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REPORT

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ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

COCHIN

FOR

THE YEAR 1096 M. E.

(16th August 1920 to 16th August 1921)



ERNAKULAM:

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DATA ENTERED

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CONTENTS.

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	PAGE		PAGE
INTRODUCTORY NOTE ...	1		
Chapter I.			
GENERAL AND POLITICAL ...	1		
Chapter II.			
FINANCIAL REVIEW ...	5		
Chapter III.			
LEGISLATION ...	9		
Chapter IV			
ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CHANGES			
Account Department ...	12		
Land Revenue Department ...	ib.		
Village Panchayats	ib.		
Co-operative Societies ...	13		
Agriculture and Fisheries ...	ib.		
Minor Irrigation	ib.		
Abkari ...	ib.		
Forests ...	14		
Anchal ...	ib.		
Jails ...	ib.		
Stamps ..	ib.		
Police ...	15		
Law and Justice ...	ib.		
Registration ...	16		
Medical Department ...	ib.		
Sanitation ...	ib.		
Devaswams ...	17		
Public Works ...	ib.		
Mechanical and Electrical Department...	18		
Instruction ...	ib.		
Industries ...	19		
Chapter V.			
ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS			
I. LAND REVENUE ... 20			
Land Records ...	21		
Ward's Estate ...	ib.		
Boundary disputes ...	ib.		
Agriculture ...	ib.		
Co-operative Societies ...	22		
II. SALT AND ABKARI			
Salt ...	23		
Abkari ...	ib.		
Tobacco ...	25		
Opium and Ganja ...	ib.		
III. FORESTS AND TRAMWAY			
Forests ...	ib.		
Tramway ...	27		
IV. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Anchal ...	28		
Railway ...	29		
Marine ...	ib.		
Stamps ...	ib.		
Customs ...	30		
V. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS			
Police ...	ib.		
Criminal Justice...	31		
Jails ...	33		
Civil Justice ...	34		
Registration ...	36		
VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF			
Vital Statistics ...	37		
Medical Relief ...	38		
Sanitation and Conservancy ...	39		
Vaccination ...	40		
VII. RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS			
Devaswams ..	ib.		
VIII. PUBLIC WORKS ... 42			
IX. MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT 43			
X. INSTRUCTION ... ib.			
XI. MISCELLANEOUS			
General Administration ..	48		
Departmental Tests Examination	49		
Military ...	5.		
Arms and Ammunition ...	ib.		
Petroleum ...	50		
Factories ...	ib.		
Press Regulation ..	ib.		
Motor Vehicles Regulation ...	ib.		
The Sirkar Press ...	ib.		
Stationery ...	51		
XII. SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS			
Ethnography ...	ib.		
Archæology ...	ib.		
The State Museum ...	ib.		
Industries ...	ib.		
Oranganur ...	52		
Newspapers and Magazines ...	53		
Chapter VI.			
CONCLUSION -	54		

ii
APPENDIX.

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

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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 1417½ square miles according to the cadastral survey of the State, of which about 596 square miles are forests. The forests contain teak, ebony, blackwood and other valuable species of trees. The State enjoys the benefit of both the south-west and north-east monsoons.

2. The population of Cochin, according to the Census of 1921 is 9,79,019 of whom 4,83,834 are males and 4,95,185 females. The details according to religion are not yet published. More than half the population is employed in agriculture. Rice is the staple food of the people.

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

4. His Highness Sri Sir Rama Varma, G. C. I. E., Maharaja of Cochin, was born on the 6th October 1858 and ascended the Musnad on the 21st January 1915. His Highness the Maharaja's cousin, His Highness Raja Sri Sir Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., the late ruler of the State, who abdicated on the 7th December 1914 and has retired into private life, was born on the 27th December 1852. Her Highness Ikkavu Thampuram, Senior Rani, was born on the 19th June 1841, and Rama Varma, Elaya Raja, on the 30th December 1861. There are, besides, 104 male and 114 female members in His Highness the Maharaja's family.

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

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN

M. E. 1096.

(16th August 1920 to 16th August 1921.)

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

PERSONNEL.

THE principal events of the year were the following:—

*The visit of His Excellency the Governor of Madras:—*His Excellency Lord Willingdon, the Governor of Madras, accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, visited the State in October 1920, on the invitation of His Highness the Maharaja. His Excellency first arrived at Parambikulam on the 16th October where he was received by the Diwan. Having stayed for 3 days at Parambikulam in the heart of the Cochin Forests, His Excellency left Parambikulam in a tramway special on the 19th October 1920. At Chalakudi, His Excellency was joined by Her Excellency from Shoranur and the combined party of Their Excellencies left Chalakudi by special train for Ernakulam which was reached at 5-40 P. M. His Highness the Maharaja accompanied by the Elaya Raja received Their Excellencies at the Ernakulam Railway Station. The next morning Their Excellencies crossed over to Mattancherry and visited the old Coronation Palace and the Jewish Synagogues where Their Excellencies were shown the scriptural rolls and other sacred objects of antiquity and interest. At noon His Excellency received a State visit from His Highness the Maharaja and shortly after from the Elaya Raja. In the evening His Excellency returned His Highness the Maharaja's visit at the Darbar Hall. Their Excellencies then visited all important public offices at Ernakulam. A State banquet was given at 8-30 P. M. the same day in honour of Their Excellencies.

At the conclusion of the banquet His Highness the Maharaja first proposed the toast of His Majesty the King-Emperor which was duly honoured. His Highness then proposed the health of the distinguished guests in the following words:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I rise now to perform the most pleasing duty of proposing the health of our distinguished guests Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon. It is to me a source of genuine pride and satisfaction that His Excellency has been able to pay me a visit in the second year of the term of his office in Madras. The tour could not have been arranged better than by the route which His Excellency has actually undertaken. Though it is a long and fatiguing journey on elephant back through the Anamalais, a journey which I believe was the first to be accomplished by any Governor of Madras, still no better means could have been devised of seeing the varied conditions of this State. The teakwood forests of the Parambikulam hills, the interesting though somewhat exciting journey by the Tramway down the Ghats and our own beautiful backwater of which we are so proud, have all passed before him, in quick succession in the course of a single day's journey. I trust His Excellency enjoyed his experience and I only regret that Her Excellency was not able to accomplish her original purpose of taking part in the expedition through the forests.

2. Allow me to relate briefly a personal experience. I had the pleasure of meeting His Excellency at Government House, Ootacamund, almost within a month of his arrival in Madras. Within a few minutes after, I began talking to him in quite a free and easy way and telling him things which ordinarily I should have hesitated to tell even to a person of much longer acquaintance. I was literally unable to resist the subtle force which overcame the reserve and caution usual at such interviews. I came back from the interview feeling that in some manner or other I had given myself away and wondering what it was that produced this deviation from the conduct usually expected on such occasions. I had sometime later another interview and on this occasion, though I was pre-warned by my last experience, I succumbed again. Thinking over the matter I discovered the secret of the influence which overpowered me. Shortly stated it was this. Lord Willingdon met me not as a Governor meets a Ruler of a Native State, but as one human being meets another. We met just on the basis of a common humanity. I found he was colour-blind, blind in fact to every conventional prejudice that hides one mind from another. To him, language is not given for the purpose of hiding thoughts and it is impossible for other persons to deal with him without being infected by the same weakness. Frankness produced frankness, confidence led to confidence and diplomacy had no chance.

3. Persons bred in the orthodox school of diplomacy may naturally be disposed to infer that such frank intercourse was not wise. As a matter of fact, my own experience is that in this case it has led to astonishingly successful results. The improvement of the Cochin Harbour, for instance, has been a subject talked about and written about for many years. The reports upon it would fill a fairly large place in a record room. But the Cochin Darbar and the Madras Government could not arrive at an agreement satisfactory to both. His Excellency's new method of dealing with these matters was applied to the subject and the result was that the representatives of the two Governments sat together for the best part of a day at Ootacamund and were able to arrive at an agreement.

4. The secret of Lord Willingdon's success in this and other negotiations is that he is able to enter into other people's skins and realise what their feelings are likely to be. It is a case of the triumph of imagination, sympathy and personality over routine official methods of dealing. In the past it has too often been assumed that if a particular line of development was likely to be useful from an economic or material point of view to a Native State the improvement could reasonably be forced upon that State irrespective of the feelings or susceptibilities of its Ruler or its peoples. This assumption of course ran contrary to the ordinary tendencies of human nature and the result was that the States could not in several cases be got to agree. Even material development may be bought at too heavy a cost if the price to be paid is a sacrifice of the feeling of self-respect on the part of the State. Lord Willingdon is keenly alive to this capital fact, and the result is that he is able to succeed where others have failed. Add to sympathy and imagination a robust optimism and a desire to do things rather than be smothered in office files and red tape, and you have got the key to the success which His Excellency achieved in Bombay and is achieving here.

5. The country is now passing through troublous times and I venture to say, ladies and gentlemen, that it is no exaggeration that a statesman of Lord Willingdon's stamp is an imperial asset; and I hope, and I know that I carry everybody with me in the hope, that he will have full opportunities of doing his best for the country.

6. No reference to His Excellency's work will be complete without a reference to the magnificent work which Her Excellency Lady Willingdon is doing in the same spirit and towards the same ends. What she was able to do in Bombay during the war, all of you know. She has been rightly called one of the world's finest war-workers. I am sure that even in benighted Madras

she will be able to get a hundred things done which are now not done for want of initiative and organisation.

7. Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to the long life, health and prosperity of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.

His Excellency responded in an impromptu speech as follows.—

His Excellency first began to say how tired he was by the long journey through the Anamalais on elephant back and how glad he felt when the Cochin frontier was reached and on meeting the Diwan, he was able to relinquish the elephants and get much-needed rest and refreshment in the two days' forest camp at Parambikulam. He alluded humourously to his lack of success in sport. He then gave his impressions of the interesting but exciting journey down the Cochin Forest Tramway to Chalakudy. He made a humourous reference to the zig-zags and the inclines on the tramway and suggested humourously that though commercially the tramway was not much of a paying proposition, if turned into a scenic railway, it would probably attract lots of visitors. He then referred to his meeting Her Excellency at Chalakudi and of their joint journey to Ernakulam where His Highness gave them a warm welcome in person. He had been very well looked after all through and His Excellency tendered his most grateful thanks to His Highness for all the kindly hospitality he had enjoyed.

Referring to His Highness' speech, His Excellency said he was not aware that he had any 'subtle' influence, but he certainly acknowledged that the frank talks he had with His Highness over the Cochin Harbour had made it possible to arrive at a satisfactory settlement and he said the Cochin Harbour was never nearer accomplishment than now. For one thing, the Cochin Government and the British Government were in complete accord and co-operation on every point in connection with the improvements to the Cochin Harbour. For a second thing, the strong committee that had sat to investigate and report on the scheme had made unanimous and well-considered recommendations. Much of the credit for the success of the committee was due to the engineering ability of Mr. Bristow, the Harbour Engineer, which His Excellency wished to acknowledge. His Excellency said that there was a certain number of people who thought nothing was likely to be done in respect of the Cochin Harbour as that was a matter on which in the past many reports had been written but nothing had been done. He wished however, to dissociate himself from their opinions. He thought that there was every prospect of a speedy execution of the scheme. No doubt there was the question in this case of finance, but that question was one which practically came in in every scheme of improvement, and the difficulties could be overcome. As the Diwan of Cochin had reminded him when he first met him at Parambikulam, the Cochin Harbour was His Excellency's 'first love,' and he would try and expedite its execution to the best of his ability.

His Excellency then proceeded to say that on the occasion of a State visit it had been the custom for his predecessors to make a long speech reviewing the activities in Cochin Government in its several departments. Much of the material for this speech used to be supplied by the Cochin Government, some by the British Resident, and the rest in notes from the Madras Secretariat. On this occasion too he had been supplied with the usual notes from the Secretariat, but His Excellency did not propose to follow his predecessors' example and make a speech of that character. He thought it was no business of his as that was primarily a thing which concerned the Darbar itself. He wished however to say that as a result of the perusal of the notes furnished to him, of his conversations with people in the State, and of what he had been able to observe during his visit, he was in a position to congratulate His Highness upon the very *satisfactory condition* of his administration. In his Diwan, His Highness had a person to whose ability His Excellency himself could testify, while as regards the Diwan's loyalty to His Highness and devotion to the interests of the State His Highness himself could bear personal testimony. During his stay at Parambikulam he had come into close contact with the Diwan, with the Director of Education, and the Conservator of Forests and His Excellency had availed himself of the opportunity to pick their brains thoroughly, and he felt that in some matters, particularly in the department of education the Cochin Government could give points to the Madras Government, and His Excellency thought that he should as head of the Madras Government follow the lead of Cochin on those points. His Excellency was personally of opinion that good examples should be copied and there was no reason why Madras should be ashamed of imitating Cochin in points where she had superiority.

His Excellency then recounted in detail the splendid assistance given in the shape of men and money by the Cochin Darbar during the war and said that was a sample of the support which His Majesty the King-Emperor could rely upon in times of trouble from Rulers of Native States.

CHAP. I

His Excellency concluded his speech by expressing his hope that His Highness would be spared for many a long year to come to rule justly and wisely over the people committed to his charge.

On the 21st Their Excellencies paid a visit to British Cochin and the Tata Oil Mills at Ernakulam. Her Excellency in the afternoon performed the opening ceremony of the ophthalmic Hospital and in the evening Their Excellencies attended a Garden Party at the Darbar Hall to which all members of His Highness' family, the chief European and Indian residents and the principal Government officials of the State were invited. At 7-30 A. M. the next day Their Excellencies and party left for Travancore.

Hereditary title
of Maharaja.

2. Another important event which made the year memorable in the annals of the State was the bestowal as a New Year Honour of the hereditary title of 'Maharaja' on the Rulers of the State as a mark of Imperial recognition. A Public Darbar was held in the Darbar Hall on the 7th June 1921, in which all the Darbar officers and leading citizens of the State were present when Mr. Burkitt, the British Resident, presented to His Highness the Sannad of the title.

3. The title of Diwan Bahadur was also conferred on the Diwan.

Visit of Sir C.
Sankaran Nayar.

4. Sir C. Sankaran Nayar, member of the India Council, accompanied by Lady Sankaran Nayar paid a visit to the State during the year. They arrived at Ernakulam on the 20th December 1920. Two days later a Garden Party attended by His Highness the Maharaja and the important citizens of the State was held in the Darbar Hall grounds in honour of the guests. On the 23rd the party left Ernakulam for Trichur where a Ladies' Garden Party was held in honour of Lady Sankaran Nayar. The party then left for Ottapalam the next day.

Visit of the
Hon'ble
Mr. Srinivasa
Iyengar.

5. The Hon'ble Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar, member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, paid a private visit to the State during the year. The Hon'ble member arrived at Trichur on the 29th June 1921 and after halting there for the day left for Ernakulam the next morning. Having stayed at Ernakulam for three days the Hon'ble member left Ernakulam for Ootacamund on the 2nd July 1921. During his stay in the State the Hon'ble member was a State guest.

Other State
Guests.

6. Among other important personages who visited the State in the course of the year and who were treated as State Guests were Sir Arthur Yapp, late of the British War Ministry, who came in connection with Y. M. C. A. work, Sir John Hewett and Sir John Biles.

Death of the
Junior Ranee.

7. During the year under report occurred the lamented demise of Her Highness the Junior Ranee on the 7th Meenam 1096 (23rd March 1921).

The Ruling
Family.

8. There were two births in His Highness the Maharaja's Family during the year—one male and one female, and three deaths—one male and two females.

The British
Resident.

9. Mr. H. L. Braidwood, I. C. S., continued to be the British Resident till 2nd December 1921 when Mr. H. H. Burkitt, I. C. S., assumed charge and continued as Resident during the year.

Diwan.

10. M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur T. Vijayaraghava Charya Avergal, M. A. M. B. E., continued to be the Diwan throughout the year.

CHAPTER II.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

THE financial position of the State at the close of the year under report compared with that at the close of the previous five years is shown in the sub-joined statement:— Introduction.

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus or deficit	Net surplus
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1091	48,17,536	44,71,082	3,46,454	17,09,090
1092	46,36,098	43,46,571	2,89,527	19,98,617
1093	53,99,835	47,19,113	6,80,722	26,79,339
1094	53,03,643	52,84,275	19,368	26,98,707
1095	63,21,179	59,47,639	3,73,540	30,72,247
1096	60,22,543	60,65,640	— 43,097	30,29,150

12. Compared to the year just previous, the year under report showed a large decrease in receipts, and an increase in expenditure thus resulting in a deficit of Rs. 43,097. This deficit, it may be explained at the very outset, is only apparent and is due to a portion of the receipts of more than a lakh of rupees under Customs for the year having been received only after the expiry of the year. The financial transactions of the year thus resulted in reducing the net surplus of Rs. 30,72,247 to the credit of the State at the close of 1095 to Rs. 30,29,150 at the close of 1096 against Rs. 31,31,746 anticipated in the Revised Estimate for the year.

13. The budget estimate of revenue and expenditure for the year worked to a surplus of Rs. 1,73,100 the anticipated receipts and expenditure being Total receipts
and expenditure. Rs. 59,44,200 and Rs. 57,71,100 respectively. In the revised estimates, however, only a surplus of Rs. 59,500 was anticipated on the basis of a total revenue of Rs. 59,88,500 and a total expenditure of Rs. 59,29,000. But the actual transactions of the year resulted in a deficit of Rs. 43,097 as stated above, the gross revenue and expenditure being Rs. 60,22,543 and Rs. 60,65,640 respectively.

14. The following statements exhibit the main heads of receipts and expenditure under service heads:—

RECEIPTS.

Heads of Receipts	Actuals of 1096 Rs.	Budget Estimate of 1096 Rs.	Actuals of 1095 Rs.	Actuals of 1094 Rs.	Actuals of 1093 Rs.
Land Revenue ...	12,44,545	11,45,100	12,15,146	11,60,115	11,85,545
Forests ...	3,79,617	6,14,400	5,11,443	5,44,126	5,07,649
Excise*	19,39,221	20,94,600	18,19,432	14,92,272	16,98,833
Stamps ...	5,98,850	5,77,300	6,24,788	5,91,433	4,95,616
Railway ...	10,17,567	8,00,000	9,74,638	8,92,456	8,87,643
Other receipts ...	8,42,743	7,12,800	11,75,732	6,23,241	6,24,549
Total of service heads	60,22,543	59,44,200	63,21,179	53,03,643	53,99,835

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

EXPENDITURE.

Heads of Expenditure	Actuals of 1096 Rs.	Budget Estimate of 1096	Actuals of 1095 Rs.	Actuals of 1094 Rs.	Actuals of 1093 Rs.
Land Revenue ...	2,67,358	2,43,200	2,35,267	2,26,362	2,13,988
Palace ...	5,00,000	3,92,000	3,92,000	3,92,000	3,92,000
Subsidy ...	2,00,089	2,00,100	2,00,089	2,00,089	2,00,089
Excise including customs	1,89,581	2,34,100	2,20,554	4,86,577	3,74,759
Forests ...	1,77,442	1,71,100	1,90,660	2,50,851	2,34,944
Tramway ...	1,64,822	1,73,400	1,50,074	1,20,349	1,19,806
General Administration	1,14,827	1,13,700	1,08,158	95,982	96,632
Law and Justice ...	2,28,392	2,09,600	2,13,594	1,98,213	1,95,985
Police ...	1,36,142	1,24,100	1,23,897	1,20,259	1,11,564
Education ...	8,92,231	9,04,900	7,85,444	6,59,646	5,88,736
Religious and Charities	71,793	62,500	68,808	82,100	73,627
Medical and Sanitation	3,80,736	4,45,400	3,97,016	2,64,289	2,92,308
Pension and Gratuity ...	98,383	95,400	90,301	87,385	83,516
Public Works ...	9,06,716	10,40,500	11,87,940	7,64,047	6,68,487
Railway ...	7,28,701	4,00,000	6,12,396	5,38,570	4,35,013
Other expenditure ...	10,08,427	9,61,100	9,71,442	7,97,551	6,37,659
Total of service heads	60,65,640	57,71,100	59,47,640	52,84,275	47,19,113

SERVICE
HEADS.
Receipts.

15. The total receipts under service heads for the year amounted to Rs. 60,22,543, as against Rs. 59,44,200 anticipated in the Budget Estimate and Rs. 59,88,500 in the Revised Estimate. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the revenue for 1096 showed a large decrease of Rs. 2,98,636, the abnormal increase in 1095 being due to a series of windfalls as was explained in para 10 of the Administration Report for 1095. The decrease is noticeable under the heads 'Miscellaneous', 'Forests', 'Salt', and 'Stamps'. The decrease under 'Miscellaneous' (Rs. 4,12,397) is the most prominent and is due to the fact that in 1095 the sale proceeds of Rice Depots contributed to such a high increase under this head. Their necessity having ceased, the depots were not maintained during the year under report. 'Forests' comes next with a fall in revenue of Rs. 1,31,826 mainly due to the less quantity of teak and rosewood topplings sold in the year. The large decrease under 'Salt' (Rs. 1,06,604) was due to the reduction in the selling price of salt while the decline in the receipts under Stamps (Rs. 25,938) was due to the general slackening in business transactions during the year.

Against these decreases there were however appreciable increases under the heads 'Abkari', 'Tobacco', 'Railway', 'Education' and 'Land Revenue'. The increase under 'Abkari' (Rs. 1,49,667) and 'Tobacco' (Rs. 60,934) is due to the higher rentals fetched and that under 'Railway' (Rs. 42,929) is the outcome of increased traffic and higher rates of fare introduced. The opening of additional divisions and new schools and the enhanced rates of fees account for the increase (Rs. 33,558) under 'Education' while the increase under 'Land Revenue' (Rs. 29,399) was the result of the sale of accretion lands.

16. The total expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 60,65,640, as against Rs. 57,71,100, the Budget Estimate and Rs. 59,29,000, the Revised Estimate for 1926. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, viz., Rs. 59,47,640 there was an increase in expenditure of Rs. 1,18,000 during the year under report. The increases are noticeable under 'Scientific, etc., Departments', 'Railway', 'Palace', 'Education' and 'Land Revenue'. The most prominent increase is under 'Scientific, etc., Department' (Rs. 1,67,633) due to the launching of the Munnar Railway scheme, the extended operations of the Potteries under an expert and the organisation of the Industries Department. The increase under 'Railway' (Rs. 1,16,305) is due to the increased cost of maintenance and that under 'Palace' (Rs. 1,06,000) is the result of the revision of the palace scheme and the consequent increased contribution fixed. The increased expenditure of Rs. 1,06,787 under 'Education' is attributable to the opening of new schools and classes and the raising of standards of certain schools and to the grant of increments to teachers, etc., while the increase of Rs. 32,091 under 'Land Revenue' is mainly due to the revision of the Land Revenue Department.

SERVICE
HEADS:
Expenditure.

Against these increases there were decreases notably under 'Public Works' (Rs. 2,81,224) due to less works undertaken, 'Miscellaneous' (Rs. 1,72,856) due to the fact that the increased expenditure in the previous year was on account of the Delhi tour, 'Agriculture and Fisheries' (Rs. 41,745) the increased expenditure in the previous year being due to the land acquisition charges of a cocconut experimental station and 'Excise' (Rs. 30,929) due to the deduction of the cost of salt short delivered by the contractor.

17. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 17,86,507 against Rs. 22,36,728 provided in the Budget and closed with a cash balance of Rs. 15,97,450 against Rs. 24,09,028 provided in the Budget and Rs. 17,18,607 in the Revised Estimates of the year. The closing balance consisted of the actual cash balance in the several treasuries of the State to the extent of Rs. 9,72,693 and the balance in the current account with the National Bank of India Limited, Cochin, amounting to Rs. 8,13,814. In addition to this there were investments of surplus balance amounting to Rs. 17,22,439 of which nearly Rs. 14,13,894 lay in Fixed Deposits in the National Bank of India, the Indian Bank and the Imperial Bank of India, Cochin, Rs. 52,600 in the 1945-55 war bonds, Rs. 82,500 in the Vaniampara Rubber Company, Rs. 1,20,000 in the Cochin Tanneries, Rs. 25,000 in the Nedungadi Bank and Rs. 28,445 in the Trichur Saw Mills. The actual cash balance to the credit of the State at the end of 1926 was, therefore, Rs. 33,19,889 (Rs. 15,97,450 in cash and Rs. 17,22,439 in securities).

Opening and
closing balances.

18. A sum of Rs. 75,000 was borrowed in the course of the year from the Devaswam Department and lent to the Vaniampara Rubber Company. Out of the 4 per cent Debenture Loan of ten lakhs of Rupees a sum of Rupees 10,000 still remains to be paid and will be repaid when the owner of it, who is a minor, attains his majority.

State Loans.

CHAP. II

Liabilities of
the State.

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

DETAILS.		AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.	AT THE END OF THE YEAR.
<i>Liabilities.</i>		Rs.	Rs.
4 per cent State Loan	...	10,000	10,000
Deposit including Devaswam Fund, Municipal Fund, Palace Fund, and Provident Fund	...	9,20,766	9,49,740
Remittance pending adjustment	...	2,46,089	2,34,929
Advances repayable	...	12,208	7,228
		<u>12,89,063</u>	<u>12,01,897</u>
<i>Assets.</i>			
Balance under contribution works	...	---	354
Advances recoverable	...	16,04,408	7,41,964
Remittance pending adjustment	...	1,60,240	1,58,989
Departmental balance	...	5,812	6,851
General balance investment	...	8,64,343	17,22,429
Cash balance	...	17,86,507	15,97,450
	Total...	<u>43,61,310</u>	<u>42,31,047</u>
	Net surplus	<u>30,72,247</u>	<u>30,29,150</u>

Net surplus.

20. The State had at the end of the year a net asset of Rs. 30,29,150 after providing for all liabilities, against Rs. 30,72,247 at the beginning of the year. The anticipated assets at the end of the year according to the revised estimate for 1096, were Rs. 31,31,746 so that the actual accumulated assets were Rs. 1,02,596 less than the revised estimate.

CHAPTER III.
—
LEGISLATION.
—

THE following Regulations were passed during the year :—

Regulations
passed.

(1) Regulation I of 1096.—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Tobacco Regulation VII of 1084.

(2) Regulation II of 1096.—A Regulation to provide for the prevention of smoking by youthful persons in Cochin.

(3) Regulation III of 1096.—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Civil Courts Regulation III of 1076.

(4) Regulation IV of 1096.—A Regulation to consolidate and amend the Law checking the unauthorised occupation of Government lands.

(5) Regulation V of 1096.—A Regulation to provide for the protection of telephone lines in the State.

(6) Regulation VI of 1096.—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Succession Certificate Regulation VII of 1095.

(7) Regulation VII of 1096.—A Regulation to make provision for the care of the person and estates of Lunatics; to prescribe general rules by which the State of mind of persons who are alleged to be lunatics may be enquired into and ascertained and to provide for the reception and detention of Lunatics in Asylums established for that purpose.

(8) Regulation VIII of 1096.—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Co-operative Societies Regulation IV of 1088.

(9) Regulation IX of 1096.—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Succession Certificate Regulation VII of 1095.

(10) Regulation X of 1096.—A Regulation to provide for the grant of Probate of Wills and Letters of Administration to the estates of deceased persons.

(11) Regulation XI of 1096.—A Regulation to amend the Law relating to Town Councils in the State.

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

Proclamations
issued.

(1) Proclamation dated 31st Karkadagam 1095 assuming management of the Ramapatanam Zemindar's properties situated in Cochin.

(2) Proclamation dated 1st Kanni 1096 withdrawing the provisions of the proclamation dated 13th Meenam 1093 regarding the export of silver bullion and coins from Cochin.

(3) Proclamation dated 15th Vrischigam 1096 withdrawing the provisions of the proclamation dated 15th Thulam 1094 regarding the melting, breaking up or use otherwise than as currency of any current gold or silver coin in Cochin.

(4) Proclamation dated 17th Vrischigam 1096 regarding the institution of a Legislative Council in Cochin.

23. The following Rules were issued under the various Regulations in force during the year.

Rules issued under the Regulations.

(1) Rules under section 77 of the Cochin Patents and Designs Regulation XII of 1095.

(2) Rules under section 7 of the Cochin Village Panchayat Regulation V of 1089.

(3) Rules under the Cochin Arms Regulation II of 1084.

(4) Rules under sections 10 to 18, 24 and 25 of the Cochin Abkari Regulation I of 1077.

(5) Rules under section 10 of the Cochin Land Conservancy Regulation IV of 1096.

(6) Rules under sections 59 and 60 of the Cochin Prisons Regulation VI of 1076.

Bills under consideration.

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

(1) The revision of the Companies Regulation.

(2) The Negotiable Instruments Regulation.

(3) The Specific Relief Regulation.

(4) The Court of Wards Regulation.

(5) Revision of the Civil Procedure Code.

(6) The Panchayat Amendment Regulation.

(7) Amendment to the British Post Offices Regulation.

(8) The Regulation for the repeal of certain enactments.

(9) The Nambudiri Religious Institutions Regulation.

(10) Regulation to exempt Paliam from the operation of certain provisions of the Nair Regulation.

(11) A Regulation to define and amend the law applicable to intestate succession among Christians in Cochin.

(12) The Cochin Press and Registration of Books Regulation.

(13) Proclamation to extend the Provisions of the Cochin Nair Regulation XIII of 1095, to the Warriar section of the Ambalavasi Community.

25. In addition to the foregoing bills the Darbar had also under consideration the advisability of legislating in respect of the following matters :—

(1) Chitties.

(2) Places of public resort.

(3) Hakney carriages.

(4) Town nuisances.

(5) Transfer of property.

(6) Easements.

-
- (7) Suits valuation.
 - (8) Revision of the Tenancy Regulation.
 - (9) Amendment to the Police Regulation.
 - (10) Law relating to juvenile offenders.
 - (11) Regulation to legalise the taking possession of lands reclaimed or reformed on the Arabian Sea Coast.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CHANGES.

ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

MR. M. I. Virkkey continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year as Comptroller of Accounts. The temporary staff of one Superintendent, three auditors and a peon entertained in 1095 to cope with the increased work of the department was continued throughout the year. A revision of the pay of the Audit staff was also effected during the year.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

27. M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib T. V. Kasturi Ranga Iyer Avergal continued to be in charge of the department. During the course of the year he was relieved of his work of supervision over the Village Panchayats. The department was thoroughly reorganised and an increase of pay was granted to all officers below the rank of Tahsildars.

There was an increase in the number of processes issued for the collection of revenue as compared with that of the previous year. The collection work was as usual very satisfactory.

The question of adopting the necessary measures to stop erosions off the coast of the Cochin-Kanayannur and Cranganur Taluks still remained under consideration when the year closed.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

28. Twenty-eight Panchayats were constituted in the year thus bringing their total number to 84. The year has thus seen the final stage of expansion of a system of popular government, which, first tentatively begun in certain important villages in 1089, has by the comparatively little space of less than eight years become so very popular and spread itself into every nook and corner of the State. There is now no rural area in the State which does not enjoy the benefit of the boon of local self-government in its primitive form except five villages of a semi-urban character, where the Municipal Regulation is proposed to be introduced.

Twenty-seven of these Panchayats are exercising judicial functions as well. Including those pending at the close of 1095, the 27 Panchayat courts had in all 3,100 suits for disposal of which 2,833 were disposed of leaving 267 pending.

In view of the increase in the number of Panchayats, the control over them was removed from the Diwan Peishkar and the Tahsildars and placed in the hands of a special full-time officer designated the Registrar of Village Panchayats. The laws and rules framed for their administration were also carefully revised in the light of experience gained during the last seven years.

During the course of the year rules were finally issued for the introduction of the principle of elective system among the Panchayats. The question of their finance still remained under consideration when the year closed.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

29. Mr. R. A. Gayathrinatha Iyer continued to be the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. During the course of the year, the Honorary Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies resigned his post.

The year opened with 77 co-operative societies. The registration of one society was cancelled and 20 societies were newly registered during the year. There were thus 96 societies at the close of the year. All of them were in working order except 6. The department continued to work satisfactorily.

The amendments to the Co-operative Societies Regulation and the rules framed for the settlement of disputes touching the business of societies by arbitrators that were under consideration at the close of 1095 were passed in the year

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

30. Mr. I. Raman Menon continued to be in charge of the department. The lands required for the organisation of the Coconut Experimental Station in the Cochin Kanayannur Taluk were handed over to the department during the course of the year and a scheme of operations was sanctioned for starting work. The Central Farm received careful attention. As in previous years, the pupil teachers of the Sirkar Training School at Trichur continued to receive practical lessons in agriculture at the Farm.

The Kole Committee submitted its report and orders were passed thereon. Government are awaiting the Chief Engineer's report on the investigation ordered into the scheme of irrigation works of the Chalakudi river. The reports submitted by the special officer who investigated the various projects for improving wet cultivation in the several taluks of the State, remained under consideration when the year closed.

Towards the close of the year, the Diwan Peishkar submitted a preliminary report after conducting the necessary investigations in the matter of bringing more lands under wet cultivation, particularly by the disafforestation and assignment of Forest Reserves unsuitable for valuable forest growth. Orders have since been passed approving of his proposals and a special officer has been appointed for attending to the work.

MINOR IRRIGATION.

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

ABKARI.

32. Mr. H. W. M. Brown continued to be in charge of the department until 4th Meenam 1096, when Mr. M. A. Chakko, the Superintendent of Police

who was appointed the Superintendent of Excise Revenue assumed charge. The temporary warehouse at Ernakulam for the supply of arrack continued to be maintained during the year. The revision of pay sanctioned to the executive subordinate staff of aminadars was given effect to only in the year under report, when passed hands were available for appointment in the higher grades. The pay of the inferior staff was also revised during the year.

FORESTS.

33. Mr. K. Govinda Menon continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year except for a period of four months from 18th Meenam 1096, when he was on privilege leave. Mr. K. Ramunni Menon, Assistant Conservator of Forests, was in charge of the duties of the Conservator during the period. The Forest Training school at Trichur continued to be maintained during the year. Towards the close of the year a scheme of reorganisation of the department was sanctioned and was brought into force from the beginning of the current year.

ANCHAL.

34. Mr. J. I. Chandy continued to be in charge of the department till 10th Vrischigam 1096, when he entered on combined leave for 7 months and 5 days and Mr. B. C. Chakko, Tahsildar of Trichur, acted during the period. The establishment of the anchal offices, Railway Mail service and the menial staff of the Superintendent's Office underwent a revision. Twelve letter boxes were newly planted during the year. The reciprocal V. P. system introduced in the beginning of the year worked satisfactorily. The anchal rates were revised during the latter part of the year. The question of improving the finances of the department is under consideration.

JAILS.

35. The District Magistrate was *ex-officio* Inspector-General of Prisons during the year. Mr. A. C. Augustus continued to be the Superintendent of the Central Jail throughout the year, except for a period of 15 days at the beginning and of 2 months and 27 days at the close of the year, when he was on leave and when Mr. Labouchardiere, the Jailor, acted for him. There was no change in the staff attached to the Central Jail, but as the new Jail Rules were brought into force during the year the Warder Establishment was regraded. As in the previous year the population of the Central Jail decreased. There was also a marked fall in the number of youthful offenders and K. D's admitted to the Central Jail during the year under report. Juvenile offenders are kept apart from adults and are made to work in their own cells. The administration of the jails continued to be satisfactory.

STAMPS.

36. The enhanced anchal rates brought into force from 1st Mithunam 1096 have necessitated the introduction of two fresh denominations of anchal and service stamps and one denomination of anchal covers. Orders for the supply of these have already been placed with Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., and the stamps will be made available to the public as soon as the consignment is received. During the interval the requirements of the public in the matter of the supply of stamps of the required face-value are met by combinations of stamps of the older variety and for service labels also the same method is resorted to with a suitable

smaller denomination surcharged as service label. The only kinds of stamps that were locally printed were the special adhesive labels and one anna hundi forms. As the stock of some of the denominations of court fee labels had run short some of the higher denominations were converted to lower denominations by recourse to surcharge. There were no other changes in the manufacture and sale of stamps.

POLICE.

37. Mr. M. A. Chakko continued to be the Superintendent of Police till 1st Meenam 1096, when he was transferred as the Superintendent of Excise Revenue and Mr. H. W. M. Brown, the Superintendent of Excise Revenue, was made the Superintendent of Police. The official designation of the Superintendent of Police was changed to "the Commissioner of Police" towards the close of the year. To strengthen and improve the beat system in Trichur Town the strength of the force was permanently raised by 10 men. Also a temporary staff of 16 men and a head constable was entertained with effect from 1st Medam 1096 for special patrol work at Tripunithura and the Hill Palace, of which the posts of 6 men and the head constable were abolished after a period of two months.

During the year the pay of all head constables and constables was revised as also that of the last two clerks of the Police Head Office. The conduct of the police continued to be satisfactory. There was an appreciable decrease in the number of grave crimes and no case of piracy was reported during the year.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

38. Mr. Justice P. I. Varugis availed himself of one month's privilege leave from 20th Dhanu. Mr. V. B. Vaidyanatha Iyer continued to be the temporary Additional District Judge at Ernakulam till 18th Kumbham 1096, when he was appointed as Additional District Magistrate. Mr. E. K. Iyyakutty was appointed as temporary Additional District Judge at Trichur from 27th Vrischigam till the end of Kumbham. A Small Cause Munsiff's Court was opened at Nemmara and the local Registrar-Magistrate was invested with civil powers also. The Additional Munsiff's Court at Ernakulam was temporarily transferred to Cochin from 1st Vrischigam and it was also temporarily suspended for the last two months of the year.

Mr. C. V. Antony, Registrar of the Chief Court, continued to act as District Magistrate. Owing to the Trichur disturbances Mr. V. B. Vaidyanatha Iyer was appointed as the Additional District Magistrate and Mr. P. Govindan Nair as the Additional Sub-magistrate of Trichur during the year. Towards the last quarter of the year Messrs. V. Achutha Menon and K. Krishna Warriar were mutually transferred and the latter was in consequence invested with first class powers to try such cases as might be transferred to him by the Chief Court or the District Magistrate.

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

LAW COMMITTEE.

39. The constitution of the Law Committee underwent no change during the year. The term of office of the existing members was extended to the date of the first meeting of the Cochin Legislative Council.

REGISTRATION.

40. Mr. A. R. Venkiteswara Iyer continued to be the Superintendent of Registration till 24th Mithunam 1096, when he retired at his 56th year of age handing over charge to the Diwan Peishkar. On the 29th Mithunam, Mr. B. C. Chakko who was appointed as the Superintendent of Registration took charge from the Diwan Peishkar and he continued to be in charge of the Department till the end of the year. The temporary registry office at Pazhayanore was made permanent in the course of the year and that at Trichur allowed to continue for 1096 also. The scale of registration fee was revised and brought into force from the beginning of the year. Also the pay of the District Registrars and their establishments and of the establishment of the Superintendent of Registration was revised. To facilitate the registration work, nine of the heavily worked registry offices were supplied with seals bearing Registrar's endorsement. There was a fall in the number of registrations during the year. Nevertheless the receipts showed an increase.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

41. The constitution of the department remained practically the same as in the previous year, the only change worthy of note being the creation of the post of an Additional Civil Surgeon. Dr. A. M. Mannathazhath M. B. Ch. B., who had already been entertained in the department was appointed to that post.

The Itinerating Veterinary Dispensary in the Chittur Taluk was discontinued during the year and a Veterinary Dispensary was newly opened at Wadakkanchery. Three more institutions were opened in the year—a medical Dispensary each at Chowera and Nanniode and the Ophthalmic Dispensary at Ernakulam.

Improvements were made to some of the medical institutions so as to bring them up to the standard of modern requirements. A new wing to accommodate 70 beds was added to the General Hospital and an additional ward to hold 16 beds was completed in the Women's Hospital at Mattancherry. The Maternity Hospital at Trichur was also extended in the year by the opening of a new ward called 'Shashtipoorthy Ward' in commemoration of His Highness the Maharaja's sixtieth birthday.

The staff of the Lunatic Asylum was strengthened during the year by the appointment of a Matron. The construction of the new Leper Asylum at Anapara, taken in hand in the previous year, was completed in the course of the year. A fund was also started by public subscription during the year for the construction of a home for the untainted children of leprous patients, and at the close of the year a sum of Rs. 10,138 was collected for the purpose.

SANITATION.

42. The administrative agency continued to be the same as in the previous year. Rural sanitation was attended to by the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer and in the towns of Ernakulam, Mattancherry, Trichur, and Chittur-Tathamangalam by the respective Municipal Councils.

The Mattancherry Town Improvement Scheme was worked out on a larger scale during the year, the opening up of fresh roads and the construction of new drains being the salient features of the year's work. Improvements to the towns of Kunnankulam and Cranganur to the extent marked out for the year were also carried out. As for the Ernakulam Town Improvement Scheme, the question

has become practically merged in the wider issue of extending the limits of the town which is under the consideration of the Darbar.

The amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes continued to claim the attention of the Darbar. Additions were made to the Pulaya Colony at Chalakudy. A school was also started for the education of the Pulaya and Paraya children of the colony and an experimental plantation of tapioca and pepper vine opened to give employment to the Pulayas. An extensive plot of poramboke land was selected for the establishment of another Pulaya Colony at Narakkal. A Colony of Nayadis was also started at Pazhayannur. Suitable sites to found another Nayadi Colony at Kunnankulam and an Ulladan Colony at Narakkal were also selected during the year.

DEVASWAMS.

43. Mr. K. Kelar Thirupad having continued to be on long leave throughout the year, Mr. A. K. Vengu Iyer, the Superintendent of Land Records, continued to act as Devaswam Superintendent undisturbed. With the general increase of pay sanctioned to most of the low paid officers of the State, the pay of the staff employed in the Devaswam Superintendent's and Inspectors' Offices underwent a revision.

A set of revised rules of account for the administration of the common trust fund of Group Devaswams was framed and brought into force towards the early part of the year.

Three of the Ottupuras were abolished from the beginning of the year.

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

On the night of the 21st of October 1920 the great historic temple at Tripunittura—the shrine dedicated to the tutelary deity of the ruling family of Cochin—was to the great dismay of all Cochinites destroyed by fire.

Special precautionary measures were resorted to for guarding the important temples in the State during the rest of the year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

44. Mr. G. E. Browning continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year except for a short period of 18 days when he went on special duty with Mr. R. R. Byron, the Special Executive Engineer, on survey work for the proposed line to connect Munnar with the State Railway. Mr. N. Rajagopalachari, 1st grade Assistant Engineer, was in charge of the department during this period.

With the appointment of a full time Mechanical and Electrical Engineer for the State, the water works system and its staff under the charge of the department were transferred to work under him. The organisation of the department otherwise remained unchanged. A temporary sub-overseer was appointed to supervise the transactions of the P. W. Timber Depot newly opened at Chalakudi for the supply of timber from the Forest Department for State works. One of the sub-overseers was deputed in the course of the year for survey work in connection with the proposed scheme for the diversion of water from the Chalakudi river for irrigation purposes. The work had not completed when the year closed.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

45. The Mechanical Department was reconstituted in the course of the year with a full time Mechanical and Electrical Engineer with the duties and responsibilities appertaining to the appointment of old except the supervision over the Tramway line and the Tramway workshop. The motor cars and motor boats were also placed under his charge. He was also given a staff consisting of three clerks including the head clerk, one accountant, one typist and four peons and one lascar.

The Canal Navigation Scheme was brought into force during the year and made to work under the supervision of the Mechanical and Electrical Engineer. The canal system comprises three sections, Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Cranganur under three canal Superintendents each with a staff consisting of one clerk, one maistry, one painter and three lascars.

INSTRUCTION.

46. Mr. F. S. Davies continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year. The designation of his office was changed from Director of Education to Director of Public Instruction. The report of the Committee appointed to revise the Education Code was received and Government passed orders thereon and brought the new Code into force with effect from 24th Edavam 1096. Among other things the new Code abolished the IV Class and III Form public examinations, reduced the minimum number of attendances of pupils, raised the minimum qualification of Primary school teachers, introduced several new scholarships for the backward classes and for Muhammedans and a system of half-free scholarships for poor pupils and raised the scale of tuition fees. All backward classes were allowed the concession of half fees.

The number of schools in existence and the number of pupils attending them showed a decided increase. Five incomplete High schools became fully developed, three of them being Girls' High schools and Form V was opened in two Girls' High schools and one Girls' Lower Secondary school was raised to the standard of High school by opening Form IV. The aided High school at Nemmara having been closed in the year a new Government High school for boys was opened there in its place. The Namboori Vidyalayam was raised to a fully developed High school under Government management. Several Primary schools, Government and Aided, were newly opened and the standards were raised in a few others.

The minimum stipend to teachers under training in the Training School was raised to Rs. 15. Ten graduates including three women graduates were sent for training, the latter to the Queen Mary's College, Madras. A special hostel with concessional rates was opened at Ernakulam for the use of the Valans and as a further encouragement to Muhammedans, Arabic teachers were appointed in schools situated in important Muhammedan centres. Many schools for the benefit more especially of the backward classes were opened in different places, the most noteworthy of them being the Kadar school at Parambikulam, the centre of the Cochin forests.

The Tutors' posts in the Ernakulam College were abolished and demonstrators for Physics and Chemistry and an Assistant for History were appointed instead.

INDUSTRIES.

47. Mr. G. Subbaswamy Iyer continued to be in charge of the Department throughout the year. Seven new scholarships were awarded during the year for the study of industrial and commercial subjects. Including the two awarded last year this brings the number of scholarship holders to 9. The industrial section of the Museum continued to do good work and a branch of it was opened in the Krishna Vilas Palace, Ernakulam. A separate Board for conducting the Final Industrial Examinations for girls was formed with the Superintendent of Industries as President. The pay of all the Headmasters of Rural Industrial schools was raised from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 during the year and of the literary teachers from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15. Industrial assistants on Rs. 18 a month were also appointed. An exhibition of the work of the boys and girls of the Government Industrial schools in the State was held in Cranganur. Two industrial Co-operative Societies, one for metal workers at Ernakulam and the other for weavers at Kutthampilly were registered in the year under report, the Government helping them with liberal loans.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

I. LAND REVENUE.

THE Diwan Peishkar continued to be in charge of the Land Revenue administration including Land Records and Estates.

Occupation
and cultivation.

49. The total area under cultivation during the year was 5,03,422 acres, 2,07,339 under wet or paddy and 2,96,083 under dry as against 5,02,446 acres in 1095. The increase is due to the assignment of wastes, porambocks and forest exclusions. An extent of 17,093 acres was under Kule cultivation as against 16,490 in the previous year. The increase is due to the fact that all the blocks were cultivated during the year without leaving any for storage of water for irrigation purposes.

Current demand.

50. The total current demand for the year under 'Land Revenue Proper' was Rs. 10,81,792, as against Rs. 10,79,086 in 1095. The increase is due to new assignments. The demand under 'Land Revenue Miscellaneous' was Rs. 69,191 as against Rs. 59,650 in 1095. The difference is, as explained in the last year's report, due to the fluctuating nature of the items under this head. The demand under 'Capital' was Rs. 93,950, as against Rs. 77,281 in 1095. The increase is due to the sale of accretions in the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk and the forest exclusions in the Talapilly Taluk.

Collection.

51. The aggregate demand under 'Land Revenue' amounted to Rs. 12,44,933 of which Rs. 12,43,862 was collected and Rs. 661 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 410 at the end of the year, as against Rs. 782 in 1095. The percentage of collection to the current demand was 99.9.

Arrears.

52. The arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 1,749 as against Rs. 1,563 in 1095 of which Rs. 651 was collected and Rs. 218 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 880 at the end of the year.

Total Land
Revenue.

53. The total revenue collected under all heads of 'Land Revenue' amounted to Rs. 12,44,545, as against Rs. 12,15,146 in 1095 or 99.8 per cent of the total demand as in previous years.

Expenditure.

54. The total expenditure under 'Land Revenue' including that on 'Co-operative Societies' amounted to Rs. 2,67,358, as against Rs. 2,35,267 in 1095. The increase is due mainly to the re-organisation of the Revenue Department and the contribution made on account of the new Panchayats opened in 1095.

Coercive mea-
sures.

55. The total number of cases involving coercive measures was 5,209, as against 4,028 in 1095; out of these 5,074 were only demand notices and 111 distraints. There were 2 cases of sale of moveable property, 4 cases of Nadupattam and 18 cases of sale of land.

LAND RECORDS.

56. The Land Records staff continued to attend to works of the same nature as in the previous years. The work of verification of survey marks was fair, but the attention paid to their repair and renewal was not satisfactory. A survey school for training subordinates of the Revenue Department was held at Trichur for 7 months. Maintenance of
Land Records.

WARD'S ESTATE.

57. There was only one Estate under the management of the Government viz., the Ramapattanam Zemindari lands in the State. The management of the lands was on the whole satisfactory.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

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

AGRICULTURE.

59. The Central Farm at Ollukara received careful attention. A thrashing shed, a paddy store and a liquid manure pit were constructed. The cattle-stall works were completed. The planting of avenues and the filling up of gaps were continued. The orchards and the plantations were greatly improved and considerable additions were made to the live stock. As in the previous year, paddy, different kinds of cereals, pulses, root crops, sugar-cane and all the important local vegetables were cultivated in the Farm successfully. The experimental work on paddy with different kinds of manures begun in 1093 was continued and the results recorded. Government
Farms.

The lands required for the Coconut Experimental Station in the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk came into the possession of the Department only late in the year. Fences were put up and clearing operations were started. A portion of the lands which had received proper tillage operations was sown with paddy. The interspaces and the margins of beds of coconut trees were cultivated with ragi and cow-peas which form a happy combination. A crop of vegetables was taken in a small extent and manures were applied to all the existing coconut trees.

60. As in the previous year, demonstration work in manuring paddy lands, coconut trees and tillage operations, supply of seeds, seedlings, fruit trees, manures and implements, advice as to the cultivation of new crops, prevention of insects and insect pests, provision of breeding-bull, organisation of rural shows and dissemination of agricultural knowledge through lectures and issue of leaflets formed the chief help rendered to the ryots by the department. Agricultural
help.

61. The diseases which came to the notice of the department were coconut leaf disease, stem bleeding disease of the coconut trees and mahali of the arecanut trees. They were cured by spraying. The insect pests that prevailed during the year were the mango hopper and the swarming caterpillars. These were kept under control by the adoption of the course suggested by the department. Diseases of
Crops.

62. The receipts under 'Agriculture' amounted to Rs. 9,197 as against Rs. 9,247 in 1095 and the expenditure to Rs. 42,087 as against Rs. 99,950 in 1095. Revenue and
Expenditure.

CHAP. V.

**Agricultural
loans.**

63. Loans to the extent of Rs. 14,750 were advanced to the ryots during the year under the rules framed by the Government for the grant of agricultural loans.

Gardens.

64. The public gardens continued to be under the management of the Agricultural Department except those attached to the Springfield and Elkhill Palaces at Coonoor which were under the supervision of Mr. F. H. Butcher, the Curator of the Government Botanical Gardens and parks at Oottacamund. During the course of the year, several permanent improvements were effected to the Hill Palace Garden. The condition of all the gardens was fair.

Fisheries.

65. The administration of Fisheries was conducted in accordance with the rules framed for the purpose under the Cochin Fisheries Regulation, which were brought into force from the beginning of 1096. The total revenue realised from fisheries amounted to Rs. 26,474 as against Rs. 19,962 in 1095.

Avenues.

66. The planting of avenues was carried on in accordance with the programme laid down for the purpose. The old avenues received careful attention. The new plantings numbered 2,525. The total revenue derived from avenues amounted to Rs. 5,910 as against Rs. 7,151 and the total expenditure to Rs. 8,347 as against Rs. 7,738 in the previous year.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Registration.

67. Twenty societies were registered during the year, as against ten in the previous year. All the societies were in working order except seven.

Members.

68. The number of members at the beginning of the year was 9,138, which rose to 10,774 at the end of the year.

Share capital.

69. The total receipts from subscriptions amounted to Rs. 1,12,078, as against Rs. 96,842 in 1095.

Transactions.

70. The total amount of deposits outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 3,63,211, as against Rs. 2,86,625 in 1095. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 84,666 was deposited by the members themselves. Loans to the extent of Rs. 6,52,582 were disbursed during the year, as against Rs. 5,99,818 in 1095. With the sum of Rs. 3,73,471 outstanding re-payment at the commencement of the year, the total amount for collection was Rs. 10,26,053, of which Rs. 5,78,566 was repaid leaving a balance of Rs. 4,47,487 at the close of the year. Re-payments continued to be fairly satisfactory.

Purpose of loans.

71. As in previous years, most of the loans issued by the agricultural societies were for productive purposes. These amounted to Rs. 2,13,072. A sum of Rs. 65,457 was advanced for paying off debts and Rs. 2,108 for non-productive purposes.

Financial.

72. The total receipts of all the societies amounted to Rs. 9,51,855, as against Rs. 8,36,529 in the previous year and the total expenditure was Rs. 9,50,373 thus leaving a balance of Rs. 1,482 at the end of the year. The total profit earned by the societies amounted to Rs. 57,019 as against Rs. 44,080 in the previous year, of which a sum of Rs. 11,203 was carried to the reserve fund for investment in the Central Bank.

Interest.

73. The rates of interest continued to be the same as in the previous year, viz., 6 to 9 per cent on the money borrowed by the societies and 9½ to 12 per cent on loans advanced to members.

II. SALT AND ABKARI

SALT.

74. The salt required for consumption continued to be imported from Bombay as in the previous year the facilities for which improved so much so that salt was procurable at a comparatively low price (Rs. 49-12-0 per 100 maunds). The total quantity of salt contracted for during the year was 2,50,000 maunds, of which the quantity actually delivered by the contractor was 2,29,073 maunds, the quantity short delivered being 20,927 maunds. Of this 20,927 maunds, 13,743 maunds were the total ordinary wastages and of the balance of 7,184 maunds, 4,680 maunds are reported to be lost during transit owing to the sinking of a pattamar, 2,288 maunds as jettisoned during transit and 216 maunds, short delivered by the contractor. Purchase of salt.

Full duty was realised on all actual ordinary transit wastages at Rs. 1-4-0 per maund except on the short delivery of 7,184 maunds; the duty recoverable on this quantity has to be adjusted from the contractor's final bill for payment. The duty on ordinary transit wastages realised and credited to the Darbar amounted to Rs. 17,179.

75. The year opened with a balance of 78,230 maunds of salt in stock. Adding to this, 2,29,073 maunds, the quantity delivered by the contractor and the excess of 7 maunds found on emptying of godowns at Malipuram depot, there were 3,07,310 maunds for disposal against 3,14,482 maunds in the previous year. Of this quantity 2,11,260 maunds were sold in the year to merchants direct from the Malipuram depot, 500 maunds supplied on credit to the Chittur Municipality where two experimental depots were opened in the latter part of the year to prevent the reported profiteering in that Taluk. Including the quantity of 200 maunds sold to the Agricultural Department and 3,600 maunds to the fish-curing yard at Narakkal, the total quantity disposed of during the year was 2,15,560 maunds against 2,86,183 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 20,623 maunds. There was also a godown wastage of 214 maunds written off in the year and an excess of 23 maunds returned to the contractor for 1094 which had been taken delivery of by mistake. Deducting these quantities amounting to 2,15,797, the year closed with a balance of 91,513 maunds in stock in the Malipuram depot. The incidence of consumption for the year worked out to 17'81 against 20'76 in the previous year. The decrease in consumption was partly due to the failure of mango crop. The total value of salt sold during the year was Rs. 4,28,757, including the value of salt supplied to the fish-curing yard, against Rs. 5,23,637 in the previous year. Sale of salt.

76. There was some decrease in the fish-curing yard operations due chiefly to the scarcity of fish in the proper seasons. The quantity of fish cured in the year was 28,206 maunds against 36,456 maunds in the previous year. The receipts and expenditure on account of the yard were Rs. 2,991 and Rs. 4,437 respectively, the transactions resulting in a deficit of Rs. 1,446 against Rs. 1,695 in the previous year. The concessional rates at which salt was being sold to curers contribute to this deficit. Fish-curing yard.

77. The number of salt cases detected fell from 99 in 1095 to 29 in the year under report.— The decrease was chiefly due to the fact that the price of salt, having more or less been assimilated to that in the neighbouring territories there was no temptation for smuggling. Breaches of salt law.

ABKARI.

78. There was no change in the abkari administration during the year. The arrack for consumption continued to be supplied from the distillery at Trichur. The temporary warehouse at Ernakulam which receives its stock from the distillery formed the source of supply to the southern taluks of Working of salt Excise system.

CHAP. V.

Cochin-Kanayannur and Cranganur, while the other taluks received their supplies direct from the distillery. With the improvements effected in the distillery and with the enhanced rates allowed to the supply contractor, the distillery was able to keep sufficient stock of arrack to meet the demand from consumers. The consumption, however, was lower than in the previous year.

Revenue.

79. The total demand under arrack and toddy for the year amounted to Rs. 7,52,954 against Rs. 5,79,945 in the previous year or an increase of Rs. 1,73,009 due to the higher rentals fetched at the auction sale of shops. Adding to this current demand, the balance of Rs. 15,986 pending collection at the beginning of the year, the total demand for the year stood at Rs. 7,68,940. Of this a sum of Rs. 17,533 was written off as irrecoverable and the balance with the exception of Rs. 30,236 was collected during the year.

80. The total collection under excise duty amounted to Rs. 2,51,866, including Rs. 5,063 apportioned to Cranganur, against Rs. 2,79,732 in the previous year or a decrease of Rs. 27,856—this decrease being due to the fall in consumption owing to the enhancement of excise duty.

53,620 cocoanut trees, 7,548 palmyra trees, and 5,372 sago trees were licensed in the year under the tree-tax rules for the supply of toddy in the whole State. The tree-tax amounted to Rs. 96,469 against Rs. 94,473 in the previous year. The whole demand was collected during the year except a sum of Rs. 1,793 pending collection at the close of the year. 152 cocoanut trees and one sago tree were licensed for the supply of toddy for the manufacture of bread against 125 cocoanut trees in the previous year and the fees realised on this account amounted to Rs. 462. The number of trees licensed for the manufacture of jaggery was 27,882 against 25,521 in the previous year and the fees realised amounted to Rs. 9,885 against Rs. 9,088 in 1095. 21 foreign liquor retail licenses against 20 in the previous year were issued in the year for a fee of Rs. 100 each. No wholesale licenses were applied for during the year. 3 foreign liquor taverns were also sold in auction during the year against the same number in the previous year and the rental fetched Rs. 2,620 against Rs. 830 in the previous year. One license for Rs. 50 for the sale of foreign liquor in the Ernakulam Railway Refreshment Room, 15 licenses for the possession and sale of medicated wines for a fee of Rs. 20 each and 41 occasional arrack and toddy licenses on account of fairs, festivals, etc., for an aggregate fee of Rs. 184 were also issued during the year.

81. The consumption of arrack for the several Taluks of the State during the year was as particularised below.—

		Proof gallons.
Southern taluks	{ Kanayannur	10,204'60
	{ Cochin	8,271'90
	{ Cranganur	897'40
	{ Mukundapuram	8,929'10
	Total	28,303'00
Northern taluks.	{ Trichur	7,341'475
	{ Talapilli	1,684'75
	{ Chittur	2,275'65
	Total	11,251'875

or 39,554'875 gallons proof, against 65,519'65 gallons proof in the previous year. The decrease in consumption was partly due to the general increase in the selling price of liquor and enhancement of duty. The figures for the previous year were phenomenal owing to a sudden jump in consumption.

Breaches of
Abkari law.

82. 523 abkari cases were detected in the year against the same number in the previous year. Including the 15 pending cases of the previous year, the

426

total for disposal was 538 of which 522 cases were disposed of leaving 16 cases pending at the close of the year.

TOBACCO.

83. 19 A class and 868 B class shops were sold in auction during the year, against 21 A class and 865 B class shops in 1095. The total rentals secured amounted to Rs. 2,46,795 including Cranganur, against Rs. 1,84,171 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 62,624. The whole of the demand was collected with the exception of a sum of Rs. 4,782 of which a sum of Rs. 420 was written off as irrecoverable. Revenue.

84. The number of cases reported during the year was 96, against 105 in the previous year. Including the two cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 98 cases for disposal, of which 96 cases were disposed of, leaving 2 cases pending at the close of the year. The regulation to prevent juvenile smoking, which was passed in the year was brought into effect only from the beginning of the current year. Breaches of Tobacco Law.

OPIUM AND GANJA.

85. The contract for the lease of opium and ganja farms was sold in auction during the year for Rs. 46,045 for opium and Rs. 21,525 for ganja, including Cranganur, against Rs. 32,100 and Rs. 20,000 respectively in the previous year. The whole of the demand was collected during the year. These drugs were obtained as usual from the Madras Government stores. The Government issue price i. e., cost price and duty of opium and ganja continued to be Rs. 50 and Rs. 17-8-0 per seer respectively as in the previous year, till 1st April 1921, from which date they were raised to Rs. 60 and Rs. 20 per seer respectively. Revenue.

86. 37 opium cases were detected during the year, against 57 in 1095. Including the one pending at the beginning of the year, there were 38 cases for disposal, of which 37 cases were disposed of, leaving one case pending at the close of the year. Breaches of Opium Law.

87. The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 19,45,994, against Rs. 18,26,913 in 1095 or an increase of Rs. 1,19,081. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 2,20,553 in the previous year to Rs. 1,89,581 in the year under report, the decrease being chiefly due to the very low cost price of salt purchased from Bombay and to the decrease in the supply of arrack during the year owing to less consumption. Financial results of Excise Administration.

III. FORESTS AND TRAMWAY.

FORESTS.

88. The extent of reserved forests at the end of 1096 was a little over 596 sq. miles, the decrease of 2 sq. miles, and 462 and odd acres in the area being chiefly due to the exclusion during the year of some portions fit for cultivation. Area.

89. The State forests continued to be worked on contract system. In the case, however, of standing elavu, cheeni and other soft wood species, the selection and working of coopes. the selection and working of coopes. gniorage system was resorted to. The method of exploitation remained the same as in the previous year. Mature trees of marketable species were previously marked by the department and these the contractors felled and collected. The exploitation of major forest produce was mainly carried out by departmental contractors. The extraction of firewood from the fuel coupes was on the system of coppice with standards. Bamboos were allowed to be removed on a large scale under special contract. To a limited extent, their removal was effected under the

CHAP. V.

permit system. The monopoly for the collection and removal of the minor forest produce was given on contract as usual. The old coupes B7 & D11 of the O. W. C. Range were worked for timber and no new coupes were opened. Fuel was extracted from Ollukara, Puthur, Chembankadu and Velupadom coupes.

Working Plans. 90. The Forests of O. W. C. and Kodassery Ranges continued to be worked on the plans originally framed and the Medugal Working Circle was treated according to the prescriptions sanctioned for its working. The scheme drawn up by the Working Plan Officer for the improved working of the Machad forests comprising Wadakkancherry, Vazhani and Chelakkara Working Circles was sanctioned by the Darbar during the year and it will be brought into operation soon.

Communications. 91. No new roads were opened and no bridges were constructed during the year. The Forest Tramway treated of in detail in another section continued to be the most important means of transport. Carting by roads and floating down streams were the other methods availed of.

Forest crimes. 92. There were 46 cases pending disposal at the end of 1095 and 178 fresh cases were reported during the year, against 183 in the previous year. Of these, 86 were compounded, 45 dropped or otherwise disposed of, 31 convicted and 4 acquitted, leaving 58 cases for disposal at the end of the year.

Protection from fire. 93. The system of fire protection was the same as in the previous year viz., the cutting and clearing of exterior and interior fire lines and patrol by watchers. The boundary lines and the newly demarcated lines afforded protection to the forests in the localities where these lines existed. In other localities where protection from fire was found absolutely necessary, fire protection works to the value of about Rs. 4,000 were carried out. Accordingly the teak plantations of Palapilly and Chettikulam in Kodassery Range, the sandalwood plantation in Machad Range, the teak areas in Chittur Kanam, and in the Athanad blocks as well as the plantations, the Government buildings and timber depots in the O. W. C. were fire-traced during the year. Two internal fire lines were also cut, one from Chembukayam to Parambikulam and the other from Chottakothu to Parayankadavu.

Agriculture. 94. The natural reproduction of teak in all the ranges including the Chittur Kanam of the Nemmara Range except O. W. C. Range is fair and promising. It is reported that in the Machad Range teak is found in abundance but it does not grow to a large size in places where there is laterite sub-soil. The reproduction of other species in Machad, Kodassery and O. W. C. Ranges is satisfactory. An area of 60.97 acres in the Chettikulam Plantation and 8 acres in Pulikkany in Kodassery Range was stocked with teak and sandalwood during the year. The plantations in Machad and Kodassery were got weeded and the blanks therein were filled up.

Coffee. 95. The total area under coffee cultivation in the Nelliampathies during the year was 2,172 acres. An extent of 25 acres was newly brought under cultivation. All the areas cultivated except 29 acres were harvested during the year. The total yield was 2,830 bushels of cherry dried and 10,100 bushels of parchment. The number of persons permanently employed was 39 and the number of temporary hands 592. The amount of quit-rent due from the estates was Rs. 7,993 which was fully collected.

Rubber. 96. The extent of land assigned for cultivation of rubber remained the same as in the previous year viz., 13,176.22 acres and no additional area was granted during the year under report. The condition of the rubber plants in the Vaniampara and the Cochin Rubber Estates is reported to be satisfactory. The collection of rent on rubber lands amounted to Rs. 23,460 as against Rs. 21,259 in the previous year.

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

98. There were 11 elephants in charge of the department at the beginning of the year. 3 elephants fell into the pits, 2 in the Kodasserry Range, and one in the O. W. C. Range, but the latter died in the pit itself. Three other elephants also died during the year. There were thus 10 elephants in charge of the department at the close of the year. The expenditure incurred in padding, covering and watching elephant pits amounted to Rs. 1,320. The old method of treatment of elephants continued in vogue during the year. Elephants.

99. 1,265 candies of teak, 170 candies of rosewood, 3,063 candies of jungle wood and 7,743 tons of fuel were removed by Sirkar Agency; 1,124 candies of teak, 73 candies of blackwood, 22,311 candies of junglewood and 1,03,165 bamboos and fuel valued at Rs. 5,800 were removed by purchasers and consumers and produce valued at Rs. 2,865 was confiscated. The produce disposed of from Sirkar collections amounted to 2,220 candies of teak, 670 candies of rosewood, 4,889 candies of junglewood and 7,755 tons of firewood. The tree value collected by the Tahsildars and the value of forest growth sold amounted to Rs. 14,534. There was sufficient stock of teak and rosewood in hand and the demand for junglewood and fuel was less than that in the previous year. The extraction of these was therefore limited to the probable demands and hence the decrease in the quantities collected by Sirkar agency. The sale of teak from assigned lands was less than that in the previous year. This accounts for the decrease in the removal of these species by consumers and purchasers. The increase in the quantity of junglewood sold is due to the removal of soft wood under certain contracts in force in 1096. The stock of felled and collected timber lying in the several depots at the end of the year was 38,856 candies composed of 19,690 candies of teak, 8,929 candies of rosewood and 10,237 candies of junglewood. The value of the balance stock was estimated at Rs. 8,68,234. Gross yield & outturn.

100. The receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 3,79,617 and Rs. 1,77,442, against Rs. 5,11,443 and Rs. 1,90,660 respectively in the previous year. The net results show a surplus of Rs. 2,02,175 against Rs. 3,20,788 in the previous year. The budget and the revised estimates of receipts for the year were Rs. 6,14,400 and Rs. 5,99,300 respectively, against Rs. 1,71,100 and Rs. 2,02,200 the corresponding amounts estimated for expenditure. The fall in the receipts as compared with the budget and the revised estimates is chiefly due to the less sale of teak and junglewood caused by repairs to a bridge in the tramline this year preventing transport of timber from the hills. The increase of expenditure over the budgetted amount and its decrease as compared with the revised estimate are respectively due to the payment of collection charges of timber supplied to the Public Works Department and to the Pottery Expert not anticipated in the budget and to the less collection charges incurred for the timber and fuel required by the Pottery Expert than was provided in the Revised Estimate. Against the net surplus of Rs. 2,02,175 has to be set off Rs. 1,32,190 being the net maintenance charges of the Tramway after taking credit of the receipts thereof amounting to Rs. 23,079. Financial.

101. Three candidates were admitted into the Foresters' course in the Forest Training School of whom one was a private candidate. Four other subordinates were admitted into the Forest Guards' class. All of them were trained during the year. General.

TRAMWAY.

102. The total length of the permanent way opened up for traffic including the double lines on the inclineds remained the same as in the previous year, viz., Permanent way.

CHAP. VI

52 miles 18.4 chains. No sidings were laid during the year. The existing sidings were maintained satisfactorily.

Rolling stock. 103. As in the previous year, 7 engines were running on the line. The number of pairs of trucks on hand at the beginning of the year was 43. 10 pairs were stopped on account of damages, sharp flanges, etc., and 4 pairs repaired were sent on the line.

Traffic and total transport. 104. The division of the tramline into 3 sections for purposes of traffic was maintained. The number of traffic days during the year was 342 against 339 in the previous year. The transport of timber by the Tramway amounted to 9,856 candies against 12,352 candies in the previous year; the average daily transport being 28.8 candies against 36.4 candies in 1095. The other articles transported during the year were 4,974 tons of fuel, 892 maunds of minor forest produce, and 20,425 odas. The receipts under private traffic amounted to Rs. 23,079 against Rs. 23,389 in the previous year.

Bridges. 105. The girders of bridge No. 166 at Muduvarachal were renewed and bridge No. 3 replanked. 3 culverts were repaired and a revetment wall was constructed at Myladappan. The total expenditure under bridges amounted to Rs. 5,931. A new building to house the old Grubb Engine was erected; a stock shed to store the furniture in the loco yard was constructed; a compound wall round the Workshop buildings was put up; and the Saw Mill buildings extended. **Buildings.** A new building was also constructed in continuation of Kavalai Rest House Buildings to serve as a Dining Saloon. The total outlay on buildings amounted to Rs. 15,689 in the year. **Telephone.** The telephone line of 48 miles was maintained in working order. **Workshop.** The Workshop executed works for other departments and private parties on a larger scale in the year under report than in any previous year. The main items of work attended to were the manufacture of furniture for the several departments of the State. The total cost of the works amounted to Rs. 31,773.

Financial. 106. A sum of Rs. 9,562 was spent on the purchase and erection of machinery for developing the Workshop. This represents the total expenditure under capital during the year. The expenditure on maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,55,169 against Rs. 1,07,533 in the previous year.

General. 107. The various development projects connected with the Tramway continued to engage the attention of the Darbar.

17. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

ANCHAL.

Anchal offices and letter boxes. 108. The total number of anchal offices in the State including Cranganur was 58 against 57 in the previous year. 12 letter boxes were newly planted in the year making a total of 126 against 114 in the previous year. Some changes were made in the mail lines during the year. The total length of the mail lines was 354 miles against 351 in the previous year, excluding the 41 miles on the Tramway. The number of articles carried by anchal during the year was 10,75,947 against 10,57,452 in the previous year, of which 3,80,093 were Sirkar articles and 6,95,854 were private, against 3,72,036 and 6,85,416 respectively in the previous year.

109. The Dead Letter Office received and disposed of 3,410 articles against 3,180 in the previous year.

Financial. 110. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 49,316 and Rs. 56,110 respectively against Rs. 43,970 and Rs. 44,779 respectively in the previous year, the net result being an excess expenditure of

Rs. 6,794 during the year. This is partly due to the increase of pay sanctioned to the subordinate staff of the department and partly to the debit to the department itself of the cost of the manufacture of anchal stamps. The reciprocal V. P. service introduced in the beginning of the year worked satisfactorily. The anchal rates were revised in the latter part of the year under report. The question of making the department an earning one is under consideration.

RAILWAY.

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

112. The gross earnings of the Railway during the year 1920-1921 amounted to Rs. 10,17,567, as against Rs. 9,74,638 in the previous year. Deducting from this an expenditure of Rs. 5,81,000 on account of maintenance charges (including the Company's share of the surplus profits according to the agreement) the net receipts came to Rs. 4,36,567 which represent 42.90 per cent of the gross receipts. The net earnings gave a return of 6.13 per cent for the year 1921 on the capital outlay of Rs. 71,11,812. Receipts and expenditure.

113. The following statement shows the net earnings on account of the Railway and the percentage on the capital expenditure for the past 13 years:— Net earnings.

YEAR	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE Rs.	NET EARNINGS Rs.	PERCENTAGE ON BOOKED CAPITAL	REMARKS
1908	69,74,562	2,15,143	3.08	
1909	69,80,088	2,60,923	3.73	
1910	69,79,918	2,55,520	3.66	
1911	70,22,057	2,86,437	4.07	
1912	70,25,579	3,72,575	5.30	
1913-14	70,16,138	2,85,057	4.06	
1914-15	70,93,585	2,72,707	3.84	
1915-16	71,20,473	2,07,634	2.91	
1916-17	71,13,523	3,94,413	5.54	
1917-18	71,09,533	4,52,630	6.36	
1918-19	71,66,710	4,05,913	5.66	
1919-20	71,79,342	3,62,242	5.04	
1920-21	71,11,812	4,36,567	6.13	

MARINE.

114. The total number of vessels that entered the port of Malipuram during the year was 24 against 67 in the previous year and all of them were steamers, their aggregate tonnage being 67,194 against 63,224 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 7,318 was collected as port dues against Rs. 7,133 in the previous year.

STAMPS.

115. The stamp revenue during the year was Rs. 5,98,850, as against Rs. 6,24,788 in 1920. The decrease is mainly due to the investiture of more Panchayat Courts with small cause jurisdiction where only reduced rates of court fee are required and the general economic conditions. The expenditure under Stamps during the year amounted to Rs. 42,688, as against Rs. 35,731. The

CHAP. V.

increase is chiefly due to the payment made to Messrs. John Dickinson & Co., for the supply of stamps made by them and also to the revision of the Stamp and Stationery Department effected from 1st Vrischigam of the year. The number of ex-officio vendors and licensed vendors was 7 and 94, as against 7 and 90 respectively in 1095.

CUSTOMS.

116. The sea-borne trade at the port of Cochin expanded considerably. The Darbar's share of the net customs collection at the port of British Cochin during the year amounted to Rs. 2,49,339—the highest on record.

V. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

POLICE.

Strength. 117. Including the River Police staff and the Azhicode coast patrol staff the force consisted of 86 officers and 507 men. A temporary staff consisting of 16 men and a head constable was entertained with effect from 1st Medam 1096 for special patrol work at Tripunittura and the Hill Palace, of which the head constable and 6 men were disbanded after a period of two months. The total staff employed in purely executive police work numbered 83 officers and 484 men, the ratio of effective police to population and area being 1 to 1726.77 persons and 1 to 2.50 square miles, as against 1 to 1608 and 1 to 2.38 respectively in the previous year. Literacy, physical fitness, smart appearance, and good character continued to be insisted on as the minimum qualification for enlistment in the force. During the year under report one sub-inspector, 7 head constables and 80 recruits underwent training at the Police Head Quarter Office.

Education.

Armed Reserve The strength of the Armed Reserve continued to be the same as in the previous year viz., 1 sub-inspector, 1 drill instructor, 1 gymnastic instructor, 1 bugler, 6 head constables and 60 men under the Head Quarter Inspector. Since the close of the year the Armed Reserve was reorganised and its strength will be raised to one hundred under a European Reserve Inspector and a Sergeant. The River Police staff and the Azhicode coast patrol staff continued to do good work during the year. The total number of departmental punishments fell from 292 in 1095 to 244 in the year under report. Good service promotions were given in 42 cases, against 52 in the previous year. Two good service entries, 8 red marks and 76 money rewards were also earned by the members of the force against 3, 28, and 131 respectively in 1095. There were in all 17 prosecutions against the members of the force during the year under report. Of these, 1 ended in conviction and 10 in discharge or acquittal, leaving a balance of 6 at the end of the year.

River Police Staff.

Punishments.

Rewards.

Prosecutions.

Escapes and Re-captures. There were 7 escapes, 2 from the Central Jail, 3 from Police custody and 2 from Police stations. Of these the last two were re-captured and convicted.

Crime. 118. The total number of cases reported during the year under the Penal Code and the local and special laws was 650 against 1009 in 1095. This together with the 23 cases with which the year opened made a total of 673 cases for police investigation against 1049 in 1095. Of the 673 cases for disposal during the year, 7 were non-cognizable, 603 cognizable and 63 under local and special laws. Of these, 659 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 14 at the close of the year, the percentage of disposal being 97.9 against 97.8 in 1095. Including the 103 cases pending at the close of the previous year there were 598 cases for disposal by the courts of which 494 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 104 cases at the end of the year. Of the 494 cases disposed of by the courts 360 ended in conviction, 78 in acquittal or discharge, 9 in removal to the block register and 47 in compromise etc. The percentage of

conviction to charged cases fell from 82·4 in 1095 to 82·1 in the year under report. The average duration of charged and referred cases under the Penal Code was 15·5 and 26·8 days respectively against 14·1 and 25·3 in 1095. The total number of grave crimes reported and detected during the year was 377 and 205 respectively against 655 and 462 in 1095. Five cases of murder and four of culpable homicide were reported in 1096 against 8 and 7 respectively in 1095. The fall in the number of grave crimes was mainly under theft and was due to the preventive measures taken by the police. The percentage of detection was 54·4 against 70·5 in 1095. Inclusive of 21 cases pending at the beginning of the year the police had for investigation 398 cases of grave crime, of which 256 or 64·3 per cent were charged against 67·6 per cent in the previous year. The Magistrates had for disposal 312 cases including the 56 pending at the beginning of the year. Of these, 243 were disposed of, 205 ending in conviction and 38 in acquittal or discharge. The percentage of conviction fell from 85·6 in 1095 to 84·3 in the year under report. Twenty-nine cases were declared by the Police to be maliciously false. The total loss of property involved in cases reported to the Police during the year was Rs. 50,227 against Rs. 21,329 in 1095 and the property recovered came to Rs. 37,794 or 79·2 per cent, against Rs. 13,044 or 61·1 per cent in 1095. The property concerned in charged cases was worth Rs. 46,947, of which Rs. 36,038 or 76·76 per cent was recovered against 64 per cent in 1095. Including the 12 persons who were awaiting enquiry at the beginning of the year 29 persons were put up under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code against 33 in the previous year. Of these, 21 persons were bound over, 1 was discharged and 7 were awaiting enquiry at the close of the year against 10, 7 and 12 respectively in 1095. During the year under report 244 finger impression slips were received for record. The total number of slips on record at the end of the year was 5,590. 110 references were received during the year for search of previous convictions, of which 16 were traced, against 153 and 24 respectively in 1095.

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

120. The total expenditure on account of the Police Department was Rs. 1,34,156 against Rs. 1,22,318 in 1095 and the average cost of a police man during the year was Rs. 235·19 against Rs. 219·41 in the previous year. The net cost per head of population was 2 annas 3·35 pies against 2 annas 2·79 pies in 1095.

121. The relations between the State police and those of the frontier stations in British and Travancore continued to be satisfactory, as also the relations between the magistracy and the police.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

122. The number of courts that exercised original jurisdiction during the year was 8 Subordinate Magistrates' Courts, one District Magistrate's Court and 2 Sessions Courts. The District Magistrate exercised first class powers and the subordinate magistrates second class powers throughout the year, except for a portion of the year during which the acting subordinate magistrate of Chittur exercised only third class powers. During the year the subordinate magistrates of Kanayannur and Talapilli were mutually transferred and the incumbent who came to Kanayannur was also invested with first class powers to try certain special cases. Thus two of the subordinate magistrates exercised first class powers also in respect of certain special cases transferred to them. In consequence of the Trichur

Percentage of conviction.

Grave crimes.

False cases.

Recovery of property.

Finger Print Bureau.

Periodical meetings.

Expenditure.

General.

Number of Courts.

CHAP. V.

disturbances an Additional District Magistrate was appointed during the year and the Mukundapuram sub-magistrate was given jurisdiction over Trichur also. The three Bench Magistrates' Courts at Ernakulam, Cochin and Trichur continued throughout the year. The courts that exercised appellate and revisional powers were, as in the previous year, the District Magistrate's Court, the two Sessions Courts and the Chief Court.

Magistrates' Courts. File and Disposal.

[Persons tried.

Offences dealt with.

Fines.

Quality of work.

Duration of cases.

Witnesses.

Prevention.

Sessions Courts.

Duration of trials.

123. Including the 125 cases pending at the beginning of the year, the magistrates had for disposal 2,413 cases of which 2,256 were disposed of leaving a balance of 157 cases against 2,889, 2,764 and 125 respectively in the previous year. The bench magistrates had for disposal 205 cases during the year including the 21 with which the year opened. Of these, 179 cases were disposed of leaving 26 cases pending at the end of the year against 298, 277 and 21 respectively in 1095. The total number of persons brought to trial before the magistrates (including the 400 persons awaiting trial at the beginning of the year and excluding those who died or escaped) was 4,980 against 5,632 in 1095. Of these, 971 were convicted, 3,472 were acquitted or discharged and 65 were committed or referred to higher courts leaving 472 persons awaiting trial at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction fell from 27.5 in 1095 to 21.85 in the year under report. In 6 cases the complainants were ordered to pay compensation to 14 persons under section 226 of the Criminal Procedure Code or 0.4 per cent of the persons acquitted or discharged against 1.27 in 1095. Of the 2,256 cases disposed of by the magistrates 1,809 cases related to offences under the Penal Code and 447 to offences under the Local and Special Laws. Of the 971 persons convicted, 259 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 11 to simple imprisonment, 11 to fine with imprisonment, 642 to fine only and 42 to whipping against 494, 46, 10, 766 and 96 respectively in 1095. With regard to the remaining 6 persons security was taken for good behaviour. Of those sentenced to whipping, 18 were juvenile offenders against 32 in the previous year. The total fines imposed by the magistrates during the year under report amounted to Rs. 8,309 against Rs. 10,071 in 1095. This together with Rs. 707 pending realisation at the beginning of the year, made a total of Rs. 9,016 for realisation during the year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 7,442 was realised against Rs. 8,962 in 1095. A sum of Rs. 312 was written off and a sum of Rs. 579 was cancelled in appeal leaving a balance of Rs. 683 pending realisation at the close of the year. Of the persons on whom appealable sentences were passed by the second class magistrates 31.5 per cent preferred appeals against 28.8 per cent in 1095. The percentage of confirmation was 56.2 against 43.9 in the previous year. From the appealable decisions of the first class magistrates, 37 persons appealed to the Sessions Courts. Including the 12 persons whose appeals were pending at the beginning of the year the Sessions Judges had to deal with 49 persons of whom appeals affecting 48 persons were disposed of leaving one appeal involving one person pending at the close of the year. The percentage of confirmation was 70.8 against 40.4 in 1095. The average duration of cases disposed of by the first and second class magistrates was 85.5 days and 20.5 days respectively against 43.5 and 17.2 in the previous year. The magistrates examined 7,112 witnesses during the year against 9,232 in 1095. Including the 22 cases pending at the beginning of the year there were 333 cases for disposal during the year under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of these, 115 related to proceedings against witnesses, 47 to security for keeping peace or for good behaviour, 33 to nuisance, 15 to disputed possession of property, 17 to frivolous or vexatious accusations, 28 to maintenance and 78 to forfeiture of bail or recognizance.

124. In the Sessions Courts there were 33 cases for disposal including the 4 that were pending at the beginning of the year, against 57 in 1095. Of these 32 were disposed of leaving one case pending at the close of the year. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Sessions Courts was 40 days in the Anji-

kaimal and 34 days in the Trichur Sessions Courts against 36 and 30 respectively in 1095. The Sessions Courts examined 449 witnesses of whom 34 were detained for more than 3 days against 546 and 13 respectively in the previous year. Witnesses.

125. Including the 5 appeals that were pending at the beginning of the year the District Magistrate had for disposal 204 appeals against 254 in 1095 of which 197 were disposed of against 249 in the previous year leaving a balance of 7 at the close of the year. The number of appellants concerned was 308 against 379 in 1095. The appeals of 290 persons were disposed of, appeals being rejected in the case of 16 persons, sentences being confirmed in the case of 163 persons, modified in the case of 9 persons and reversed in the case of 100 persons as against 59, 166, 14 and 135 respectively in 1095. Proceedings were quashed in the case of one person and further enquiry was ordered in the case of another against nil and 4 in 1095. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the District Magistrate was 26 days against 22.2 in 1095. The Sessions Judges had for disposal 30 appeals involving 49 persons against 48 appeals involving 106 persons in the previous year, of which 29 appeals involving 48 persons were disposed of leaving one appeal involving one person pending at the close of the year. Sentences were confirmed in the case of 34 persons, modified in the case of 4 persons, and reversed in the case of 10 persons. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the Sessions Courts was 76 days in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court and 30.3 days in the Trichur Sessions Court against 77 and 27 respectively in the previous year. The Chief Court had for disposal 21 appeals involving 41 persons against 30 appeals involving 53 persons in 1095. Of these 23 appeals involving 39 persons were disposed of leaving 2 appeals involving 2 persons pending at the close of the year. Of the 39 persons involved in the appeals disposed of, sentences were confirmed in the case of 14 persons, reversed in the case of 20, modified in the case of 4 and new trial was ordered in the case of one. The percentage of confirmation was 35.9 against 85.1 in 1095. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the Chief Court was 47.5 days against 37.9 days in 1095. APPELLATE WORK.
District Magistrate's Court.
Sessions Courts.
Chief Court.

126. The District Magistrate inspected all the Subordinate Magistrates' Courts during the year. Mr. Justice P. I. Varugis inspected the two Sessions Courts and the District Magistrate's Court. Inspection.

127. The expenditure under 'Criminal Justice' amounted to Rs. 57,964 against Rs. 54,784 in 1095. Expenditure.

JAILS.

128. As in the previous year there were 9 prisons during the year under report, viz., the Central Jail at Viyyur and the eight subsidiary jails at Mattancherry, Ernakulam, Cranganur, Irinjalakuda, Trichur, Wadakkancherry, Chittur and Nemmara. Number of Prisons.

129. At the beginning of the year the population in the Central Jail consisted of 171 convicts, 1 under-trial and 14 civil prisoners. 319 convicts, 75 under-trials and 101 civil prisoners were admitted and 375 convicts, 76 under-trials and 100 civil prisoners were discharged during the year, leaving 115 convicts and 15 civil prisoners in the jail at the close of the year. 490 convicts passed through the Central Jail or remained in it during the year against 732 in 1095, the average daily number being 140.38 against 170.21 in 1095. Of the total number of convicts, 8 were undergoing rigorous imprisonment for life, 8 rigorous imprisonment exceeding 7 years, 73 rigorous imprisonment exceeding one year, 53 rigorous imprisonment exceeding 6 months, 332 rigorous imprisonment for 6 months and less and 16 simple imprisonment. The number of reconvicted prisoners who were classed as habituals was 129 against 194 in 1095. The Central Jail population.

CHAP. V.

- Clothing and Feeding.** 130. The convicts were, as usual, supplied with clothing manufactured in the Central Jail, but convict warders and the jail staff were supplied with uniforms obtained from outside. The system of dieting remained the same as in the previous year.
- Health of prisoners.** 131. The number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital was 965 against 1,500 in 1095. Of these, 127 were in-patients, 838 were out-patients, against 170 and 1,330 respectively in the previous year. There were 3 deaths in the year under report. Of the three deaths, one was due to chronic dysentery, one to heart disease and the other to pneumonia. The number of prisoners vaccinated was 127 against 136 in 1095. Of these, 70 cases were successful. The average weight of prisoners on admission and discharge was 101.70 lbs. and 106.40 lbs. respectively against 98.80 lbs. and 105.11 lbs. in 1095.
- Jail industry.** 132. The daily average of convicts detailed for work was 126.62, against 157.26 in 1095. The chief industries carried on in the Central Jail were (a) cotton industry, (b) coir industry and (c) agricultural operations. The sale proceeds of jail manufacture and miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 13,384 against Rs. 15,943 in 1095. The cost of raw materials purchased was Rs. 11,947 against Rs. 12,484 in 1095. The net profit was thus Rs. 1,437 against Rs. 3,459 in 1095. The apparent decrease in profits is on account of a sum of Rs. 3,000 due from the Medical Department for articles supplied in the year under report and on account of the cost of raw materials in hand.
- Expenditure.** 133. The expenditure on account of the Central Jail was Rs. 40,290 against Rs. 43,459 in 1095. The gross expenditure per prisoner was Rs. 268 against Rs. 240 in 1095. The net expenditure, however, was Rs. 182 against Rs. 152 in the previous year.
- Subsidiary Jails.** 134. As in the previous year the sub-jails were under the immediate charge of the local sub-magistrates. All the sub-jails continued to be under the control of the District Magistrate who is *ex-officio* Inspector-General of Prisons. At the beginning of the year there were 23 prisoners in all the sub-jails together. There were 591 admissions and 589 discharges, thus leaving 25 prisoners at the close of the year. The total cost on account of the sub-jails was Rs. 3,678 against Rs. 5,071 in 1095.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

- Tribunals.** 135. The number of courts that exercised original jurisdiction during the year was 9 Munsiffs' Courts, including the Additional Munsiff's Court and the Nemmara Small Cause Munsiff's Court, 2 District Courts and 27 Village Panchayat Courts. Appellate jurisdiction was exercised by the two District Courts and the Chief Court.
- Litigation.** 136. The total number of suits instituted and appeals filed during the year was 16,749 and 921 against 18,316 and 903 respectively in 1095 and the number of disposals was 16,461 and 834 against 18,508 and 811 respectively in the previous year.
- ORIGINAL LITIGATION.**
Munsiffs' Courts. 137. The munsiffs had 2,364 suits at the beginning of the year, received 13,410 suits and disposed of 13,262 during the year leaving as arrears 2,512 suits when the year closed. Of the 2,512 suits pending at the close of the year 241 were over one year old, 557 over six months, 327 over three months and 1,387 below three months old, against 99, 489, 416 and 1360 respectively in 1095. The Panchayat courts received 2,969 small cause suits against 2,023 in 1095. This, together with the 131 suits that were pending at the beginning of the year, made a total of 3,100 suits of which 2,833 suits were disposed of, leaving a balance of
- Panchayat Courts.**

CHAP. V.

267 suits pending at the end of the year. The District Judges had 345 suits (339 original suits and 6 summary suits under the Tenancy Regulation) at the beginning of the year, received 370 suits (351 plus 19) and disposed of 366 suits (343 plus 23) leaving as arrears 349 suits (347 plus 2) at the close of the year, against 394, 363, 412 and 345 respectively in the previous year. Of the 347 original suits pending, 1 was over four years old, 4 were over three years, 8 over two years, 68 over one year, 110 over six months and 156 below six months, against 14 over three years, 25 over two years, 72 over one year, 67 over six months and 161 below six months in 1095. The Munsiffs and the District Judges disposed of 5,788 and 287 contested suits respectively against 4,889 and 286 respectively in the previous year. The average duration of contested suits has increased in the case of original suits in all munsiffs' courts except in the Ernakulam Munsiff's court and the Additional Munsiff's court and in the case of small cause suits in all except in Chittur. But in respect of original contested suits it fell from 539 days to 499 days in the Anjikaimal District Court and from 319.4 to 273.5 days in the Trichur District Court. The percentage of appealable decisions of the munsiffs appealed against and the percentage of such decisions confirmed on appeal were 14.9 and 63.86 against 12.09 and 55.7 respectively in the previous year. 44.26 per cent of the decisions of the District Judges were appealed against of which 49.5 per cent were confirmed against 34.04 and 60.7 respectively in 1095. Including arrears the Munsiffs and the District Judges had for disposal 18,979 and 948 applications respectively for the execution of decrees against 19,786 and 1,027 in 1095. Of these 17,316 and 737 were disposed of against 18,298 and 834 in the previous year. The Panchayat courts had for disposal 839 execution petitions of which 820 were disposed of against 545 and 507 in 1095.

District Courts.

Contested cases.

Quality of work.

Execution.

138. The District Judges had 301 appeals at the beginning of the year, received 625 and disposed of 606, leaving 320 as arrears at the close of the year, against 241, 624, 564 and 301 respectively in 1095. Of the 320 appeals pending at the close of the year, 10 were over one year old, 82 over six months and 228 below six months, against 6, 59 and 236 respectively in 1095. The average duration of appeals decided after contest increased in both the District Courts from 265 to 296 days in the Anjikaimal District Court and from 149 to 165 days in the Trichur District Court. The Chief Court began the year with 205 appeals (100 regular appeals and 105 second appeals), received 296 (162 plus 134) and disposed of 228 (107 plus 121) leaving as arrears 273 (155 plus 118) at the close of the year against 173, 279, 247 and 205 respectively in 1095. The average duration of contested regular appeals and second appeals disposed of by the Chief Court increased from 311.8 and 257.01 days to 362.8 and 365.9 days respectively.

APPELLATE LITIGATION. District Courts.

Chief Court.

139. The District Judges had for disposal 52 miscellaneous appeals, of which 42 were disposed of leaving 10 as arrears at the close of the year, against 40, 29 and 11 respectively in 1095. The Chief Court had for disposal 52 miscellaneous appeals, of which 29 were disposed of leaving 23 as arrears at the close of the year against 41, 27 and 14 respectively in the previous year. Including arrears, the District Judges had for disposal 128 land acquisition cases, of which 22 were disposed of leaving 56 as arrears at the close of the year against 100, 26 and 14 respectively in the previous year. The Chief Court had 155 revision petitions for disposal including the arrears, of which 111 were disposed of leaving as arrears 44 at the close of the year against 199, 160 and 39 respectively in 1095.

Miscellaneous appeals.

Land acquisition cases. Revision petitions.

140. Mr. P. I. Varugis, Puisne Judge, inspected the District Courts during the year and the two District Judges inspected the Munsiffs' Courts in their jurisdiction except the Cranganur Munsiff's Court.

Inspection.

CHAP. V.

- Enrolment of Vakils.** 141. Seven graduates-in-law were enrolled as vakils of the Chief Court, 16 were admitted as vakils of the District Courts, and the Munsiffs' Court pleader-ship certificates were granted to 7 persons.
- Financial.** 142. The receipts for which credit is due to the Civil Judicial Department were Rs. 3,30,031 against Rs. 3,52,560 in 1095. Against the above revenue, the Darbar incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,53,650 against Rs. 1,42,497 in the previous year.
- REGISTRATION.**
- Registry Offices.** 143. Including the temporary registry office at Pazhayanur and the experimental registry office opened exclusively for the Trichur Town there were in all 25 registry offices at the beginning of the year. The former was made permanent in the course of the year and the latter allowed to continue for 1096 also. The number of offices in the year remained the same as in the previous year.
- Number of instruments.** 144. The number of documents registered during the year was 56,407 against 61,618 in the previous year. Of these 34,309 were compulsory and 22,098 optional, as against 36,129 and 25,489 respectively in 1095. The number of wills registered was 267 against 252 in the previous year. Of these 15 were executed by Brahmins, 120 by Sudras, 56 by other Hindus, 68 by Christians and 8 by Muhamadans. The average value of a document registered rose from Rs. 497 in 1095 to Rs. 547 in 1096.
- Business in Registry Offices.** 145. Of the total number of 56,407 documents registered, 55,540 or 98.46 per cent were registered on the day of presentation against 98.97 in 1095. Of the remaining 867 documents 808 were registered within one week and 59 after one week. The number of documents refused registration was 101 against 122 in 1095. Including the 7 registration appeals pending disposal at the end of the previous year, the Superintendent had in all 66 appeals for disposal, of which 52 were disposed of leaving 14 pending at the close of the year. Registration was ordered in 45 cases and the remaining 7 were dismissed, the percentage of confirmation being 13.46 against 17.94 in 1095.
- Prosecution.** 146. The department instituted no prosecutions during the year. Two complaints were lodged by private parties, one at Oorakam and the other at Chelakkara. The complaint at Oorakam relates to tampering with the register copy of a document and that at Chelakkara to the unauthorised taking back of a document from the registry office by putting in a false statement before the Registrar. Both the complaints are under enquiry.
- Inspection.** 147. The Superintendent inspected all the registry offices twice during the year and paid surprise visits to ten registry offices. The Diwan Peishkar visited five offices.
- Financial.** 148. The receipts and expenditure (excluding Cranganur) amounted to Rs. 1,30,646 and Rs. 61,801 respectively, against Rs. 1,21,792 and Rs. 53,884 in 1095. The percentage of expenditure to gross receipts was 49.49 against 44.25 in 1095 and the average registration fee per document was Rs. 2-1-7 against Rs. 1-12-7 in 1095.
- Joint Stock Companies.** 149. Thirty-six companies were registered during the year against 10 in 1095. The names of these companies with their headquarters are given below:—

Serial No.	Name.	Situation.
<i>Banking Companies</i>		
1.	The Sree Vilasom Bank Ltd.	Cherai, Cochin.
2.	Mulanthuruth Industrial Bank Ltd.	Mulanthuruthi.

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Situation.</i>
<i>Banking Companies.</i>		
3.	Lakshmivilasom Bank Ltd	Methala, Cranganur.
4.	The Sangamesavilasom Bank Ltd.	Irinjalakuda.
5.	Vyavasaya Bank Ltd.	Peringottukara, Trichur Taluk.
6.	Catholic Oriental Bank Ltd.	Aranattukara, Trichur.
7.	Devivilasom Bank Ltd.	Trichur.
8.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	do
9.	Cochin National Bank Ltd.	do
10.	Swaraj Bank Ltd.	do
11.	The Christian Bank Ltd.	do
12.	Perumanam Karayogam Hindu Bank Commercial and Industrial Co., Ltd.	Perumanam, Trichur Taluk.
13.	Keraleeya Samajam Bank Ltd.	Chiramananged, Talapilly.
14.	Chittur Town Bank Ltd.	Chittur.
<i>Trading Companies.</i>		
15.	The Nedungadi Bros. Ltd	Cochin.
16.	Ernakulam Trading Co., Ltd.	Ernakulam.
17.	Adoor Industrial Co., Ltd.	Irinjalakuda.
18.	K. M. Mooper & Co., Ltd.	<i>Situation not fixed.</i>
19.	South Indian Produce Co., Ltd.	Trichur.
20.	National Commercial Co., Ltd.	do.
21.	Ezhuva Corporation Trading Co., Ltd.	do.
22.	Puzhakkal Industrials Co., Ltd.	do.
23.	Malayalam Publishing Co., Ltd.	do.
24.	Indian Piece Goods Ltd.	do.
25.	Seetha Ram Anglo Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd.	do.
26.	Cochin Commercial Association Ltd.	Ollur, do.
27.	The Athenikal Vyavasayam Ltd.	Peringandur, Talapilly.
<i>Mills and Presses.</i>		
28.	Kerala Kesari Co., Ltd.	Ernakulam.
29.	Tripunithura Weaving and Industrial Co., Ltd.	Tripunithura.
30.	Ramanuja Printing House Ltd.	Trichur.
31.	Vallathol Kalasthapanam Co., Ltd.	Wadakencherry.
<i>Other Companies.</i>		
32.	The Malabar Live Stock and Farming Co., Ltd.	Ernakulam.
33.	Sri Mrithyunhaya Viadysala Ltd.	Trichur.
34.	The Motor Service & Industrial Co., Ltd.	Kunnamkulam.
35.	Chittur Motor Transport Co., Ltd.	Chittur.
36.	Gothuruthy Educational and Industrial Co.	Gothuruthy.

A sum of Rs. 5,155 was collected as fees against Rs. 5,696 in 1095. The decrease is due to the comparatively smaller value in the nominal capitals of the companies registered during the year. Two companies, viz., Vasu Vilasam Co., Ltd., and Suprabatham Co., Ltd., ceased to work in the course of the year. Thus the number of companies working at the close of the year was 72 against 38 in 1095. Seventeen companies increased their paid-up capital by a total of Rs. 6,98,967, the most conspicuous of them being the Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. and the Cochin Tanneries Ltd.

VI VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

VITAL STATISTICS

150. Compulsory registration of births and deaths under Regulation II of 1081 continued in force as in the previous year. The registration work in Municipal towns was done by the registrars attached to the respective Municipal Councils. The Parvathiam of Pothundy and the Sanitary Inspector of Kunnamkulam were the ex-officio registrars of births and deaths in the towns of Nelliampathies and Kunnamkulam respectively and in the remaining towns and other villages where the Regulation was not enforced, the work was attended to by the Parvathiams of the respective places. The total number of births registered during the year was 15,205 (7,899 males and 7,306 females) as against

Registration.

CHAP. V.

14,216 (7,289 males and 6,927 females) in the previous year. The number of deaths during the year was 9,977 (5,371 males and 4,706 females) as against 13,478 (7,134 males and 6,344 females) in 1095. The ratio of births and deaths during the year per mille of the population (according to the census of 1911) was 16.55 and 10.87 respectively as against 15.48 and 14.68 respectively in the previous year. The question of improving the registration of Vital Statistics engaged the attention of the Darbar during the year. There was no prosecution during the year for default in giving information about births and deaths.

Public health. 151. Public health during the year was satisfactory there having been no outbreak of epidemic diseases in any violent form. The number of deaths from cholera and small-pox in the year was 62 and 31 as against 357 and 572 respectively in the previous year.

Deaths from injuries 152. The total number of deaths from injuries during the year was 137 as against 106 in the previous year, of which 29 were cases of suicide, 21 due to snake-bites and 87 to accidents as against 40, 20 and 85 respectively in 1095. There were no cases of death due to injuries received from wild animals during the year.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Institutions. 153. There were 11 hospitals, 20 dispensaries and 2 asylums, thus comprising in all 33 medical institutions in the State as against 30 in the previous year.

Accommodation. 154. The total number of beds available was 462 (182 for males and 280 for women and children) as against 356 (148 for males and 208 for women and children) in the previous year.

Relief. 155. The total number of patients treated during the year was 3,13,267 as against 2,83,650 in 1095. Of these the in-patients numbered 7,526 and out-patients 3,05,741 as against 7,151 and 2,76,499 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to the number of in-patients during the year was 4.04 as against 5.20 in the previous year.

Work amongst women and children. 156. The female medical subordinates treated in all 20,486 women and 14,598 children as against 17,932 women and 13,884 children in 1095.

Diseases treated. 157. The principal diseases treated during the year in order of frequency were diseases of the digestive system (74,575), respiratory system except pneumonia and tubercle of the lungs (28,679), malaria (22,793), eye-diseases (22,563), skin diseases (18,033), anaemia (14,743), ulcers (14,530), pyrexia (13,370), injuries general and local (10,707) and diarrhoea (9,485).

Post-Mortem examination. 158. 73 post-mortem examinations were held during the year for medico-legal and 10 for pathological purposes as against 80 and 8 respectively in the previous year.

Lunatic Asylum. 159. There were 13 inmates in the Asylum in the beginning of the year and 11 were admitted during the year. Of these 24 inmates 4 were discharged apparently cured, 1 was handed over to relatives and 1 died. The number that remained in the Asylum at the end of 1096 was 18. The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 3,900 as against Rs. 3,531 in 1095.

Leprosy Asylum. 160. The total number of inmates at the beginning of the year was 106 (67 males, 27 women and 12 children) and 62 were admitted during the year. There were thus 168 lepers in all, of whom 7 were discharged apparently well, 41 absconded.

CHAP. V.

28 died and 92 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The high mortality was due to the advanced nature of the disease in many cases. The cost of maintaining the institution was Rs. 9,789 as against Rs. 10,458 in 1095.

161. There were 4 institutions at work during the year. The total number of animals treated was 11,460 (10,880 out-patients and 580 in-patients) as against 7,052 (6,631 out-patients and 421 in-patients) in 1095. Of the in-patients treated 407 were cattle, 73 horses, 69 dogs, 27 goats and 4 other animals. 1095 operations were performed during the year of which 240 were castrations and 97 parturition cases as against 117 and 67 respectively in 1095. The total cost of maintaining the institutions was Rs. 10,184 as against Rs. 8,099 in 1095. Veterinary Hospitals.

162. The total expenditure on account of medical relief during the year was Rs. 2,37,388 as against Rs. 2,42,866 in the previous year. Expenditure.

SANITATION AND CONSERVANCY.

163. The department as usual, continued to be under the immediate control of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. There was no change in the organisation and staff during the year. Organisation and staff.

164. There were five towns under Health Officers. Health Officers.

165. Compulsory scavenging system continued to work in some of the towns. 751 private houses were served during the year as against 747 in 1095. The fee collections amounted to Rs. 1,901 as against Rs. 1,611 in the previous year. Lighting in the towns was done departmentally. Operations of the Department.

166. Six public tanks and 20 wells were repaired and 22 wells were newly sunk. Water supply.

167. The number of Sirkar markets and cartstands under the custody of the department during the year was 9 and 8 as against 10 and 9 respectively in the previous year. There were also 45 private markets licensed as against 42 in 1095. The fee collections amounted to Rs. 11,562 as against Rs. 11,587 in the previous year. Markets.

168. The number of deaths from cholera and small-pox was 62 and 31 as against 342 and 206 respectively in 1095. There were 6 fatal cases of plague—all imported cases from Coimbatore. Epidemics and preventive measures.

169. 22 vessels were inspected at Malipuram during the year against 24 in the previous year.

170. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 68,532 excluding Government contribution of Rs. 30,500 to the Municipal Councils. Expenditure.

171. The maintenance of roads in Ernakulam, Mattancherry, Trichur and Chittur-Tattamangalam was attended to by the respective Municipal Councils as in the previous year. The total Government contribution to the Municipal Councils was Rs. 30,500. Maintenance of roads.

172. The total receipts and expenditure of the Municipal Councils were Rs. 1,84,346 and Rs. 2,03,327 respectively. There was thus a deficit of Rs. 18,981 by the transactions of the year. Financial.

173. The total expenditure for the improvement of the towns of Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Kunnankulam amounted to Rs. 48,183.

CHAP. V.

VACCINATION.

- Staff.** 174. The number of Vaccinators remained the same as in the previous year.
- Supply of lymph.** 175. Lymph was obtained from the King Institute throughout the year. The average cost of lymph, including the supply to the Municipal Councils, was Rs. 206 per mensem as against Rs. 190 in the previous year.
- Operations.** 176. The number of vaccinations performed during the year, including the operations within Municipal limits was 39,572 (23,382 males and 16,190 females) as against 40,009 (23,756 males and 16,253 females) in 1095. Of these, 30,589 cases or 77.29 per cent were successful, as against 32,540 or 81.58 per cent in the previous year. Of these 39,572 vaccinations, 34,905 were primary, 238 were secondary and 4,329 were re-vaccinations, the percentage of success under each head being 81.61, 90.76 and 66.71, as against 87.04, 79.35 and 48.20 respectively in 1095.
- Expenditure.** 177. The expenditure of the department for 1096 including that of Cranganur was Rs. 6,028 as against Rs. 6,459 in the previous year and the average cost of each successful case was 3 annas 2 pies as in the previous year.

VII. RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

DEVASWAMS.

Number of institutions.

178. The Department had charge of the following classes of institutions:—

(1) Group Devaswams 142 in number, (2) Cranganur Devaswams 15 in number including the Methala Devaswam, (3) Charitable Institutions and the management of Pandaravaka Vazhivadus, &c. and of Endowments and (4) Pazhuvam, Elanguunnapuzha and Thirumala Devaswams and the Vadakkemadom Brahmaswom at Trichur.

(1) Group Devaswams.

Demand, Collection and balance of rent on lands.

179. The total amount that fell due for collection during the year was 3,46,188 parahs of paddy and Rs. 1,29,046 of which 3,07,996 parahs of paddy and Rs. 1,19,132 were collected and 1 parah of paddy and Rs. 68 were written off leaving a balance of 38,191 parahs of paddy and Rs. 9,846 pending collection at the close of the year.

180. The major portion of the balance pending collection is reported to be due from British and Travancore tenants and also involved in suits and disputes. The percentage of collection was 88.96 for paddy and 92.36 for money, as against 92.48 and 95.28 respectively in 1095. There were two cases of Nadupattom but no case of Sthirapattom, as against 26 cases of Nadupattom and 7 cases of Sthirapattom in 1095.

Receipts.

181. The total receipts of the Group Devaswams for the year amounted to Rs. 4,72,554 as against Rs. 4,74,330 in 1095.

Expenditure.

182. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,04,241 as against Rs. 4,10,732 in 1095.

Financial condition.

183. The surplus to the credit of the Devaswams after meeting the expenditure from the receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 68,313 as against Rs. 63,598 in 1095. The receipts and disbursements under "Debt heads" were Rs. 2,376 and Rs. 3,922 respectively, the transactions in the year under "Debt heads" resulting in a deficit of Rs. 1,546 as against a deficit of Rs. 3,951 in 1095. The actual surplus for the year thus amounted to Rs. 66,767 as against Rs. 59,647.

in 1095. The closing balance of 1095 viz., Rs. 5,14,526 was thus raised to Rs. 5,81,293 at the close of the year.

184. The total balance to the credit of individual Devaswams was Rs. 2,77,199. Balance to the credit of individual Devaswams,

(2) *Cranganur Devaswams.*

185. The year opened with a surplus balance of Rs. 13,213 to the credit of the Devaswams. The receipts and expenditure of the Devaswams for the year were Rs. 41,112 and Rs. 39,481 respectively as against Rs. 21,405 and Rs. 35,099 respectively in 1095. The surplus to the credit of these Devaswams at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 14,844 exclusive of investments which amounted to Rs. 27,023. The investments of endowment funds amounted to Rs. 1,790. Cranganur Devaswams.

(3) *Charitable Institutions.*

186. Three of the Oottupuras having been abolished from the beginning of the year their total number fell from 11 to 8. The total expenditure during the year on account of Oottupuras, Satroms, subscriptions to Charitable Institutions, &c., amounted to Rs. 41,866 as against Rs. 41,852 in 1095. Oottupuras;

187. The total number of water pandals maintained during the year inclusive of those in Cranganur was 94 as against 95 in the previous year. These were supervised by the Division Sanitary Inspectors and the Village Panchayats. The cost of their up-keep amounted to Rs. 2,451 as against Rs. 2,451 in 1095. Water pandals.

188. The expenditure incurred by the State for Pandaravaka Vazhivadus in Sirkar temples and for contribution to religious institutions amounted to Rs. 27,474 as against Rs. 25,428 in 1095. Expenditure.

189. The endowment funds continued to be treated separately. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,91,908 and 20 parahs of paddy exclusive of landed property. The receipts on account of new endowments in the year amounted to Rs. 2,621. The total amount to the credit of the Devaswams under endowments at the close of 1096 thus amounted to Rs. 1,94,529 and 20 parahs of paddy exclusive of landed property. The receipts on account of interest on the endowment fund and rent on landed property amounted to Rs. 15,131 and the expenditure for conducting the endowment Vazhivadus to Rs. 10,381, thus working to a surplus of Rs. 4,750. The year thus closed with a surplus of Rs. 14,704 as against Rs. 9,954 at the end of 1095. Endowments.

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

190. The receipts and expenditure of the Pazhuvam Devaswam for the year 1096 amounted to Rs. 9,650 and Rs. 9,268 respectively, as against Rs. 14,073 and Rs. 9,600 respectively in 1095. The transactions of the year having resulted in a surplus of Rs. 382, the previous surplus was raised to Rs. 8,807 at the close of the year. The liability outstanding against the Devaswam at the beginning of the year was Rs. 10,000 which was reduced to Rs. 8,000 at the end of the year by the discharge of liabilities amounting to Rs. 2,000. The collection work continued to be satisfactory. Pazhuvam Devaswam.

191. The receipts and expenditure of the Elangunnapuzha Devaswam for the year were Rs. 14,308 and Rs. 11,871 respectively as against Rs. 14,406 and Rs. 14,418 respectively in 1095. The transactions of the year thus worked to a surplus of Rs. 2,437 raising the surplus balance of the previous year to Rs. 6,926 at the close of 1096. The collection work was satisfactory. Elangunnapuzha Devaswam.

192. The Thirumala Devaswam continued to work directly under the Diwan assisted by the Manager. The High School continued to be managed Thirumala Devaswam.

by the Advisory Committee. Out of a total demand of Rs. 81,195 and 28,529 paraahs of paddy for the year, Rs. 46,405 and 20,872 paraahs of paddy were collected and a sum of Rs. 4,105 was written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 30,685 and 7,657 paraahs of paddy at the close of the year. The receipts and disbursements of the Devaswam amounted to Rs. 2,20,054 and Rs. 2,13,086 respectively as against Rs. 1,32,636 and Rs. 1,15,625 respectively in 1095. The transactions of the year having worked to a surplus of Rs. 6,978, the opening balance of 1096 which amounted to Rs. 23,619 rose to Rs. 35,597 at the close of the year. The investments of the Devaswam amounted to Rs. 29,554. The renewal operations are progressing satisfactorily.

Vadakkemadom
Brahmaswam.

193. The receipts and disbursements of the Vadakkemadom Brahmaswam at Trichur for the year excluding debt heads amounted to Rs. 43,791 and Rs. 33,503 respectively. The receipts and disbursements under debt heads including investments amounted to Rs. 31,975 and Rs. 49,838 respectively. The transactions of the year having worked to a deficit of Rs. 7,574 the opening balance of 1096 which amounted to Rs. 32,194 was reduced to Rs. 24,620. The investments of the Devaswam rose to Rs. 95,172 and 704 paraahs of paddy. The works of the detailed audit of the old accounts and of the tenantwar demarcation of the lands are progressing satisfactorily.

At the request of the Yogakkars a very important ceremony named Trisandha intended to last for a period of about 10 months was started in the Madom on 28th Thulam 1096 and continued till the end of the year, its primary object being the recital of the whole of the Rig Veda by the Nambudris.

VIII. PUBLIC WORKS.

Total expen-
diture.

194. The department had, as usual, to carry out both State and contribution works. The expenditure on State works including establishment charges was Rs. 9,06,716, as against Rs. 11,87,940 in 1095. The value of contribution works carried out in the year was Rs. 60,751 Rs. 22,067 for Cranganur, Rs. 22,985 for Devaswams and Rs. 15,699 for other departments. Thus the total expenditure the department had to control was Rs. 9,67,466, as against Rs. 13,39,394 in the year 1095. The establishment charges including contribution came to Rs. 80,761 or 9.10 per cent on the total expenditure, as against Rs. 78,775 or 6.35 per cent in 1095. This does not include charges of the temporary establishment which are debited to the works concerned.

Communica-
tions.

195. The total expenditure on "Communications Original" was Rs. 1,35,406, as against Rs. 1,72,433 in 1095 and on Maintenance and Repairs Rs. 1,86,207, as against Rs. 1,71,040 in the previous year. The important works taken up or completed during the year were:—

(1) Completing the Korayar bridge on the Velanthavalam road (2) extending the road to the Trikkur river, (3) opening a road connecting Puthur and Chalakudy roads through Chelakkottukara, (4) constructing an embankment across Mullurkayal on the Chittilappilli-Kadanthode road, (5) outright repairs to Thommana road, (6) opening roads in regions south of Mulanthuruthy and (7) reconstructing the plate girder bridge on the Hill Palace road.

Buildings.

196. The total expenditure on buildings was Rs. 323,369, as against Rs. 5,87,720 in 1095. Most of the important buildings under progress in 1095 were completed in the course of the year. The work of extending the southern malika of the Hill Palace was taken up in the year and good progress was made.

Irrigation.

197. A Sub-Overseer was specially deputed to investigate the scheme for the diversion of water from the Chalakudy river for purposes of irrigation. The

total expenditure under "Irrigation" was Rs. 73,812, as against Rs. 72,791 in the previous year.

198. The total expenditure under "Petty Construction and Repairs was" ^{Petty construction and repairs.} Rs. 64,524, as against Rs. 55,283 in 1920.

199. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 1,24,735, as against Rs. 1,22,147 in the previous year.

IX. MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

200. The Mechanical Department was reconstituted and the water works and canal navigation systems were placed under the supervision of the Mechanical and Electrical Engineer appointed in the year. ^{Organisation.}

201. All the plants and machinery worked fairly satisfactorily. A new dynamo and switch board were fitted up for the Hill Palace Installation and the wires of the College Installation were renewed. Arrangements were also made for the supply of electric power to the Krishnavilas and the Ophthalmic Dispensary. The telephone line was overhauled and lightning arresters were installed on the line. ^{Electric Plants.}

202. Repairs to the motor roller were completed and the same sent to Trichur for work. The dredger also underwent repairs in the course of the year. The pulsometer was working for some time at the Marattil bridge and was afterwards hired out for use within the municipal limits of Ernakulam. ^{Other machinery.}

203. Two new cars were purchased in the beginning of the year and one old car was disposed of. Speedo-meters were fitted up to some of the cars. The cars and boats were working satisfactorily. ^{Motor cars and boats.}

204. The water works system continued to work satisfactorily. The quantity of water pumped during the year was 73,361,000 gallons. The water was subjected to periodical analysis at the Guindy Institute as usual and found to be of excellent quality for domestic purposes. The revision of the rules governing service connections to houses is under consideration. ^{Water Works.}

205. The Cochin Public Canals and Backwaters Navigation Regulation was brought into force during the year and a set of rules was framed for its working in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the conference of representatives of Cochin, Travancore and the Madras Government held at Bolghatty. The total number of licenses issued was 4,437. ^{Canal Navigation Scheme.}

206. The total receipts of the department were Rs. 26,670, as against Rs. 383 in 1920. The expenditure for the year excluding motor cars and boats amounted to Rs. 61,139, as against Rs. 30,903 in the previous year. ^{Receipts and Expenditure.}

X. INSTRUCTION.

207. The total number of Government schools of all kinds together, i. e., High Schools, Lower Secondary Schools and Primary Schools rose from 160 to 171. The number of aided schools remained the same, viz., 273. Though 23 new schools were brought on to the aided list, aid had to be discontinued to 23 during the year. ^{Number of institutions.}

208. The total number of pupils in Sirkar and aided schools in 1921 was 39,006 and 45,927, as against 34,787 and 40,991 in the previous year. The last year's number and strength of the indigenous schools have been adopted in the absence of any new census of such institutions. Including the strength of ^{Strength.}

CHAP. V.

indigenous schools the total number of pupils who received instruction in 1096 was 96,370, as against 87,215 in 1095. The increase in the number of schools accounts for this increased strength. The percentage of educational work done by Government, aided and indigenous schools was 40.5, 47.7 and 11.8, as against 39.9, 47 and 13.1 respectively in the previous year.

Boys and girls. 209. Of the 96,370 pupils under instruction in all the schools together 65,474 or 68 per cent were boys and 30,896 or 32 per cent girls. The percentage of boy and girl pupils to the male and female population of school-going age was 79.7 and 36.5, as against 86.5 and 40.3 in 1095.

Education among different communities. 210. Of the 84,933 pupils under instruction in Government and aided schools 48,586 or 57.2 per cent were Hindus, 33,054 or 38.9 per cent Christians, 3,113 or 3.7 per cent Muhammedans and 180 or .2 per cent Jews, as against 59.2, 38.2, 2.3 and .3 respectively in 1095.

Collegiate Education. 211. The strength of the College Department fell from 303 to 263, but the percentage of attendance rose from 95.2 to 95.6. The results of the Intermediate examination as compared with the Presidency average were satisfactory and are shown below:—

Nature of passes	No. sent up		No. passed		Percentage		Remarks
	1095	1096	1095	1096	1095	1096	
Parts I and II	95	111	59§	47*	62.1	42.3	* 10 first classes
Part I only	97	...	70	17	70.7	15.3	§ 11 first classes.
Part II only	95	...	78	27	77.5	24.3	

The fee receipts of the College amounted to Rs. 20,859, as against Rs. 19,434 in 1095 and the expenditure to Rs. 41,062, as against Rs. 34,632, the net cost being Rs. 20,203 or Rs. 76 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 15,198 or Rs. 52 respectively in 1095.

Hostels. 212. The number of boarders in the Hindu and Christian hostels was 70 and 33, as against 64 and 37 in the previous year. A new hostel for the Vala pupils of Ernakulam was opened and there were 11 members in this hostel. The health and behaviour of the boarders in all the hostels were satisfactory.

Aided College. 213. The strength of the College was 146, as against 135 in 1095. The accommodation was adequate and the staff good. The boarding house attached to the College continued to work satisfactorily.

Upper Secondary Education. 214. The number of High schools rose from 28 to 30, of which 21 were Sirkar and 9 aided, as against 19 and 5 respectively in 1095. The total number of pupils in the Upper Secondary Forms was 3,020 (2,600 boys and 420 girls) as against 2,574 in 1095.

Sirkar High Schools. 215. The strength of the Upper Secondary Department of Government High schools, including the Upper Secondary Department of the Ernakulam College was 2,182 (1,877 boys and 305 girls), as against 1,783 in 1095, (1,540 boys and 243 girls). The increase was due to the opening of higher forms in many schools and to the opening of a complete High school in Nemmara. The fee receipts amounted to Rs. 60,981 and the expenditure to Rs. 88,352, the net expenditure being Rs. 27,371 or Rs. 12.5 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 55,487, Rs. 74,394, Rs. 28,907 and Rs. 11 respectively in the previous year.

216. The hostels attached to Government High schools continued to work satisfactorily. There were in all 118 regular boarders and 36 tiffin boarders during the year. The health and conduct of the boarders in all the hostels were satisfactory. High school hostels.

217. The number of aided High schools remained the same as that of 1095 viz., 9; but their strength rose from 791 to 838 (723 boys and 115 girls). The total amount of grant paid by the Sirkar to the Upper Secondary Department was Rs. 20,447 as against Rs. 15,988 in 1095. Aided High schools.

218. The hostels attached to the aided High schools did good work. Their strength was 426 as against 414 in 1095. The health and behaviour of the boarders were satisfactory. Hostels.

219. A second School Final examination was introduced in 1096 for the benefit of the failed candidates and a second special examination for failed Matriculate teachers was also held during the year under report. 767 candidates in all appeared for the School Final examination from 14 centres of whom 267 were declared eligible for public service as against 527, 11 and 179 respectively in 1095. For the special examination for failed Matriculate teachers 15 appeared of whom 5 passed as against 12 and 1 respectively in 1095. The receipts on account of these examinations amounted to Rs. 9,378 and the expenses to Rs. 5,379. S. S. L. C. Examination.

220. The number of schools in which Lower Secondary instruction was imparted was 61 as in last year. Of these 35 were Sirkar and 26 aided as against 34 and 27 in 1095. Lower Secondary education.

221. The strength of the Lower Secondary Departments of Government schools was 4,791 (3,660 boys and 1,131 girls) as against 4,226 in the previous year. The fee collection amounted to Rs. 75,613 and the expenditure to Rs. 89,391 as against Rs. 60,161 and Rs. 76,344 respectively in 1095. The net expenditure was Rs. 13,778 as against Rs. 16,183 in 1095 and the average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 3 as against Rs. 4 in the previous year. Sirkar schools.

222. The strength of aided Lower Secondary schools rose to 2,819 (2,426 boys and 393 girls) from 2,555 in 1095. The grants-in-aid given to Lower Secondary schools amounted to Rs. 20,608 as against Rs. 19,154 in 1095. Aided schools.

223. 1,651 candidates appeared for the public examination of Form III as against 1,346 in the previous year and 1,070 or 64.8 per cent were successful as against 798 or 62.2 per cent in 1095. Public examination.

224. Primary education was imparted in 1,015 schools including the Primary Departments of the Colleges, High schools and Lower Secondary schools as against 1,005 in 1095. Of these, 168 were Sirkar, 271 aided and the remaining 576 unaided and indigenous schools against 157, 272 and 576 in 1095. Of the 168 Sirkar schools 128 were for boys and 40 for girls. Of these 11 were English schools 4 being for girls. The total strength of the Primary Departments of Sirkar schools was 31,519 (19,670 boys and 11,849 girls) as against 28,333 in 1095. The fee collections from the Primary Departments amounted to Rs. 46,250 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,93,041 as against Rs. 40,401 and Rs. 2,46,194 respectively in the previous year. Primary education.

225. The number of aided Primary schools was 271, the strength being 41,983 (28,760 boys and 13,223 girls) as against 37,510 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1,95,765 was paid as grant to Primary schools as against Rs. 1,75,807 in 1095. The increase was due to the opening of higher classes and more divisions, the employment of better qualified teachers and the grant of increments and higher stipends to teachers. Aided Primary schools.

CHAP. V.

- Un-aided schools.** 226. No new census of these schools was taken during the year. The total number of such schools and pupils in them were as shown in the previous year's report, 576 and 11,437 respectively.
- Public Examination.** 227. 6,500 candidates as against 5,452 in 1095, appeared for the Public Examination of Class IV of whom 4,376 were successful which gives a percentage of 67.4 as against 62.2 in the previous year.
- Night schools.** 228. The number of Night schools fell from 31 to 15. The pupils belonging to the depressed classes for whose benefit these schools are chiefly intended, prefer day schools to night schools, as in the former they get liberal concessions in the shape of food, clothing, etc., from Government. The strength of Night schools was 1,119 as against 2,101 in the previous year.
- Education of the backward classes.** 229. Encouragement for the education of the backward classes continued to be afforded as before. Special schools were opened for the benefit of the backward classes at centres where they are in large numbers. One such school is the Malayalam school at Parambikulam opened chiefly for Kadar pupils. The policy of the Government in continuing the free offer of scholarships, clothing, meals and stationery gave an impetus to many children of the backward classes to attend schools. A new and exhaustive list of backward classes was drawn up and all classes falling under that list were allowed the concession of half fees. For the education of the Pulayas a special allotment of Rs. 32,000 was sanctioned to be utilised in giving free meals, clothing, books, slates and stationery to the pupils of that class. The number of pupils under instruction rose from 16,668 in 1095 to 19,139 in 1096.
- Female Education.** 230. The number of Girls' schools was 77 as in 1095. Of these 40 were Government schools and 37 aided. The number of girls attending these schools was 27,163 as against 24,131 in the previous year. Of the 40 Sirkar schools, 6 were High schools, 1 Lower Secondary school and 33 Primary schools and of the 37 Aided schools 2 were High schools, 1 Lower Secondary school, and 34 Primary schools.
- Girls' High schools.** 231. There were 5 fully developed High schools as against 2 in 1095. The Lower Secondary Girls' school at Kunnankulam was raised to a High school by opening Form IV and the Ollur Convent Girls' High school and the Girls' High school at Ernakulam got Form V opened in them in 1096. For the S. S. L. C. examination the Victoria Girls' school sent up 25 candidates of whom 16 were successful as against 19 and 13 in 1095. From the St. Teresa's High school 9 appeared and 5 came out successful as against 13 and 4 in the previous year.
- Special schools.** 232. The total strength of the Training school was 582 against 528 in 1095. Of these 133 were pupil teachers (96 males and 37 females) and 449 pupils in the model section. The teachers' examinations were also held twice in 1096 and 360 candidates in all appeared for the two examinations together of whom 78 passed. The net cost to the Sirkar on account of this institution was Rs. 22,093 as against Rs. 20,959 in 1095.
- Qualification of teachers.** 233. There were 1,734 and 1,802 teachers in Sirkar and aided schools and of this 403 and 447 were trained men as against 664 and 659 in the previous year.
- Inspection.** 234. The Inspection staff consisted as in the previous year of the Director of Public Instruction, an Inspector of Schools, two Deputy Inspectors and one Inspectress of Girls' Primary schools.
- Grants-in-aid.** 235. The total amount of grant paid rose from Rs. 2,35,361 in 1095 to Rs. 2,69,536 in 1096. The increase was due to the employment of better qualified teachers, to the grant of periodical increments and to the large amounts disbursed for improvement of accommodation in aided schools. Excluding the

stipends paid to teachers under training, a sum of Rs. 13,718 was also spent in scholarships and stipends. The scholarships awarded during the year were (1) Three Senior University scholarships at Rs. 15 each and one at Rs. 20. (2) Two literary scholarships for women at Rs. 20 each. (3) One special scholarship to a woman to study for B. A. in Madras at Rs. 15. (4) Two special scholarships at Rs. 25 each. (5) 12 Junior University scholarships at Rs. 10 each. (6) 48 upper secondary scholarships at Rs. 5 each. (7) 138 lower secondary scholarships at Rs. 3 each. (8) Two scholarships for Muhammedans in the College at Rs. 6 each. (9) Five primary scholarships for Muhammedan Girls at Rs. 3 each. (10) One special scholarship to a student studying in the School of Arts, Calcutta at Rs. 40. (11) Eleven special upper secondary scholarships for girls at Rs. 5 each. Besides these there were scholarships and prizes instituted by private gentlemen.

236. There was the usual close co-operation between the two states of Cochin and Travancore in educational matters. Co-operation
with Travancore

237. Due attention was paid to the physical exercise of students in the various institutions. Field games allowances to the various schools were liberally disbursed. The inter-school sports were held during the year at Ernakulam. The scout movement made much progress and was very popular. Physical
Education.

238. The total receipts and expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 2,25,691 and Rs. 8,92,231 as against Rs. 1,92,133 and Rs. 7,85,444 in the previous year. The net expenditure was Rs. 6,66,540 as against Rs. 5,93,311 in 1095. Of the net outlay 5 per cent was spent on "Direction and Inspection", 60.1 per cent on "Government schools", 30.2 per cent on "Aided schools" and 4.7 per cent on "Miscellaneous" as against 5.5, 60, 30 and 4.5 per cent respectively in the previous year. Classified according to the branches of instruction, 6.6 per cent was spent on "Direction and inspection", 3 per cent on "Collegiate education", 12.3 per cent on "Secondary education", 66.5 per cent on "Primary education" and 11.6 per cent on "Miscellaneous", as against 7.3 per cent, 2.5 per cent, 11.8 per cent, 64.3 per cent and 14.1 per cent, respectively in 1095. Finance

239. The strength of the school fell from 24 in 1095 to 18 in 1096. There is a general feeling that there will not be much improvement in strength unless the course of studies prescribed for the Oriental Titles Examination of the University is introduced and the question of its introduction is under consideration. There were 18 boarders in the free hostel attached to the school and their health and conduct were satisfactory. Sri Rama Var-
ma Sanskrit
School.

There are 1,554 volumes in the Grandha library as against 1,537 in 1095.

240. The receipts and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 9,760 and Rs. 8,782 as against Rs. 7,535 and Rs. 8,629 respectively in 1095.

241. Mr. S. K. Subramania Iyer, Physics Lecturer, Ernakulam College, continued to be the warden in charge of the Residential Palace. The year began with 11 wards; seven more joined during the year. Two wards left and another the 41st Thampuram expired during the course of the year, leaving the strength at the close of the year at 15. Of the three Thampurams that appeared for the Intermediate examination one passed and another passed in part II only while the third did not sit for the examination on medical advice, and of the three Thampurams in the Junior Intermediate class two only were promoted. There were 5 Thampurams in the School Final class and of these 3 passed. The two Thampurams in Form V and the two Thampurams in Form III were promoted, while the two Thampurams in Form IV were detained. Two of these Thampurams appeared from Tripunittura. Education of
the junior mem-
bers of H. H. the
Maharaja's
family.

CHAP. V.

The wards were keeping good health throughout the year and their conduct and behaviour were satisfactory. The Library and Reading Room attached to the Residential Palace were made good use of by the wards.

Boys

242. The 15th Thampuran continued to be the guardian of the younger members of His Highness' family throughout the year. The number of wards at the beginning of the year was 22, 5 more joined during the year and 7 withdrew. The total number at the end of the year was 20. The health of the wards was quite satisfactory and their behaviour proper.

Girls.

243. The Palace Girls' school continued to be under the supervision of the 15th Thampuran. The strength was 73, of whom 15 were boys and 58 girls. M. R. Ry. Rama Varma Thampuran, M. A., the 21st Thampuran of Cochin, was appointed as the Head master of the school during the year and the staff of the school was considerably strengthened. The Library and Reading Room were made good use of by the pupils. The girls continued to play tennis and badminton and the health of the pupils and their conduct were satisfactory.

XI. MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Huzur Secretariat.

244. The constitution of the office continued to be the same being composed of the following departments:—Revenue, Public Works, Judicial and Local and Legislative. The post of the Confidential clerk in the Secretariat was abolished in the year and the post of a Private Secretary to the Diwan was created. Mr. B. C. Chakko continued to act as Secretary to the Diwan till 4th Chingam 1096 when Mr. P. Damodara Menon, permanent Secretary to the Diwan, who was acting as the Diwan Peishkar returned.

The temporary special staff for the sorting and printing of old important State records continued to work under the direct supervision of the Secretariat.

Telephone.

245. The telephone installation was in working condition throughout the year.

Census.

246. Mr. P. Govinda Menon, B. A., who was appointed Census Superintendent for conducting the Decennial Census continued to direct the Census operations during the year.

The main work done during the year in connection with the Census is summarised below:—

(1) The preliminary enumeration was begun on the 19th Makaram in rural parts and on the 29th in towns and before the expiry of Kumbham this preliminary enumeration was checked by Supervisors and charge Superintendents.

(2) The final enumeration was carried out on the morning of the 6th Meenam, travellers and houseless poor being enumerated on the previous night.

The abstraction and tabulation office was organised from the 8th Meenam. Slip copying was completed by the first week of Edavam and sorting was nearly completed by the end of the year.

247. The total population of the State, which was 9,18,110 according to the Census of 1911 rose to 9,79,019 in 1921. There has thus been an increase of 6.6 per cent only during the last decade, as against an increase of 13.06 in the previous decade of which the increase in the number of males is 5.8 per cent, and of females 7.2 per cent. The total expenditure during the year on account of census operation was Rs. 12,740.

Total popula-
tion.

DEPARTMENTAL TESTS EXAMINATION.

248. The 10th Departmental Tests Examination of the State including the Hand-writing Test examination was held on the 11th Makaram 1096 and the four following days. 82 applications were received, but only 65 candidates appeared, of whom 33 were successful. The second Hand-writing Test examination of the year was held on 8th Karkadagam 1096. Twenty candidates appeared and four were successful.

MILITARY.

249. Including the infantry and the artillery the Nair Brigade consisted of 25 officers and 250 men at the beginning of the year. There were 4 deaths and 13 desertions or retirements and 18 admissions in the year. The strength of the force at the close of the year thus consisted of 25 officers and 251 men which is the full sanctioned force. In addition to this a temporary force of 6 officers and 75 men was entertained from 1st Medam 1096, as special guards for the important temples of the State.

Nair Brigade.

250. The pay of the bandsmen was revised with effect from 1st Chingam 1096 and the designations of 'Havildar' and 'Jamadar' were changed to 'Band Corporal' and 'Band Sergeant'. The sanctioned strength at the beginning of the year was 25, consisting of a Band Master, a Band Sergeant, a Band Corporal and 22 Musicians. Two lascars were permanently appointed in the course of the year and the strength of the State Band was raised to 27.

State Band.

251. His Highness' Body-Guard consisted of 1 commissioned officer, 3 non-commissioned officers and 10 troopers at the beginning of the year. There were 17 admissions and 13 dismissals, one desertion and one resignation during the year. The force at the close of the year thus consisted of 4 officers and 12 troopers, which is the sanctioned strength.

His Highness'
Body-Guard.

252. In the infantry the commissioned officers are armed with swords and the non-commissioned officers and sepoys with muzzle loading guns. In His Highness' Body-Guard the commissioned officer is armed with a sword and a revolver and the non-commissioned officers and troopers with swords, lances, and pistols. In the artillery there are four muzzle loading cannon with accessories complete and they were as usual used for firing salutes only. The ammunitions received during the year consisted of 770 M. L. ball cartridges and 770 percussion caps. The men in the infantry serve mainly as guards for treasuries, palaces, temples and other important State buildings and also do escort duties as occasions arise.

Duties of the
men.

253. The total cost of the Military Department was Rs. 71,738, as against Rs. 69,531 in 1095. The increase is due to the revision of pay of the various establishments of the department.

Expenditure.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

254. During the year 31 licenses were issued for the import of arms and ammunition against 32 in 1095.

Import per-
centage.

CHAP. V.

255. Under regulation II of 1084, 63 licenses for dealing in arms and ammunition and for the manufacture and sale of fire works were issued during the year against 67 in 1095. Of these 25 were for dealing in sulphur, caps, shot, etc., 19 for dealing in China crackers, potash, etc., and 22 for the manufacture and sale of fire works.

License for sale.

PETROLEUM.

Licenses for possession and transport.

256. The number of licenses issued under the Petroleum Regulation was 20 against 15 in the previous year and a sum of Rs. 1,572 was realised towards fees against Rs. 1,560 in 1095.

FACTORIES.

Number of Factories.

257. There were 50 factories at the beginning of the year and 3 companies were registered and 3 practically closed during the year. The total towards the close of the year remained the same. They are situated as shown below.

Cochin	Oil Mills	... 8	Mukundapuram	Tile and Brick works	... 6
	Coir factory	... 1		Rubber factories	... 2
	Saw Mill	... 1	Trichur	Tile and Brick works	... 12
	Fisheries	... 1		Rice Mills	... 5
	Workshop and Foundry	... 2		Saw Mill	... 1
Kanayannur	Oil Mills	... 3	}	Spinning and Weaving Mill	... 1
	Petroleum	... 3		Rubber Factory	... 1
Chittur	Tile and brick works	... 1	Talapilly	Tile works	... 1
	Rice and Oil Mill	... 1			

Number of Boilers.

258. The number of registered boilers was 89 at the commencement of the year and 7 were registered during the year thus making a total of 96 at the close of the year.

Accidents.

259. 18 accidents were reported in the year against 15 in 1095. All except one were of a trivial nature and were more or less due to the carelessness of the injured.

PRESS REGULATION.

Number of printing presses.

260. The number of printing presses at the commencement of the year was 34. During the year, the owners of 4 printing presses, viz., Saraswathi Press and Mar Louis Press at Ernakulam, Printing press in Vadakkadath Paramba, Cranganur and Malayala Sobhini at Kunnamakulam put in their declarations. Thus the number of printing presses at the close of the year rose to 38.

MOTOR VEHICLES REGULATION.

Number of Licenses.

261. The number of driving licenses issued under the Motor Vehicles Regulation was 97 and the fees realised were Rs. 194, against 39 and Rs. 78 in the previous year. Thirty-five motor vehicles, including the two renewals, were also registered during the year under report realising a total fee of Rs. 343.

THE SIRKAR PRESS.

262. There were no changes in the organisation and working system of the Press during the year. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 11,230 and the expenditure to Rs. 24,459 against Rs. 7,337 and 23,638 respectively in the previous year.

STATIONERY.

263. The receipts on account of the value of stationery articles supplied to Cranganur, Devaswams, Municipalities, etc., amounted to Rs. 8,680 as against Rs. 10,037 in 1095. The total expenditure on account of stationery articles was Rs. 98,580. as against Rs. 77,151 in the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the rise in the price of papers and to the large payment made during the year of cost of paper delivered by Messrs. John Dickinson & Co.

XII. SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

ETHNOGRAPHY.

264. Ethnographical researches were continued during the year under report. The manuscripts regarding the anthropology of the Syrian Christians are under print.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

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

THE STATE MUSEUM.

266. The Museum comprised as in the previous year, of 8 sections. Mr. L. K. Anantha Krishna Iyer, the Curator of the Museum having retired during the year, the post was abolished and the Museum and the Zoo were placed in charge of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. There have been valuable addition to all sections of the Museum.

267. The Industrial section of the Museum proved to be of great service to the industrial classes of the State. Articles manufactured by them were exhibited in the Museum and sold through its agency and the Foreign section of the Industrial Museum served as a valuable demonstration to local workmen. The articles were highly appreciated by visitors from far and near. Towards the latter part of the year a sale room as a branch of the Industrial Museum was opened at the Krishna Vilas Palace. This branch worked successfully and showed signs of progress. During the year articles worth Rs. 28,343 were exhibited and articles to the value of Rs. 9,742 were sold.

268. The total number of visitors during the year was 49,406 as against 88,301 in 1095. The Museum remained open to school children for demonstration lessons

269. The Zoo continued to develop. There were many additions to the number of inmates, by presentation, birth and purchase. All the animals in the Zoo continued to be in good health.

270. The total expenditure incurred by the Darbar during the year on account of the Museum and the Zoo, amounted to Rs. 44,326 as against Rs. 13,274 in 1095. This large increase was mainly due to the acquisition of land for extending the Zoo garden:

INDUSTRIES.

271. Investigation about metal work and weaving industries was completed early in the year and two Industrial Co-operative Societies, one for metal work and the other for weaving, were started during the year. The control of the work of the Parayas in the Chalakudy Colony was also taken up by the

Department. Proposals for the starting of a stoneware factory were placed before the Advisory Board and the services of Mr. J. F. Kuehnel, a Bohemian expert, were secured for constructing the factory and demonstrating the working of the same. Due to considerable delay caused by various circumstances the construction of the factory could be begun only towards the close of the year. The construction is progressing satisfactorily, the machines from England and Germany are expected to arrive shortly and real work would begin soon. The question of starting a paper pulp factory was also taken up during the year. The Industrial Advisory Board met four times in the year and several important subjects were discussed the chief being (1) the formation of Industrial co-operative societies, (2) selection of candidates for award of Industrial scholarships, (3) the details connected with the engagement of the Government Pottery Expert, (4) details about the paper pulp factory and (5) the budget of the Department for 1097.

272. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 9,654 as against Rs. 4,733 in the previous year. This increase is chiefly due to the existence of a full time Superintendent throughout the year as against three months in the previous year.

Industrial Education.

273. There were, as in last year, 13 Government Industrial schools for boys, one Industrial school for girls and five aided schools. The total strength in all these schools was 1,125 (794 boys and 331 girls) as against 967 (656 boys and 311 girls) in 1095.

Government Trades school.

274. Certain sections of the Government Trades school were abolished during the year and the strength of the existing sections as compared with that of last year rose from 258 to 285. The working hours of the school were changed during the year under report. The staff was strengthened by the appointment of a rattan instructor and a carving teacher. The results of the Public examinations were not satisfactory. The percentage of success in the examinations of the Commercial section was only 48.9 as against 53 in 1095 and that of the Arts Section was only 74.6 as against 79 in the previous year. The receipts of the school in 1096 amounted to Rs. 7,429 as against Rs. 2,096 in 1095 and the expenditure to Rs. 21,249, as against Rs. 16,631 in the previous year.

Rural Industrial schools.

275. The number of Rural Industrial schools was as in last year 12 and their strength has increased from 397 to 514. All the schools were recently supplied with the necessary looms and tools and the question of improving their accommodation is under consideration. The receipts from these schools amounted to Rs. 2,032 as against Rs. 296 in 1095 and the expenditure to Rs. 27,001 as against Rs. 12,031 in 1095.

Government Industrial school for girls, Trichur.

276. The strength of the school rose from 175 to 187. An additional mistress was appointed to cope with this increased strength. 76 per cent of the pupils passed the examinations, 24 of them being placed in the first class. This school worked at a total cost of Rs. 5,926.

Aided schools.

277. The number of aided schools remained the same as last year, namely 5; but the strength fell from 141 to 139 of whom 108 were girls as against 101 in 1095. The amount of grant paid during the year was Rs. 2,693.

CRANGANUR.

278. Cranganur is a small principality with an area of 18½ square miles and a population of 34,813 according to the census of 1921. It is financially autonomous, but for all administrative purposes forms an integral part of the State. The Chief pays an annual tribute of Rs. 6,857 to the State.

CHAP. V.

279. The subjoined statement shows the financial condition of the principality at the beginning and at the end of the year.

		Rs.			Rs.	
Opening balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury	86,425	Disbursements under Service Heads		1,73,666	
	Investments	1,73,649		Do	under Debt Heads	5,58,501
	Total	2,60,074		Total		7,32,167
Receipts under Service Heads		1,93,085	Closing balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury	29,624	
Receipts under Debt Heads		4,57,281		Investments	1,48,649	
Total		6,50,366		Total		1,78,273
Grand total		9,10,440	Grand total		9,10,440	

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

280. Particulars regarding the newspapers and magazines published in the State in 1926 are given below:—

Names of Newspapers and Magazines	Language of publication	Place of publication	Daily, weekly or otherwise	Circulation (No. of copies)	Remarks
Atmaposhini	Malayalam	Kunnankulam	Monthly	500	Purely literary. Deals with subjects of general interest.
Kerala Kesari	do	Ernakulam	do	350	Deals with subjects of general interest.
Kyrali	do	Trichur	do	500	Deals with literary and social subjects.
Lekshmi Bai	do	do	do	1000	A ladies' magazine. Deals with literary and social subjects.
Lokaprakasam	Anglo-Malayalam	do	Weekly	600	Deals with social, political and industrial matters.
Malabar Islam	Malayalam	Mattancherry	do	1750	do
Mangalodayam	do	Trichur	Monthly	800	Deals with all subjects except politics.
Messenger of the Sacred Heart	do	Ernakulam	do	400	Purely religious.
Promptuarium	Latin	do	do	900	do
Bathianadam	Anglo-Malayalam	do	Weekly	703	Deals with social, political, religious and educational matters.
Sahodaran	do	Cherai	Monthly	700	Deals with social, political, religious and agricultural matters.
Suprabhatam	do	Trichur	Weekly	750	do
West Coast Bulletin	English	Mattancherry	do	500	Deals with social, political and subjects of general importance.
Yogakshemam	Malayalam	Trichur	do	1100	do
The Verapoly Arch Diocese Gazette	Latin, English and Malayalam	Ernakulam	At intervals	100	Purely religious.
Eucharist and Priest	Latin and English	do	Monthly	1000	do
Katha Kowmudi	Malayalam	Kunnankulam	do	500	Deals with stories and literary subjects.
Prathibha	Anglo-Malayalam	Cherai	do	1000	Deals with religious, social and educational matters.
Journal on Agriculture and Industries, and Co-operation	Malayalam	Trichur	Quarterly	425	Purely an educative journal on the subject of co-operation
The Ernakulam College Magazine	English	Ernakulam	do	750	Deals with literary, social and educational matters.
Amritha Bharathy	Sanskrit and Devanagari	Tripunittura	Bimonthly	700	Deals with matters of religious, social, scientific, literary and political interest.
Lokabandhu	Malayalam	Chittur	Weekly	900	Deals with agricultural, political, educational, religious, and industrial matters.
Bhajakeralam	do	Ernakulam	do	800-900	Deals with social and political and other matters of general interest.
Unni Namburi	do	Trichur	Monthly	800	Deals with subjects for imparting general and religious education to Namboori youths
Naveenakeralam	Anglo-Malayalam	Ernakulam	Bimonthly	500	Deals with political, social and religious matters.
Navalokam	Malayalam	Azhicode	Monthly	800	Purely literary, political and religious matters.
Aria Kesari	do	Tripunittura	Bimonthly	400	Deals with social, political and educational matters.
Kerala Punch	English	Trichur	Monthly	500	Humorous journal dealing with all subjects.
The Cochinite	Anglo-Malayalam	do	Bimonthly	250	Deals with social, political, etc., matters.
Svartha Duthan	Malayalam	Kunnankulam	Monthly	500	Purely religious.
Mithra Mandalavali	do	Chittur	Weekly	500	All matters except politics.
The Educational Observer	do	do	Monthly	500	Purely literary.

CHAPTER VI.

CONCLUSION.

THE year that has just gone by has marked a steady advance along the lines recorded in the last year's report. The progress has been well maintained in spite of incidents which temporarily seemed to release the forces of reaction. Let me refer to the matter more in detail.

282. *Agricultural Development.*—The measures referred to in the last year's report for the expansion of agriculture have steadily gone forward. The preliminary investigation of the question of bringing additional lands under cultivation was completed by the Diwan Peishkar. A forest officer has been placed on special duty for the purpose of determining the actual lands to be disafforested and offered for cultivation. After the close of the year he completed this work in the Chittur Taluk and the sales of lands found assignable will shortly take place. He has now moved into the Trichur Taluk.

Reference was made in the last year's report to the recommendation of the Kole Committee to take up the investigation of the Chalakudy Scheme by which the waters of the Chalakudy river are to be diverted by a dam constructed at a point near Echipara and turned to the bed of the Trichur lake. This recommendation was accepted during the year and a public works officer has been placed on special duty to investigate the scheme in detail and prepare estimates. His report and estimates are awaited.

The preliminary investigation into the question of extension of irrigation in the Chittur Taluk and in promising localities elsewhere has been completed. Government are now considering the appointment of a special officer with irrigation experience with a view to carry the matter further.

The acquisition of a coconut experimental farm near Ernakulam was completed in the current year and the Agricultural Department has taken up the work of improving it.

The scheme of agricultural scholarships instituted by Government will shortly secure to the State the services of Cochin boys duly trained as agricultural chemists, mycologists and entomologists. The question of erecting and fitting up a laboratory for the agricultural chemist is now under consideration.

283. *Industrial Development.*—Last year it was stated that proposals for the improvement of workers in the cottage industries, particularly of workers in bell-metal and brass, mat and basket weavers and handloom weavers, were under consideration. These were sanctioned in the current year and co-operative societies for the benefit of these workers have been formed, Government making large advances on easy terms for the purchase of raw materials and giving free the benefit of the skilled advice of the officers of the Industries and Co-operative Departments.

Industrial loans on easy terms have also been sanctioned to assist societies formed for the collection of Ayurvedic drugs, of fish products and to an indigenous rubber company.

The stone-ware factory projected at Chalakudy is fast nearing completion. After the close of the year a decision was taken about the paper pulp factory. Applications are being invited for starting one, the State offering certain facilities in exchange. In these and various other matters connected with industries and industrial education, the advice of the Industrial Advisory Board has been freely sought, and been freely given, to the great advantage of the State.

284. *Commercial Development.*—Experimental dredging work has been started on the Cochin Harbour and is now proceeding satisfactorily.

285. *Education.*—The outstanding feature of the year was the revision of the Education Code and the issue of the Cochin Education Code of 1921 in accordance with the orders passed on the report of the Committee appointed to revise the old Code. The new Code has already had excellent results in stimulating education amongst Muhammadans and other backward classes. A special feature of the Code was the reduced rate of fees for the backward classes and the scheme of scholarships for the encouragement of education amongst Muhammadans and other backward classes. These facilities have been availed of to an extent surpassing even the sanguine expectations of the Education Committee. The diaries of the Inspector of Schools show that Moplah boys and girls are crowding into our schools to an extent which makes the problem of school accommodation one of some difficulty. As against 1,238 Muhammadan pupils that were in school last year, there are now no fewer than 3,113 of whom nearly 900 are girls.

Another recommendation of the Education Committee was the raising of the rate of fees in secondary schools so as to make them as far as possible self-supporting and the refusal to open new secondary schools unless the local public who desire to have a school were willing to offer site, building and equipment free and a guarantee for a minimum fee income. The Committee was of opinion that the guarantee should be strictly enforced except where backward classes or girls were concerned. Government generally approved of these recommendations. The eagerness of the public for education has however been so great that in spite of these conditions the number of High schools in the State has risen in the current year from 28 to 30, of which as many as 8 are Girls' High schools.

Judging by the results so far attained after the introduction of the new Code, it seems safe to prophesy that the object of the members of the Education Committee, viz., the attainment of universal primary education without compulsion would be gained in the Malayalam speaking areas in the State in the next five years.

286. *Medical and Sanitary Improvements.*—Three more dispensaries have been sanctioned during the year and when these are completed the State will be provided with as many of these as it will probably require for many a year to come. The limit of medical institutions of the Western type has practically been reached. Government have therefore been obliged during the year to publish a declaration of policy that future development would be restricted to the increase of Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries. The old system with regard to these institutions was one of grant-in-aid. In accordance however with the recommendations of the Conference of Village Panchayats which assembled in Trichur in January and February 1921, Government have decided to take over the entire burden of maintaining these dispensaries.

CHAP. VI.

The new Leper Asylum buildings at Anapara near Trichur have been completed and will probably be ready for opening next February. A Home for the untainted children of the lepers has been sanctioned at a spot within about half a mile of the Leper Asylum. The building work will shortly begin.

A great deal of work is being done by the Mattancherry Municipality in the way of opening up new areas to remove congestion by making new roads. Work of a similar character will shortly commence in Trichur.

287. *Depressed Classes.*—The special measures referred to in previous reports for improving housing and water supply conditions of the Pulayas have been steadily continued throughout the year. The special facilities offered for their education have been fully availed of and the expenditure under this head is rapidly growing. If the present rate of progress is kept up, the time anticipated by the Education Committee when such special measures may be discontinued, will perhaps come earlier than they thought.

288. *Constitutional Development.*—It was stated in the last report that a law for rendering Village Panchayats self-contained administrative local units and for giving them increased legal and financial powers had been framed and published. Rules were also published for constituting Panchayats by election. These measures were discussed at a Conference of all the Panchayats of the State held at Trichur in January and February 1921. The measures proposed for the introduction of an elective element and for strengthening their administrative and legal powers were approved and have since become law. It was however clear from the discussion that public opinion in the villages had not yet ripened to the stage when it approved entrusting these Panchayats with powers of taxing the village community. The policy of the State in these matters has been not to hustle the villagers but to give them time so that genuine public opinion may develop. In accordance with this policy it was decided that the clauses of the draft bill conferring the power of taxation on these rural bodies should be withdrawn. As a result of the Panchayat Conference, Panchayats have now been started all over the State with the exception of local areas governed by municipalities. The civil jurisdiction of the village courts has been raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50. A full-time officer under the designation of Registrar of Village Panchayats to act as a guide, philosopher and friend to these village bodies has been appointed. These Panchayats are doing useful work, but it is essential to the proper development of Village Panchayats that in our theoretical enthusiasm for village self-government, we should not be blind to their faults and imperfections and give them powers and responsibilities to a greater extent than what public opinion would approve.

During the year the new municipal bill referred to in last year's report became law. The new law gives municipalities in the State a considerable measure of financial and administrative independence, and it is perhaps no exaggeration to say that a large part of the government of towns has now passed from the Darbar to the elected representatives of the people. It is too early yet to record a verdict, but so far the new municipalities have begun well. None of them has availed itself of the power given to abolish its pre-existing taxes; on the other hand in every case the councils have taken advantage of the provisions to raise their taxes. And what is more gratifying, a genuine desire is manifest to effect local improvements so as to demonstrate to the rate-payers that they get an adequate return for the taxes they pay. Evidence of this is to be found in the recent application of the Trichur Municipal Council for a loan of a lakh of Rupees from Government on business terms for the purpose of town improvement.

During the year a Proclamation was published establishing a Legislative Council for the State with a large elected majority. Draft rules for election, electoral constituencies and rules of business were also published. Criticisms on the draft rules were received after the close of the year and are now under scrutiny. It is perhaps unreasonable to expect that everybody will be pleased with these rules, but the scrutiny so far made in the light of the rules published in other Indian States seems to show that the inhabitant of Cochin will not have good ground to grumble that he is not treated better than his compeers elsewhere.

289. During the year the State has passed through anxious and trying times. That in spite of them, the record is one of unbroken progress is due in no small measure to the wisdom and sympathy of His Highness the Maharaja which have been unreservedly placed at my disposal.

ERNAKULAM,

December 9, 1921.

T. VIJAYARAGHAVA CHARYA,

DIWAN OF COCHIN.



APPENDIX.

CHAP. I.
GENERAL.

(i) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1936 M. E.

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Residency.					
1	H. L. Braidwood Esq., I. C. S.	Resident in Travancore and Cochin	1-1-96	17-4-96	
2	H. H. Birkitt Esq., L. C. S.	Resident	18-1-96	32-12-96	
3	Captain A. J. H. S. Hillman R. A.	Assistant Resident	1-1-96	3-10-96	
4	A. D. Crombie Esq., I. C. S.	Ag. do	4-10-96	32-12-96	
5	Captain R. W. Hamilton Miller R. A. M. C.	Residency Surgeon	1-1-96	do	
Palace.					
6	K. Narayana Pisharody B. A., B. L.	Sarvadhikariakar	1-1-96	32-12-96	
7	K. Rama Varma Raja B. A.	Special Palace Officer	do	do	
General Administration.					
8	Diwan Bahadur T. Vijayaraghava charya M. A.	Diwan of Cochin	do	do	
9	P. Damodara Menon B. A.	Secretary to the Diwan	2-1-96	do	On other duty on the 1st as acting Diwan Peishkar
10	B. C. Chakke B. A. M. I. Virkkey B. A.	Acting do Comptroller of Accounts	1-1-96 1-1-96	4-1-96 32-12-96	
Revenue Department.					
11	Rao Sahib T. V. Kasturi Bonga Iyer B. A.	Diwan Peishkar	2-1-96	do	On privilege leave on the 1st
12	P. Damodara Menon B. A. K. Govinda Menon M. A. (Oxon)	Acting do Conservator of Forests	1-1-96 do	1-1-96 17-8-96	On privilege leave for 4 months from 18-8-96
13	Do K. Ravunny Menon G. S. Gopala Panicker B. A.	do In charge Registrar of Village Panchayats	18-12-96 18-8-96 5-12-96	32-12-96 17-12-96 32-12-96	
14	E. G. King	Tramway Engineer	1-1-96	do	
15	H. W. M. Brown	Superintendent of Excise Revenue, and Controller of Civil Supplies	do	4-8-96	Transferred as Superintendent of Police from 1-8-96
	M. A. Chakko B. A.	Superintendent of Excise Revenue	1-8-96	32-12-96	
Judicial.					
16	T. S. Narayana Iyer M. A., B. L.	Chief Judge	1-1-96	do	
17	P. I. Varughese B. A., B. L.	Puisane Judge	do	19-5-96	On privilege leave for 1 month from 20-5-96
18	Do P. Narayana Menon M. A., B. L.	do do	20-6-96 1-1-96	32-12-96 do	
19	V. B. Vaidyanatha Iyer B. A., B. L.	District Magistrate			On other duty as Additional District Judge till 17-7-96 and as Additional District Magistrate from 18-7-96 to 32-12-96
20	C. V. Antony B. A., B. L. M. A. Chakko B. A.	Acting District Magistrate Superintendent of Police	do do	do 30-7-96	Transferred as Superintendent of Excise Revenue from 1-8-96
	H. W. M. Brown	Commissioner of Police and Controller of Civil Supplies	1-8-96	32-12-96	The designation of the officer was since changed into 'Commissioner of Police'
21	T. M. Krishna Menon B. A., B. L.	1st grade District and Sessions Judge	1-1-96	26-2-96	On privilege leave from 27-2-96
	Do	do	27-4-96	32-12-96	
22	B. K. Raghavan Nambiar B. A., B. L.	Acting do	27-2-96	26-4-96	
	Do	2nd grade do	1-1-96	26-2-96	On other duty as acting 1st grade for 2 months from 27-2-96 and on privilege leave for 2 months from 1-11-96

(i) List of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency Officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1926 M. E.—concl'd.

CHAP. I B

GENERAL.

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	B. K. Raghavan Nambiar B. A., B. L.	2nd grade District and Sessions Judge	27-4-31	10-96	
	E. K. Ayyakutty B. A.	Acting do	10-3-26	4-96	
	Do	do	1-11-96	22-12-96	
23	V. B. Vaidyanatha Iyer B. A., B. L.	Additional District Judge	1-1-96	17-7-96	
	Do	Additional District Magistrate	18-7-96	32-12-96	
24	A. R. Venkateswara Iyer	Superintendent of Registration	1-1-96	24-11-96	Retired on 25-11-96
	B. C. Chakko B. A.	do	29-11-96	32-12-96	The Diwan Peishkar was in charge from 25-11-96 to 23-11-96
25	K. Achutha Menon B. A., B. L.	Government Advocate and Law Officer	1-1-96	do	
26	A. C. Augustus	Superintendent of Central Jail	do	29-1-96	On privilege leave for 15 days from 30-1-96
	Do	do	14-2-96	32-12-96	
	M. Labouchardiere	Acting do	30-1-96	13-2-96	
Miscellaneous.					
27	K. Kelar Thirupad B. A., B. L.	Superintendent of Devaswoms			On long leave
	A. K. Vangu Iyer B. A.	Acting do	1-1-96	32-12-96	
28	G. E. Browning M. I. C. E., M. A. S. C. E.	Chief Engineer	do	do	
29	F. S. Davies B. A. (London)	Director of Public Instruction	do	do	
30	G. N. Coombes, Triple qualification of Edinburgh and Glasgow	Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer	do	do	
31	V. K. Aravindaksha Menon	Mechanical and Electrical Engineer	do	do	
32	I. Raman Menon B. A., F. E. S.	Superintendent of Agriculture and Fisheries	do	do	
33	R. A. Gayathrinatha Iyer B. A.	Registrar of Co-operative Societies	do	do	
34	J. I. Chandy B. A.	Superintendent of Anchal	do	9-4-96	On leave from 10-4-96 to 14-11-96
	Do	do	15-11-96	32-12-96	
	B. C. Chakko B. A.	Acting do	10-4-96	14-11-96	
35	F. Govinda Menon B. A.	Superintendent of Census Operations	1-1-96	32-12-96	
36	K. P. Madhava Rao B. A., M. L.	Manager, Cochin Thirumala Devaswom	do	18-2-96	On privilege leave from 19-2-96 to 31-2-96 and from 17-10-96 to 17-11-96
	Do	do	1-3-96	16-10-96	
	Do	do	18-11-96	32-12-96	
37	G. Subbuswamy Iyer B. A., L. T.	Superintendent of Industries	1-1-96	22-11-96	On privilege leave from 23-11-96 to 27-11-96
	Do	do	23-11-96	32-12-96	
38	J. F. Kuehnel	Government Pcttery Export	16-8-96	do	
39	R. R. Byron	Railway Executive Engineer	20-5-96	do	

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagam 1926 M. E.

CHAP. III.

LEGISLATION.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Act	Remarks
1	Regulation I of 1010—extending the powers of jurisdiction of the Zillah Judges	Yes	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043 which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076, and Regulation VI of 1095.
2	Do. II of 1010—for the future guidance of the Appeal Court	"	Do.
3	Do. III of 1010—for giving greater efficiency to the system of Police established in Cochin	"	Partly repealed by Regulation VIII of 1076, Regulation I of 1077, Regulation V of 1083 and Regulation VII of 1084.
4	Do. IV of 1010—for constituting the Zillah Courts, Criminal Courts of the respective Zillahs, and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court, Circuit Judges, and for defining their 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.

CHAP. III.

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of
Karkadagam 1096 M. E.—cont.LEGIS-
LATION.

Serial No.	Description	Whether ad- apted from British Indian Act	Remarks
5	Regulation I of 1036—for the speedy administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and for the establishment of Small Cause Courts	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.
6	Do. II of 1036—to clear the doubts of the Appeal Court in regard to the provisions of Regulation I of 1036	"	
7	Do. I of 1041—for the appointment of duly qualified Vakils to plead in Courts	"	Amended by Regulation II of 1071 and repealed by Regulation VI of 1095.
8	Do. II of 1041—for providing specially against criminal breach of contract on the part of artificers, workmen and labourers	"	
9	Do. I of 1042—for extending the powers vested in the Munsiffs and for defining their jurisdiction	"	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1076.
10	Do. III of 1048—providing for the admission of counsel in criminal cases	"	Partly repealed by Regulation VI of 1095.
11	Do. I of 1053—for prescribing rules for the confiscation of animals, conveyances, etc., used in contraband trade	"	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1077, partly by Regulation V of 1083 and partly by Regulation VII of 1084
12	Do. I of 1057—to amend the law relating to the Civil Courts	"	Partly repealed by Regulations II and III of 1076 and Regulation IV of 1084
13	Do. I of 1058—for the better regulation of the Police in Cochin	"	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1076
14	Do. I of 1059—The Cochin Penal Code	"	Amended by Regulations VIII of 1082, IX of 1090 and VIII of 1093
15	Do. II of 1061—providing for the execution by the Courts of Cochin of decrees passed by the Civil Courts of British India and Travancore	"	
16	Do. I of 1062—providing for the restriction and control of the erection of religious buildings, etc.	No	Amended by Regulation I of 1089.
17	Do. I of 1066—rendering the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act V of 1872 of the Governor-General of India in Council effectual and to prevent the solemnization of illegal marriage in this State	Yes	Repealed by Regulation V of 1098
18	Do. I of 1067—amending the law relating to the management of the anchal service, etc.	"	
19	Do. II of 1070—for acquiring land for public purposes	"	Amended by Regulation I of 1074
20	Do. II of 1071—amending Regulation I of 1041	"	
21	Do. III of 1071—Cattle Trespass Regulation	"	
22	Proclamation dated 8th February 1897—for taking effective precautionary measures against the spread of Bubonic plague	"	
23	Regulation I of 1072—Epidemic Diseases Regulation	"	
24	Do. II of 1074—Survey Regulation	"	
25	Do. IV of 1074—amending Regulation II of 1070	"	
26	Do. V of 1074—The Destruction of Records Regulation	"	
27	Do. I of 1075—The Notaries Public Regulation	"	
28	Do. III of 1075—The Special Police Regulation	"	
29	Do. IV of 1075—for preventing the landing of goods at places other than Malipuram or Narakal	"	
30	Do. I of 1076—The Cochin Census Regulation	"	
31	Do. II of 1076—The Chief Court Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation IV of 1079 Regulation II of 1083, Regulation II of 1094, and Regulation VI of 1095
32	Do. III of 1076—The Cochin Civil Courts Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation IV of 1084 and Regulation III of 1094 and III of 1096
33	Do. IV of 1076—A Regulation for the protection of Judicial Officers	Yes	
34	Do. V of 1076—The Coffee Stealing Prevention Regulation	"	
35	Do. IV of 1076—The Prisons Regulation	"	
36	Do. VII of 1076—making better provision for the efficient working of the British Postal Department in the State	"	Amended by Regulation II of 1094
37	Do. VIII of 1076—The Opium Regulation	"	
38	Do. I of 1077—The Abkari Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation V of 1091
39	Do. I of 1079—Civil Procedure Code	"	Amended by Regulation III of 1083, V of 1083, IV of 1089, VIII of 1089, and XX of 1095.
40	Do. II of 1079—The Limitation Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation X of 1095
41	Do. III of 1079—The General Clauses Regulation	"	
42	Do. IV of 1079—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation II of 1076	No	
43	The Indian Evidence Act I of 1872	Yes	Brought into force from 1st Meenam 1080 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 2nd February 1906
44	Regulation I of 1080—amending Regulation I of 1062	No	
45	Do. II of 1080—The Court Fees Regulation	Yes	

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of
Karkadagam 1926 M. F.—cont.LEGISLA-
TION.

Serial No.	Description.	Whether ad- apted to British Indian Act.	Remarks.
46	Regulation III of 1030—The Forest Regulation	Yes	Amended by Regulation VII of 1033 and Regulation IV of 1095
47	Do. IV of 1030—The Companies Regulation	"	Partly repealed from 1034 by Regulation VI of 1033
48	Do. I of 1081—The Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation II of 1091 and Regulation XV of 1095
49	Do. II of 1081—The Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation	Yes	Partly amended by Regulation IV of 1086
50	Do. III of 1081—The Treasure Trove Regulation	"	
51	Do. I of 1082—The Extradition Regulation	"	
52	Do. II of 1082—The Ports Regulation	"	
53	Do. III of 1082—The Ferries and Tolls Regulation	"	
54	Do. IV of 1082—The Public Gambling Regulation	"	
55	Do. V of 1082—The Forest Steam Tramway Regulation	"	
56	Do. I of 1083—A Regulation for the disposal of the Appeal Suit No. I of 1080 on the file of His Highness the Rajah's Court of Appeal	"	
57	Do. II of 1083—Amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation II of 1076	No	
58	Do. III of 1083—Amending the Cochin Civil Procedure Code	Yes	
59	Do. IV of 1083—The Revenue Recovery Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation I of 1091 and I of 1095 and partly repealed by Regulation IV of 1096
60	Do. V of 1083—The Salt Regulation	"	
61	Do. VI of 1083—The Stamp Regulation	"	Partly repealed by Regulation VI of 1095
62	Do. VII of 1083—The Factories Regulation	"	
63	The Indian Contract Act, IX of 1872 (with certain amendments)	"	Brought into force from 1st Chingam 1064 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 14th August 1908
64	Regulation I of 1084—A Regulation to facilitate enquiries into matters connected with the administration of revenue and into the conduct of public servants	"	
65	Do. II of 1084—The Arms Regulation	"	
66	Do. III of 1084—The Petroleum Regulation	"	
67	Do. IV of 1084—The Civil Courts Amendment Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation IV of 1094
68	Do. V of 1084—The Registration Regulation	"	Amended by Regulations III and VIII of 1095
69	Do. VI of 1084—The Lepers Regulation	"	
70	Do. VII of 1084—The Tobacco Regulation	"	Do. by Regulation I of 1096
71	Do. VIII of 1084—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Penal Code	"	
72	Do. I of 1086—The Cochin Census Regulation	"	
73	Do. II of 1086—The Cochin Criminal Procedure Code	"	Amended by Regulation III of 1089 and II of 1092
74	Do. IV of 1086—A Regulation to amend Regulation II of 1081	"	
75	Do. I of 1087—The Newspaper Regulation	"	
76	Proclamation dated 9th July 1912—to keep pending all suits for redemption of kanam and other cognate tenures and for eviction	No	
77	Regulation I of 1088—Amending the Ferries and Tolls Regulation III of 1082	"	
78	Do. II of 1088—Regulation for the Registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies	Yes	
79	Do. IV of 1088—The Co-operative Societies Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation VIII of 1096
80	Do. V of 1088—A Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation I of 1079	No	
81	Do. VI of 1088—The Press and Printers Registration Regulation	Yes	
82	Do. VII of 1088—The Copyright Regulation	"	
83	Proclamation dated 1st Edavam 1068—regarding the Tenancy Bill	No	
84	Do. II of 1089—The Cochin Motor Vehicles Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation I of 1094
85	Do. III of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure Regulation I of 1093	"	
86	Do. IV of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure Regulation I of 1079	"	
87	Do. V of 1089—The Cochin Village Panchayat Regulation	"	Amended by Regulations I and XI of 1093
88	Do. VII of 1089—The Cochin Rubber Thetters Pravaitha Regulation	"	
89	Do. VIII of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation I of 1079	"	
90	Do. I of 1090—The Cochin Naval and Military News Regulation	Yes	
91	Regulation II of 1090—The Cochin Tenancy Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation IV of 1091

CHAP. III

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagam 1096 M. E.—cont.

LEGISLATION.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Act	Remarks
92	Regulation III of 1000—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Penal Code, Regulation I of 1059	No	
93	Do. IV of 1090—The Cochin Majority Regulation	"	
94	Proclamation dated 10th Chingam 1091—prohibiting financial and other dealings by the subjects of the State with the States at war with H. M. the King—Emperor of India	Yes	
95	Regulation I of 1091—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Revenue Recovery Regulation, IV of 1093	No	
96	Proclamation dated 7th Thulam 1901—providing for the special protection in respect of Civil and Revenue litigation in the State of Indian soldiers serving under war conditions	Yes	
97	Regulation II of 1091—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation I of 1081	No	
98	Proclamation dated 31st Madam 1091—to repatriate hostile foreigners from the State and to prohibit them from transferring property within the State	Yes	
99	Regulation III of 1091—The Cochin Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation XVI of 1095
100	Do. IV of 1091—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Tenancy Regulation, II of 1090	No	
101	Do. V of 1091—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Abkari Regulation, I of 1077	Yes	
102	Proclamation dated 21st Chingam 1092—amending Proclamation dated 29th Makaram 1085 to make better provision for the management and administration of Sirkar Devaswams	No	
103	Regulation I of 1092—The Cochin Public Canals and Backwaters Navigation Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation X of 1095
104	Do. II of 1092—The Cochin Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Regulation	Yes	
105	Do. III of 1092—The Cochin Fisheries Regulation	"	
106	Do. I of 1093—The Cochin Village Panchayat Amendment Regulation	No	
107	Do. II of 1093—The Cattle Disease Prevention Regulation	Yes	
108	Do. III of 1093—The Cochin Passport Regulation	"	
109	Do. IV of 1093—The Cochin Agricultural Improvements Loan Regulation	"	
110	Do. V of 1093—The Enemy Trading Regulation	"	
111	Do. VI of 1093—The Glanders and Farcy Regulation	"	
112	Do. VII of 1093—The Cochin Forest Amendment Regulation	No	
113	Do. VIII of 1093—The Cochin Penal Code Amendment Regulation	Yes	
114	Do. X of 1093—The Cochin Extradition Regulation	No	
115	Do. XI of 1093—The Cochin Village Panchayat Amendment Regulation	"	
116	Proclamation dated 15th Vrischigam 1093 promulgating a scheme for the better management of the Koodalmanikam Devaswam	"	
117	Do. dated 12th Makaram 1093 prohibiting tanning within the State	"	Prohibition withdrawn as per Proclamation dated 13th Fdavam 1094
118	Do. dated 13th Meenam 1093 prohibiting the export of silver bullion and coin from the State	"	Do. by do. dated 1-2-96
119	Regulation I of 1094—The Cochin Motor Vehicles Regulation	"	
120	Do. II of 1094—A Regulation to amend the Chief Court Regulation II of 1076 as amended by Regulation IV of 1079	"	
121	Do. III of 1094—A Regulation to amend the Civil Courts Regulation III of 1076	"	
122	Do. IV of 1094—A Regulation to amend the Civil Courts Amendment Regulation IV of 1084	"	
123	Proclamation dated 14th Chingam 1094 to provide for the prevention of dissuasion from enlistment in the Military or Police service of His Majesty The King—Emperor	"	
124	Do. dated 15th Thulam 1094 to prohibit the melting of gold and silver coin in the State	"	
125	Do. dated 28th Thulam to prohibit the export of home-grown paddy and rice	"	Withdrawn by Proclamation dated 15-4-96
126	Do. dated 24th Dhannu 1094 empowering the	"	

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagam 1096 M. E.—cont.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Act	Remarks	LEGISLATION.
	Special Magistrate to levy fines imposed under the Indian Defence Force Rules	No		
127	Proclamation dated 18th Edavam 1094 withdrawing the provisions of the Proclamation relating to skin-tanning	"		
128	Do. dated 18th Edavam 1093 prohibiting alienation of karaima services in the State Devaswams	"		
129	Do. dated 17th Mithunam 1094 to restrict importation by sea into the State of living plants and seeds from foreign States*	"	* Withdrawn by Regulation XIV of 1095	
130	Regulation I of 1095—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Revenue Recovery Regulation IV of 1088.	"		
131	Do. II of 1095—A Regulation to amend the British Post Office Regulation VII of 1076.	"		
132	Do. III of 1095—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Registration Regulation V of 1034.	"		
133	Do. IV of 1095—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Forest Regulation III of 1080 as amended by Regulation VII of 1093.	"		
134	Do. V of 1095—A Regulation to provide for legalising civil marriages between persons professing Christianity in Cochin State (The Cochin Christian Civil Marriage Regulation.)	Yes		
135	Do. VI of 1095—A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to Vakils (The Cochin Vakils' Regulation).	"		
136	Do. VII of 1095—A Regulation to facilitate the collection of debts on successions and afford protection to parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons (The Cochin Succession Certificate Regulation)	"	Amended by Regulation VI of 1096 IX of 1096.	
137	Do. VIII of 1095—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Registration Regulation V of 1034.	No		
138	Do. IX of 1095—A Regulation to make better provision relating to insolvency in Cochin (The Cochin Insolvency Regulation)	Yes		
139	Do. X of 1095—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Public Canals and Backwaters Navigation Regulation I of 1092.	No		
140	Do. XI of 1095—A Regulation to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of Census of the Cochin State during the year 1096.	Yes		
141	Do. XII of 1095—A Regulation to make provision for the protection of Inventions and Designs (The Cochin Patents and Designs Regulation)	"		
142	Do. XIII of 1095—A Regulation to define, regulate and amend the Law relating to marriage inheritance, succession, family management partition and adoption of the Nairs (The Cochin Nair Regulation).	No		
143	Do. XIV of 1095—A Regulation to provide for the prevention, arrest and eradication of plant pests and plant diseases in Cochin (The Cochin Plant Pests and Plant Diseases Regulation)	Yes		
144	Do. XV of 1095—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation I of 1081.	No		
145	Do. XVI of 1095—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation III of 1091.	Yes		
146	Do. XVII of 1095—A Regulation to make provision for the care of the persons and property of minors (The Cochin Guardian and Wards Regulation).	"		
147	Do. XVIII of 1095—A Regulation to make provision for the prevention of cruelty to animals.	"		
148	Do. XX of 1095—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Civil Procedure Code.	No		
149	Proclamation dated 1st Thulam 1095 to provide for the trial of offences under the Registration Ordinance 1917.	Yes		
150	Do. 5th Dhanu 1095 to provide for regulating the temporary landing of foreigners at the port of Malipuram.	"		
151	Do. 5th Dhanu 1095 to legalize the apprehension of deserters from His Majesty's Indian Army.	"		

LEGISLA-TION.

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagam 1096 M. E.—*Conold.*

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Act	Remarks
152	Proclamation dated 31st Karkadagam 1095—assuming management of Ramapatnam Zemindar's properties situated in Cochin State.	No	
153	Do. dated 1st Kanni 1096—withdrawing the provisions of the Proclamation dated 18th Meenam 1099—regarding the export of silver bullion and coin from Cochin	Yes	
154	Do. dated 16th Vrischigam 1096—withdrawing the provisions of the Proclamation dated 15th Thulam 1094 regarding the melting etc., of gold or silver coin in Cochin.	"	
155	Do. dated 17th Vrischigam 1096—establishing a Legislative Council in Cochin.	No	
156	Regulation I of 1096—to amend the Cochin Tobacco Regulation VII of 1094.	"	
157	Do. II of 1096—the Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation.	"	
158	Do. III of 1096—to amend the Civil Courts Regulation III of 1076.	"	
159	Do. IV of 1096—Land Conservancy Regulation.	Yes	
160	Do. V of 1096—the Telephone Regulation.	"	
161	Do. VI of 1096—to amend the Cochin Succession Certificate Regulation VII of 1095.	No	
162	Do. VII of 1096—the Cochin Lunacy Regulation.	Yes	
163	Do. VIII of 1096—to amend the Cochin Co-operative Societies Regulation IV of 1088.	No	
164	Do. IX of 1096—to amend the Cochin Succession Certificate Regulation VII of 1095.	"	
165	Do. X of 1096—the Probate and Administration Regulation.	Yes	
166	Do. XI of 1096—the Cochin Municipal Regulation.		

(iii) Statement of Rainfall in the Cochin State during the year 1096 M. E.

A. Season and Rainfall.

Stations	Rainfall (Inches)												Total for 1096	No. of rainy days in 1096
	Chingam	Kanni	Thulam	Vrischigam	Dhanu	Makaram	Kumbham	Meenam	Medam	Edavam	Mithunam	Karkadagam		
Ernakulam	4.97	31.01	7.84	3.93	0.18	5.85	...	2.94	8.91	17.45	17.92	25.11	124.21	139
Mattanchery	3.03	21.44	5.81	8.86	0.57	3.80	...	4.80	5.01	16.83	17.63	26.35	103.63	125
Oranganur	5.30	25.05	7.65	9.07	0.19	0.50	...	1.34	2.61	18.35	12.79	30.15	106.00	120
Irinjalacuda	5.41	29.22	6.85	5.29	...	...	...	6.14	1.81	14.93	20.22	32.83	122.20	112
Trichur	9.33	19.86	17.83	3.85	...	...	...	1.98	3.66	13.66	16.17	26.88	112.57	181
Wadakkanchery	7.90	12.65	10.30	6.04	...	...	...	1.45	2.80	8.68	15.72	42.32	103.31	126
Chittur	4.41	1.23	8.96	7.92	...	0.35	...	3.60	4.00	2.74	12.42	25.63	71.29	90
Total	32.63	140.01	65.24	32.96	0.94	10.48	...	22.20	28.20	92.49	112.27	208.77	753.21	

B. Staple food grains.

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

Articles	Price per maund of 82 and 2/7 lbs.				Remarks
	Karkadagam 1095		Karkadagam 1096		
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
Rice husked	9	5 0	10	3 6	
Wheat	10	10 0	12	7 10	
Peas	9	13 0	10	12 6	
Dholl	14	14 5	15	9 9	
Gram	9	4 0	8	7 7	
Til or gingelly	17	9 9	16	10 5	
Green peas	10	4 0	11	1 11	
Bengal gram	11	9 0	11	9 3	

C. Agricultural Stock.

(v) Agricultural Stock.

Taluk	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Asses	Sheep and goats	Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
				Male	Female				With 4 bulls	With 2 bulls	Riding	Lead carrying	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cochin-Kansyannur	1096	7,722	13,204	1,180	981	81	1	6,179	...	4,910	66	25	
Mukundapuram	...	28,005	21,500	3,759	3,335	40	6	7,200	...	16,500	180	700	
Trichur	...	11,213	13,134	3,323	2,107	27	1	4,055	...	9,549	807	786	
Talapilly	...	13,849	15,577	16,839	1,227	7	...	12,718	...	18,115	293	457	
Chittur	...	10,356	11,030	9,052	4,020	101	165	7,065	...	12,087	573	1,899	
Seangannur	...	528	2,004	87	456	...	3	859	...	204	...	3	
Total	...	71,869	75,506	27,749	11,536	276	176	38,096	...	61,365	1,508	3,670	

(vi) Statement showing the Shops and Excise Revenue of the Cochin State during the year 1920 M. E.

D. Abkari.

Taluk	Arrack		Toddy		Tobacco		Foreign liquor				Ganja		Opium		Other shops						
	No. of shops	Rental Rs.	No. of shops	Rental Rs.	No. of shops	Rental Rs.	No. of J. L. 1 shops		No. of P. L. 2 shops		No. of F. L. 3 shops		No. of shops	Rental Rs.	No. of shops	Rental Rs.	Druggists	Cocaine			
							Rental	Rental	Rental	Rental	Rental	Rental							Rental	Rental	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Kanayanur	40	25,345	93	1,52,505	4	186		48,565	5	7	313	21				21		13	3		
Cochin	53	30,865	85	1,53,220	1	168		85,610	9	1	975	22				32		6	4		
Cranganur	11	3,275	18	14,850	1	20		9,785	1	1	120	3				3		3	1		
Mukundapuram	60	33,685	102	1,02,035	3	189		51,165	2	1	950	17				17					
Trichur	52	22,334	72	1,23,840	4	144		46,295	7	1	1,975	11				11		3	4		
Talapilli	24	3,235	74	89,180	3	140		32,235	2		200	11				11		1	1		
Chittur	21	9,895	43	33,210	3	88		19,040	1	3	160	7				7		5	2		
Total	261	1,29,114	439	6,23,810	19	865		2,43,295	21	3	5,020	102				21,525		102	46,025	35	14

* A sum of Rs. 5 for each license is realised in the case of Druggists' licenses. The total amount realised during the year is therefore Rs. 35x5 = Rs. 175.
† Cocaine licenses are issued free of charge.

(vii) Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police during the year 1920 M. E.

E. Police.

Description of officers	Number	Pay of the grade	Total cost	Punishment			Reward		Education		Remarks
				Dismissal	Black marks, degradations, suspensions, etc.	Judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
Commissioner of Police	1	500-800	800								
First grade Inspector	1	150-200	200								
Second grade do	1	125-150	150								
Head Quarter do	1	75-100	100+								
			25 P. A.								
Prosecuting do	1	75-100	100								
First grade Sub-Inspector	2	80	160								
Second grade do	2	70	140								
Third grade do	5	60	300								
Fourth grade do	10	50	500								
Drill Instructor	1	30	30								
Gymnastic do	1	30	30								
First grade Head Constables	3	30	90								
Second grade do	8	25	200								
Third grade do	10	20	200								
Fourth grade do	38	15	570								
Bugler	1	15	15								
First Class Constables	84	12	1,008								
Second Class do	108	10	1,080								
Third Class do	202	9	2,718								
Recruits do	15	9	185								

(viii) Comparative Statement of cases under the Penal Code handled by the Police during the years 1925 and 1926 M. E.

E. Police.

Charged	Cases			Persons						Property								
	1925		1926		1925			1926			1925			1926				
	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
661	537	81.3	497	252	57.65	1,102	826	74.9	572	295	51.57	21,829	19,044	61.1	50,227	37,794	79.2	

CHAP. V.

(ix) Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1920 M. E.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported		Number of persons dealt with							Persons disposed of						Remarks	
	Past year	Present year	Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial in 1920				Total		Discharged without trial		Persons disposed of		Persons remaining at the end of the year			
				Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred to, escaped or transferred					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
District Magistrate's Court	70	54	9	31	...	98	...	...	293	127	43	96	38	1	30	9	
Anjikaimal First Class	do	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special First Class	do	7	14	28	11	13	68	4	32	96	...	23	8	...	...	65	
Kanayannur	do	500	531	102	61	73	804	36	1004	974	132	546	184	27	82	85	
Cochin	do	438	357	53	83	36	598	...	814	717	76	434	106	6	18	95	
Cranganur	do	225	172	22	60	40	225	1	454	326	137	101	76	...	25	12	
Mukundapuram	do	421	322	40	52	69	524	...	857	645	318	151	131	9	12	36	
Trichur	do	469	306	55	113	44	664	...	884	821	487	114	163	10	31	37	
Talapilly	do	327	318	55	42	36	580	31	733	693	...	464	159	6	9	69	
Chittur	do	190	103	29	19	16	156	17	376	247	57	105	50	2	16	33	
Nemmara	do	73	92	7	13	6	172	5	153	196	48	20	27	...	11	41	
Chittur Third Class	do	...	53	...	13	7	110	3	...	133	75	45	9	4	16	...	
Total	...	2743	2413	3400	498	340	4045	97	5632	4980	1873	2039	971	65	250	472	

F. Criminal.

(xi) Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1920 M. E.

Tribunals	Number of appeals for disposal	Number of persons and cases														Remarks		
		Appeals rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry &c. ordered			Pending	
		Persons	Cases	Confirmed		Modified		Reserved		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases		Persons	Cases
				Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases									
Chief Court	24	...	...	14	9	4	4	20	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2
Sessions Court of Anjikaimal	15	...	...	15	11	2	1	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Do. Trichur	15	...	...	19	12	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	54	...	...	48	32	8	7	30	11	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3
District Magistrate's Court	204	16	11	163	106	9	9	100	69	1	1	...	...	1	1	13	7
Grand total	258	16	11	211	138	17	18	130	80	1	1	...	...	2	2	16	10

F. Criminal.

CHAP. V.

(xii) Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Jails in the Cochin State during the year 1935-36.

G. Jails.

Stations	No. of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jails and prisoners			Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the jails
		Remaining from the last year.	Admitted during the year	Total		Past year	Present year		Rs.	A.	P.		
				Past year	Present year								
The Central Jail, Viyyoor.	1	186	495	859	631	179.56	149.68	130	40,289	15	7	2.50	3 deaths
Ernakulam Sub-jail	...	9	212	311	221	9.04	8.66	10	1,002	4	...	3.2	
Mattanchery do	77	138	77	4.1	3.8	1	773	13	9	5.2	
Cranganur do	...	6	32	89	38	2	3	...	234	11	4	2	
Irinjalakuda do	...	2	68	165	70	4.5	1.9	2	384	9	6	3.1	
Trichur do	...	6	134	209	140	8.6	8.8	4	594	11	1	8.1	
Wadakkanchery do	...	4	51	111	55	4.4	2.75	6	460	3	3	2.25	
Chittur do	...	2	40	45	42	5.9	8.2	2	435	6	10	2.1	
Nannara do	9	7	9	37	42	...	26	8	9	9	

(xiii)- Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1920 M. E.

TRIBUNALS	Opening balance of		Filed and received by transfer or remand during		Total of		Disposed of during		Closing balance of		Suits filed during the present year								Suits disposed of during the present year				Average duration		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 transactions	Suits for other rights	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000	Experte	Admitted or com-promised	Struck off the file	Otherwise dis-posed of		Value		Months	Days	
											Rs.	A. P.														Rs.	A. P.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
Anjikkalmal District Court	O. S. ... 209	208	175	195	474	404	265	222	208	192	8,08,822	8	7	181	51	14	29	40	9	88	89	27	5	4	186	12,78,321	7	14	11	
	S. C. ... 4	3	11	4	15	7	12	6	3	1	555	0	11	...	4	...	1	9	...	...	3	...	...	3	794	11	2	28	
Trichur District Court	O. S. ... 88	131	158	155	241	286	110	121	131	165	11,46,881	10	0	70	68	17	9	0	2	95	43	21	7	...	93	52,68,61	5	1	7	10
	S. C. ... 8	9	19	15	27	18	24	17	8	1	1,722	1	9	...	15	...	8	7	...	...	9	1	...	7	2,000	6	11	128	
Total of District Courts	O. S. ... 382	399	338	351	715	690	375	343	339	347	19,58,704	2	7	201	119	81	37	46	11	181	76	48	12	4	270	1,806,182	12	2	...	
	S. C. ... 12	6	30	19	42	25	36	23	6	2	2,277	2	8	...	19	...	9	10	...	...	12	1	...	10	2,795	2	1	...	
Ernakulam Munsiff's Court	O. S. ... 287	165	521	892	758	1057	503	744	165	313	2,25,932	4	4	368	493	31	151	643	76	22	...	380	25	10	329	1,801,26	3	7	2	13
	S. C. ... 71	47	691	992	752	1039	716	983	47	51	26,901	9	11	...	1036	...	1086	...	...	...	740	48	...	200	25,019	15	5	...	21
	Tenancy S. C. ... 5	...	1	2	6	2	6	1	...	1	93	7	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	38	9	8	...	19
Cochin Munsiff's Court	O. S. ... 487	434	920	622	1357	1058	923	789	434	267	3,24,947	6	7	199	610	88	...	708	113	76	...	409	66	...	314	2,38,826	1	0	4	13
	S. C. ... 92	88	916	723	1008	909	922	748	86	61	29,332	4	10	...	781	...	781	...	...	...	527	63	...	158	27,383	13	11	1	15
	Tenancy S. C.	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	11	6	...	1	...	1	2	11	6	1	2
Cochin Additional Munsiff's Court	O. S. ... 234	127	517	275	751	402	623	308	127	93	38,831	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	18	1	243	80,201	5	8	3	16
	S. C. ... 75	47	684	152	759	199	712	106	47	3	4,167	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	15	...	59	3,843	15	7	1	3
	Tenancy S. C.
Irinjalakuda Munsiff's Court	O. S. ... 295	226	974	798	1269	1024	1043	766	226	258	20,64,57	3	9	452	529	17	248	479	52	24	...	432	31	19	234	1,74,228	4	5	4	14
	S. C. ... 98	126	2437	2011	2538	2137	2407	2020	126	117	1,08,946	5	7	...	2011	...	2011	...	...	...	1501	72	146	301	1,04,748	4	9	1	7
	Tenancy S. C. ... 5	4	59	78	64	82	60	82	4	...	3,718	9	11	...	79	...	78	...	...	...	76	...	...	6	3,984	8	11	...	28
Trichur Munsiff's Court	O. S. ... 244	264	981	899	1205	1163	941	750	264	403	3,52,341	8	5	298	503	98	172	580	96	51	...	462	47	...	281	2,06,079	3	4	4	21
	S. C. ... 155	140	2122	2056	2277	2196	2187	1897	140	299	93,203	4	3	...	2056	...	2056	...	...	...	1493	141	...	258	80,341	4	2	1	23
	Tenancy S. C. ...	...	16	6	16	6	16	4	...	2	228	2	1	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	172	2	...	...	22
Wadakkanchery Munsiff's Court	O. S. ... 382	840	1068	740	1400	1080	1060	789	840	291	1,83,741	4	2	262	444	34	145	405	76	25	...	291	76	77	345	1,70,782	3	7	5	8
	S. C. ... 89	108	1350	919	1439	1027	1881	989	108	83	80,796	9	9	...	919	...	919	...	...	...	502	59	122	250	26,836	7	10	2	10
	Tenancy S. C. ... 4	1	21	13	25	14	24	13	1	1	417	7	4	...	13	...	19	...	...	...	6	...	8	4	354	3	8	1	15

(xiii). Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1936 M. E.—cont.

TRIBUNALS	Opening balance of		Filed and received by transfer or remand during		Total of		Disposed of during		Closing balance of		Suits filed during the present year									Suits disposed of during the present year				Average duration		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 transactions	Suits for other rights	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000	Ex parte	Admitted or com-promised	Struck off the file	Otherwise dis-posed of		Value		Months	Days		
											Rs.	A.	P.														Rs.	A.			P.	26	27
Chittur Munsiff's Court	O. S.	82	104	475	409	557	513	453	431	104	82	1,27,284	5	6	98	475	85	85	265	52	29	...	151	8	19	253	88,771	0	5	5	10	
	S. C.	23	12	541	410	564	422	552	409	12	14	15,978	5	0	...	410	...	410	...	...	...	216	13	52	97	15,916	7	2	1	11	
	Tenancy S. C.	
Oranganur Munsiff's Court	O.S.	...	59	640	517	640	575	591	463	59	113	1,74,629	4	3	58	447	12	74	358	51	34	...	259	22	9	173	1,59,929	12	8	2	15	
	S.C.	24	73	1003	518	1026	888	958	839	73	49	25,072	12	1	...	815	...	815	...	...	...	628	36	44	131	25,672	4	11	...	29	
	Tenancy S. C.	...	1	12	7	12	8	11	8	1	...	208	0	6	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	4	...	1	3	231	0	6	...	14	
Nemmara Court	O. S.	...	...	...	78	...	78	...	67	...	6	4241	11	3	...	73	...	73	...	...	...	28	14	8	23	3,891	8	2	1	11	
Total of Munsiffs' Courts	O. S.	1861	1719	6076	5152	7937	6871	6218	5051	1719	1820	16,34,164	12	8	1735	9102	315	848	3528	515	281	...	2432	293	135	2201	12,48,404	1	8	
	S. C.	625	639	9743	8161	10868	8790	9729	8102	639	688	3,38,710	12	1	...	8151	...	8151	...	...	...	5789	464	367	1422	31,89,04	0	0	...	...
	Tenancy S. C.	14	6	111	107	125	113	119	109	6	4	4,688	6	6	...	107	...	107	...	...	...	90	1	4	14	4,827	7	8	...	...
Panchayat Courts	S. C.	136	131	2023	2969	2161	3100	2030	2833	131	267	47,651	2	1	...	2931	33	2955	14	...	...	1621	526	143	543	41,193	14	1	3	...	
Grand total		3082	2840	18316	16749	21343	19589	18508	16461	2840	3128	89,78,899	3	11	1986	14429	384	12107	3598	526	442	76	9982	1297	653	4529	34,13,608	3	7	

(xiv). Civil Work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1926 M. E.

TRIBUNALS	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the end of the year			Remarks
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.				
Anjikamal District Court ...	158	118	4,28,614 11 9	498	488	15,40,154 0 10	651	551	19,68,768 12 7	598	416	14,28,839 10 1	118	185	5,40,429 2 6	95	80	10	
Trichur do ...	59	75	2,88,810 8 5	818	822	9,84,101 7 8	976	897	11,67,412 0 1	901	921	9,78,625 13 6	75	76	1,88,786 2 7	60	15	1	
Total ...	216	193	6,61,925 4 2	811	755	24,74,255 8 6	1027	948	31,36,190 12 8	894	737	24,06,965 7 7	198	211	7,29,215 5 1	155	45	11	
Ernakulam Principal Munsiff's Court ...	254	252	56,081 11 4	3483	3620	8,57,604 14 7	3787	4082	9,13,686 9 11	3475	3781	8,46,815 1 4	262	351	68,071 8 7	337	13	1	
Ernakulam Additional Munsiff's Court...	...	57	11,071 4 1	526	213	51,071 1 8	526	270	62,142 5 4	469	216	52,061 2 1	57	54	10,081 3 8	...	54	...	
Cochin Munsiff's Court ...	308	279	88,468 4	3273	2783	4,04,388 6 3	3578	3062	4,87,851 10 7	3299	2827	3,94,581 5 4	279	235	98,270 5 8	221	10	4	
Irinjalakuda do ...	280	255	41,597 6 9	3509	3967	4,87,921 11 8	3979	3642	5,29,509 2 0	3624	3271	4,04,215 2 5	255	371	65,289 15 7	361	8	4	
Trichur do ...	224	221	29,876 5 3	2739	2803	4,75,161 10 11	2963	3024	5,04,538 0 2	2742	2789	4,70,633 10 1	221	235	88,904 6 1	231	2	2	
Wadakanoheri do ...	194	176	63,728 3 2	1973	1783	2,84,666 9 3	2067	1914	3,48,394 12 5	1891	1764	3,15,291 4 0	176	150	99,103 8 5	147	2	1	
Chittur do ...	51	59	20,225 6 8	1119	1014	2,51,171 0 3	1170	1073	2,71,396 5 3	1111	1020	2,53,264 9 6	59	53	18,141 12 1	53	...	...
Oranganur do ...	13	179	26,000 16 2	1853	1733	3,56,753 13 4	1866	1912	3,81,769 12 6	1687	1698	2,98,687 0 7	179	214	89,092 11 11	201	12	1	
Nemmara do ...	...	...	...	...	19	1,265 13 1	...	19	1,265 13 1	...	19	1,265 13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1821	1488	3,30,554 7 4	18465	17491	31,69,991 0 2	19786	18979	35,00,545 7 6	18298	17316	30,95,590 0 4	1488	1663	4,04,955 7 2	1551	90	13	
Grand Total ...	1837	1681	9,92,479 11 6	19276	18246	56,44,246 8 8	20815	19927	66,36,726 4 2	19132	18053	55,02,655 7 11	1681	1874	11,94,170 12 8	1706	144	24	

H. CIVIL

CHAP. V.

(xvi) Statement showing the registration of documents in the several Registry Offices of the Cochin State during the years 1095 and 1096 M. E.

Names of Registry Offices	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration was refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks
	1095	1096	Mortgages		Sale deeds		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous		1095	1096	1095	1096	1095	1096	1095	1096	
			1095	1096	1095	1096	1095	1096	1095	1096	1095	1096									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Cochin	3,517	3,942	917	931	918	844	10	9	7	31	1,635	1,521	2,509	3,328	33,63,518	35,9	10	16			
Ernakulam	3,401	3,501	1,927	1,030	791	691	16	20	17	22	1,519	1,748	2,201	3,493	21,80,779	3,73	13	10			
Tripunithura	2,885	2,238	777	620	620	556	13	12	14	15	1,026	1,024	2,300	2,233	12,19,642	1,91	19	7			
Malacathurath	1,111	1,387	452	455	357	383	2	6	2	1	328	603	1,108	1,385	3,33,558	7,1	6	2			
Vallarapilly	1,053	1,031	464	494	251	222	2	1	12	10	323	334	1,019	1,000	3,25,971	1,24	0	4			
Kuzhupilly	2,407	2,271	683	600	579	451	14	16	51	51	1,030	1,077	2,201	2,288	11,35,908	13,10	13	9			
Oranganur	3,732	3,365	1,266	1,077	953	842	8	5	20	58	1,852	1,993	3,718	3,681	23,75,700	1,5	7	0			
Mala	2,042	1,752	680	614	670	517	3	3	12	9	675	609	2,043	1,752	7,05,270	1,33	3	0			
Chalakkudi	3,984	3,632	1,846	1,213	1,323	1,094	6	6	9	11	1,300	1,278	3,981	3,625	9,77,415	1,86	2	0			
Vatakunkara	1,551	1,463	513	493	456	338	4	5	11	21	576	606	1,503	1,461	7,38,800	3,0	1	0			
Irinjalakuda	3,826	3,261	1,313	1,221	895	745	7	7	19	11	1,562	1,277	3,223	3,209	11,56,515	6,7	1	3			
Kattur	2,159	1,970	711	677	517	478	0	3	11	19	914	799	2,157	1,967	5,31,581	2,5	1	3			
Nellayi	3,278	3,277	1,115	1,082	1,087	1,016	6	10	2	7	1,003	1,192	3,270	3,276	11,03,215	0,0	2	2			
Trichur	3,857	3,477	1,429	1,314	1,262	1,089	11	20	3	3	1,141	1,351	2,303	3,139	14,84,192	13,5	6	7			
Trichur Town	1,817	1,124	469	410	271	267	7	10	1	2	557	101	1,315	1,122	11,30,750	11,3	6	2			
Oorakam	2,535	2,477	858	851	647	627	19	19	1	3	1,019	933	2,531	2,474	7,16,615	3,1	2	5			
Rnamavu	3,452	3,099	1,072	1,051	891	731	15	14	55	61	1,419	1,211	3,450	3,039	15,11,679	0,3	4	1			
Mundur	2,629	2,217	871	758	811	618	15	9	40	27	891	795	2,628	2,217	7,71,919	6,0	3	0			
Pazhanji	2,867	2,029	754	609	637	516	11	13	31	23	931	863	2,868	2,028	7,15,765	10,11	0	1			
Kunnamkulam	3,161	2,819	1,023	805	673	672	20	19	63	63	1,375	1,270	3,163	2,818	10,07,062	14,7	1	2			
Wadakkanchery	2,504	2,025	746	573	796	603	11	9	23	15	928	843	2,503	2,021	11,09,408	9,2	4	5			
Chelakkara	1,335	1,333	348	322	463	419	15	17	6	3	503	572	1,335	1,333	8,63,458	10,0	3	3			
Pashayannur	1,148	918	347	262	315	266	13	17	12	5	426	368	1,141	917	7,83,165	14,4	3	1			
Chittur	2,349	1,933	698	635	669	467	21	21	58	56	969	754	2,348	1,931	31,08,103	12,7	1	2			
Nemmara	530	506	164	122	190	147	4	6	11	17	211	214	577	607	45,99,37	8,11	2	1			
Total	61,707	56,468	20,108	18,429	16,952	14,541	253	267	513	529	23,836	22,702	61,618	56,407	3,06,07,253	11,62	122	101	30	14	

CHAP. V.
I. Registrar-
tion.

(xvii) Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the years 1095 and 1096 M. E.

Description	1095						1096						Remarks		
	No. of deeds	Value of property			Fees realised		No. of deeds	Value of property			Fees realised				
1	2	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	5	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	8
Mortgage deeds	20,075	95,25,562	4	2½	34,944	9	...	18,405	1,03,89,125	10	5	39,444	7	...	
Sale deeds	16,919	1,00,34,799	9	6½	29,923	...	...	14,519	84,52,773	10	6½	30,114	...	...
Wills	262	...	...	...	1,018	...	...	267	...	...	...	1,069	...	...
Money bonds	514	2,79,645	2	11	938	...	...	529	3,56,053	13	5	1,250	...	...
Miscellaneous documents	23,858	1,07,67,246	10	10½	38,999	10	...	22,687	1,16,31,263	8	7	46,699	13	...	
Total	61,618	3,06,07,253	11	6½	1,05,823	3	...	56,407	3,08,29,216	10	11½	1,13,709	1	...	
Fees for copies of registered documents	...	...	...	...	4,192	6	...	...	...	...	...	4,764	12	...	
Search fees	...	...	...	...	3,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,478	10	...	
Miscellaneous receipts	...	...	...	...	7,964	10	3	...	...	...	...	7,993	14	9	
Total	...	...	...	...	15,969	...	3	...	...	...	...	17,237	4	9	
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	1,21,792	3	3	...	...	...	...	1,30,946	5	9	
Deduct expenditure	...	...	...	...	53,884	5	...	...	...	...	...	64,800	15	11	
Net savings	...	...	...	...	67,907	14	3	...	...	...	...	66,145	5	10	

* The correct total is Rs. 1,18,577-4-0. But the figure given as total excludes the Cranganore receipts, which come to Rs. 4,868-3-0.

(xviii) Statement showing the Vital Statistics in the Cochin State for the year 1098 M. E.

CHAP. V.

J. Vital Statistics.

Serial No.	Name of Taluk or Town	Population	Births				Deaths				Ratio per 1000 of the population				Remarks
			Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Births		Deaths		
											Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk ...	2,20,125	2,887	3,205	318	...	3,283	2,392	...	891	13.12	14.56	14.91	10.87	
2	Ernakulam Town ...	21,195	389	542	152	...	359	270	...	89	17.93	25.57	16.99	12.74	
3	Mattancherry Town ...	28,508	553	695	142	...	527	433	...	94	28.52	29.56	22.42	18.42	
4	Mukundapuram Taluk ...	1,93,980	2,450	2,749	299	...	3,121	1,763	...	1858	12.63	14.18	16.09	9.09	
5	Trichur Taluk ...	1,46,182	2,766	2,540	...	228	1,188	1,323	155	...	18.92	17.88	7.99	9.05	
6	Trichur Town ...	23,574	726	588	12	...	487	396	...	71	30.80	31.36	19.61	16.80	
7	Talapilly Taluk ...	1,65,114	2,582	2,874	292	...	2,762	1,841	...	921	15.61	16.19	16.78	11.15	
8	Chittur Taluk ...	76,583	929	986	57	...	693	846	...	47	12.18	12.87	11.66	11.05	
9	Chittur-Tattamangalam Town ...	14,704	572	686	114	...	443	413	...	30	38.90	39.85	30.13	23.09	
10	Oranganur Taluk ...	33,198	371	490	119	...	455	300	...	155	11.18	14.76	13.71	9.04	
	Total ...	9,18,110	14,216	15,205	1215	228	13,478	9,977	155	8656	15.48	16.55	14.68	10.87	

(xix) Statement showing the Medical Relief afforded in the Cochin State medical institutions during the year 1096 M. E.

K. Medical Relief.

Hospital and Dispensary	Number of patients treated		Results of in-door-patients				Expenditure	Daily average	Remarks
	Out-door	In-door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment			
Ernakulam General Hospital ...	28,937	2,290	2,657	...	113	120	92,057	11.4	270.96
Ophthalmic Dispensary ...	1,823	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.80
Mulanthurthy Dispensary ...	7,465	...	...	...	...	...	4,446	7.2	44.65
Tripunithura Dispensary ...	7,002	8	2	...	...	...	3,846	3.10	43.10
Palace Dispensary ...	1,541	...	...	...	...	...	2,919	9.3	25.16
Kandakadavu Dispensary ...	10,628	...	...	...	...	...	2,980	14.2	77.48
Male Dispensary, Mattanchery ...	11,409	...	...	...	...	...	3,324	6.2	85.50
Women's Hospital do ...	19,395	1,289	1,215	...	33	41	19,501	13.6	158.10
Narakal Dispensary ...	23,937	79	70	...	6	8	6,281	3.10	209.04
Iyampilly Dispensary ...	9,082	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	11.1	98.28
Oranganur Dispensary ...	10,102	91	80	...	3	8	...	...	74.93
Mala Dispensary ...	9,240	...	...	...	...	...	2,575	8.0	61.21
Chowarah Dispensary ...	6,970	...	...	...	...	...	3,887	4.2	41.09
Chalakudi Hospital ...	25,411	497	471	...	12	14	3,971	2.10	122.85

* This also includes expenditure for the Ophthalmic Dispensary, the salary of the Chief Medical & Sanitary Officer and his office staff, his office contingencies and the cost of medicine &c. bought for the Reserve stores.
 † Rs. 4166-7-2 met from Oranganur Funds

CHAP. V.

L. Public Works.

(xx) Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works for the year 1096 M. E.

Serial No.	Description of work.	State funds.			Contribution.			Total
		Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Communications	1,35,406	1,86,207	3,21,613	7,442	2,053	9,495	3,31,108
2	Buildings	2,04,849	28,529	2,33,378	17,197	15,180	32,377	3,55,746
3	Irrigation	27,196	46,618	73,812	8,725	...	8,725	77,537
4	Miscellaneous public im- provements	27,720	4,820	32,540	7,515	2,641	10,156	42,496
5	Purchase and repair of tools, plant and stock	1,065	...	1,065	...	...	...	1,065
6	petty construction and repairs.	...	64,521	64,521	...	3,899	3,899	68,423
7	Refunds	85	...	85	...	...	...	85
8	Miscellaneous supervision charges on account of con- tribution works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Water works	10,090	...	10,090	165	...	165	10,245
	Total	4,96,401	3,33,157	8,29,558	36,044	23,773	59,817	9,86,705
10	Establishment	79,827	...	79,827	934	...	934	80,761
	Grand total	5,76,228	3,30,487	9,06,715	36,978	23,773	60,751	9,67,486

(xxi) Statement showing the classification of Schools according to the agencies managing them during the year 1096 M. E.

M. Education.

Agency	1095				1096			
	Number of Schools	Number of pupils			Number of Schools	Number of pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
Government	160	22,817	11,970	34,787	171	25,574	13,432	39,006
Church Mission Societies or Protestant Missionaries	14	1,491	313	2,004	14	1,621	656	2,277
Roman Catholics	42	5,304	3,609	8,913	45	5,889	4,231	10,110
Native Priests	88	5,104	2,186	7,290	85	6,282	2,014	8,276
Native Gentlemen	124	15,983	5,577	21,560	122	17,612	6,500	24,112
Masters themselves	7	748	276	1,024	7	812	340	1,152
Total	438	51,647	24,121	75,779	444	57,770	27,163	84,938
Unaided and indigenous	576	7,704	8,733	11,437	576	7,704	3,733	11,437
Grand total	1,009	59,351	27,864	87,215	1,020	65,474	30,896	96,370

(xxii) Statement showing the proportion of pupils in Sirkar and Aided schools to population of school going age in 1096 M. E.

M. Education.

Taluk	Population of school going age according to 1921 Census		Pupils		Percentage	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Cochin—Kanayannur	21,884	20,524	19,888	9,632	93	47
Cranganur	2,634	2,588	2,257	816	86	32
Mukundapuram	16,375	15,932	10,426	4,001	61	25
Trichur	13,888	14,784	13,186	6,714	95	51
Talapilly	12,256	13,267	8,159	4,334	67	34
Chittur	6,907	7,375	3,904	1,468	56	20
Total	72,444	74,420	57,770	27,163	79	36

(xxiii) Statement showing the classification of pupils according to caste or creed during the year 1926 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 ...	3,15,412	3,30,714	47,318	49,607	84,896	13,691	11.1	4.1	78.7	27.5
Christians ...	84,940	33,777	5,241	5,067	20,536	12,518	58.1	37.0	391.8	247.0
Mahomedans ...	1,31,758	1,80,857	19,764	19,826	2,234	879	1.7	.6	11.3	4.4
Jews ...	587	580	88	87	106	75	17.8	12.9	119.3	86.1
Jains ...	58	43	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aninists ...	188	170	29	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,82,959	4,98,121	72,444	74,420	57,770	17,163	14	5.4	79.7	36.4

M.
Education.

(xxiv) Statement showing the number and strength of special schools during the year 1926 M. E.

Schools	Number of schools	Strength	Remarks
Training school	1	592	Sirker
Sanskrit schools	17	399	1 aided and 16 unaided
Koran schools	79	2,218	
Music schools	34	486	
Hebrew schools	2	97	
Vedic schools	19	244	2 aided and 17 unaided
Arabic schools	11	805	Unaided
Drumming schools	18	98	do
Tamil schools	2	65	do
Astrlogy schools	1	5	do

M.
Education.

(xxv) Statement showing the industries taught in the Industrial Schools during the year 1926 M. E.

Industries	Boys	Girls	Total
Weaving	328	3	331
Carpentry	282	...	282
Smithy	88	...	88
Carving	...	...	...
Night carving	...	...	...
Wattan Works	46	...	46
Electroplating	...	...	...
Mat making	82	28	55
Engraving	11	...	11
Bell metal Works	11	...	11
Lacquer Works	11	...	11
Sloyd	...	...	...
Basket making	...	23	23
Needle Work	...	318	318
Embroidery	...	208	208
Knitting	...	92	92
Canvas	...	87	87
Pillow lace	...	209	209
Crochet lace	...	62	62
Music	...	59	59
Domestic Economy	...	...	...
Hygiene	...	...	...
Drawing—Free-hand	658	293	951
Geometry	8	4	7
Design	4	...	4
Painting	14	2	16
Typewriting	22	...	22
Shorthand	69	...	69
Book-keeping	55	...	55
Correspondence	74	...	74
Commercial Geography	16	...	16
Banking	34	...	34
Vernacular Commercial	25	...	25
Total ...	1,642	1,883	2,975

M.
Education.

CHAP. V.

(xxvi) Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained by the Cochin State during the year 1096 M. E.

M.
Education.

Description of Schools	Number of Schools		Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year		Average daily attendance		Expenditure					
	1095	1096	1095	1096	1095	1096	Collegiate	Upper Secondary	Lower Secondary	Primary	Special	Miscellaneous
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sirkar Schools ...	160	171	34,787	39,006	26,295	32,075	Rs. 41,062	Rs. 88,352	Rs. 89,891	Rs. 2,98,041	Rs. 24,735	Rs. 41,842
Aided Schools ...	272	273	40,991	45,927	26,040	36,036	...	20,447	23,608	1,95,765	32,716	...
Total ...	432	444	75,778	84,933	52,335	68,111	41,062	1,08,799	1,09,999	4,88,806	57,451	41,842

(xxvii) Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Cochin State for the year 1096 M. E.

N.
Military.

Composition of force	Number of combatants officers and men					Total number of men at the end of the current year	Details of force at the end of the current year				Total expenditure on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers	Remarks
	At the end of the last year	Recruited this year	Casualties				Number of guns	Indian Commissioned officers	Non-Commissioned officers	Combatants		
			Died	Invalided	Discharged or deserted							
Cavalry ...	14	17	15	16	...	1	3	12	2,708	Non-combatants such as clerk, cobbler, black-smith, syces and barbers are not included in the list
Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery ...	22	...	...	...	...	32	4	...	2	20	2,816
Infantry ...	253	18	4	2	11	254	...	6	17	281	29,686	
Total ...	289	35	4	2	26	292	4	7	22	283	85,210	

24634

**Report on the Administration of Cochin for the Year 1096
ME(1920-21)**

pl	Contents
p1	Chap 1: General and Political
p5	Chap 2: Financial Review
p9	Chap 3: Legislation
p12	Chap 4: Administrative Reforms and Changes
p20	Chap 5: Administrative Departments
p23	Salt and Abkari
p25	Forests and Tramway
p28	Miscellaneous Revenue
p30	Judicial Departments
p37	Vital Statistics and Medical Relief
p40	Religious and Charitable Institutions
p42	Public Works
p43	Mechanical Department
p43	Instruction
p48	Miscellaneous
p51	Scientific and Minor Departments
p54	Chap 6: Conclusion
pB1	Appendix