams and subscriptions to charitable institutions amounted during the year to Rs. 48,934, as against Rs. 49,805 in the previous year. A *pathivu* or definite scale of expenditure was fixed for the Kannankulangara Oottu, resulting in an appreciable reduction in expenditure and was brought into force from the second half of the year under report.

Cranganur Devaswoms (d).

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174. The number of Devaswoms in Cranganur was 14 including Thrikulasekharapuram and Sringapuram brought under control during the year. The revenue and expenditure of all these Devaswoms were separated during the year from the general revenues of Cranganur and a new Devaswom trust fund was organised. The total receipts of the Devaswoms amounted to Rs. 27,144, and the expenditure to Rs. 16,305. The balance to the credit of the Devaswom fund at the end of the year under the new scheme was thus Rs. 10,839.

175. During the year the expenditure incurred from the general revenues of the State under the control of the department, for the performance of *Pandaravaka vazhivadus* in Sirkar temples and the payment of contribution to certain religious institutions amounted to Rs. 19,758, as against Rs. 20,900 according to the revised estimate of 1085. Expenditure under XVII Religious.

176. The administration of the Devaswoms in the State underwent several changes and made a distinct advance during the year involving the introduction of important principles in every branch of work. The management of the institutions has been placed on an efficient footing. Revenue is expanding and better administered, collection work has been carefully attended to and arrears considerably reduced, expenditure is strictly regulated and brought under control and the internal affairs of all the institutions are now in a more satisfactory condition. There is however much that still remains to be done, especially in regard to the revision of rent and renewal work, which the Darbar hope to undertake and complete in the course of the current year. General remarks.

VIII. PUBLIC WORKS.

177. The department continued to work under the scheme of reorganisation sanctioned in 1083, with slight modifications made in 1084, and the reconstitution of the Irrigation and Devaswom sections effected during the year. Organisation.

178. The activities of the department were directed as usual to State and contribution works. The expenditure for State public works during the year was Rs. 4,45,647, as against the final budget grant of Rs. 4,41,500. Besides the above, the department also undertook and executed contribution works to the extent of Rs. 50,496, Rs. 24,400 for Cranganur, Rs. 15,452 for Devaswoms, Rs. 7,516 for the Kavalapara and Punnathur Estates under the management of the Sirkar and Rs. 3,128 for other departments. Thus the total disbursement by the department amounted to Rs. 4,96,143, as against Rs. 4,79,713 in 1084. The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 63,125, or 12.72 per cent. of the total expenditure, as against Rs. 61,642, or 13.3 per cent. in 1084. Total expenditure.

179. The total expenditure on "Communications original" was Rs. 20,990, as against Rs. 19,665 in 1084, and under "Repairs", it was Rs. 1,00,664, as against Rs. 89,275 in 1084. 485 miles of road were maintained during the year, as against 450 miles in 1084. The increase in extent was due to the inclusion of a few of the old abandoned roads, which were repaired and brought under maintenance during the year. The condition of most of the main lines of communication and some of the roads in the interior showed appreciable improvement. Communications

180. Irrigation works including maintenance were attended to by the Irrigation branch as reconstituted. The following irrigation projects were under the consideration of the Darbar :— Irrigation projects.

I. *Mulathura Improvement Scheme*.—The following estimates for the Mulathura Improvement Scheme were completed and they were submitted by the Chief Engineer for approval:—

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(1) Rock-blasting and lowering the bed of the first two miles of the Mulathura main canal.

(2) Constructing head and scouring sluices and scouring channels.

(3) General improvements, such as constructing masonry drop walls and regulators, head and pipe sluices for the branches.

II. *Karuvannur Bund project.*—The estimate for the Karuvannur bund was scrutinised by the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, Madras, Public Works Department, and approved of with slight alterations to the Pottuchira revetment wall. The same is being revised accordingly for inclusion in the budget of 1087.

Sea erosion.

III. *Erosion at Kuzhupilli.*—The erosion of the coast and the reduction in width of the sand-spit at Kuzhupilli continued to be a matter of great anxiety to the Darbar. The waves washed into the lagoon and seriously threatened the Kuzhupilli bund. A cyclone on the west coast at the out-break of the south-west monsoon caused some damage to the Kuzhupilli bund. There were serious erosions on the fore-shore from Cruz Milagre to Azhikal. A report submitted by a committee of the P. W. officers of the Madras Government and the Travancore and Cochin Darbars regarding the protective measures to be adopted, was referred to the Darbar for an expression of their views in regard to the measures recommended and the apportionment of cost of any measures to be undertaken. In view of the difficulties involved in the question and the difference of opinion amongst professional men, the Darbar suggested that the whole matter might be decided and taken up as one complete scheme by the Madras Government with the help of the Marine department of the P. W. newly created with the data already on record and those that might be additionally obtained by that department, and an equitable distribution of expenditure made according to the interests benefited. The final decision of the Madras Government is awaited.

Navigable canals.

IV. *Canals.*—The navigable canals were brought under departmental control and maintenance under a regular system of annual expenditure.

Acquisition of private irrigation works.

181. The Vengalakayam percolation canal was acquired at a cost of Rs. 3,565 and brought under departmental control. Steps are being taken for the acquisition of Nurnee-Alankadavu and Bandythode systems, so as to bring these also under the control and supervision of the Darbar. These will complete the acquisition of all private irrigation works of any importance in the Chittur taluk. The expenditure incurred during the year on maintenance of irrigation works was Rs. 19,552, as against Rs. 19,773 in 1084. The total expenditure on irrigation during the year was Rs. 40,800, as against Rs. 1,12,960 in 1084, the large increase in that year being due to the acquisition of the Kunnamkattupathy system.

Expenditure.

Petty construction and repairs.

182. This system which was introduced in 1083 continued to work during the year and the results were on the whole satisfactory. Almost the whole amount allotted in the year for P. C. R. was utilised, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 46,899, as against an allotment of Rs. 48,363.

Receipts.

183. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 89,455, as against Rs. 64,421 in 1084. The increase was mainly under Tolls and Ferries.

Inspection.

184. All the Divisional and Sub-Divisional offices were inspected by the Chief Engineer during the year and the Sub-Divisional offices were inspected by the Divisional officers as usual.

General remarks.

185. The administration of the department showed steady improvement since the reorganisation of 1083.

IX. INSTRUCTION.

186. The Educational department was placed in charge of a Special Officer with effect from 9th November 1909, Mr. J. V. Pope having been selected for the post. This was in pursuance of the Darbar's policy as fore-shadowed in the Diwan's note on educational reforms published in 1083. The important changes and developments in the department have been summarised in Chapter IV of the report. The Educational statistics of the year are given below :—

187. The total number of Sirkar schools was 93, as against 75 in 1084 and 57 in 1083, with a total of 16,031 pupils under instruction, as against 13,271 in 1084. The total number of aided schools was 250, as against 239 in 1084 and 189 in 1083, with a total of 23,437 pupils under instruction, as against 21,396 in 1084. The increase in the number of pupils under Sirkar schools is due to the opening of new Primary schools and the extension of free education to girls and backward classes, which was availed of with eagerness. The total number of pupils under instruction was 54,841, as against 51,825 in 1084. 29 per cent. of the educational work was done by Sirkar institutions, 43 per cent. by aided agencies and 28 per cent. without any help from the Sirkar, as against 26, 41 and 33 respectively in 1084. No. of institutions.

188. As in the previous year, 71 per cent. of the pupils under instruction were boys and 29 per cent. girls, the total number of boys and girls being 39,142 and 15,699 respectively, out of the total number of 54,841 pupils. The percentage of boys and girls to the male and female population of school-going age was 64.4 and 25.7, as against 60 and 25 respectively in 1084. Boys and girls.

189. Of the 54,841 pupils under instruction, 30,519, or 55.6 per cent. were Hindus, 21,521, or 39.3 per cent. were Christians, 2,739, or 5 per cent. were Mahomedans and 62, or 1 per cent. were Jews. Education among different communities.

190. The strength of the Ernakulam College was 165, as against 142 in the previous year. Out of 69 candidates that appeared for the First-in-Arts examination of the Madras University, 36, or 52.2 per cent. passed. The fee receipts of the College classes amounted to Rs. 9,591 and the expenditure to Rs. 18,802, the net expenditure being Rs. 9,211, or Rs. 55.8 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 89.8 in the previous year. Pending the completion of the main hostel building now in progress, a sub-hostel was opened as a temporary measure under the supervision of the Principal as Warden, assisted by a Superintendent and a Manager. The hostel which opened with 5 boarders has now a strength of 32, the maximum accommodation available. The receipts and disbursements of the hostel amounted to Rs. 1,427 and Rs. 1,335 respectively. Collegiate education.

191. High School or Upper Secondary education was given in 16 schools, or one more than in 1084, of which 8 were Sirkar, 6 aided and 2 unaided. The total number of pupils that were given Upper Secondary education was 1,503, as against 1,420 in 1084. Upper Secondary education.

192. The total strength of the High School departments of the 8 Sirkar High Schools was 792, as against 655 in 1084. 164 candidates appeared for the Matriculation Examination of 1909, of whom 66 passed, which gives a percentage of 40.2, the percentage of passes for the whole Presidency being 15. The average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 10.5, as against Rs. 14.2 in 1084. Sirkar High Schools.

193. The School Leaving Certificate scheme was introduced in all the High Schools and the necessary changes effected in the staff. School Leaving Certificate scheme.

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Aided High Schools. 194. There were 6 aided High Schools in the State as in the previous year. The total strength of the High School departments of these schools was 476, as against 456 in 1084. 100 pupils appeared for the Matriculation Examination of 1909, of whom 18 passed. The grants-in-aid given by the Sirkar to the High School departments of these schools amounted to Rs. 2,645, which includes a sum of Rs. 1,000 as building grant, as against Rs. 1,837 in the previous year. The average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 3.5, as against Rs. 4.02 in 1084.

Unaided High Schools. 195. High School or Upper Secondary education was given in two schools unaided by the Sirkar, *viz.*, the Chittur High School and the St. Thomas' High School, Trichur, the former of which had only the High School department attached to it. The total strength of the High School departments of these two schools was 235, as against 809 in 1084. 52 and 25 pupils respectively appeared from these two schools for the Matriculation Examination of 1909, of whom 13 and 6 passed.

Lower Secondary education. 196. Lower Secondary education was imparted during the year in 39 schools (including the Lower Secondary departments of the College and of High Schools). **Sirkar Schools.** Of these, 14 were Sirkar, 24 aided and 1 unaided. Of the 14 Sirkar schools, 5 were for girls. The total strength of the 14 Lower Secondary schools was 1,429 (1,233 boys and 196 girls), as against 1,319 in the previous year. The receipts to the Sirkar from the Lower Secondary departments were Rs. 21,045 and the expenditure was Rs. 32,444, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 7.9, as against Rs. 7.4 in 1084. **Aided Schools.** There were 24 aided Lower Secondary schools, of which 6 were girls' schools. The total strength of the Lower Secondary departments of the schools was 1,280 (1,152 boys and 128 girls). The grants-in-aid given to the Lower Secondary departments of these aided schools amounted to Rs. 4,078, as against Rs. 2,892 in 1084. The average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 3, as against Rs. 2.5 in 1084.

Primary education. 197. Including the Primary departments of the Ernakulam College and of the High and Lower Secondary Schools, Primary education was given in 343 Sirkar and aided schools, as against 314 in 1084. There were besides 703 unaided schools which were not under the control of the department.

Sirkar Schools. 198. Of the 93 Sirkar schools, 15 were the Primary departments of the College, High and Lower Secondary schools, 11 were night schools and the remaining 67 were purely elementary schools, of which latter 39 were boys' schools and 28 girls' schools. The total strength of the Primary departments of the 93 Sirkar schools was 13,645, as against 11,155 for 75 schools in 1084. The fees realised from the Primary departments amounted to Rs. 6,606 and the expenditure to Rs. 74,929, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 5, as against Rs. 4.3 in 1084. A standard plan of building for Primary schools was drawn up during the year and buildings are being provided gradually for all Sirkar Primary schools. The number of students of the backward classes in the Sirkar schools was 2,717, as against 2,514 in 1084 and 744 in 1083. With the new school opened at Narakal for Pulayas, there were 7 Sirkar schools for the backward classes and their total **Aided Schools.** strength was 916 (777 boys and 139 girls). The number of aided schools that imparted Primary education was 250, the strength of the same being 21,681, as against 239 and 19,799 respectively in 1084. The grant given to the Primary departments was Rs. 22,252, as against Rs. 15,336 in 1084. 30 Primary schools were newly brought on the aided list and 124 were given increased grants during the year. Special attention was paid to the improvement of accommodation, equipment, staff, attendance and teaching in these schools.

Unaided Schools. 199. The number of unaided schools that imparted Primary education is reported to be 703, having a strength of 15,011 (10,909 boys and 4,102 girls), the

corresponding figures for the previous year being 805 and 16,656 respectively. **Chapter V.**
The opening of the new Primary schools in rural parts and the extension of aid to private schools are gradually reducing the number of these unaided pial schools.

200. 12 night schools were opened during the year for the special benefit of the working classes. The strength and attendance of these schools were satisfactory except in one which has since been discontinued. The hours of instruction fixed are from 7 P. M. to 9.30 P. M. divided into 5 periods. These night schools have become so very popular that several private night schools have since sprung up and have applied for grant and two of these were taken to the aided list. **Night Schools.**

201. Female education made satisfactory progress during the year. The opening of 4 new girls' schools was sanctioned by the Darbar, of which 3 were actually opened. The total number of Sirkar girls' schools rose from 30 in 1084 to 33, while that of aided schools remained the same, *viz.*, 24. The number of girls attending Sirkar and aided girls' schools increased from 6,163 to 6,563 in the year under report. Of the total increase of 400, the Sirkar schools have contributed 348 and the aided schools 52. The total strength of girls in Sirkar schools for boys and girls has risen from 4,741 in 1084 to 5,441 in 1085 and in aided schools for boys and girls from 5,694 to 6,156. The total number of girls under instruction during the year was 15,699, as against 15,036 in 1084. The Hindas and Christians have taken most advantage of the facilities afforded for female education. Every effort was made during the year to secure the services of qualified female teachers for employment in girls' schools. All the 11 girls trained in the Victoria Jubilee Girls' High School, Trichur, during the year, were given appointments in girls' schools. The scheme for the reorganisation of the Normal Training school sanctioned by the Darbar provides for a female section to be opened under a separate Mistress. This step will remedy in course of time the long felt difficulty of securing a sufficient number of qualified female teachers. **Female education.**
Kaikottikali and physical drill were introduced into most of the girls' schools.

202. The revision of the curricula of girls' schools was taken up during the year and hygiene, music, drawing, needle-work, dress-making, and domestic economy were prescribed. Full provision for their introduction is made in the new Government Technical School in the girls' department. As in previous years there were two fully developed High Schools for girls, *viz.*, the Victoria Jubilee Girls' High School, maintained by the Sirkar and the St. Teresa's Convent Girls' school (aided). 4 and 6 girls respectively were sent up for the Matriculation Examination of 1909, but none passed. **Curricula.**

203. The number of special schools that worked during the year was 9, of which one was the Normal School, Trichur, and the rest were aided ones teaching different industries. The number of students trained in the Normal School was 32, the same as in 1084, of whom 20 were of the Lower Secondary grade and 12 of the Primary grade. Of the 32 students, 17 were stipendiaries, 13 non-stipendiaries and 2 were free students. All the 32 students and 3 private students appeared for the preliminary portion of the Cochin Teachers' Certificate Examination of the year, of whom 11 passed. The training class opened in the Victoria Jubilee Girls' High School, Trichur, in 1084 did good work during the year. Of the 12 girls trained in the class during the year, 11 appeared for the preliminary examination held in December 1909, of whom 7 passed. **Normal School.**

204. There were 8 aided special schools during the year with 298 pupils of whom 60 were girls. The subjects taught in the Industrial schools are basket-making, mat-making, shoe-making, book-binding, rope-making, carpentry, smithery, printing, composing, needle-work, embroidery, lace-making **Special Schools.**

Chapter V: and fancy work. The total grant given by the Sirkar to the 8 aided special schools was Rs. 2,355, as against Rs. 1,579 in 1084.

Qualifications
of teachers.

205. Of the 699 and 947 teachers employed in Sirkar and aided schools respectively in 1085, 277 and 146 were trained men, as against 216 and 194 in 1084. Two graduates and two under-graduates from Sirkar Schools were sent up for training in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and 2 Matriculate female teachers from Sirkar schools were sent up for training in the Presidency Training School for Mistresses at Madras. Six of the graduate teachers were deputed during the year to attend the University lectures. During the latter part of the year, Miss D. H. Reilly, B. A., 1st Assistant of the V. J. G. School, Trichur, was sent out for training at Cambridge with a State scholarship.

Inspection.

206. Besides the Special Educational Officer, the inspecting staff consisted of the Chief Inspector of Schools and 3 Deputy Inspectors. Till 1st Dhanu 1085, there were only two Deputy Inspectors as the 3rd Deputy Inspector was till then on special duty in connection with Ethnographical researches.

Grants-in-aid.

207. Grants-in-aid were given to the aided schools under 3 heads, *viz.*, (1) salary grants, (2) fixed grants and (3) attendance grants. The High Schools are generally aided under the first system, the Lower Secondary and some of the Primary Schools under the second and the majority of the elementary schools under the third. The actual amounts distributed as grants-in-aid during the years 1083, 1084 and 1085 were Rs. 18,926, Rs. 21,633 and Rs. 30,331 respectively. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 1,122 was spent as grants-in-aid to public libraries and reading rooms, Rs. 1,000 as building grant to the C. M. S. High School, Trichur, and Rs. 6,031 as stipends and scholarships.

Financial.

208. The total receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 61,729 and Rs. 2,29,506, as against Rs. 54,213 and Rs. 1,78,213 respectively in 1084. The net expenditure to the Sirkar on education during the year was Rs. 1,67,777 or Rs. 43,777 more than in 1084. Of this, 17.5 per cent. was spent on the directing and inspecting agency, 59.5 per cent. on Sirkar schools and 18.1 per cent. on aided schools. Classified according to the branches of instruction, 17.5 per cent. was spent on the directing and inspecting agency, 5.5 per cent. on Collegiate education, 15.2 per cent. on Secondary education and 53.9 per cent. on Primary education. There has been a steady increase of expenditure under Primary education since the reorganisation, the amount spent on the same in 1083, 1084 and 1085 being Rs. 37,631, Rs. 53,931 and Rs. 74,929 respectively.

Physical edu-
cation.

209. Athletics continued to receive adequate attention during the year. The Inter-School Sports for all the schools of the State were as usual held at Trichur.

Education of
the junior mem-
bers of His High-
ness' family.

210. The Common Residential Palace referred to in the last year's report was formally opened at the beginning of the year for the benefit of the Thampurans above 15 years of age who are now required to live together in a well appointed Palace, provided with all the facilities for the education, physical exercise and recreation of the boarders under the supervision of a Warden. There were 5 Thampurans residing in the Common Residential Palace during the year, of whom 4 were studying in the Ernakulam College and one was under private tuition. There were 3 tutors to impart home tuition to the wards in the different subjects, including Sanskrit. A library was opened. The wards made free use of the library and a few periodicals subscribed for their benefit.

Boys.

211. The 7th Thampuran was the guardian of the younger members of His Highness' family. The number of wards studying in the school was 12 during the year. Physical exercise of the wards received careful attention.

212. A Palace School was opened at Tripunithura for the education of the girls of His Highness' family. The total strength of the school was 31. Music and Sanskrit are taught in the school.

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Girls.

213. Both the schemes worked successfully and the Darbar's special thanks are due to the 7th and 10th Thampurans for their keen interest in the work of management and supervision over the wards.

214. The year was fruitful of many satisfactory results of the general scheme of educational reform inaugurated since 1083 and had, for the most part, the special benefit of the advice and guidance of an officer of ripe experience and mature views in Mr. Pope. The several important matters referred to him at the time of his appointment were carefully considered and investigated and the result of his labours has now been embodied in a draft Educational Code which is receiving the careful attention of the Darbar. The Darbar note with special gratification the development of Primary education, the increase in the number of pupils in girls' schools and in the schools for the backward classes, the opening of night schools for the working classes and the introduction of Industrial education, in regard to which a good beginning has been made. The question of free vernacular education and a revised system of grant-in-aid, as recommended by Mr. Pope, as well as the opening of Technical and Industrial branches in all Sirkar schools, are matters of importance which will await their solution in due course. When all the important works of reform now in hand or in the course of development are fully carried out, the State Educational department may feel proud to have an organisation and a system which will work for the steady advancement and progress of all classes amongst the younger generation.

General re-
marks.

X. MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

215. The Huzur office continued to work as reorganised in 1083 divided into the following departments:—Revenue, Public Works, Judicial and Local and Legislative. The office routine was considerably reduced under the scheme of decentralisation formulated and brought into force from 1st Mithunom 1085.

Huzur Secre-
tariat.

216. As stated in paragraph 173 of the report for 1084, the Central Record was organised from the beginning of 1085. All the original Survey and Settlement records and the old cadjan records of the Eduvaippu, that were selected for permanent retention, were transferred to the Central Record. Arrangements have been made to print lists of the records in the Central Record.

Central Record.

217. The Special Officer, Mr. C. Achyutha Menon, deputed by the Darbar for the compilation of (1) the State Manual and (2) a series of departmental Manuals embodying in them all circular orders of administrative importance, issued from time to time, corrected up to date, continued to work till the end of Kanni 1085. From 1st Dhau 1085, he was appointed as the Superintendent of Census operations in the State without prejudice to his duties connected with the compilation of the State Manual and departmental Manuals. In addition to the chapters, *viz.*, (1) Physical Description, (2) Political History, (3) Administration of Justice and (4) Land Revenue Administration, which were written in 1084, the following chapters dealing with (1) People, (2) Forests, (3) Means of Communication, (4) Public Health, (5) Education and (6) Salt, Abkari and Miscellaneous Revenues, were completed during the year. The printing of the chapters of the State Manual already completed was taken up during the year and it is now in progress.

Compilation of
the State Manual
and Departmental
Manuals.

The progress made in the compilation of departmental Manuals is detailed below:—

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(1) The Police Manual, the Public Works Code, the Forest Code, the Civil Rules of Practice and the Criminal Rules of Practice which were compiled during the previous year were approved by the Darbar and they were printed and issued during the year.

(2) The Stamp Manual and the Tramway Code were also compiled, printed and issued during the year.

(3) The Registration Manual was compiled during the year. It has since been approved by the Darbar and is now in the press.

Census.

218. Necessary orders were issued and arrangements made during the year by means of circulars giving detailed instructions in regard to each item of work for the census of 1911 up to the stage of house-numbering and the preparation of house lists. The work has made good progress.

MILITARY.

Nayar Brigade.

219. The Nayar Brigade (including the Infantry and the Artillery) consisted of 23 officers and 229 men at the beginning of the year. During the year, there were 9 dismissals, 3 deaths, 2 resignations, 2 discharges on pension or gratuity and 34 admissions. Thus the total strength at the end of the year was 23 officers and 244 men, as against the sanctioned strength of 23 officers and 251 men.

State Band.

220. The strength of the State Band during the year was 20, as against 19 in the previous year, viz., one Band Master, one Jamadar, one Havildar and 17 musicians.

His Highness' Body-guard.

221. The actual strength of His Highness' Body-guard at the end of the year was 10, consisting of one Jamadar, one Havildar, one Naick and 7 troopers, as against the sanctioned strength of 16 and the actual strength of 12 at the end of 1084. Steps are being taken to bring it up to the full complement.

Duties of men.

222. In the Infantry, the superior officers were armed with swords and the inferior officers and sepoys with muzzle loading carbines. In His Highness the Raja's Body-guard, the Jamadar was armed with a sword and a revolver and the other officers and troopers with swords, lances and pistols. In the Artillery, there were 4 muzzle loading cannons with accessories complete, and they were, as usual, used for State purposes only. 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.

Cost.

223. The total cost of the Military department and of the State Band was Rs. 39,354 and Rs. 7,102 respectively, as against Rs. 32,791 and Rs. 4,917 respectively in the previous year. The increase was due to the cost of uniforms supplied to the Nayar Brigade and to the purchase of Band instruments in the year under report.

ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Import permits.

224. During the year 68 licenses and permits were issued for the import of guns, sulphur, percussion caps, shots, etc.

Licenses for sale.

225. Under Regulation II of 1084, 88 licenses for dealing in arms and ammunition and for the manufacture and sale of fire-works were issued during the year. Of these, 20 were for dealing in English powder, caps, shots, etc., 5 for dealing in sulphur and saltpetre and 63 for the manufacture and sale of fire-works, etc.

SIRKAR PRESS.

226. The introduction of improvements to bring the Government Press up to date, engaged the attention of the Darbar, and as a result, about the middle of the year, an improved system of working was introduced as a tentative measure

in the composing, printing and binding sections of the Press, *viz.*, the system of paying for outturn of work, and the staff was strengthened by the temporary appointment of a composing foreman, a type store-keeper, a reader and five binding boys. The total quantity of work turned out in the composing, printing and binding sections showed improvement. The receipts and expenditure of the Press amounted to Rs. 3,416 and Rs. 12,052, as against Rs. 2,941 and Rs. 10,375 in the previous year. Chapter V.

STATIONERY.

227. The receipts on account of the value of stationery supplied to Cranganur, the Devaswoms and Estates amounted to Rs. 1,847, as against Rs. 1,126 in the previous year. The total expenditure for the supply of stationery articles to all the offices in the State was Rs. 22,906, as against Rs. 20,638 in the previous year.

SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

ETHNOGRAPHY.

228. A major portion of the work in connection with Ethnography having been completed, a full time officer for the remaining portion of the work was deemed unnecessary. Mr. L. K. Ananthakrishna Iyer, the officer in charge of the Ethnographical Survey, was therefore reverted to his permanent appointment as Deputy Inspector of Schools from 1st Dhanu 1085 and ordered to attend to the Ethnographical work without prejudice to his own duties.

229. Volume I of "The Cochin Tribes and Castes" dealing with the various tribes and castes belonging to the animistic type was published in 1085 and materials for the preparation of Volume II of the book were collected during the year. Volume I issued during the year was favourably reviewed by all the leading journals in England and India and brought to the notice of scientists. In the 2nd Volume it is proposed to deal with the manners and customs of (1) the high caste Sudras, (2) the low caste Sudras, (3) the Antharala Jathis, (4) Malayala Kshatriyas, *viz.*, Thampan and Thirumulpads, (5) Moothathus, Elayathus, Namburi Brahmans, Konkani Brahmans, Tulu Brahmans and Tamil Brahmans, (6) Non-Malayali Hindu castes, such as Agamudiyar, Ambattan, Chakkiliyan, Devanga, Kaikolan, Kakkalan, Kavara, Kosavan, Odan, Vaniyan, Vannan, Vezhampan, Chunnampu Naikkar, Andy, Chakkan, Chetty, Palli, Pandaran, Pandi Thattan, Paravan, Padayachi, Poo Pandaran, Thattan, Thottiyar, Velluvan, Vellalan and Vala Chetti, (7) the black and the white Jews, (8) Mahomedans and (9) Native Christians. Of the above, the investigations into the manners and customs of the castes falling under categories 1, 2, 3, 4, and portions of 5 and 6 were completed during the year. The work of printing the volume is now in progress. The expenditure incurred during the year on account of Ethnographical Survey amounted to Rs. 2,400, as against Rs. 2,125 in 1084.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

230. Mr. K. K. Sengupta, M. A., B. Sc., Research Scholar in Geology of the Geological Survey of India, was appointed as State Geologist during the year. He assumed charge of his office on 15th April 1910 and started work with a small establishment. During the period of 4 months that the State Geologist had at his disposal in the year, he visited the taluks of Trichur, Talapilli, Mukundapuram and Cochin-Kanayapur, and made a cursory examination of the exposures of rocks in those areas.

Chapter V.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

231. Ruins and monuments of historical and archæological interest continued to be under the supervision of the Public Works department. Necessary steps were taken by the department to preserve the monuments *in situ*. New discoveries during the year numbered 20, all being artificial caves locally known as 'Muniyaras.'

CRANGANUR.

232. Cranganur is a small principality with an area of 18½ square miles and a population of 29,140. The Chief pays a tribute of Rs. 6,857 to the State. But the Cranganur taluk is administered as part of the State, although financially separate.

233. The subjoined statement exhibits the financial condition of the principality at the beginning and at the end of the year under report:—

Opening Balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury	Rs. 52,558	Disbursements under Service heads Do. Debt heads	Rs. 1,16,261
	Investments	1,80,985		48,080
	Total	2,33,543		Total	1,64,291
<i>Closing Balance:</i>				
Receipts under Service heads	...	1,04,411	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury	45,871
Do. Debt heads	...	68,193	Investments	2,00,985
	Total	1,72,604	Total	2,46,856
	Grand Total	4,06,147	Grand Total	4,06,147

A sum of Rs. 29,000 was invested during the year in fixed deposits in the Bank of Madras.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

234. Particulars regarding the Newspapers and Magazines published in the State in 1085 are given below:—

Names of Newspapers	Language of publication	Place of publication	Daily, weekly or otherwise	Circulation No.	Tone & position of the journal
Messenger of the Sacred Heart	Malayalam	Ernakulam	Monthly	400	Religious
Lakshmi Bhai	do.	Trichur	do.	1,000	Literary & social
Prachina Tharaka	do.	do.	Fortnightly	293	General
Kerala Chintamani	do.	do.	Monthly	550	General & political
Suvisesha Venmazhu	do.	Kunnankulam	Bi-monthly	300	Religious
Mangalodayam	do.	Trichur	Monthly	534	Literary
Sudarsanam	do.	do.*	do.	500	Religious
Atma Poshini	do.	Kunnankulam	do.	320	Religious

* This is printed at Trichur and published at Olavakode in British Malabar.

General remarks.

235. The vernacular journalism in the State showed some improvement and was conducted on moderate principles. The press room system continued and was availed of to an appreciable extent.

CHAPTER VI.

CONCLUSION.

THE year of this report may well be considered as marking the close of a triennium, during which important administrative changes took place, affecting materially the whole administrative machinery of the State. The Darbar have from the results achieved good reason to believe, that all the departments have now been given a sound and efficient organisation. They also have, by the close of the year, completed the work of issuing and codifying all the necessary departmental rules and instructions which alone make for continuity of policy. The new Land Revenue department with purely executive functions, which has been, since its re-organisation, in charge of a capable officer lent by the Madras Government, has made rapid progress under his able guidance. The total land revenue collections for the year are 99.5 per cent. of the demand and made without any noticeable recourse to coercion. The new departments of Land Revenue, Agriculture and Avenues continued to receive tender care and diligent attention. The thanks of the Darbar are due to Mr. Krishnama Chari, the Diwan Peishkar, for his valuable co-operation and meritorious service. The most important administrative reform of the year which has a far-reaching effect on the finances of the State, is the introduction of a new scheme for the management of Sirkar religious institutions, and creation of a separate endowment fund for them directly under the control of the Darbar. A complete separation of the Devaswom and State funds has been effected, which enables the Devaswoms to get the full return for the surpluses and also prevents the Darbar from leaning on and utilising such surpluses, a tendency which can hardly be conducive to sound finance. The year also will be noted for the introduction of Municipal Government in towns, and Sanitary laws in rural areas, after 9 years of discussion. These institutions will require the tender care of the Darbar for some considerable time before they are fully developed. An Industrial Survey of the State was undertaken and completed and a Geological Survey was also started during the year. Financially, the year proved prosperous, ending as it did with a surplus of Rs. 6,29,565 without carrying forward any departmental liabilities to the current year. The State debts may be considered to have been almost wiped off, and will no longer hamper the administration which may now go forward with the work of progress in all its spheres of activity and enterprise. All classes of His Highness' subjects have taken an intelligent interest in the administration, and expressed their views freely, which have at all times received my careful consideration. The heads of departments have worked with zeal and earnestness, and to all of them my thanks are due for their continued and loyal support.

TRICHUR,
December 3, 1910.

A. R. BANERJI,
DIWAN OF COCHIN.

APPENDIX.

(1) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1085 M. E.

Chapter I.
GENERAL.

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Residency					
1	R. C. C. Carr I. C. S.	Resident in Travancore and Cochin			
2	Capt. W. M. Fenning	Assistant Resident	1- 1-85	30-11-85	
3	Lieut. R. E. G. Berkeley	Do.	31-11-85	31-12-85	
4	H. C. Perkins	Medical officer in charge			
Palace					
5	C. S. Gopaladesikachariar	Sarvadhikariakar to His Highness the Raja	1- 1-85	20-12-85	On leave from 21-12-85
6	A. R. Venkateswara Iyer	Ag: Do	21-12-85	32-12-85	
7	K. Ramavurma Raja B. A.	Special Palace Officer			
General Administration					
8	A. R. Banerji M. A. I. C. S.	Diwan of Cochin	1- 1-85	15- 8-85	On leave from 16- 8-85
9	V. T. Krishnamachari B. A. & B. L.	Diwan Peishkar in charge	16- 8-85	14-11-85	
10	A. R. Banerji, M. A. I. C. S.	Diwan of Cochin	15-11-85	32-12-85	
11	T. V. Kasturi Ranga Iyer B. A.	Secretary to the Diwan			On deputation as District Magistrate till 31-1-85 and appointed as Supdt: of Devaswoms from 1-2-85
12	M. Sankara Menon B. A.	Ag: Do	1- 1-85	31- 1-85	
13	Do	Secretary to the Diwan	1- 2-85	32-12-85	
14	M. V. Ananta Rama Iyer B. A.	Comptroller of Accounts			On leave till 3-8-85 and retired from 4-8-85
15	K. Shangu Warriar B. A.	Ag: Do	1- 1-85	2- 7-85	On leave from 3-7-85 and confirmed as Comptroller of Accounts from 4-8-85
16	N. A. Parasurama Iyer B. A.	Ag: Do	3- 7-85	17- 9-85	
17	K. Shangu Warriar B. A.	Comptroller of Accounts	18- 9-85	32-12-85	
Revenue					
18	V. T. Krishnamachari B. A. & B. L.	Diwan Peishkar			
19	E. H. Johnstone D. D. R.	Conservator of Forests			
20	G. R. Grubb M. A., M. A. I.	Tramway Engineer			
21	H. W. M. Brown	Superintendent of Excise	1- 1-85	24- 7-85	On leave from 25-7-85
22	K. T. Thomas B. A.	Ag: Do	25- 7-85	1-10-85	
23	H. W. M. Brown	Superintendent of Excise	2-10-85	32-12-85	
24	P. C. Job B. A.	Supdt: of Stamps			
Judicial					
25	V. Kelu Eredi	Chief Judge			On leave
26	K. Narayana Marar B. A. & B. L.	Puisne Judge			
27	T. S. Narayana Iyer M. A. & B. L.	Ag: Do			
28	S. Doraswami Iyer	Puisne Judge	1- 1-85	3- 9-85	Deceased on 3-9-85
29	P. Cheriyan B. A. & B. L.	Puisne Judge	20-10-85	32-12-85	
30	C. Achyutha Menon B. A.	District Magistrate			On deputation as special officer up to 31-2-85, on leave from 1-3-85 to 29-4-85 and on deputation as Superintendent of Census from 1-5-85

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

(1) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1905 M. E.—(Continued).

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Judicial					
31	T. V. Kasturi Ranga Iyer B. A. ...	Ag: District Magistrate	1- 1-85	31- 1-85	
32	B. K. Raghavan Nambiar B. A. & B. L.	Do	1- 2-85	32-12-85	
33	M. A. Chakko B. A. ...	Superintendent of Police & Commandant, Nair Brigade	1- 1-85	15-10-85	Under training from 16-10-85
34	A. W. Rice	Inspector in charge	16-10-85	32-12-85	
35	V. K. Kochummi Menon B. A. & B. L.	District and Sessions Judge, Anjikaimal			On leave up to 15-2-85 and resigned from 16- 2-85
36	B. K. Raghavan Nambiar B. A. & B. L.	Ag: Do	1- 1-85	31- 1-85	
37	P. Narayana Menon M. A. & B. L.	Ag: Do	2- 2-85	32-12-85	
38	T. M. Krishna Menon B. A. & B. L.	Additional District Judge	1- 1-85	10- 6-85	Abolished on 11-6-85
39	T. S. Narayana Iyer M. A. & B. L.	District and Sessions Judge, Trichur			On deputation as Puisne Judge
40	V. K. Sankara Menon B. A. ...	Ag: Do			
41	K. Shangu Warriar B. A. ...	Superintendent of Registration			On deputation as Comptroller till 3-8-85
42	C. Anthappai B. A. ...	Ag: Do	1- 1-85	3- 8-85	
43	Do	Superintendent of Registration	4- 8-85	32-12-85	
44	T. A. Anantharama Iyer B. A. & B. L.	Government Advocate & Law Officer			
45	A. C. Augustus	Superintendent, Central Jail	1- 1-85	15- 9-85	On leave from 16-9-85
46	M. B. Labouche diere	Ag: Do	16- 9-85	15-10-85	
47	A. C. Augustus	Superintendent, Central Jail	16-10-85	32-12-85	
Miscellaneous					
48	C. S. Mahalinga Iyer	Ag: Superintendent of Devaswoms and Oottupurams	1- 1-85	31- 1-85	Retired from 1-2-85
49	T. V. Kasturi Ranga Iyer B. A. ...	Superintendent (of) Devaswoms and Oottupuras	1- 2-85	32-12-85	
50	G. E. Browning A. M. I. C. E.	Chief Engineer	1- 1-85	8- 4-85	On leave from 9-4-85
51	H. C. Gill A. M. I. C. E.	Ag: Do	9- 4-85	8- 5-85	
52	G. E. Browning A. M. I. C. E.	Chief Engineer	9- 5-85	12-10-85	On leave from 11-12-85
53	H. C. Gill A. M. I. C. E.	Ag: Do	11-12-85	32-12-85	
54	J. V. Pope M. A.	Special Educational Officer	24- 3-85	32-12-85	
55	F. S. Davies B. A.	Principal, Ernakulam College			
56	C. Mathai B. A.	Assistant to the Special Educational Officer and Chief Inspector of Schools			
57	Captain Leverette	Master Attendant of Sirkar Ports	1- 1-85	26- 9-85	
58	Lieut. T. A. Bassett	Do	27- 9-85	32-12-85	
59	G. N. Coombes L.R.C.P. & S.	Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer			
60	J. J. Chandy B. A.	Superintendent of Anchal			
61	K. K. Sen Gupta M. A. B. Sc.	State Geologist	3- 9-85	32-12-85	

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

Chapter I.
GENERAL.

(2) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of
Karkadagom 1085 M. E.

Chapter III.
LEGISLATION

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
1	Regulation I of 1010—extending the powers of jurisdiction of the Zillah Judges	Yes	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043 which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076
2	Regulation II of 1010—for the future guidance of the Appeal Court	"	Do.
3	Regulation 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	Regulation IV of 1010—for constituting the Zillah Courts Criminal Courts of the respective Zillahs and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court Circuit Judges and for defining the respective powers	"	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	Regulation I of 1036—for the speedy administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and for the establishment of Small Cause Courts	"	Do.
6	Regulation II of 1036—to clear the doubts of the Appeal Court in regard to the provisions of Regulation I of 1036	"	
7	Regulation I of 1041—for the appointment of duly qualified Vakils to plead in Courts	"	Amended by Regulation II of 1071
8	Regulation II of 1041—for providing specially against criminal breach of contract on the part of artificers, workmen and labourers	"	
9	Regulation I of 1042—for extending the powers vested in the Munsiffs and for defining their jurisdiction	"	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1076
10	Regulation III of 1043—providing for the admission of counsel in criminal cases	"	
11	Regulation I of 1058—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	Regulation 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	Regulation I of 1058—for the better regulation of the Police in Cochin	"	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1076
14	Regulation I of 1059—The Cochin Penal Code	"	Amended by Regulation VIII of 1084
15	Regulation II of 1059—The Code of Criminal Procedure	"	Amended by Regulation VI of 1074
16	Regulation II of 1061—providing for the execution by the Courts of Cochin of decrees passed by the Civil Courts of British India and Travancore	"	
17	Regulation I of 1062—providing for the restriction and control of the erection of religious buildings, etc.	No	Amended by Regulation I of 1080
18	Regulation I of 1066—rendering the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 of the Governor-General of India in Council effectual and to prevent the solemnization of illegal marriage in this State	Yes	
19	Regulation I of 1067—amending the law relating to the management of the Anchal service, etc.	"	
20	Regulation II of 1070 for acquiring land for public purposes	"	Amended by Regulation IV of 1074
21	Do. II of 1071—amending Regulation I of 1041	"	
22	Do. III of 1071—Cattle Trespass Regulation	"	
23	Proclamation dated 8th February 1897 for taking effective precautionary measures against the spread of Bubonic plague.	"	
24	Regulation I of 1072—Epidemic Diseases Regulation	"	
25	Do. II of 1074—Survey Regulation	"	
26	Do. IV of 1074—Amending Regulation II of 1070	"	
27	Do. V of 1074—The Destruction of Records Regulation	"	
28	Do. VI of 1074—Amending Regulation II of 1059	"	
29	Do. I of 1075—The Notaries Public Regulation	"	
30	Do. III of 1075—The Special Police Regulation	"	
31	Do. IV of 1075—for preventing the landing of goods at places other than Malipuram or Narakal	"	
32	Regulation I of 1076—The Cochin Census Regulation	"	
33	Do. II of 1076—The Cochin Chief Court Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation IV of 1079 and Regulation II of 1083
34	Do. III of 1076—The Cochin Civil Courts Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation V of 1084.

(2) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the 1st day of Karkadagom 1085 M. E.—(Continued).

Chapter III.
LEGISLATION

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
35	Regulation IV of 1076—A Regulation for the protection of Judicial officers	Yes	
36	Do. V of 1076—The Coffee-Stealing Prevention Regulation	"	
37	Do. VI of 1076—The Prisons Regulation	"	
38	Do. VII of 1076—making better provision for the efficient working of the British Postal Department in the State	"	
39	Do. VIII of 1076—The Opium Regulation	"	
40	Do. I of 1077—The Abkari do	"	
41	Do. I of 1079—The Civil Procedure Code	"	Amended by Regulation III of 1083
42	Do. II of 1079—The Limitation Regulation	"	
43	Do. III of 1079—The General Clauses Regulation	"	
44	Do. IV of 1079—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation II of 1076	No	
45	The Indian Evidence Act, I of 1872	Yes	Brought into force from 1st Meenom, 1080 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 2nd February 1905
46	Regulation I of 1080—amending Regulation I of 1062	No	
47	Do. II of 1080—The Court Fees Regulation	Yes	
48	Do. III of 1080—The Forest Regulation	"	
49	Do. IV of 1080—The Companies Regulation	"	Partly repealed from 1084 by Regulation VI of 1083
50	Do. I of 1081—The Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation	No	
51	Do. II of 1081—The Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation	Yes	
52	Do. III of 1081—The Treasure Trove Regulation	"	
53	Do. I of 1082—The Extradition Regulation	"	
54	Do. II of 1082—The Ports Regulation	"	
55	Do. III of 1082—The Ferries and Tolls Regulation	"	
56	Do. IV of 1082—The Public Gambling Regulation	"	
57	Do. V of 1082—The Forest Steam Tramway Regulation	"	
58	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	"	
59	Do. II of 1083—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation II of 1076	No	
60	Do. III of 1083—amending the Cochin Civil Procedure Code	Yes	
61	Do. IV of 1083—The Revenue Recovery Regulation	"	
62	Do. V of 1083—The Salt Regulation	"	
63	Do. VI of 1083—The Stamp Regulation	"	
64	Do. VII of 1083—The Factories Regulation	"	
65	The Indian Contract Act, IX of 1872 (with certain amendments)	"	Brought into force from 1st Chingom, 1084 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 14th August 1903
66	Regulation I of 1084—a Regulation to facilitate enquiries into matters connected with the administration of revenue and into the conduct of public servants	"	
67	Do. II of 1084—The Arms Regulation	"	
68	Do. III of 1084—The Petroleum Regulation	"	
69	Do. IV of 1084—The Civil Courts Amendment Regulation	"	
70	Do. V of 1084—The Registration Regulation	"	
71	Do. VI of 1084—The Lepers Regulation	"	
72	Do. VII of 1084—The Tobacco Regulation	"	
73	Do. VIII of 1084—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Penal Code	"	
74	Do. I of 1085—The Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation	"	

Chapter V.

(3) Statement of rainfall in the Cochin State during the year 1085 M. E.

A.—Season and rainfall.

Stations	Chingon	Kanni	Thuvam	Vishigom	Phann	Makarom	Kumbhion	Meenom	Medom	Edavom	Mithunom	Karkadagom	Total	Total for past year	Average of past 5 years	Remarks
Ernakulam	8.58	10.72	5.02	2.81	0.24	..	0.80	5.30	7.88	11.70	20.75	25.26	104.56	94.15	104.80	
Mattancherry	10.40	7.90	7.49	3.74	0.09	..	1.33	6.77	6.63	14.71	25.62	26.57	111.25	104.25	..	
Cranganur	8.88	6.45	9.54	2.49	..	..	0.89	5.96	2.26	19.90	23.19	28.20	107.10	98.60	..	
Irinjalakula	8.05	4.69	11.53	2.38	..	..	0.19	1.22	3.45	15.63	24.29	19.61	91.02	110.51	..	
Trichur	7.00	10.15	4.38	1.29	..	..	0.40	1.08	4.23	12.51	25.58	21.32	87.89	120.16	128.28	
Wadakancherry	4.93	2.66	5.69	0.24	..	..	0.28	1.40	4.34	11.88	22.73	17.75	71.85	112.59	..	
Chittur	5.47	6.22	3.07	3.37	..	..	0.85	0.66	1.80	2.49	21.55	14.00	59.60	79.50	71.60	
Total for the State	53.31	48.79	46.70	16.92	0.33	..	4.68	22.39	30.15	88.17	169.66	152.77	633.27	719.85	804.68	

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

B.—Staple food grains.

Articles	Prices of food grains per maund of 82½ lbs.						Remarks
	During Karkadagom 1084			During Karkadagom 1085			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Rice (husked)	5	13	3	5	4	11	
Wheat	6	11	1	6	2	2	
Peas	5	10	5	5	1	1	
Dholl	7	12	2	5	15	8	
Gram	4	1	7	4	5	1	
Til or Gingelly	8	9	1	9	5	0	
Green peas	5	13	5	4	13	3	
Bengal gram	6	1	6	5	0	6	

(5) Agricultural stock in the Cochin State during the year 1085 M. E.

C.—Agricultural stock.

Name of Taluk	Year	Horses and cattle							Ploughs	Carts		Remarks	
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Asses	Sheep and goats		With 2 bullocks	With 4 bullocks		Riding	Load carrying
Male	Female												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cochin-Kanayanur	1085	7,305	10,854	851	358	63	7	3,349	3,556	...	222	52	
Cranganur	do	629	1,685	182	280	5	...	979	248	...	...	...
Makundapuram	do	17,410	9,877	5,594	2,547	43	7	4,187	11,043	...	128	380	
Trichur	do	9,174	10,064	6,286	2,502	92	6	4,420	16,243	...	584	727	
Talappilli	do	8,280	11,489	12,777	1,278	7	2	8,407	10,788	...	284	219	
Chittur	do	7,581	5,571	5,387	1,665	68	56	3,262	7,811	...	281	480	
Total	do	50,876	49,540	29,027	8,680	278	78	24,598	49,189	...	1,419	1,858	

(6) Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the
Cochin State during the year 1085 M. E.

Chapter V.

D.--Abkari.

Taluks	Country Spirit		Toddy		Opium		Ganja		Total		Remarks.
	No. of shops	Revenue	No. of shops	Total Abkari rental	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kanayanur ..	274	..	501	* 35,175	19	..	19	..	813	..	* Column 5 gives the revenue of both toddy and country spirit shops together. As the Abkari farm is sold as a whole, separate figures cannot be given.
Cochin ..	683	..	673	48,773	26	..	26	..	1,408	..	
Cranganur ..	197	..	207	4,620	3	Rs. 14,000	3	Rs. 5,000	419	..	
Mukundapuram	382	..	427	25,250	14	..	14	..	837	..	
Trichur ..	73	..	80	59,000	9	..	9	..	171	..	
Talapilli ..	30	..	78	17,100	10	..	10	..	128	..	
Chittur ...	21	..	48	19,300	8	..	8	..	80	..	
	1,660	..	2,009	2,09,218	89	14,000	89	5,000	3,847	3,28,218	

(7) Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education
of the Police for the year 1085 M. E.

E.--Police.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed Fined, degraded, or suspended de- partmentally	Punished judi- cially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent	1	400	400	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
First grade Inspector	1	125	125	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Second grade Inspectors	2	100	200	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Reserve Inspector	1	75	75	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Senior Drill Instructor	1	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Junior Drill Instructor	1	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Gymnastic Instructor	1	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
First grade Sub-Inspectors	4	40	160	6	..	..	..	1	4	..	..
Second grade Sub-Inspectors	5	30	150	1	3	..	..	1	5	..	..
Third grade Sub-Inspectors	4	25	100	1	6	..	..	1	4	..	..
Chief Head constable	1	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
First grade Head constables	10	20	200	1	3	..	1	1	10	..	..
Second grade Head constables	13	15	195	..	16	..	..	1	13	..	..
Third grade Head constables	18	12	216	..	9	..	..	2	18	..	..
Bugler	1	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
First class constables	155	8	1,240	82	1	2	21	155	..	..	..
Second class constables	322	7	2,254	6	282	2	46	322	..	..	..
Total	541	..	5,413	9	407	3	3	74	541	..	..

(S) Comparative Statement of cases (under the C. P. C.) handled by the Police during the years 1084 and 1085 M. E.

Division.	Cases.						Persons.						Property.						Remarks.
	1084			1085			1084			1085			1084			1085			
	Charged.	Detected.	Percentage.	Charged.	Detected.	Percentage.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A (Cochin-Kanayanur) ...	268	200	74.62	344	261	75.87	364	259	71.15	433	288	66.51	5,301	3,149	59.40	4,137	3,021	73.02	
B (Trichur, Irinjalakuda and Cranganur) ...	203	117	57.63	310	238	76.77	416	150	36.03	478	293	61.29	2,017	1,828	90.62	6,936	5,009	72.21	
C (Chittur and Talapilli) ...	130	93	71.53	143	102	71.32	194	127	65.46	202	130	64.35	1,945	1,183	60.82	3,364	2,206	65.57	
Total ...	601	410	68.21	797	601	75.40	974	536	55.03	1,113	711	63.88	9,263	6,160	66.50	14,437	10,236	70.90	

(9) 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 1085 M. E. (continued).

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Number of offences			No. of cases disposed of in 1085	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced to				No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment							Persons awaiting trial	Cases	Remarks							
	Balance from 1084	Committed during 1085	Total				Simple	Rigorous	Imprisonment and fine					Fine only	Whipping	Total	Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months				From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment
									Simple	Rigorous																				
18. Theft	14	452	466	452	978	501	6	342	11	8755	501	432	...	...	33	207	101	211	1	1	3	...	...	47	4		
19. Extortion	1	4	5	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
20. Robbery	...	6	6	5	7	5	...	...	...	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
21. Dacoity	2	10	12	10	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
22. Criminal misappropriation	...	18	18	16	25	15	2	1	...	12	15	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
23. Criminal breach of trust	1	42	43	42	64	13	1	9	...	3	13	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
24. Criminal breach of trust by public servant	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Receiving or dealing in stolen property	1	10	11	11	11	7	1	3	...	8	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Cheating	1	8	9	9	19	2	...	2	...	...	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Mischief by fire	...	6	6	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Other mischief	1	74	75	73	185	30	...	4	...	26	30	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Criminal trespass and other offences relating to possession of property	1	107	108	105	282	30	1	5	...	24	30	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. House breaking and theft	2	41	43	41	71	25	...	25	...	...	25	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Forgery	...	4	4	3	10	5	...	3	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Defamation	...	2	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	...	34	34	34	64	3	...	...	...	4	5	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Offences against local and special laws such as smuggling, etc.	5	1,405	1,408	1,405	1,572	1,394	23	113	...	1,258	1,394	168	136	8	3		
35. Other offences not included in the above	1	7	8	8	12	1	...	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	54	3,726	3,777	3,726	6,181	2,602	57	606	1	19	1,864	55	2,602	3,362	...	1	186	219	201	28	29	6	1	5	6	...	196	51		

(10) Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1085 M. F.

Chapter V.
F.—Criminal.

NAME OF COURT.	Number of offences reported		No. of persons dealt with					Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks		
	1084	1085	Brought to trial				Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred			Died, escaped or transferred	
			Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of Magistrates	1084								1085
The District Magistrate's Court	39	49	77	11	5	202	..	..	164	*219	42	51	72	..	..	51
Kanayannur Magistrate's Court	593	710	31	218	104	770	5	..	936	1097	251	314	500	15	..	17
Cochin Magistrate's Court	629	828	78	186	170	779	49	..	1903	1184	373	263	455	10	..	38
Cranganur Do. do.	208	263	38	110	30	463	8	..	428	611	203	217	150	1	..	35
Mukundapuram Magistrate's Court	385	434	24	136	79	543	..	..	735	758	251	186	308	10	..	3
Trichur Magistrate's Court	418	588	..	349	34	628	12	..	799	1023	316	213	448	18	..	23
Talapilli Magistrate's Court	442	505	28	309	9	514	7	..	722	839	235	163	409	2	..	25
Chittur Magistrate's Court	283	340	4	78	33	393	4	..	458	500	146	103	240	2	..	4
Total	2997	3723	275	1347	466	4282	85	..	5545	6181	1922	1523	2582	58	..	106

(11) Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1085 M. F.

F.—Criminal.

Tribunals	Number of appeals for disposal		Number of persons and cases											Remarks			
	Appeals rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry & ordered		Pending		
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons		Cases	Persons	Cases
Chief court	17	..	11	11	4	3	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Anjikaimal Sessions Court	10	..	18	8	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichur do. do.	7	..	5	5	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Magistrate's Court	383	131	118	236	133	73	56	170	79	1	1	..	..	..	6	1
Total	423	134	118	270	157	83	61	179	83	1	1	..	..	..	9	2

* Two were pending from the previous year

Chapter V.
G.—Jails.

(12) Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Jails in the
Cochin State during the year 1085 M. E.

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 Jails
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total		Past year	Present year		Rs.	A. P.		
				Past year	Present year							
Ernakulam Central Jail ...	1	109	592	611	701	128.71	133.55	133	17,597	27	2.94	8 deaths
Cochin Sub-Jail ...	1	14	143	187	157	4.6	3.89	...	531	11	4.756	
Makandapuram ..	1	4	142	94	146	...	...	...	349	1	8.52	
Oranganur ..	1	4	64	81	68	11.7	10.6	1	253	11	4.6	
Trichur ..	1	1	210	139	211	4	7.5	7	611	12	1.15	
Talapilli ..	1	11	208	177	219	6.01	6	11	564	12	3.32	
Chittur ..	1	5	78	99	83	6	6.06	2	422	8	2.15	

N. B.—Under Sub-Jail expenditure should be added Rs. 23-11-6, the cost of dieting the prisoners under the Police custody incurred by the Kanayanur Sub-Magistrate.

(13) Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts of Cochin for the year 1085 M. E.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during the year received by transfer or remand		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during the present year					Remarks					
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value		Suits relating to landed property	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1000	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 and below Rs. 5000	No. of suits above Rs. 5000	Ex parte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value		Average duration				
											Rs.	A. P.													Rs.			A. P.	Ys. Ms. Ds.		
Anjikaimal District Court	100	149	175	178	275	322	126	220	149	102	6,11,858	13	1	42	101	30	9	3	6	125	80	48	3	1	168	5,29,783	4	5	...	9	3
Trichur do. do.	45	69	120	169	165	238	96	192	69	106	4,73,073	11	10	46	57	66	13	13	6	114	23	14	6	7	103	7,03,785	8	11	...	7	9
Ernakulam District Munsiff's Court	95	168	1743	1545	1838	1713	1670	1534	168	179	1,79,813	12	5	322	1205	18	1092	319	154	...	...	1013	107	12	402	1,50,525	6	2	...	1	25
Cochin do. do.	50	94	1705	1583	1755	1677	1661	1566	94	117	1,88,182	0	11	137	1417	29	1026	480	33	...	...	1006	100	17	437	1,75,347	15	8	...	1	15
Irinjalakuda do. do.	24	24	1277	1418	1301	1442	1277	1407	24	35	1,00,110	3	11	278	1108	32	1155	243	40	...	...	864	135	71	337	1,16,025	7	7	...	...	25
Trichur do. do.	70	77	1468	1814	1538	1891	1461	1813	77	78	1,50,394	6	6	157	1655	2	1437	336	47	...	...	1179	60	117	457	1,82,320	7	4	...	1	22
Wadakancherry do. do.	28	27	1275	1113	1298	1140	1271	1101	27	39	1,03,509	0	6	255	803	55	841	238	34	...	...	638	80	23	360	1,03,165	9	8	...	...	29
Chittur do. do.	30	36	937	948	967	984	981	950	36	34	1,00,920	15	4	13	838	47	647	252	49	...	...	412	119	75	341	1,09,084	3	0	...	...	21
Total	437	644	8700	8763	9137	9407	8493	8717	644	69	9,42,863	...	6	1250	7234	279	6194	1878	399	230	53	5174	610	326	2607	20,79,037	15	0	...	...	...

(14) Civil Work.—Results of applications for execution of decrees.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for the present year			Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year					
	Past year	Present year	Rs.	A. P.		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 twelve months	Above twelve months			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
			Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.							
Anjikaimal District Court	49	94	5,74,161	6 8	297	355	6,21,592	13 4	446	449	11,95,754	3 ...	352	380	8,18,747	3 10	94	69	3,77,006	15 2	60	8	1
Trichur District Court	44	16	31,580	3 3	206	188	1,95,279	3 2	250	204	2,27,859	6 5	234	198	2,02,001	3 2	16	11	25,858	3 3	11	...	...
Ernakulam District Munsif's Court	143	128	48,986	1 10	1917	1582	2,33,665	12 3	1960	1710	2,62,651	14 1	1332	1567	2,58,837	11 11	128	143	24,314	2 2	138	4	1
Cochin do. do.	129	78	28,267	2 9	1685	1787	3,26,485	11 7	1814	1865	3,54,702	14 4	1736	1781	3,13,046	15 5	78	84	41,655	14 11	82	2	...
Irinjalakuda do. do.	117	84	17,400	14 7	1768	1643	2,33,441	2 3	1885	1727	2,50,842	... 10	1801	1626	2,27,206	14 11	84	101	23,635	1 11	101	...	...
Trichur do. do.	156	87	11,613	...	1699	1695	2,24,532	6 3	1854	1782	2,36,145	6 3	1768	1684	2,19,921	12 5	87	98	16,223	9 10	98	...	...
Wadakancherry do.	122	83	13,282	6 2	1382	1304	1,69,017	1 8	1504	1387	1,82,299	7 10	1421	1304	1,67,035	13 4	83	63	15,243	10 6	83	...	...
Chittur do. do.	42	50	19,561	5 4	890	576	1,54,991	8 8	932	926	1,63,552	14 ...	582	890	1,60,876	8 4	50	86	7,676	5 8	36	...	...
Total	802	626	7,38,852	8 7	9,844	9,430	21,59,955	10 2	10,646	10,050	28,98,803	2 9	10,026	9,425	23,67,194	3 4	620	625	5,31,613	15 5	609	14	2

(15) Civil Work.—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Civil Courts of Cochin for the year 1085 M. E.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during		Total for disposal		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during				How disposed of								Average duration							
											Past year		Present year		Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Past year		Present year			
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	yrs. mths. dys.	yrs. mths. dys.				
Chief Court ...	Regular appeals ...		87	81	115	195	202	276	121	123	81	153	2,48,575	5 11	2,95,996	7 1	54	51	7	8	39	45	15	11	6	8	...	8 1	...	8 5
	Second ..		91	43	127	166	218	209	175	125	43	84	86,607	14 8	46,083	6 6	92	53	29	21	26	17	9	15	19	19	...	5 27	...	5 21
Anjikaimal District Court			33	90	266	287	299	377	209	298	90	79	56,810	14 6	68,519	2 5	97	166	39	43	26	46	38	34	9	9	...	3 22	...	3 10
Trichur ..			36	81	287	326	323	407	242	312	81	95	48,463	15 11	60,107	7 5	134	153	38	71	43	49	11	20	16	14	...	2 25	...	3 12
Total			247	295	795	974	1042	1269	747	858	295	411	3,90,453	3 ...	4,70,601	7 5	377	428	113	143	134	157	73	80	50	50	...	...	...	...

* Excludes 33 appeals transferred to Trichur District Court and includes 47 appeals transferred from the said Court.
 † Excludes 47 appeals transferred to Anjikaimal District Court and includes 33 do. do.
 ‡ Excludes 1 appeal transferred to Trichur District Court and includes 4 do. do.
 § Excludes 4 appeals transferred to Anjikaimal District Court and includes 1 appeal do. do.
 ¶ Excludes the value of appeals transferred.

(16) Registration of documents in the Cochin State during the year 1085 M. E.

1 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.			
	2 1084	3 1085	Mortgages		Sale-deeds.		Wills		Money-bonds		Miscellaneous		14 1084	15 1085	16 1084	17 1085	18 1084	19 1085	20 1084	21 1085				
			4 1084	5 1085	6 1084	7 1085	8 1084	9 1085	10 1084	11 1085	12 1084	13 1085												
Cochin	2,749	2,630	815	766	611	589	11	6	9	13	1,297	1,256	2,793	2,618	Rs. 17,44,217	Rs. 18,47,253	9	10	12	11				
Ernakulam	3,494	3,035	904	745	723	545	3	2	6	7	1,858	1,736	3,475	3,013	13,58,945	12,27,440	11	14	12	7				
Kanayanur	3,352	2,571	1,314	1,118	493	467	3	5	2	9	1,505	972	3,344	2,564	9,07,801	7,82,996	10	9	8	0				
Kozhupilli	2,141	2,110	534	487	516	409	7	4	3	5	1,081	1,205	2,133	2,101	9,50,630	10,37,115	7	9	8	0				
Kodungallur	3,040	2,311	1,077	1,196	725	785	3	4	..	4	1,235	1,322	3,021	3,306	14,10,931	13,88,401	12	2	14	7				
Trinjalakuda	4,089	4,218	1,198	1,433	973	882	6	5	19	3	1,893	1,879	4,085	4,315	10,67,864	10,53,303	2	8	3	3				
Chalakkudi	3,699	3,455	1,063	1,247	1,130	1,106	2	4	9	1	1,435	1,097	3,694	3,453	7,06,565	7,33,974	14	5	2	2				
Nellayi	2,766	2,397	707	789	790	641	1	3	..	11	1,288	953	2,763	2,395	8,21,783	7,54,692	..	3	6	2				
Trichur	3,755	3,929	982	1,008	1,219	1,280	10	10	2	4	1,542	1,584	3,749	3,526	13,85,432	13,91,972	6	7	10	3				
Enamavu	3,055	3,028	1,018	1,122	738	691	6	3	5	4	1,253	1,200	3,040	3,023	8,91,594	8,82,740	13	3	14	2				
Mundur	2,208	2,391	602	663	521	593	3	3	8	9	1,074	1,023	2,203	2,289	4,99,966	5,49,093	8	11	9	..				
Kunnankulam	4,226	4,013	1,306	1,488	793	801	12	10	87	82	2,022	1,632	4,220	4,007	9,53,894	10,61,045	3	3	14	10				
Wadakkancherry	2,053	1,904	594	642	697	556	6	8	12	10	714	688	2,052	1,889	6,96,100	5,03,308	14	1	2	1				
Chelakara	1,541	1,502	378	375	491	416	6	11	6	3	950	697	1,827	1,300	10,16,335	10,29,568	..	9	1	3				
Chittur	2,236	1,645	566	403	586	432	9	6	106	65	1,081	730	2,290	1,643	27,43,332	19,63,411	8	3	8	..				
Nenmara	693	601	161	133	211	181	4	3	49	10	269	269	693	601	6,12,476	4,17,061	15	4	..	..		
Vellarapilli		651		238		122		2				292		653		90,116	1,111		1					
Total	45,443	43,234	13,244	13,904	11,173	10,499	97	89	322	340	20,607	13,502	45,331	43,120	Rs. 1,76,10,578	Rs. 1,60,43,496	11	6	9	3	105	102	7	5

(17) Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration
during the years 1084 and 1085 M. E.

Description	1084			1085			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mortgage deeds	13,233	58,26,524 7 3/4	21,050 8	13,874	53,58,576 11 9/16	21,931 11	
Sale-deeds	11,160	45,63,655 4 11/16	16,384	10,468	45,46,564 1 6	15,952 6	
Wills	97	1,04,917 10 10	388	89	94,305 7 10	365	
Money bonds	322	1,16,744 8 1	469	238	78,176 14 4 1/2	326	
Miscellaneous documents	20,519	69,91,186 12 4	25,623 8	18,461	65,65,873 5 9 1/2	25,216 3	
Total Registration fees	45,331	1,76,10,978 11 6 1/2	61,318	43,130	1,66,43,496 9 3 1/2	* 61,143 4	* The correct total comes to Rs. 63,791, but Rs. 2,648 out of this, relate to Cranganur funds. Hence the balance of Rs. 61,143 only is shown.
Fees for copies of registered documents			2,627 14 4			2,496 2	
Search fees			2,497 4			2,485 9	
Miscellaneous receipts			5,023 12			4,397 6 5	
Total			10,148 14 4			9,879 1 5	
Grand total	45,331	1,76,10,978 11 6 1/2	71,466 14 4	43,130	1,66,43,496 9 3 1/2	70,522 5 5	
Deduct expenditure			28,261 14 11			31,449 11 3	
Net saving			43,204 15 5			39,072 10 2	

Chapter V.

(18) Vital Statistics of the Cochin State for the year 1085 M. E.

J.—Vital statistics.

Name of Taluk	Population	Births				Deaths				Ratio per 1000 of population				Remarks
		Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Births		Deaths		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Cochin-Kanayanur ...	2,35,084	4,908	4,461	...	444	3,177	3,659	482	...	20.87	18.98	13.59	15.56	
Mukundapuram ...	1,61,833	8,065	3,260	105	...	2,031	2,091	60	...	18.93	20.14	12.54	12.92	
Trichur ...	1,45,104	2,222	2,524	302	...	1,555	1,581	...	24	15.31	17.30	10.71	10.55	
Talapilli ...	1,51,315	3,125	3,454	329	...	2,296	2,214	...	82	20.65	22.62	15.17	14.63	
Chittur ...	89,549	1,516	1,475	...	41	1,290	1,034	...	256	16.92	16.47	14.40	11.54	
Cranganur ...	29,140	677	607	...	70	389	417	28	...	23.23	20.83	18.84	14.31	
Total ...	8,12,025	15,518	15,784	820	555	10,738	10,946	570	362	19.10	19.43	13.22	13.48	

(19) Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Cochin State Medical Institutions during the year 1085 M. E.

K.—Medical Relief.

Hospitals and Dispensaries	No. of patients treated		Results of in-door patients				Expenditure Rs. A. P.	Daily average	Remarks
	Out-door	In-door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment			
Ernakulam General Hospital ...	35,385	1,427	1,275	6	99	47	31,225 12 7	239.91	
Central Jail Hospital ...	427	42	31	...	8	3	...	10.62	
Tripunithur Hospital ...	13,415	86	66	12	8	...	5,202 5 2	99.90	
Andikadavu Dispensary ...	12,037	...	...	...	...	...	1,362 3 6	75.27	
Mattancheri Women and Children's Hospital ...	20,099	1,085	1,016	...	19	50	7,268 6 ...	152.80	
" Male Dispensary ...	9,981	...	...	...	...	...	978 6 8	75.60	
Narakkal Dispensary ...	16,733	...	...	...	...	...	1,906 4 2	136.78	
Cranganur Dispensary ...	14,344	74	68	...	3	3	...	94.69	
Chalakkudi Hospital ...	18,036	361	338	2	7	14	2,866 4 11	93.45	
Kanjirapilli Temporary Dispensary ...	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.08	
Forest Tramway Dispensary ...	5,091	127	126	...	1	...	...	22.19	
Injalacuda Hospital ...	12,289	267	252	2	8	5	3,019 5 5	83.43	
Trichur do. ...	31,441	785	689	17	53	26	12,231 11 7	182.82	
Kunnankulam do. ...	7,885	222	193	...	15	14	2,678 5 11	74.49	
Wadakanchery Dispensary ...	9,942	57	52	...	4	1	2,066 9 9	53.94	
Pazhayannur do. ...	11,443	...	...	...	...	...	1,442 3 2	52.72	
Chittur Hospital ...	14,087	112	96	11	5	...	1,992 3 5	64.00	
Nemmara do. ...	12,677	129	120	...	9	...	2,500 3 11	53.29	
Nelliampathi Dispensary ...	3,538	20	15	...	5	...	1,702 14 5	16.22	
Total ...	2,91,669	4,794	4,337	50	244	163	81,443 4 9	1,568.20	

* Expenditure met from the Jail Department.
 † Rs. 1,803-0-11 met from the Cranganur fund.
 ‡ Expenditure included in the General Hospital.
 § Rs. 2,239-11-10 met from the Forest Tramway Department.

(20) Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1085 M. E.

Chapter V.
L.—Public
Works.

Serial No.	Description of work	State funds			Contribution			Total	Remarks
		Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total		
1	Communications ...	Rs. 20,990	Rs. 1,00,664	Rs. 1,21,654	Rs. 6,049	Rs. 252	Rs. 6,301	Rs. 1,27,955	
2	Buildings ...	1,15,842	34,487	1,50,329	26,323	12,075	38,398	1,88,727	
3	Irrigation ...	7,384	33,416	40,800	...	...	...	40,800	
4	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	10,168	4,485	14,653	2,116	1,936	4,052	18,705	
5	Purchase and repair of tools, plant and stock	...	...	8,149	...	...	...	8,149	
6	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	38	...	...	...	38	
7	Petty construction & repairs ...	...	...	46,899	...	...	1,745	48,644	
	Total	1,54,384	1,73,052	3,82,522	34,488	14,263	50,496	4,33,018	
8	Establishment ...	...	...	63,125	...	...	...	63,125	
	Grand total ...	1,54,384	1,73,052	4,45,647	34,488	14,263	50,496	4,96,143	

(21) Statement showing the classification of schools according to the agencies managing them during the year 1085 M. E.

Agency	1081				1085				M.—Education.
	No. of schools	No. of pupils			No. of schools	No. of pupils			
		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total	
Government ...	75	8,590	4,741	13,271	98	10,590	5,441	16,031	
Church mission society or Protestant missionaries.	21	1,406	441	1,847	23	1,486	547	2,033	
Roman Catholic do. ...	10	1,007	245	1,252	9	1,109	287	1,389	
Native Priests ...	69	4,261	2,196	6,457	73	4,703	2,208	6,911	
Native Gentlemen ...	111	7,898	2,293	10,181	127	8,929	2,721	11,650	
Masters themselves ...	28	1,140	519	1,659	18	1,054	390	1,444	
Total ...	314	24,232	10,455	34,667	343	27,871	11,597	39,468	
Unaided schools ...	807	12,557	4,601	17,158	704	11,271	4,102	15,373	
Grand total ...	1,121	36,789	15,056	51,825	1,047	39,142	15,699	54,841	

(22) Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population of school-going age during the year 1085 M. E.

Chapter V.
M.—Education.

Taluk	Population of school-going age.		Pupils		Percentage	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Cochin-Kanayanur	18,158	17,110	12,451	4,429	68.9	25.8
Cranganore	2,206	2,164	1,724	509	78.1	23.5
Mukundapuram	12,050	12,225	7,848	3,197	60.9	26.2
Trichur	10,747	11,019	8,641	3,978	80.4	36.9
Talapilli	11,083	11,614	6,588	2,491	50.4	21.4
Chittur	6,541	6,891	3,895	1,095	51.9	15.9
Total	60,780	61,028	39,142	15,689	64.4	25.7

(23) Statement showing the classification of pupils according to caste or creed during the year 1085 M. E.

Class	Population		Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage of pupils to population		Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Hindus	2,74,547	2,79,708	41,182	41,956	29,258	7,261	8.4	2.6	66.4	17.3
Christians	1,00,404	97,835	15,061	14,675	18,649	7,872	13.5	8.0	90.6	63.6
Mahomedans	27,726	26,766	4,159	4,015	2,205	584	7.9	1.9	58.0	13.3
Jews	548	589	82	88	30	32	5.4	5.4	36.5	36.9
Jains	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animists	971	1,928	296	289	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,05,200	4,06,825	60,780	61,028	39,142	15,689	9.6	3.8	64.4	25.7

(24) Statement showing the number and strength of special schools in 1085 M. E.

Schools	No. of schools	Strength	Whether Sir- kar, aided or unaided
Normal school, Trichur	1	112	Sirkar
Industrial schools	8	301	7 aided and 1 unaided
Sanskrit schools	60	1,387	unaided
Koran schools	78	1,537	unaided
Music schools	65	399	Do
Bible schools	5	84	Do
Family schools	12	908	Do
Medical schools	15	101	Do
Vedic schools	12	98	1 aided and 11 unaided
Schools teaching Astrology	17	175	unaided
Total	258	4,547	1 Sirkar, 8 aided and the rest unaided

(25) Statement showing the industries taught in the Industrial Schools in 1085 M. E. Chapter V.
M.—Education.

Name of industry	Boys	Girls	Total
Needle work	28	44	72
Mat-making	6	8	14
Embroidery	17	18	35
Tailoring	12	...	12
Rosary-making	8	...	8
Shoe-making	2	...	2
Carpentry	23	...	23
Blacksmith's work	10	...	10
Rope-making	8	...	8
Printing works	10	...	10
Book-binding	4	...	4
Composing	4	...	4
Lace-making	...	44	44
Gardening	6	...	6
Drawing	15	1	16
Modelling	4	...	4
Geometrical drawing	2	...	2
Type writing	12	...	12
Basket-weaving	6	...	6
Total	177	115	292

(26) Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Cochin State during the year 1085 M. E.

Description of schools	No. of schools		Number of pupils on the rolls on the last day of the year		Average daily Attendance		Expenditure					
	1084	1085	1084	1085	1084	1085	Collegiate	Upper secondary	Lower secondary	Primary	Special	Miscellaneous
Sirkar schools ...	75	93	18,271	16,031	10,019	12,913	18,808	81,830	82,414	74,929	2,890	6,749
Aided schools ...	239	250	21,396	23,437	16,148	10,501	...	1,646	4,070	22,252	2,355	2,122
Total ...	314	343	34,667	39,468	26,167	32,504	18,808	83,476	86,523	97,181	5,250	8,871

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