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TRAVANCORE
ALMANAC
FOR
1900

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OF

His Highness the Maharajah

OF

TRAVANCORE.

Travancore Government Press,

TRIVANDRUM.

1899.

DATA ENTERED

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CALENDAR.

AN EPHEMERIS FOR THE YEAR 1900.

ADAPTED TO THE MERIDIAN OF TRIVANDRUM.

Trivandrum Observatory.

Longitude	... ..	5h. 7m. 59s. = 76° 59' 45" East.
Latitude	... ..	...8° 30' 33" North.
Deviation of the compass	... ..	...0° 42' 19" East.
Dip	... ..	...2° 30' South.
Height above the sea	... ..	...197 feet.
Mean temperature of the air in the shade	...	...77° ·81 Fah.
Mean temperature of evaporation in the shade	...	...73° ·42 Fah.
Mean atmospheric pressure	... ..	...29·681 inches.
Mean vapor pressure	... ..	...0·778 inches.
Mean relative humidity (Saturation=1)	...	...0·812.
Mean direction of the wind	... ..	...W. N. W.
Mean yearly fall of rain	... ..	...64·71 inches.*
Mean yearly evaporation	... ..	...88·54 inches.

Note—

* This result is obtained from 48 years' observations (1838-80.)

The mean yearly fall of rain from 27 years' observations (1828-64) was 68·36 inches, showing a decrease of 3·65 inches in the whole period of 43 years. The 16 years' observations from 1865-80, give however only an average yearly fall of 61·52 inches, exhibiting a still clearer decrease in the quantity of rain. The average number of rainy days has remained yet pretty equal; 137·8 for the 27 years from 1838, 137·5 for the 16 years from 1865, and 138·0 for the whole period of 43 years (1838-80). But as the observations extend only over a short period and are confined to but one place, it would be premature to predict any continued decrease.

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES FOR 1900.

GOLDEN NUMBER	... ..	1
EPACT	... ..	29
SOLAR CYCLE	... ..	5
DOMINICAL LETTER	... ..	G.
ROMAN INDICTION	... ..	13
JULIAN PERIOD	... ..	6613
JEWISH ERA	... (Com. Sept. 24, 1900)	5661
MAHOMEDAN ERA	... (Com. May. 1, 1900)	1318
MALABAR ERA	... (Com. Aug. 16, 1900)	1076

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The golden number is that which any given year holds in the Lunar Cycle, which is a period of 19 years, at the lapse of which the phases of the Moon take place on the same days of the months respectively as at the commencement of the Cycle.

The Epact is the number of days of the Lunar Cycle, over and above all the complete courses of the Moon for any number of years, hence the number indicates the age of the Moon at the beginning of the year.

The Solar Cycle is a period of 28 years, which owing to leap year, must necessarily elapse before the days of the month can return respectively to the same days of the week as at the commencement of the Cycle. The first year of the Christian Era was the tenth year of this Cycle.

The Dominical letter is that letter of the Alphabet which points out in the Calendar the Sundays throughout the year, thence also called Sunday letter. The seven days of the week, reckoned as beginning on the first of January, are designated by the first seven letters of the Alphabet. Thus if the year begins on Sunday, A is the Dominical letter and so on generally. If there were 364 days, or exactly 52 weeks in the year, the Dominical letter will always be same; but the year contains $365\frac{1}{4}$ days; an excess of $1\frac{1}{4}$ day over the 52 weeks. The day is taken into the account every year, and the $1\frac{1}{4}$ makes the day in every four years; so that the Dominical letter falls backward one letter for each of the three years, in which, the date or number of the year cannot be divided, without remainder, by four and two letters every fourth year, when the date can be so divided, as in the year 1880, it is divisible by 4 and therefore, February contained 29 days. The year began on Thursday, count forward Thursday to Sunday, inclusive is four days, and the fourth letter from A inclusive is D. Therefore, at first D is the Dominical letter; but the 29th of February which is added, throws the first day of March a day later in the week than it would otherwise have been; therefore the Sunday letter for March and all the remaining months is G. Hence the years which have the 29 days in February and the two Dominical letters are called *bissextiles*.

Roman indiction is a period of 15 years, instituted in A. D. 312 by which the Popes have dated their acts by the year of the indiction which was fixed on the first day of January.

The Julian period embraces 7980 years and is used, as a fixed era for dating astronomical calculations. The first year of the Christian era is 4713 of Julian period.

Time is reckoned in three ways: *Apparent or True* time, *Mean* time and *Sidereal* time; each of which is expressed in days, hours, minutes and seconds. An *Apparent or True* day is the interval of time comprehended between two consecutive passages of the Sun over the meridian; a *Mean* day is the time comprehended between two consecutive passages of an imaginary Sun called mean Sun, and is equal to the mean or average of all the apparent solar days in the year; lastly, the time comprehended between two consecutive passages of the same star over the same meridian is a *Sidereal* day.

A day is either astronomical or civil; the astronomical day commences at *apparent* noon or at *mean* noon, according as *apparent* or *mean* time is employed; it is divided into 24 hours reckoned without interruption from 1 to 24 or from noon to noon. The civil day commences at the midnight preceding the commencement of the astronomical day, and likewise consists of 24 hours; but these are separated into two periods of 12 hours each, those situated between midnight and noon being called morning hours (written A. M.) and those between noon and midnight, afternoon hours (written P. M.). The sidereal day commences at the instant of the passage over the meridian of the Vernal Equinox, or first point of Aries. It is divided into 24 sidereal hours counted from 0 to 24.

In this Almanac is used the *mean astronomical* time for the rising, setting &c. of the moon and planets, and the civil time for the rest. To each month of the Almanac there are devoted two pages. In the first page of each month, the first column contains the day of the week, the second the day of the month, and the third the corresponding Malabar date.

The sun's rising and setting given in the 4th and 5th columns, though affording a less accurate means of regulating clocks and watches, than direct observations of the sun's altitude, may yet be useful for common purposes. The times are given to the nearest minute, of the sun's centre being on the horizon and they include the equation of time and the effect of refraction.

The moon's age (Thithi) at mean noon, given in the 6th column is the mean time elapsed since the moon's conjunction with the sun or since the sun and moon had the same longitude. The numbers in this column represent her age at Trivandrum and are expressed in days, and decimal parts of a day.

The columns 7, 8, and 9 contain the moon's rising, meridian passage and setting.

The mean time of the moon's rising and setting is given to the nearest minute; this will be found useful to persons travelling and in many other ways.

The moon's meridian passage indicates the time at which the moon's centre is on the *upper* meridian of Trivandrum, and is useful in finding the time of high water. When a line is drawn across the column of "meridian passage" we are to understand that the moon does not pass the *upper* meridian on that day at Trivandrum. This is the case one day in each Luration, and arises from the circumstances of the Lunar day being greater than the mean solar day, and including it within its limits. For the same reason there are some days on which the moon *does not rise* and others on which it *does not set*.

In the second page of each month, are given first the phases of the moon, and second the rising, meridian passage, setting and declination of the 6 principal planets. The phases of the moon—the numbers denote the mean time at which the difference of Longitude between the sun and the moon is 0° , 99° , 180° or 270° , being

- 0° at the New Moon
- 90° at the First Quarter
- 180° at the Full Moon
- 270° at the Last Quarter

The moon's Apogee and Perigee—The numbers here given indicate to the nearest hour, at which the moon is respectively at her greatest and least distance from the earth.

The planets' rising, setting and meridian passage—as in the instance of the moon before mentioned, the times noted, indicate the positions of these planets given for every 10th day, and for any time intermediate, they may be found by interpolation.

The declination indicates their relative position with reference to the Celestial Equator, North and South.

ENGLISH AND MALABAR MONTHS.

ENGLISH.				MALABAR.	
January	1	...	...	18th Margaly.	
Do.	13	...	...	1st Tye or Magarom.	
February	12	...	...	1st Mausy or Kumbhum.	
March	13	...	...	1st Panguny or Menum.	
April	13	...	...	1st Chittray or Madum.	
May	14	...	...	1st Vaikansy or Edavum.	
June	14	...	...	1st Auny or Mithunum.	
July	16	...	...	1st Andy or Carkadagom.	
August	16	...	...	1st Auvany or Chingum.	
September	16	...	...	1st Purattasy or Cunny.	
October	17	...	...	1st Arpasy or Tulam.	
November	16	...	...	1st Kartigay or Vrichecum.	
December	15	...	...	1st Margaly or Dhanu.	
Do.	31	...	...	17th Margaly.	

ENGLISH AND CORRESPONDING MALABAR YEARS.

ENGLISH. MALABAR.	ENGLISH. MALABAR.	ENGLISH. MALABAR.	ENGLISH. MALABAR.
1801... 976-7	1826...1001-2	1851...1026-7	1876...1051-2
1802... 977-8	1827...1002-3	1852...1027-8	1877...1052-3
1803... 978-9	1828...1003-4	1853...1028-9	1878...1053-4
1804... 979-0	1829...1004-5	1854...1029-0	1879...1054-5
1805... 980-1	1830...1005-6	1855...1030-1	1880...1055-6
1806... 981-2	1831...1006-7	1856...1031-2	1881...1056-7
1807... 982-3	1832...1007-8	1857...1032-3	1882...1057-8
1808... 983-4	1833...1008-9	1858...1033-4	1883...1058-9
1809... 984-5	1834...1009-0	1859...1034-5	1884...1059-0
1810... 985-6	1835...1010-1	1860...1035-6	1885...1060-1
1811... 986-7	1836...1011-2	1861...1036-7	1886...1061-2
1812... 987-8	1837...1012-3	1862...1037-8	1887...1062-3
1813... 988-9	1838...1013-4	1863...1038-9	1888...1063-4
1814... 989-0	1839...1014-5	1864...1039-0	1889...1064-5
1815... 990-1	1840...1015-6	1865...1040-1	1890...1065-6
1816... 991-2	1841...1016-7	1866...1041-2	1891...1066-7
1817... 992-3	1842...1017-8	1867...1042-3	1892...1067-8
1818... 993-4	1843...1018-9	1868...1043-4	1893...1068-9
1819... 994-5	1844...1019-0	1869...1044-5	1894...1069-0
1820... 995-6	1845...1020-1	1870...1045-6	1895...1070-1
1821... 996-7	1846...1021-2	1871...1046-7	1896...1071-2
1822... 997-8	1847...1022-3	1872...1047-8	1897...1072-3
1823... 998-9	1848...1023-4	1873...1048-9	1898...1073-4
1824... 999-0	1849...1024-5	1874...1049-0	1899...1074-5
1825... 1000-1	1850...1025-6	1875...1050-1	1900...1075-6

**ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON FOR THE
YEAR 1900.**

In the year 1900 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and one of the Moon.

I. A total Eclipse of the Sun, May 28th, 1900, invisible at Trivandrum.

II. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, June 12th, 1900, invisible at Trivandrum.

III. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, November 21st, 1900, invisible at Trivandrum.

JANUARY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		Age at Mean Noon.	MOON		
			Rising.	Setting.		Rising.	Meridian Passage.	Setting.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>
Mon.	1	18	6 16	5 52	29·27	18 45	— —	5 45
Tues.	2	19	6 17	5 52	0·72	19 40	0 45	6 46
Wed.	3	20	6 17	5 53	1·72	20 32	1 43	7 46
Thur.	4	21	6 17	5 53	2·72	21 22	2 38	8 44
Fri.	5	22	6 17	5 54	3·72	22 11	3 31	9 40
Sat.	6	23	6 18	5 54	4·72	22 58	4 22	10 35
SUN.	7	24	6 18	5 55	5·72	23 45	5 12	11 29
Mon.	8	25	6 19	5 55	6·72	— —	6 3	12 23
Tues.	9	26	6 19	5 56	7·72	0 33	6 55	13 18
Wed.	10	27	6 19	5 56	8·72	1 23	7 47	14 12
Thur.	11	28	6 19	5 57	9·72	2 15	8 41	15 7
Fri.	12	29	6 20	5 57	10·72	3 7	9 34	16 1
Sat.	13	1	6 20	5 58	11·72	4 0	10 27	16 53
SUN.	14	2	6 20	5 58	12·72	4 53	11 18	17 42
Mon.	15	3	6 21	5 59	13·72	5 44	12 7	18 28
Tues.	16	4	6 21	5 59	14·72	6 33	12 53	19 11
Wed.	17	5	6 21	6 0	15·72	7 20	13 37	19 51
Thur.	18	6	6 21	6 0	16·72	8 6	14 19	20 31
Fri.	19	7	6 21	6 1	17·72	8 50	15 0	21 8
Sat.	20	8	6 21	6 1	18·72	9 33	15 41	21 46
SUN.	21	9	6 22	6 2	19·72	10 18	16 22	22 25
Mon.	22	10	6 22	6 2	20·72	11 3	17 5	23 6
Tues.	23	11	6 22	6 2	21·72	11 51	17 50	23 50
Wed.	24	12	6 22	6 3	22·72	12 41	18 39	— —
Thur.	25	13	6 22	6 3	23·72	13 34	19 32	0 37
Fri.	26	14	6 22	6 4	24·72	14 30	20 27	1 30
Sat.	27	15	6 22	6 4	25·72	15 28	21 26	2 25
SUN.	28	16	6 22	6 4	26·72	16 26	22 25	3 25
Mon.	29	17	6 22	6 5	27·72	17 23	23 25	4 26
Tues.	30	18	6 22	6 5	28·72	18 18	— —	5 27
Wed.	31	19	6 22	6 5	0·24	19 11	0 22	6 28

JANUARY

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.	
☉ New Moon	1	6	59.9	P.M.	☾ New Moon	31	6 30.6	A.M.
☾ First Quarter	8	10	47.9	A.M.	☾ Perigee	3	10.0	P.M.
☾ Full Moon	16	0	15.6	A.M.	☾ Apogee	19	10.0	P.M.
☾ Last Quarter	24	5	0.9	A.M.				

The Planets.

Date.	♿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decli- nation.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decli- nation.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decli- nation.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "
1	16 48	22 34	4 20	S 21 56	20 9	1 56	7 43	S 20 13	18 34	0 19	6 4	S 23 37
11	17 10	22 53	4 40	23 40	20 17	2 7	7 57	16 41	18 27	0 13	5 59	22 38
21	17 36	23 21	5 6	23 31	20 23	2 15	8 7	12 24	18 20	0 7	5 54	21 14
31	18 3	23 50	5 37	S 21 6	20 27	2 22	8 17	S 7 34	18 12	0 0	5 48	S 19 25

Date.	♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.				♅ URANUS.			
	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decli- nation.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decli- nation.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decli- nation.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "
1	15 24	21 12	3 0	S 19 36	17 19	23 5	4 51	S 22 25	16 1	21 47	3 33	S 21 56
31	14 54	20 41	2 28	19 59	16 44	22 30	4 16	22 26	15 24	21 10	2 56	21 59
21	14 22	20 9	1 56	20 18	16 10	21 56	3 42	22 27	14 47	20 33	2 19	22 4
31	13 49	19 36	1 23	S 20 34	15 35	21 21	3 7	S 22 27	14 9	19 55	1 41	S 22 7

THE mean fall of rain from 43 years' observations (1838-80) in January at Trivandrum Observatory is seven-tenths of an inch (0.70in.)

In the eleven years 1840, 54, 56, 60, 64, 65, 67, 72, 75, 76, and 79 no rain fell in January.

There are equal chances that the fall of rain in January will be under or above three-tenths of an inch (0.3in.)

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than one inch and two-tenths (1.2in.)

There are also four chances to one that there will be rain in January.

The greatest falls in January were in 1853, 4.3in., in 1871, 2.9in., in 1845, 2.7in., in 1842, 2.7in., and 1868, 2.3in.

The least fall was in January 1850, 0.004in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in January was two and two-tenths (2.2d.)

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in January was (0.31in.)

The mean difference for January is 0.55in.*

*The differences of the monthly falls from the mean of the whole forty-three months being taken, and sum of the differences being divided by 43, the mean difference is obtained: this mean difference is a measure of the variability of the amount of fall for the month in different years.

FEBRUARY

Phases of the Moon.

	<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>		<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	
) <i>First Quarter</i>	6	9	31.1	P.M.	(<i>Perigee</i>	1	5.3	A.M.
☾ <i>Full Moon</i>	14	6	58.3	P.M.	(<i>Apogee</i>	16	6.1	A.M.
(<i>Last Quarter</i>	22	9	52.2	P.M.				

The Planets.

Date.	♿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Declina- tion.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Declina- tion.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Declina- tion.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° /	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° /	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° /
1	18 6	23 53	5 40	S 20 44	20 26	2 22	8 18	S 7 4	18 10	23 58	5 16	S 19 14
11	18 31	0 21	6 11	15 39	20 28	2 27	8 26	S 1 54	18 2	23 51	5 40	17 3
21	18 55	6 50	6 45	8 14	20 29	2 31	8 33	N 3 20	17 51	23 42	5 33	14 33
28	19 9	1 8	7 7	S 2 10	26 30	2 34	8 38	N 6 57	17 44	23 36	5 28	S 12 10

Date.	♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.				♅ URANUS.			
	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Declina- tion.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Declina- tion.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Declina- tion.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° /	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° /	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° /
1	13 45	19 32	1 19	S 20 36	15 31	21 17	3 3	S 22 27	14 6	19 52	1 38	S 22 7
11	13 12	18 59	0 46	20 48	14 56	20 42	2 28	22 26	13 28	19 14	1 0	22 10
21	12 37	18 24	0 11	20 58	14 20	20 6	1 52	22 25	12 50	18 36	0 22	22 12
28	12 12	17 59	23 46	S 21 4	13 55	19 41	1 27	S 22 24	12 22	18 8	23 54	S 22 13

The mean fall of rain is 0.55in.

No rain fell in 18 of the 43 months (1838-80.)

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 0.07in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 0.9in.

There are also four chances to one that there will be rain in February.

The greatest falls in February were in 1847, 4.4in., and in 1885, 0.02in.

The least fall was 0.035in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in February was 1.6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in February is 0.34in.

The mean difference for February is 0.41in.

MARCH

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		Age at Mean Noon.	MOON		
			Rising.	Setting		Rising.	Meridian Passage.	Setting.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>
Thur.	1	18	6 15	6 10	29.24	18 37	— —	6 5
Fri.	2	19	6 15	6 10	0.82	19 28	0 49	7 3
Sat.	3	20	6 14	6 10	1.82	20 19	1 44	8 2
SUN.	4	21	6 14	6 10	2.82	21 11	2 39	9 0
Mon.	5	22	6 13	6 10	3.82	22 4	3 34	9 58
Tues.	6	23	6 13	6 10	4.82	22 58	4 29	10 55
Wed.	7	24	6 12	6 10	5.82	23 52	5 25	11 51
Thur.	8	25	6 12	6 10	6.82	— —	6 19	12 45
Fri.	9	26	6 11	6 10	7.82	0 45	7 11	13 36
Sat.	10	27	6 11	6 10	8.82	1 37	8 1	14 23
SUN.	11	28	6 10	6 10	9.82	2 26	8 48	15 8
Mon.	12	29	6 10	6 10	10.82	3 14	9 33	15 49
Tues.	13	1	6 9	6 10	11.82	4 0	10 16	16 29
Wed.	14	2	6 9	6 10	12.82	4 45	10 57	17 8
Thur.	15	3	6 8	6 10	13.82	5 29	11 38	17 46
Fri.	16	4	6 8	6 10	14.82	6 13	12 20	18 25
Sat.	17	5	6 7	6 10	15.82	6 58	13 2	19 5
SUN.	18	6	6 7	6 10	16.82	7 44	13 45	19 46
Mon.	19	7	6 6	6 10	17.82	8 31	14 31	20 30
Tues.	20	8	6 6	6 10	18.82	9 21	15 19	21 17
Wed.	21	9	6 5	6 10	19.82	10 13	16 10	22 7
Thur.	22	10	6 4	6 10	20.82	11 6	17 3	23 1
Fri.	23	11	6 4	6 10	21.82	12 0	17 58	23 56
Sat.	24	12	6 3	6 10	22.82	12 55	18 53	— —
SUN.	25	13	6 3	6 9	23.82	13 48	19 49	0 53
Mon.	26	14	6 3	6 9	24.82	14 40	20 44	1 51
Tues.	27	15	6 2	6 9	25.82	15 31	21 38	2 49
Wed.	28	16	6 1	6 9	26.82	16 22	22 32	3 46
Thur.	29	17	6 1	6 9	27.82	17 12	23 26	4 44
Fri.	30	18	6 0	6 9	28.82	18 3	— —	5 42
Sat.	31	19	6 0	6 9	0.45	18 56	0 21	6 41

1936 - ap

13

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1066

1936
1900

APRIL

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.	
☽ First Quarter	7	2	27	A.M.	☾ New Moon	29	10 31.3	A.M.
☾ Full Moon	15	6	10.1	A.M.	(Apogee	11	3.2	P.M.
(Last Quarter	22	7	41.4	P.M.	(Perigee	27	10.1	A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	♿ MERCURY				♀ VENUS				♂ MARS			
	Rising.	Merid. Pas-sage.	Set-ting.	Decli-nation.	Rising.	Merid. Pas-sage.	Set-ting.	Decli-nation.	Rising.	Merid. Pas-sage.	Set-ting.	Decli-nation.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "
1	17 9	23 9	5 9	N 0 48	20 37	2 50	9 3	N 20 57	17 5	23 3	5 1	S 3 3
11	16 32	22 31	4 30	S 2 1	20 41	2 56	9 11	23 51	16 53	22 53	4 53	N 0 4
21	16 21	22 20	4 19	S 0 51	20 45	3 2	9 19	25 49	16 39	22 41	4 43	3 11
30	16 23	22 25	4 27	N 2 47	20 49	3 6	9 23	N 26 46	16 27	22 37	4 35	N 5 55

Date.	♃ JUPITER				♄ SATURN				♅ URANUS			
	Rising.	Merid. Pas-sage.	Set-ting.	Decli-nation.	Rising.	Merid. Pas-sage.	Set-ting.	Decli-nation.	Rising.	Merid. Pas-sage.	Set-ting.	Declina-tion.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "
1	10 11	15 58	21 45	S 21 11	11 55	17 41	23 27	S 22 20	10 17	16 3	21 40	S 22 14
11	9 30	15 17	21 4	21 8	11 17	17 3	22 49	22 20	9 37	15 23	21 9	22 13
21	8 48	14 35	20 22	21 2	10 37	16 23	22 9	22 20	8 57	14 43	20 29	22 11
30	8 10	13 57	19 44	S 20 55	10 1	15 47	21 53	S 22 20	8 20	14 6	19 52	S 22 8

The mean fall of rain is 4.58in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 4.17in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 6.39in. and that it will not be below 1.74in.

The greatest falls in April were in 1859, 17.27in., and in 1856, 10.9in., and in 1843, 10.47in.

The least falls were in 1854, 0.32in., and in 1879, 0.49in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in April was 9.7d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in April is 0.47in.

The mean difference for April is 2.49in

MAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		Age at Mean Noon.	MOON		
			Rising.	Setting		Rising.	Meridian Passage.	Setting.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>
Tues.	1	19	5 45	6 9	2·08	20 23	1 53	8 20
Wed.	2	20	5 45	6 9	3·08	21 18	2 50	9 17
Thur.	3	21	5 45	6 9	4·08	22 12	3 45	10 9
Fri.	4	22	5 45	6 9	5·08	23 3	4 36	10 58
Sat.	5	23	5 44	6 9	6·08	23 51	5 24	11 43
SUN.	6	24	5 44	6 9	7 08	— —	6 9	12 25
Mon.	7	25	5 44	6 9	8·08	0 38	6 52	13 5
Tues.	8	26	5 43	6 9	9·08	1 22	7 34	13 43
Wed.	9	27	5 43	6 9	10·08	2 6	8 15	14 22
Thur.	10	28	5 43	6 9	11·08	2 51	8 56	15 1
Fri.	11	29	5 43	6 10	12·08	3 36	9 39	15 42
Sat	12	30	5 43	6 10	13·08	4 23	10 24	16 24
SUN.	13	31	5 42	6 10	14·08	5 12	11 11	17 10
Mon.	14	1	5 42	6 10	15·08	6 3	12 1	18 0
Tues.	15	2	5 42	6 10	16·08	6 57	12 54	18 52
Wed.	16	3	5 42	6 10	17·08	7 51	13 49	19 47
Thur.	17	4	5 42	6 11	18·08	8 46	14 44	20 43
Fri.	18	5	5 42	6 11	19·08	9 33	15 39	21 39
Sat.	19	6	5 42	6 11	20·08	10 31	16 32	22 35
SUN.	20	7	5 41	6 11	21·08	11 20	17 24	23 29
Mon.	21	8	5 41	6 11	22·08	12 9	18 15	— —
Tues.	22	9	5 41	6 11	23·08	12 56	19 6	0 24
Wed.	23	10	5 41	6 12	24·08	13 44	19 57	1 18
Thur.	24	11	5 41	6 12	25·08	14 32	20 49	2 13
Fri.	25	12	5 41	6 12	26·08	15 23	21 44	3 9
Sat.	26	13	5 41	6 12	27·08	16 16	22 40	4 7
SUN	27	14	5 41	6 13	28·08	17 11	23 37	5 5
Mon.	28	15	5 41	6 13	29·08	18 8	— —	6 4
Tues.	29	16	5 41	6 13	0·68	19 5	0 35	7 2
Wed.	30	17	5 41	6 13	1·68	20 0	1 31	7 57
Thur.	31	18	5 41	6 14	2·68	20 53	2 25	8 48

MAY

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.	
) First Quarter	6	6	47.0	P.M.	☾ New Moon	28	7 57.8	P.M.
☾ Full Moon	14	8	44.6	P.M.	☽ Apogee	9	7.4	A.M.
☽ Last Quarter	22	1	38.9	A.M.	☽ Perigee	24	11.1	P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	♿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decli- nation.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decli- nation.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decli- nation.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "
1	16 24	22 26	4 23	N 3 17	20 49	3 6	9 23	N 26 49	16 26	22 30	4 34	N 6 13
11	16 38	22 44	4 50	9 27	20 50	3 7	9 24	26 52	16 14	22 19	4 21	9 7
21	17 7	23 17	5 27	16 35	20 46	3 3	9 20	26 7	16 1	22 8	4 15	11 52
31	17 48	0 2	6 16	N 22 47	20 35	2 51	9 7	N 24 44	15 49	21 58	4 7	N 14 23

Date.	♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.				♅ URANUS.			
	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decli- nation.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decli- nation.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decli- nation.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "
1	8 5	13 52	19 39	S 20 55	9 57	15 43	21 29	S 22 20	8 16	14 2	19 48	S 22 8
11	7 21	13 8	18 55	20 45	9 16	15 2	20 48	22 21	7 35	13 21	19 7	22 6
21	6 37	12 24	18 11	20 31	8 35	14 21	20 7	22 22	6 54	12 40	18 26	22 2
31	5 52	11 39	17 26	S 20 22	7 53	13 39	19 25	S 22 23	6 13	11 59	17 45	S 21 59

The mean fall of rain is 9.98in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 6.85in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 14.34in., and that it will not be below 4.07in.

The greatest falls in May were in 1852, 38.7in., 1858, 38.10in., and in 1879, 25.25in.

The least falls were in 1870, 0.36in., and in 1866, 0.77in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in May was 14.6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in May was 0.68in.

The mean difference for May is 5.98in.

JUNE

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		Age at Mean Noon.	MOON		
			Rising.	Setting.		Rising.	Meridian Passage.	Setting.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>
Fri.	1	19	5 41	6 14	3.68	21 43	3 15	9 36
Sat.	2	20	5 41	6 14	4.68	22 31	4 2	10 20
SUN	3	21	5 41	6 14	5.68	23 17	4 47	11 1
Mon.	4	22	5 41	6 15	6.68	— —	5 29	11 40
Tues.	5	23	5 42	6 15	7.68	0 1	6 10	12 18
Wed.	6	24	5 42	6 15	8.68	0 45	6 52	12 57
Thur.	7	25	5 42	6 15	9.68	1 30	7 34	13 37
Fri.	8	26	5 42	6 16	10.68	2 16	8 17	14 19
Sat.	9	27	5 42	6 16	11.68	3 4	9 4	15 3
SUN.	10	28	5 42	6 16	12.68	3 54	9 53	15 51
Mon.	11	29	5 42	6 16	13.68	4 47	10 45	16 43
Tues.	12	30	5 42	6 17	14.68	5 42	11 40	17 37
Wed.	13	31	5 43	6 17	15.68	6 38	12 36	18 34
Thur.	14	1	5 43	6 17	16.68	7 33	13 32	19 32
Fri.	15	2	5 43	6 17	17.68	8 26	14 27	20 29
Sat.	16	3	5 43	6 18	18.68	9 17	15 21	21 25
SUN.	17	4	5 43	6 18	19.68	10 7	16 13	22 20
Mon.	18	5	5 43	6 18	20.68	10 54	17 3	23 14
Tues.	19	6	5 44	6 18	21.68	11 42	17 54	— —
Wed.	20	7	5 44	6 19	22.68	12 29	18 45	0 8
Thur.	21	8	5 44	6 19	23.68	13 18	19 37	1 3
Fri.	22	9	5 44	6 19	24.68	14 9	20 31	1 59
Sat.	23	10	5 45	6 19	25.68	15 2	21 27	2 56
SUN.	24	11	5 45	6 19	26.68	15 57	22 24	3 53
Mon.	25	12	5 45	6 20	27.68	16 53	23 20	4 50
Tues.	26	13	5 45	6 20	28.68	17 48	— —	5 46
Wed.	27	14	5 45	6 20	0.24	18 42	0 14	6 39
Thur.	28	15	5 46	6 20	1.24	19 34	1 6	7 28
Fri.	29	16	5 46	6 20	2.24	20 23	1 55	8 14
Sat.	30	17	5 46	6 20	3.24	21 10	2 41	8 56
...

Eidavom or Vycauy.

Mithunom or Auny.

JUNE

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
☽ First Quarter	5	0	6.8 P.M.	☾ New Moon	27	6	35.4 A.M.
☾ Full Moon	13	8	46.5 A.M.	☾ Apogee	6	1.9	A.M.
☾ Last Quarter	20	6	5.4 A.M.	☾ Perigee	19	7.2	A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	♿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
	Rising.	Merid. Pas-sage.	Set-ting.	Decli-nation.	Rising.	Merid. Pas-sage.	Set-ting.	Decli-nation.	Rising.	Merid. Pas-sage.	Set-ting.	Decli-nation.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "
1	17 52	0 7	6 22	N 23 14	20 33	2 49	9 5	N 24 35	15 48	21 57	4 6	N 14 37
11	18 44	1 0	7 16	25 20	20 11	2 25	8 39	22 50	15 36	21 46	3 56	16 52
21	19 22	1 37	7 52	23 31	19 32	1 45	7 58	21 1	15 24	21 36	3 49	18 61
30	19 40	1 52	8 4	N 20 2	18 43	0 55	7 7	N 19 29	15 14	21 27	3 40	N 20 20

Date.	♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.				♅ URANUS.			
	Rising.	Merid. Pas-sage.	Set-ting.	Decli-nation.	Rising.	Merid. Pas-sage.	Set-ting.	Decli-nation.	Rising.	Merid. Pas-sage.	Set-ting.	Decli-nation.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "
1	5 43	11 35	17 22	S 20 20	7 48	13 34	19 20	S 22 23	6 9	11 55	17 41	S 21 59
11	5 4	10 51	16 38	20 8	7 6	12 52	18 38	22 24	5 28	11 14	17 0	21 56
21	4 20	10 7	15 54	19 58	6 24	12 10	17 56	22 26	4 47	10 33	16 19	21 52
30	3 40	9 28	15 16	S 19 50	5 46	11 32	17 18	S 22 27	4 10	9 56	15 42	S 21 49

The mean fall of rain is 12.71in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 11.46in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 16.23in. and that it will not be below 7.16in.

The greatest falls in June were in 1864, 32.79in., in 1878, 28.15in. in 1877, 23.24in., in 1868, 21.40in., and in 1846, 21.23in.

The least falls were in 1879, 3.82in., and in 1860, 3.83in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in June was 22.5d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in June was 0.56in.

The mean difference for June is 5.0in.

JULY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		Age at Mean Noon.	MOON		
			Rising.	Setting.		Rising.	Meridian Passage.	Setting.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>
SUN.	1	18	5 46	6 21	4.24	21 55	3 24	9 36
Mon.	2	19	5 47	6 21	5.24	22 39	4 6	10 15
Tues.	3	20	5 47	6 21	6.24	23 24	4 47	10 54
Wed.	4	21	5 47	6 21	7.24	— —	5 29	11 33
Thur.	5	22	5 47	6 21	8.24	0 8	6 11	12 13
Fri.	6	23	5 48	6 21	9.24	0 55	6 56	12 56
Sat.	7	24	5 48	6 21	10.24	1 44	7 43	13 42
SUN.	8	25	5 48	6 21	11.24	2 35	8 33	14 31
Mon.	9	26	5 48	6 21	12.24	3 29	9 27	15 25
Tues.	10	27	5 49	6 21	13.24	4 24	10 22	16 21
Wed.	11	28	5 49	6 22	14.24	5 20	11 19	17 19
Thur.	12	29	5 49	6 22	15.24	6 16	12 16	18 18
Fri.	13	30	5 49	6 22	16.24	7 9	13 12	19 16
Sat.	14	31	5 49	6 22	17.24	8 1	14 6	20 13
SUN.	15	32	5 50	6 22	18.24	8 50	14 59	21 9
Mon.	16	1	5 50	6 22	19.24	9 39	15 51	22 4
Tues.	17	2	5 50	6 22	20.24	10 27	16 42	22 59
Wed.	18	3	5 50	6 21	21.24	11 16	17 34	23 55
Thur.	19	4	5 50	6 21	22.24	12 6	18 28	— —
Fri.	20	5	5 51	6 21	23.24	12 58	19 22	0 51
Sat.	21	6	5 51	6 21	24.24	13 51	20 17	1 48
SUN.	22	7	5 51	6 21	25.24	14 46	21 13	2 44
Mon.	23	8	5 51	6 21	26.24	15 41	22 7	3 39
Tues.	24	9	5 51	6 21	27.24	16 35	22 59	4 35
Wed.	25	10	5 52	6 21	28.24	17 27	23 49	5 22
Thur.	26	11	5 52	6 21	29.24	18 16	— —	6 9
Fri.	27	12	5 52	6 21	0.73	19 4	0 35	6 52
Sat.	28	13	5 52	6 20	1.73	19 50	1 20	7 33
SUN.	29	14	5 52	6 20	2.73	20 35	2 2	8 13
Mon.	30	15	5 52	6 20	3.73	21 19	2 44	8 51
Tues.	31	16	5 52	6 20	4.73	22 3	3 25	9 30

JULY

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
☾ First Quarter	5	5	21.6	A.M.	3	8.5	P.M.
☾ Full Moon	12	6	29.9	P.M.	15	6.7	P.M.
☾ Last Quarter	19	10	39.4	A.M.	31	1.8	P.M.
● New Moon	26	6	50.9	P.M.			

The Planets.

Date.	♿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Declina- tion.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Declina- tion.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Declina- tion.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "
1	19 41	1 53	8 5	N 19 37	18 37	0 49	7 1	N 19 19	15 13	21 26	3 39	N 20 29
11	19 36	1 45	7 54	15 24	17 26	23 37	5 48	17 55	15 2	21 16	3 30	21 49
21	19 2	1 10	7 18	12 42	16 27	22 38	4 49	17 6	14 52	21 6	3 20	22 48
31	17 59	0 7	6 15	N 13 8	15 44	21 54	4 4	N 16 58	14 41	20 56	3 11	N 23 26

Date.	♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.				♅ URANUS.			
	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Declina- tion.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Declina- tion.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Declina- tion.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "
1	3 35	9 23	15 11	S 19 49	5 41	11 27	17 13	S 22 27	4 6	9 52	15 38	S 21 49
11	2 53	8 41	14 29	19 43	4 59	10 45	16 31	22 28	3 25	9 11	14 57	21 46
21	2 13	8 1	13 49	19 41	4 17	10 3	15 49	22 30	2 45	8 31	14 17	21 44
31	1 33	7 21	13 9	S 19 42	3 35	9 21	15 7	S 22 31	2 5	7 51	13 37	S 21 43

The mean fall of rain is 7.0in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 6.81in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 9.36in., nor less than 4.27in.

The greatest falls in July were in 1839, 14.68in., in 1866, 12.92in., in 1843, 12.29in., in 1859, 11.56., and in 1871, 10.85in.

The least falls were in 1860, 1.5in., in 1877, 2.8in., and in 1845, 3.42in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in July was 20.0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in July was 0.35in.

The mean difference for July is 2.4in.

AUGUST

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		Age at Mean Noon.	MOON		
			Rising.	Setting.		Rising.	Meridian Passage.	Setting.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>
Wed.	1	17	5 53	6 20	5.73	22 49	4 7	10 10
Thur.	2	18	5 53	6 19	6.73	23 36	4 50	10 51
Fri.	3	19	5 53	6 19	7.73	— —	5 35	11 35
Sat.	4	20	5 53	6 19	8.73	0 25	6 23	12 21
SUN.	5	21	5 53	6 19	9.73	1 17	7 14	13 12
Mon.	6	22	5 53	6 18	10.73	2 10	8 8	14 6
Tues.	7	23	5 53	6 18	11.73	3 5	9 4	15 3
Wed.	8	24	5 53	6 18	12.73	4 1	10 0	16 1
Thur.	9	25	5 53	6 17	13.73	4 55	10 57	17 0
Fri.	10	26	5 53	6 17	14.73	5 49	11 53	17 59
Sat.	11	27	5 53	6 17	15.73	6 40	12 48	18 57
SUN.	12	28	5 53	6 16	16.73	7 31	13 42	19 54
Mon.	13	29	5 53	6 16	17.73	8 21	14 35	20 51
Tues.	14	30	5 53	6 16	18.73	9 11	15 29	21 48
Wed.	15	31	5 53	6 15	19.73	10 2	16 23	22 45
Thur.	16	1	5 53	6 15	20.73	10 54	17 18	23 43
Fri.	17	2	5 53	6 14	21.73	11 48	18 14	— —
Sat.	18	3	5 53	6 14	22.73	12 42	19 9	0 40
SUN.	19	4	5 53	6 14	23.73	13 37	20 3	1 35
Mon.	20	5	5 53	6 13	24.73	14 31	20 55	2 28
Tues.	21	6	5 53	6 13	25.73	15 23	21 45	3 19
Wed.	22	7	5 53	6 12	26.73	16 12	22 32	4 6
Thur.	23	8	5 53	6 12	27.73	17 0	23 17	4 50
Fri.	24	9	5 53	6 11	28.73	17 47	— —	5 32
Sat.	25	10	5 53	6 11	0.14	18 32	0 0	6 12
SUN.	26	11	5 53	6 10	1.14	19 16	0 42	6 50
Mon.	27	12	5 53	6 10	2.14	20 0	1 23	7 29
Tues.	28	13	5 53	6 9	3.14	20 45	2 5	8 8
Wed.	29	14	5 53	6 9	4.14	21 31	2 47	8 48
Thur.	30	15	5 53	6 8	5.14	22 19	3 31	9 31
Fri.	31	16	5 53	6 8	6.14	23 9	4 17	10 16

Carkadagom or Audy.

Chingom or Auvany 1076.

AUGUST

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.		
☽ First Quarter	3	9	53.6	P.M.	● New Moon	25	9	0.6	A.M.
☾ Full Moon	11	2	37.9	A.M.	☾ Perigee	12	4.2		P.M.
☾ Last Quarter	17	4	54.3	P.M.	☾ Apogee	28	3.6		A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	♿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Declina- tion.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Declina- tion.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Declina- tion.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° /	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° /	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° /
1	17 46	23 54	6 2	N 13 21	15 40	21 50	4 0	N 16 59	14 40	20 55	3 10	N 23 28
11	16 51	23 1	5 11	16 14	15 11	21 22	3 33	17 21	14 30	20 45	3 0	23 44
21	16 40	22 51	5 2	17 33	14 55	21 6	3 17	17 42	14 19	20 34	2 49	23 40
31	17 8	23 17	5 26	N 14 35	14 47	20 58	3 9	N 17 42	14 7	20 22	2 37	N 23 19

Date.	♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.				♅ URANUS.			
	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Declina- tion.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Declina- tion.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Declina- tion.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° /	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° /	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° /
1	1 29	7 17	13 5	S 19 42	3 31	9 17	15 3	S 22 31	2 1	7 47	13 33	S 21 42
11	0 51	6 39	12 27	19 47	2 50	8 36	14 22	22 32	1 21	7 7	12 53	21 41
21	0 15	6 2	11 40	19 56	2 10	7 56	13 42	22 34	0 42	6 28	12 14	21 41
31	23 39	5 26	11 13	S 20 8	1 30	7 16	13 2	S 22 35	0 3	5 49	11 35	S 21 42

The mean fall of rain is 4.65in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 3.47in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 5.16in., and that it will not be below 2.52in.

The greatest falls in August were in 1878, 21.49in., in 1849, 17.64in., and in 1862, 13.37in.

The least falls were in 1847, 1.02in., and in 1845, 1.25in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in August was 16.3d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in August was 0.28in.

The mean difference for August is 2.61in.

SEPTEMBER

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.	
☾ First Quarter	2	1	3.8	P.M.	☾ New Moon	24	1 5.1	A.M.
☾ Full Moon	9	10	14.2	A.M.	☾ Perigee	9	11.5	P.M.
☾ Last Quarter	16	2	5.2	A.M.	☾ Apogee	24	9.2	A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	♿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decli- nation.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decli- nation.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decli- nation.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	17 13	23 21	5 29	N 14 3	14 47	20 58	3 9	N 17 40	14 6	20 21	2 36	N 23 16
11	17 49	23 53	5 57	N 7 9	14 45	20 55	3 5	16 59	13 55	20 9	2 23	22 36
21	18 17	0 17	6 17	S 0 43	14 47	20 56	3 5	15 34	13 41	19 55	2 9	21 41
30	18 41	0 36	6 31	S 7 28	14 50	20 58	3 6	N 13 38	13 29	19 42	1 55	N 20 43

Date.	♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.				♅ URANUS.			
	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decli- nation.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decli- nation.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decli- nation.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	23 35	5 22	11 9	S 20 9	1 26	7 12	12 58	S 22 35	23 59	5 45	11 31	S 21 42
11	23 1	4 48	10 35	20 24	0 47	6 33	12 19	22 37	23 20	5 6	10 52	21 44
21	22 27	4 14	10 1	20 40	0 8	5 54	11 40	22 30	22 42	4 28	10 14	21 47
30	21 57	3 44	9 31	S 20 56	23 35	5 21	11 7	S 22 40	22 8	3 54	9 40	S 21 49

The mean fall of rain is 4.07in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 3.01in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 6.03in., nor less than 1.68in.

• The greatest falls in September were in 1872, 13.56in., in 1878, 12.13in., in 1841, 11.05in., and in 1877, 11.03in.

The least falls were in 1851, 0.4in., in 1845, 0.29in. and in 1853, 0.32in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in Sept. was 12.6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in September was 0.32in.

The mean difference for September is 2.59in.

OCTOBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		Age at Mean Noon.	MOON				
			Rising.	Setting.		Rising.	Meridian Passage.	Setting.		
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.				
			<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	
Mon.	1	16	5 49	5 50	7·47	— —	5 36	11 34		
Tues.	2	17	5 49	5 49	8·47	0 30	6 29	12 29		
Wed.	3	18	5 49	5 49	9·47	1 22	7 23	13 25		
Thur.	4	19	5 49	5 48	10·47	2 12	8 16	14 21		
Fri.	5	20	5 49	5 48	11·47	3 3	9 9	15 18		
Sat.	6	21	5 49	5 47	12·47	3 53	10 3	16 16		
SUN.	7	22	5 49	5 47	13·47	4 44	10 58	17 14		
Mon.	8	23	5 49	5 46	14·47	5 36	11 54	18 14		
Tues.	9	24	5 49	5 46	15·47	6 30	12 52	19 15		
Wed.	10	25	5 49	5 45	16·47	7 26	13 51	20 17		
Thur.	11	26	5 49	5 45	17·47	8 24	14 50	21 17		
Fri.	12	27	5 49	5 44	18·47	9 22	15 49	22 15		
Sat.	13	28	5 49	5 44	19·47	10 18	16 45	23 10		
SUN.	14	29	5 49	5 43	20·47	11 13	17 38	23 59		
Mon.	15	30	5 49	5 43	21·47	12 6	18 27	— —		
Tues.	16	31	5 49	5 43	22·47	12 55	19 13	0 47		
Wed.	17	1	5 49	5 42	23·47	13 42	19 57	1 30		
Thur.	18	2	5 49	5 42	24·47	14 27	20 40	2 11		
Fri.	19	3	5 49	5 41	25·47	15 12	21 21	2 50		
Sat.	20	4	5 49	5 41	26·47	15 56	22 2	3 29		
SUN.	21	5	5 49	5 40	27·47	16 41	22 44	4 8		
Mon.	22	6	5 49	5 40	28·47	17 26	23 28	4 47		
Tues.	23	7	5 49	5 40	29·47	18 13	— —	5 29		
Wed.	24	8	5 49	5 39	0·74	19 2	0 13	6 12		
Thur.	25	9	5 49	5 39	1·74	19 51	1 0	6 58		
Fri.	26	10	5 49	5 39	2·74	20 42	1 49	7 47		
Sat.	27	11	5 49	5 38	3·74	21 34	2 40	8 37		
SUN.	28	12	5 50	5 38	4·74	22 25	3 32	9 30		
Mon.	29	13	5 50	5 38	5·74	23 16	4 24	10 23		
Tues.	30	14	5 50	5 38	6·74	— —	5 16	11 17		
Wed.	31	15	5 50	5 37	7·74	0 5	6 7	12 11		

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OCTOBER

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.	
☽ First Quarter	2	2	18.7	A.M.	☽ First Quarter	31	1 25.5	P.M.
☾ Full Moon	8	6	26.2	P.M.	☾ Perigee	8	10.8	A.M.
☾ Last Quarter	15	2	58.9	P.M.	☾ Apogee	21	11.7	A.M.
☉ New Moon	23	6	35.3	P.M.				

The Planets.

Date.	♿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decli- nation.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decli- nation.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decli- nation.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "
1	18 43	0 38	6 33	S 8 11	14 51	20 59	3 7	N 13 22	13 28	19 41	1 54	N 20 36
11	19 4	0 55	6 46	14 42	14 56	21 2	3 8	10 27	13 13	19 25	1 37	19 22
21	19 21	1 9	6 57	19 52	15 2	21 6	3 10	6 54	12 57	19 8	1 19	18 1
31	19 31	1 16	7 1	S 23 10	15 8	21 10	3 12	N 2 52	12 40	18 50	1 0	N 16 36

Date.	♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.				♅ URANUS.			
	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decli- nation.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decli- nation.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decli- nation.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ' "
1	21 54	3 41	9 28	S 20 58	23 31	5 17	11 3	S 22 40	22 4	3 50	9 36	S 21 49
11	21 22	3 9	8 56	21 16	22 54	4 40	10 26	22 42	21 27	3 13	8 59	21 53
21	20 51	2 37	8 23	21 34	22 17	4 3	9 49	22 43	20 49	2 35	8 21	21 57
31	20 21	2 7	7 53	S 21 52	21 41	3 27	9 13	S 22 44	20 13	1 59	7 45	S 22 2

The mean fall of rain is 10.12in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 9.27in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 13.89in., nor less than 6.16in.

• The greatest falls in October were in 1850, 21.20in., in 1843, 18.62in.

The least falls were in 1861, 2.18in., and in 1880, 2.76in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in October was 16.0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in October was 0.63in.

The mean difference for October is 3.85in.

NOVEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN			MOON		
			Rising.	Setting.	Age at Mean Noon.	Rising.	Meridian Passage.	Setting.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>
Thur.	1	16	5 50	5 37	8.74	0 54	6 59	13 5
Fri.	2	17	5 50	5 37	9.74	1 42	7 50	14 0
Sat.	3	18	5 51	5 37	10.74	2 31	8 43	14 57
SUN.	4	19	5 51	5 37	11.74	3 21	9 36	15 54
Mon.	5	20	5 51	5 36	12.74	4 13	10 32	16 54
Tues.	6	21	5 51	5 36	13.74	5 8	11 31	17 56
Wed.	7	22	5 51	5 36	14.74	6 5	12 31	18 58
Thur.	8	23	5 52	5 36	15.74	7 4	13 31	19 58
Fri.	9	24	5 52	5 36	16.74	8 3	14 30	20 56
Sat.	10	25	5 52	5 36	17.74	9 1	15 26	21 50
SUN.	11	26	5 53	5 36	18.74	9 56	16 19	22 40
Mon.	12	27	5 53	5 36	19.74	10 48	17 8	23 26
Tues.	13	28	5 53	5 36	20.74	11 37	17 53	—
Wed.	14	29	5 53	5 36	21.74	12 23	18 37	0 8
Thur.	15	30	5 54	5 36	22.74	13 9	19 19	0 48
Fri.	16	1	5 54	5 36	23.74	13 53	20 0	1 27
Sat.	17	2	5 55	5 36	24.74	14 37	20 42	2 6
SUN.	18	3	5 55	5 36	25.74	15 22	21 24	2 45
Mon.	19	4	5 55	5 36	26.74	16 9	22 9	3 26
Tues.	20	5	5 56	5 36	27.74	16 57	22 56	4 9
Wed.	21	6	5 56	5 36	28.74	17 47	23 45	4 54
Thur.	22	7	5 56	5 36	0.00	18 38	—	5 43
Fri.	23	8	5 57	5 36	1.00	19 30	0 36	6 33
Sat.	24	9	5 57	5 36	2.00	20 22	1 28	7 26
SUN.	25	10	5 58	5 36	3.00	21 13	2 20	8 19
Mon.	26	11	5 58	5 37	4.00	22 3	3 13	9 13
Tues.	27	12	5 59	5 37	5.00	22 51	4 4	10 7
Wed.	28	13	5 59	5 37	6.00	23 38	4 55	11 0
Thur.	29	14	6 0	5 37	7.00	—	5 45	11 53
Fri.	30	15	6 0	5 38	8.00	0 25	6 35	12 47
...

Toolam or Arpasy.

Vrehecum or Kartigay.

NOVEMBER

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
☾ Full Moon	7	4	7.8 A.M.	) First Quarter	29	10	43.1 P.M.
☾ Last Quarter	14	7	45.5 A.M.	(Perigee	5	9.4	P.M.
● New Moon	22	0	25.2 P.M.	(Apogee	17	11.7	P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	♿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
	Rising.	Merid. Pas-sage.	Set-ting.	Declina-tion.	Rising.	Merid. Pas-sage.	Set-ting.	Declina-tion.	Rising.	Merid. Pas-sage.	Set-ting.	Declina-tion.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° /	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° /	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° /
1	19 31	1 16	7 1	S 23 22	15 10	21 11	3 12	N 2 27	12 38	18 48	0 58	N 16 28
11	19 10	0 55	6 40	23 24	15 16	21 15	3 14	S 1 52	12 19	18 28	0 37	15 4
21	17 38	23 26	5 14	18 36	15 25	21 21	3 17	6 18	11 58	18 6	0 14	13 43
30	16 45	22 36	4 27	S 15 17	15 32	21 26	3 20	S 10 12	11 37	17 45	23 53	N 12 35

Date.	♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.				♅ URANUS.			
	Rising.	Merid. Pas-sage.	Set-ting.	Declina-tion.	Rising.	Merid. Pas-sage.	Set-ting.	Declina-tion.	Rising.	Merid. Pas-sage.	Set-ting.	Declina-tion.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° /	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° /	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° /
1	20 17	2 3	7 49	S 21 54	21 38	3 24	9 10	S 22 45	20 9	1 55	7 41	S 22 2
11	19 47	1 33	7 19	22 10	21 3	2 49	8 35	22 45	19 31	1 17	7 3	22 7
21	19 17	1 3	6 49	22 25	20 28	2 14	8 0	22 45	18 55	0 41	6 27	22 12
30	18 50	0 36	6 22	S 22 37	19 56	1 42	7 28	S 22 44	18 20	0 6	5 52	S 22 16

The mean fall of rain is 6.25in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 5.81in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 8.63in., nor less than 3.93in.

The greatest falls in November were in 1851, 15.11in., and in 1847, 13.56in.

The least falls were in 1855, 0.22in., in 1860, 0.62in., and in 1864, 0.89in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in November was 13.0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in November was 0.48in.

The mean difference for November is 2.48in.

DECEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN		Age at Mean Noon.	MOON		
			Rising.	Setting.		Rising.	Meridian Passage.	Setting.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>	<i>h</i> <i>m</i>
Sat.	1	16	6 0	5 38	9:00	1 12	7 26	13 42
SUN.	2	17	6 1	5 38	10:00	2 2	8 19	14 39
Mon.	3	18	6 1	5 38	11:00	2 53	9 14	15 38
Tues.	4	19	6 2	5 39	12:00	3 48	10 12	16 38
Wed.	5	20	6 2	5 39	13:00	4 45	11 12	17 39
Thur.	6	21	6 3	5 39	14:00	5 44	12 12	18 39
Fri.	7	22	6 3	5 40	15:00	6 43	13 10	19 35
Sat.	8	23	6 4	5 40	16:00	7 41	14 5	20 28
SUN.	9	24	6 4	5 40	17:00	8 35	14 57	21 17
Mon.	10	25	6 5	5 41	18:00	9 27	15 46	22 2
Tues.	11	26	6 6	5 41	19:00	10 16	16 31	22 44
Wed.	12	27	6 6	5 42	20:00	11 3	17 14	23 24
Thur.	13	28	6 7	5 42	21:00	11 47	17 56	— —
Fri.	14	29	6 7	5 42	22:00	12 32	18 37	0 3
Sat.	15	1	6 8	5 43	23:00	13 17	19 20	0 42
SUN.	16	2	6 8	5 43	24:00	14 2	20 3	1 22
Mon.	17	3	6 9	5 44	25:00	14 50	20 49	2 4
Tues.	18	4	6 9	5 44	26:00	15 39	21 37	2 48
Wed.	19	5	6 10	5 45	27:00	16 30	22 28	3 36
Thur.	20	6	6 10	5 45	28:00	17 23	23 20	4 25
Fri.	21	7	6 11	5 46	29:00	18 16	— —	5 18
Sat.	22	8	6 11	5 46	0:30	19 8	0 14	6 12
SUN.	23	9	6 12	5 47	1:30	19 59	1 7	7 7
Mon.	24	10	6 12	5 47	2:30	20 49	2 0	8 2
Tues.	25	11	6 13	5 48	3:30	21 36	2 52	8 57
Wed.	26	12	6 13	5 48	4:30	22 23	3 43	9 50
Thur.	27	13	6 14	5 49	5:30	23 11	4 33	10 43
Fri.	28	14	6 14	5 49	6:30	23 58	5 23	11 37
Sat.	29	15	6 15	5 50	7:30	— —	6 14	12 32
SUN.	30	16	6 15	5 50	8:30	0 47	7 7	13 28
Mon.	31	17	6 15	5 51	9:30	1 39	8 2	14 26

DECEMBER

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.	
☾ Full Moon	6	3	46.3	P.M.	Perigee	4	0.9	A.M.
☾ Last Quarter	14	3	50.2	A.M.	Apogee	15	6.5	P.M.
☽ New Moon	22	5	9.3	A.M.	Perigee	30	9.0	P.M.
☽ First Quarter	29	6	56.0	A.M.				

The Planets.

Date.	♿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decl- nation.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decl- nation.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decl- nation.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° '	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° '	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° '
1	16 42	22 39	4 24	S 15 18	15 33	21 27	3 21	S 10 37	11 35	17 43	23 51	N 12 29
11	16 40	22 29	4 18	17 52	15 44	21 35	3 26	14 35	11 10	17 17	23 24	11 26
21	16 59	22 46	4 33	21 28	13 57	21 46	3 35	18 0	10 43	16 49	22 55	10 38
31	17 25	23 10	4 55	S 23 53	16 11	21 58	3 45	S 20 38	10 11	16 17	22 23	N 10 10

Date.	♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.				♅ URANUS.			
	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decl- nation.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decl- nation.	Rising.	Merid. Pas- sage.	Set- ting.	Decl- nation.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° '	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° '	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° '
1	18 47	0 33	6 19	S 22 36	19 53	1 39	7 25	S 22 44	18 16	0 2	5 48	S 22 17
11	18 18	0 4	5 50	22 49	19 18	1 4	6 50	22 43	17 38	23 24	5 10	22 22
21	17 46	23 31	5 16	22 58	18 44	0 30	6 16	22 40	17 1	22 47	4 33	22 26
31	17 17	23 2	4 47	S 23 4	18 6	23 32	5 38	S 22 37	16 24	22 10	3 56	S 22 31

The mean fall of rain is 2.45in.

No rain fell in 1853, 1861 and in 1867.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 1.47in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 3.09 and that it will not be below 0.48in.

The greatest falls in December were in 1843, 13.98in., in 1877, 11.23in., and in 1847, 10.36in.

The least falls were in 1840, 0.004in., and in 1868, 0.018in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in December was 5.5d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in December was 0.44in.

The mean difference for December is 1.82in.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES, containing the mean results of Observations for the Atmospheric Pressure, Temperatures of the Air and Evaporation, Relative Humidity, Clouds, &c., from Observations made at the Trivandrum Observatory between the years 1853 and 1864, under the direction of JOHN ALLAN BROUN, Esq., F. R. S.

TABLE I. Atmospheric Pressure.* Height of the Bar. Cistern 197 feet above the level of the sea. Mercury at 32°. Brass at 62° Fah.

MONTHS.	Mean Pressure.	Mean of the		Range.	Mean of the		Range.	Mean of the		Range.
		Highest	Lowest		Highest	Lowest		Highest	Lowest	
		Daily Means.			Hourly Means.			Observation.		
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
January ..	29·730	29·801	29·657	·144	29·788	29·666	·122	29·870	29·585	·285
February ..	·719	·781	·661	·120	·784	·649	·135	·848	·584	·264
March ..	·688	·753	·604	·149	·748	·622	·126	·815	·529	·286
April ..	·648	·716	·570	·146	·703	·583	·120	·779	·497	·282
May ..	·637	·705	·569	·136	·683	·581	·102	·763	·502	·261
June ..	·638	·704	·569	·135	·678	·589	·089	·754	·518	·236
July ..	·619	·708	·593	·115	·685	·599	·086	·753	·535	·218
August ..	·663	·718	·609	·109	·708	·605	·103	·767	·543	·224
September	·681	·736	·624	·112	·731	·618	·113	·796	·554	·242
October ..	·688	·765	·608	·157	·741	·627	·114	·827	·544	·283
November	·703	·757	·631	·126	·757	·643	·114	·817	·562	·255
December	·724	·778	·655	·123	·780	·662	·118	·842	·593	·249
Means ..	29·681	·743	·612	·131	·732	·620	·112	·802	·545	·257

* From 8 years' observations.

TABLE II.—*Temperature of the Air**

MONTHS.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Mean of the			Mean of the			Mean of the		
		Highest	Lowest	Range.	Highest	Lowest	Range.	Highest	Lowest	Range.
		Daily Means.			Hourly Means			Observation.		
January ...	76·44	79·25	73·90	5·35	83·88	69·37	14·51	86·60	64·86	21·74
February ..	77·89	80·49	75·12	5·37	85·32	70·60	14·72	88·52	66·18	22·34
March ...	80·33	82·31	77·64	4·67	87·15	73·66	13·49	89·95	70·30	19·65
April ...	80·95	83·17	77·28	5·89	87·14	75·78	11·36	91·23	72·60	18·63
May ...	80·19	82·57	76·95	5·62	85·32	75·85	9·47	90·04	72·85	17·19
June ...	77·67	80·19	74·34	5·85	82·19	74·03	8·16	86·25	71·35	14·90
July ...	76·66	78·66	73·35	5·31	81·02	73·09	7·93	84·45	70·42	14·03
August ...	76·66	78·42	73·85	4·57	81·37	72·93	8·44	84·75	70·88	13·87
September	77·02	78·35	74·98	3·37	81·04	72·92	8·12	85·35	70·46	14·89
October ..	76·90	78·77	74·22	4·55	82·14	72·67	9·47	85·55	70·56	14·99
November	76·88	78·69	74·41	4·28	82·66	71·84	10·82	85·69	68·85	16·84
December	76·15	78·60	73·41	5·19	82·87	69·93	12·94	85·91	65·42	20·49
Means ...	77·81	79·96	74·96	5·00	83·51	72·72	10·78	87·02	69·56	17·46

* From 11 years' observations.

TABLE III.--*Temperature of Evaporation** as shown by the
Wet Bulb Thermometer.

MONTHS.	Monthly Mean Tem- perature of wet bulb.	Mean of the		Range.	Mean of the		Range.	Mean of the		Range.
		Highest	Lowest		Highest	Lowest		Highest	Lowest	
		Daily Means.			Hourly Means.			Observation.		
January ..	70·34	73·99	66·24	7·75	73·09	66·53	6·56	76·87	60·74	16·13
February ..	71·33	74·84	66·88	7·96	73·84	67·77	6·07	77·39	60·81	16·58
March ..	74·39	76·22	71·37	4·85	76·40	72·02	4·38	79·18	67·21	11·97
April ..	75·83	77·69	73·60	4·09	77·79	73·88	3·91	79·96	70·88	9·08
May ..	76·04	77·92	73·84	4·08	77·61	74·34	3·27	80·15	71·09	9·06
June ..	74·44	76·38	72·26	4·12	76·00	72·83	3·17	78·84	69·74	9·1
July ..	73·69	75·47	71·66	3·81	75·14	72·10	3·04	77·45	68·98	8·47
August ..	73·51	75·00	71·96	3·04	74·96	71·98	2·98	77·34	69·61	7·73
September	73·43	74·78	72·16	2·62	74·89	71·81	3·08	77·41	69·62	7·79
October ..	73·54	75·20	71·63	3·57	75·27	71·58	3·69	77·95	68·44	9·51
November	73·38	75·18	70·62	4·56	75·59	70·76	4·83	78·25	66·77	11·18
December	71·09	74·17	66·55	7·62	73·64	67·69	5·95	77·02	61·29	15·73
Means ..	73·42	75·57	70·73	4·84	75·35	71·11	4·24	78·15	67·10	11·05

* From 11 years' observations.

TABLE IV.—*Temperature of the Dew Point, Tension of Vapour, Humidity, Velocity, Force and Direction of Wind, Rain Fall, Evaporation of Sea Water and Sky clouded.*

MONTHS.	Mean											
	Difference between Dry and Wet Thers. †	Temperature of Dew Point. †	Tension of Vapour. †	Relative Humidity. Saturation = 1 †	Direction of Wind. *	Velocity of Wind per hour. §	Force of Wind per hour. §	Prop. of Sky clouded. Whole sky = 10.0 *	Evaporation of sea water. ‡	Fall of Rain from 43 years' observations, (1838—1880.)	No. of rainy days.	Fall in rainy days.
	°	°	Inch			Mile	lb		Inch	Inch	d	Inch
January	6.10	67.5	.676	0.717	W.	4.40	0.16	2.80	8.32	0.702	2.2	0.31
February ..	6.56	68.3	.696	.727	W. b. S.	4.56	0.10	2.68	8.42	0.552	1.6	0.34
March	5.94	72.0	.787	.759	W. b. N.	5.02	0.13	3.60	9.64	1.646	4.0	0.41
April	5.12	73.9	.838	.792	W. b. N.	5.30	0.14	5.30	8.88	4.577	9.7	0.47
May	4.15	74.5	.855	.827	NW. b W.	6.12	0.19	7.02	8.12	9.976	14.6	0.68
June	3.23	73.2	.819	.861	NW. b W.	6.46	0.21	7.48	5.95	12.706	22.5	0.56
July	2.97	72.5	.800	.870	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	7.04	0.25	7.12	6.30	7.002	20.0	0.35
August	3.15	72.2	.793	.863	NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	5.98	0.18	7.94	6.96	4.618	16.3	0.28
September..	3.59	72.0	.786	.845	NW. b W.	5.11	0.13	5.78	6.62	4.072	12.6	0.32
October	3.36	72.1	.791	.853	W. N. W.	5.21	0.14	7.00	6.52	10.125	16.0	0.63
November..	3.50	71.9	.785	.848	W. b. N.	3.48	0.06	5.88	5.56	6.252	13.0	0.48
December ..	5.06	68.8	.707	.782	W. N. W.	3.93	0.08	3.62	7.25	2.455	5.5	0.14
Means	4.39	70.2	.778	0.812	W. N. W.	5.22	0.14	5.52	..	..	..	0.47
Sums . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88.54	64.713	138.0	..

† From 11 years' observations.

§ From 3 years' observations.

* From 5 years' observations.

‡ From 6 years' observations.

TABLE V.—*The mean fall of rain for successive period of 10 years.*

	Inch.		Inch.
1838—47	63.382	1841—50	70.747
48—57	64.330	51—60	65.268
58—67	63.631	61—70	59.015
68—77	59.834	71—80	66.986
Mean of 40 years.	64.044	Mean.	65.504

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES, containing the mean results of observations for the Atmospheric Pressure, Temperatures of the Air and Evaporation, Relative Humidity, Clouds &c., deduced from observations made at the Trivandrum Observatory between the years 1865 and 1882 and calculated for Malabar months.

TABLE I. Atmospheric Pressure.

Months.	Mean Pressure.	Mean of the		Range.
		Highest	Lowest	
		Daily means*		
Anvany	29.663	29.717	29.633	.084
Puratasy	.675	.729	.647	.082
Alpasy	.688	.732	.641	.091
Kartigay	.703	.753	.642	.111
Margaly	.711	.764	.644	.120
Thie	.720	.756	.646	.110
Mansy	.704	.764	.665	.099
Panguny	.669	.706	.615	.091
Chitray	.627	.662	.582	.080
Vycausy	.617	.677	.588	.089
Auny	.655	.712	.601	.111
Andy	.649	.713	.604	.109
Mean.....	29.673	29.724	29.626	.098

*Mean of 4 hours in the day time.

TABLE II. Temperature of the Air.

Months.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Mean of the		Range.
		Hig ^t est	Lowest	
		Daily means*		
Anvany	79.99	81.34	79.01	2.33
Puratasy	80.65	82.01	79.13	2.88
Alpasy	80.53	81.56	79.34	2.22
Kartigay	81.12	82.33	79.77	2.56
Margalay	81.14	82.60	80.37	2.23
Thie	81.82	83.84	80.56	3.28
Mausy	83.85	85.26	82.72	2.54
Panguny	85.92	88.27	83.40	4.87
Chitray	85.45	86.97	84.21	2.76
Vycausy	82.75	85.21	80.09	5.12
Auny	79.97	81.10	78.67	2.43
Andy	79.41	81.05	77.18	3.87
Mean.....	81.88	83.46	80.37	3.09

*Mean of 5 hours.

TABLE III. *Temperature of Evaporation as shown by the Wet Bulb Thermometer.*

Months.	Monthly Mean Temperature of Wet Bulb.	Mean of the		Range.
		Highest	Lowest	
		Daily Means.*		
Auvany	74.54	75.79	73.83	1.96
Puratasy	74.65	75.96	73.59	2.37
Alpasy	75.17	76.27	74.03	2.24
Kartigay	74.59	76.15	73.30	2.85
Margaly	72.54	75.19	71.08	4.11
Thie	72.54	75.44	70.21	5.23
Mausy	74.13	75.66	73.05	2.61
Panguny	76.76	71.84	75.52	2.32
Chittray	77.57	78.92	76.32	2.60
Vycausy	76.62	77.81	75.32	2.49
Auny	75.06	76.47	74.18	2.29
Audy	74.48	75.72	73.72	2.00
Mean	74.89	76.43	73.68	2.76

* Mean of 5 hours.

TABLE IV. *Temperature of the Dew Point, Tension of Vapour, Humidity, Direction of Wind, Velocity of Wind per hour, Evaporation of Sea water and Sky clouded.*

Months.	MEAN.							
	Difference between Dry and Wet Thers.	Temperature of Dew point.	Tension of Vapour.	Relative humidity Saturation = 1.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of Wind per hour.	Evaporation of Sea water.	Proportion of sky clouded Whole sky = 100.
Auvany	5.45	70.92	.756	.739	W $\frac{1}{2}$ N	7.7	.058	7.2
Puratasy	6.00	70.57	.748	.716	W by N	5.6	.061	6.5
Alpasy	5.36	71.46	.772	.742	W S W $\frac{1}{2}$ W	3.0	.041	7.2
Kartigay	6.53	70.20	.738	.696	W S W $\frac{1}{2}$ S	2.2	.042	5.9
Margaly	8.60	66.69	.655	.618	W S W $\frac{1}{2}$ S	2.5	.058	4.0
Thie	9.28	66.29	.646	.596	S W by W	2.5	.066	3.3
Mausy	9.72	67.75	.677	.585	S W by W	3.2	.073	3.3
Panguny	9.16	70.74	.751	.607	S W by W	3.7	.075	4.3
Chittray	7.88	72.42	.796	.654	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S	4.9	.077	5.9
Vycausy	6.13	72.56	.801	.717	W $\frac{1}{2}$ N	5.8	.059	7.4
Auny	4.91	71.74	.777	.760	W by N	7.2	.049	8.2
Audy	4.93	71.13	.762	.760	W	7.8	.050	6.0
Mean	7.00	70.21	.740	.682	W by S	4.7	.059	5.9

TABLE V. Mean fall of rain.

Stations.	Auvany.	Puratasy.	Alpasy.	Karbigay.	Margaly.	Tbic.	Mausy.	Panguny.	Chitray.	Vycasy.	Auny.	Audy.	Years.
Trivandrum* ...	5.018	5.091	9.198	4.615	1.242	0.670	0.557	1.850	4.242	13.336	9.327	7.007	62.063
Quilon † ...	8.317	9.228	9.194	3.789	0.864	0.100	0.806	2.789	4.467	19.155	17.433	13.269	89.311
Alleppey † ...	11.806	10.553	12.370	6.022	1.489	0.772	2.423	3.294	4.617	26.717	23.094	18.872	122.034
Peermade † ...	24.877	15.762	16.439	2.794	0.328	0.150	0.600	3.311	4.772	32.350	56.578	50.034	207.995
Padmanabhapuram † ...	3.175	4.641	11.626	6.025	1.328	0.128	0.872	2.838	2.935	9.017	6.253	6.012	54.850
Rajakamangalam ‡ ...	0.550	0.433	3.888	4.105	0.367	0.008	0.100	9.838	1.263	3.468	4.817	4.937	25.174

* Mean of 17 years.

† " 9 "

‡ " 3 "

A statement of the mean daily fall of rain in Trivandrum deduced from forty-six years' observation.

Day of month.	JANUARY.					FEBRUARY.				
	The mean fall of rain.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall of rain.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·03	0·44	0·00	7	0·21	0·01	0·43	—	1	0·43
2	·05	1·99	·02	6	·40	0·1	·19	0·02	3	·09
3	·03	0·57	·02	6	·20	0·1	·34	·06	3	·19
4	·05	0·78	·01	8	·28	0·4	·82	00	6	·31
5	·07	1·48	·02	4	·82	0·2	·77	·11	3	·34
6	·00	0·16	·61	3	·07	0·0	·07	00	2	·04
7	·00	·00	00	—	—	0·2	·81	·03	3	·30
8	·03	0·62	·04	4	·31	0·2	·75	·14	2	·44
9	·00	0·03	·00	1	·03	0·0	·12	—	1	·12
10	·03	0·83	·03	6	·22	0·1	·34	·20	2	·27
11	·01	0·24	·18	2	·21	0·1	·35	—	1	·35
12	·02	1·07	00	3	·39	—	·01	—	1	·01
13	·02	0·54	·01	4	·25	0·3	·69	·04	5	·26
14	·00	0·25	00	1	·25	0·1	·31	·07	2	·19
15	·00	0·18	00	1	·18	0·2	0·66	·11	2	·38
16	·01	0·32	00	4	·17	—	00	—	1	00
17	·02	0·46	·30	2	·38	0·3	1·44	·04	2	·74
18	·01	0·34	·64	3	·22	0·5	1·18	·09	6	·39
19	·03	0·65	·22	3	·47	0·7	1·94	·02	6	·56
20	·01	0·64	00	1	·64	0·3	0·86	00	3	·50
21	·02	0·76	·04	4	·23	0·3	1·35	·03	3	·51
22	·10	0·25	01	2	·13	0·2	1·03	·01	2	·52
23	·00	0·05	00	1	·05	0·3	0·96	·04	3	·50
24	·01	0·37	·03	3	0·16	0·1	·59	—	1	·59
25	·09	1·89	·17	4	1·08	0·1	·29	—	1	·29
26	·02	0·49	00	5	0·19	—	00	00	2	00
27	·05	1·39	·22	4	·54	0·3	·67	·04	3	·40
28	·02	0·86	·04	3	·33	0·1	·40	·06	3	·23
29	·02	0·51	·04	3	·29	—	—	—	—	—
30	·01	0·42	·04	2	·23	...	...	...	...	...
31	·00	0·03	00	1	0·03	...	...	...	...	...
Mean.	0·02	0·60	0·05	3	0·29	0·02	0·60	0·04	3	0·31

Day of month.	MARCH.					APRIL.				
	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The Number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The Number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0.03	0.78	0.05	3	0.39	0.10	1.39	0.06	12	0.39
2	.01	.49	.01	4	.15	0.13	1.52	.00	16	.39
3	.01	0.63	.06	2	.35	0.12	3.35	.01	13	.43
4	.00	.12	.03	2	.08	0.10	1.90	.09	9	.53
5	.01	.25	.20	2	.22	0.02	0.37	.01	8	.13
6	.02	.49	.01	4	.22	0.08	1.03	.02	12	.31
7	.01	.50	.03	2	.27	0.12	1.63	.06	9	.61
8	.02	0.47	.00	4	.19	0.06	1.00	.04	9	.33
9	.05	1.17	.04	5	.46	0.15	2.86	.00	10	.63
10	.01	0.19	.02	4	.12	0.16	1.06	.01	15	0.50
11	.07	2.40	.03	6	.55	0.28	4.00	.03	12	1.06
12	.07	1.28	.18	5	.63	0.07	0.84	.02	11	0.29
13	.07	2.52	.08	4	.77	0.09	1.30	.02	16	.26
14	.08	1.15	.01	8	.45	0.14	1.89	.01	17	.38
15	.03	0.87	.05	6	.22	0.07	0.92	.01	12	.28
16	.06	1.18	.01	8	.35	0.13	1.48	.01	13	.46
17	.03	1.03	.02	7	.23	0.16	2.97	.02	18	.41
18	.13	3.45	.02	6	.99	0.17	2.13	.02	17	.46
19	.07	1.25	.08	7	.44	0.17	1.54	.00	20	.40
20	.05	0.86	.06	6	.35	0.20	1.41	.03	18	.51
21	.04	1.75	.04	4	.49	0.10	2.42	.00	14	.33
22	.01	0.19	.02	6	.09	0.15	1.10	.00	17	.39
23	.11	2.00	.01	9	.57	0.16	2.41	.02	14	.53
24	.02	0.62	.02	5	.18	0.21	1.86	.01	17	.57
25	.03	0.76	.09	5	.27	0.19	1.95	.01	15	.60
26	.11	2.31	.02	10	.51	0.26	3.46	.00	24	.50
27	.10	2.64	.03	6	.80	0.18	5.23	.00	16	.53
28	.05	1.06	.01	9	.27	0.33	2.11	.00	23	.63
29	.10	1.22	.03	13	.37	0.24	2.55	.00	18	.61
30	.15	3.42	.02	13	.52	0.12	1.76	.00	15	0.36
31	0.07	1.19	0.05	8	0.40	...	...	...	...	...
Mean.	0.05	1.23	0.04	6	0.38	0.15	1.99	0.02	15	0.46

Day of month.	MAY.					JUNE.				
	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0.24	3.92	0.01	18	0.62	0.52	4.55	0.02	37	0.65
2	.28	4.25	.01	20	.64	.51	5.30	.02	38	.62
3	.37	9.37	.01	23	.74	.55	3.92	.01	38	.67
4	.37	6.66	.00	20	.84	.56	3.38	.00	36	.72
5	.16	1.19	.00	16	.47	.42	2.42	.02	33	.59
6	.14	1.70	.03	16	.42	.68	5.67	.02	41	.76
7	.19	3.86	.03	16	.55	.56	3.50	.03	27	.69
8	.15	2.55	.01	19	.36	.48	2.85	.02	36	.61
9	.18	2.79	.01	18	.47	.51	3.59	.00	36	.66
10	.37	14.32	.02	17	.99	.38	2.96	.02	35	.50
11	.24	3.95	.00	18	.62	.52	2.06	.01	34	.69
12	.16	2.02	.00	15	.49	.53	3.22	.02	35	.70
13	.11	1.23	.04	13	.39	.38	2.17	.00	37	.48
14	.12	1.19	.01	14	.41	.39	2.65	.01	32	.55
15	.25	5.17	.02	13	.89	.50	2.32	.01	37	.62
16	.13	1.13	.01	16	.38	.46	1.95	.02	33	.64
17	.17	2.09	.03	19	.40	.30	1.53	.01	32	.44
18	.14	3.16	.00	17	.39	.35	2.18	.01	35	.46
19	.46	5.29	.02	25	.84	.42	7.19	.01	33	.59
20	.24	1.32	.00	20	.54	.22	2.62	.00	30	.34
21	.40	3.71	.01	22	.83	.25	2.31	.02	31	.36
22	.40	2.82	.03	22	.83	.38	3.46	.01	31	.57
23	.51	6.44	.04	27	0.86	.26	1.52	.01	35	.34
24	.53	5.71	.00	22	1.11	.36	2.39	.02	31	.54
25	.48	4.53	.02	22	0.99	.36	2.75	.01	32	.52
26	.41	2.87	.00	27	.69	.30	2.01	.02	34	.40
27	.53	4.13	.01	31	.78	.32	4.67	.02	12	.46
28	.62	4.90	.01	31	.92	.35	2.35	.01	32	.51
29	.54	6.44	.01	32	.77	.36	2.02	.02	32	.52
30	.56	4.60	.01	39	.65	0.35	2.61	.01	35	0.45
31	0.70	3.00	0.01	35	0.92	...	...	...	...	...
Mean.	0.33	4.07	0.01	21	0.67	0.42	3.08	0.01	34	0.56

Day of month.	JULY.					AUGUST.				
	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0.15	0.92	0.02	25	0.27	0.18	1.35	0.01	25	0.33
2	.21	0.88	.00	31	.28	.11	0.76	.00	26	.19
3	.26	2.13	.01	28	.43	.14	1.00	.03	28	.23
4	.32	2.71	.02	32	.47	.15	2.32	.01	27	.26
5	.26	2.06	.02	28	.43	.16	1.31	.01	23	.32
6	.32	2.12	.00	32	.46	.17	1.73	.00	28	.29
7	.24	2.00	.01	31	.35	.17	1.71	.03	26	.30
8	.20	1.54	.01	26	.36	.20	1.55	.02	26	.35
9	.26	2.14	.00	27	.45	.09	0.91	.01	22	.19
10	.38	2.12	.00	26	.68	.12	1.92	.00	21	.27
11	.27	2.11	.01	32	.38	.13	0.99	.02	27	.23
12	.21	1.40	.02	32	.30	.17	1.87	.02	30	.26
13	.38	2.22	.00	36	.49	.22	1.61	.03	29	.35
14	.26	1.46	.02	31	.39	.20	2.18	.01	24	.39
15	.30	2.26	.00	35	.39	.15	1.20	.00	21	.33
16	.22	1.63	.01	32	.32	.11	2.11	.00	19	.26
17	.19	3.47	.01	29	.30	.14	1.20	.01	23	.28
18	.24	0.96	.01	35	.32	.21	1.42	.01	28	.34
19	.26	1.85	.00	32	.37	.12	1.55	.02	20	.27
20	.16	0.95	.03	28	.27	.07	1.34	.01	20	.17
21	.22	1.90	.00	28	.36	.11	1.30	.01	25	.20
22	.21	1.41	.01	34	.29	.22	3.80	.02	26	.39
23	.15	1.87	.01	24	.29	.27	3.42	.00	22	.56
24	.23	2.45	.00	28	.38	.14	2.36	.01	23	.29
25	.21	1.36	.02	31	.31	.21	1.62	.02	21	.45
26	.25	1.48	.00	31	.38	.15	1.98	.00	21	.34
27	.18	1.37	.01	29	.28	.15	1.65	.02	21	.32
28	.11	0.63	.00	29	.17	.19	2.80	.02	20	.43
29	.19	1.90	.01	23	.39	.29	3.05	.01	33	.41
30	.18	1.87	.00	26	.32	.18	2.58	.01	28	.30
31	0.11	1.17	0.00	22	0.23	0.12	1.05	0.03	20	0.23
Mean.	0.23	1.75	0.01	30	0.36	0.16	1.79	0.01	24	0.31

Day of month.	SEPTEMBER.					OCTOBER.				
	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0.24	2.82	0.00	22	0.49	0.11	2.00	0.00	14	0.35
2	.17	1.87	.01	20	.40	.18	1.74	.02	15	.56
3	.12	1.11	.00	22	.26	.15	1.19	.00	17	.41
4	.06	0.68	.00	22	.12	.32	2.46	.02	27	.54
5	.17	2.42	.06	21	.38	.22	1.91	.01	22	.46
6	.17	1.98	.00	24	.33	.33	4.20	.01	17	.89
7	.18	2.30	.02	21	.39	.23	3.66	.00	16	.66
8	.13	1.32	.02	21	.28	.33	3.69	.01	20	.76
9	.18	2.36	.01	19	.43	.37	4.77	.00	21	.81
10	.22	4.19	.01	24	.43	.23	2.23	.00	25	.43
11	.14	1.24	.01	24	.26	.27	2.53	.01	26	.47
12	.12	0.86	.00	26	.22	.30	3.20	.01	20	.70
13	.17	1.60	.01	19	.40	.47	5.70	.00	27	.81
14	.16	2.41	.00	21	.36	.23	1.48	.02	23	.47
15	.08	0.96	.00	17	.21	.22	2.02	.01	27	.38
16	.17	3.20	.01	19	.42	.36	3.66	.01	25	.65
17	.09	0.97	.03	18	.24	.25	2.09	.00	30	.39
18	.13	1.40	.02	19	.33	.39	3.45	.00	28	.64
19	.08	0.69	.00	19	.19	.53	6.26	.02	31	.78
20	.10	0.90	.00	18	.26	.45	5.28	.00	23	.90
21	.06	0.53	.00	14	.19	.41	2.59	.00	34	.55
22	.05	0.57	.00	15	.14	.32	2.95	.05	22	.68
23	.10	1.86	.01	14	.33	.32	2.00	.00	24	.61
24	.11	1.28	.04	17	.31	.32	3.25	.01	22	.67
25	.12	1.60	.00	14	.41	.31	2.82	.01	27	.53
26	.09	1.73	.03	15	.28	.45	3.24	.00	23	.90
27	.18	2.43	.02	14	.60	.38	3.06	.02	29	.60
28	.11	1.99	.01	13	.40	.27	2.41	.01	25	.50
29	.14	1.19	.00	22	.29	.60	5.22	.02	28	.99
30	0.15	3.57	.00	16	0.42	.42	3.50	.02	26	.74
31	...	...	...	...	...	.36	2.33	.03	22	0.76
Mean.	0.14	1.74	0.01	19	0.33	0.33	3.13	0.01	24	0.63

Day of month.	NOVEMBER.					DECEMBER.				
	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·19	1·76	0·01	24	0·37	0·10	2·35	0·03	13	0·37
2	·31	2·87	·01	25	·57	·19	2·44	·01	17	·51
3	·27	2·45	·02	21	·52	·09	1·46	·05	9	·48
4	·38	3·27	·00	24	·73	·13	3·04	·02	10	·59
5	·27	1·83	·00	28	·44	·16	4·04	·01	13	·56
6	·46	4·27	·02	27	·78	·19	2·96	·02	10	·89
7	·35	2·85	·01	27	·59	·10	2·71	·01	10	·45
8	·12	1·38	·01	22	·25	·06	1·35	·02	9	·32
9	·24	2·77	·03	27	·40	·09	1·08	·01	11	·36
10	·12	0·82	·00	23	·23	·08	1·13	·04	12	·30
11	·29	1·65	·01	27	·50	·05	0·63	·00	8	·29
12	·22	2·03	·01	27	·38	·13	2·24	·02	11	·53
13	·28	2·57	·00	21	·62	·18	2·94	·04	15	·54
14	·18	1·33	·00	22	·38	·10	1·64	·07	8	·58
15	·17	1·53	·01	23	·35	·07	1·11	·01	12	·27
16	·17	3·44	·02	20	·39	·04	0·57	·00	6	·27
17	·26	2·92	·00	25	·48	·05	0·88	·00	9	·25
18	·19	2·51	·01	18	·47	·11	1·45	·04	9	·55
19	·28	3·21	·01	18	·72	·00	0·11	·02	2	·07
20	·17	1·75	·02	15	·52	·05	1·43	·02	6	·41
21	·12	1·25	·01	14	·38	·03	0·65	·01	5	·18
22	·13	1·08	·01	14	·44	·02	0·49	·01	5	·19
23	·12	1·69	·08	10	·58	·01	0·23	·01	4	·09
24	·14	2·36	·01	11	·57	·04	0·99	·01	5	·33
25	·13	1·24	·00	17	·35	·06	1·80	·00	5	·57
26	·14	1·54	·02	18	·37	·04	1·36	·00	7	0·27
27	·18	2·84	·00	15	·54	·14	3·09	·10	5	1·28
28	·13	1·90	·00	17	·35	·01	0·19	·05	4	0·10
29	·11	3·03	·02	10	·49	·03	0·39	·06	7	0·20
30	·13	1·80	·00	14	·42	·05	1·10	·07	5	0·44
31	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	1·97	0·06	3	1·28
Mean.	0·21	2·19	0·05	20	0·47	0·08	1·54	0·03	8	0·44

TABLE VI. *Mean rainy days.*

Stations.	Auvany	Puratasy.	Alpasy.	Kartigay.	Margaly.	Thye.	Mausy.	Panguny.	Chittray.	Vycausy.	Auny.	Audy.	Year.
	Trivandrum	15	13	18	10	3	2	2	5	10	18	21		21	138
Quilon	17	13	14	6	2	0	1	5	7	19	23	20	127
Alleppey	19	15	16	9	2	2	3	6	8	21	27	26	154
Peermade	26	21	19	5	1	0	2	7	9	21	30	29	170
Padmanabhapuram ...	6	7	13	6	1	0	1	4	4	10	11	10	73
Rajakamangalam ...	5	2	11	7	1	0	1	2	3	9	11	11	63

TABLE VII. *The total rainfall and the number of rainy days during the Monsoon Periods.*

Stations.	North-East.		South-West.		Dry-months	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
Trivandrum	22.236	52	31.237	61	8.590	22
Quilon	28.905	48	62.209	61	8.197	15
Alleppey	37.966	55	70.551	77	13.417	22
Peermade	58.611	70	141.178	85	8.206	15
Padmanabhapuram...	22.767	29	22.149	32	9.934	12
Rajakamangalam ...	8.323	23	14.305	33	2.546	7

Remarkable Events & Christian Festivals.

JANUARY.		
M.	1	CIRCUMCISION.—Proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress of India, 1877.—Burmah annexed, 1886.
Tu.	2	Natives admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service, 1880.
S.	6	EPIPHANY.—Prince Henry of Battenburg died, 1896.
SUN.	7	1 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
SUN.	14	2 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—H. R. H. Prince Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale died, 1892.—Madras University opened, 1853.
Tu.	16	Asiatic Society founded, 1784.
SUN.	21	3 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—Inauguration of the Wurrakallay Junction Canal works by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1870.
Th.	25	Victoria Jubilee Town Hall Trivandrum opened, 1896.—His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trivandrum on a tour to Madras, 1898.
S.	27	His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trivandrum on a tour to Calcutta, 1880.
SUN.	28	4 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—First English Newspaper published in Calcutta, 1780.

FEBRUARY.

Th.	1	Investiture of His Highness the late Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1867.
F.	2	Investiture of His Highness the late Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India 1883.—PURIFICATION OF B. V. MARY.
SUN.	4	5 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
M.	5	Victoria Cross founded, 1859.
S.	10	Marriage of Queen Victoria, 1840.
SUN.	11	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.
F.	16	Census of Travancore taken, 1891.—The Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress celebrated in Travancore, 1887.
SUN.	18	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.
Tu.	20	Lord and Lady Napier and suite arrived at Trivandrum, 1868.—Election of Leo XIII, 1878.
W.	21	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trivandrum from Madras, 1898.
SUN.	25	QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY.
M.	26	SHROVE MONDAY.
Tu.	27	SHROVE TUESDAY.—General Thanksgiving throughout India on account of recovery of Prince of Wales.
W.	28	ASH WEDNESDAY.

MARCH.

SUN.	4	1 SUNDAY IN LENT.
S.	10	H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, married, 1863.
SUN.	11	2 SUNDAY IN LENT.—H. R. H. The Prince of Wales' departure from India, 1876.

Remarkable Events & Christian Festivals.

MARCH.		
SUN.	18	3 SUNDAY IN LENT.—Suez Canal opened, 1869.
Tu.	20	Opening of the New College and laying down of the first stone of the Napier Museum in the Public Gardens by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1873.
F.	23	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trivandrum from Calcutta, 1890.
SUN.	25	4 SUNDAY IN LENT.—ANNUNCIATION OF B. V. MARY.
Tu.	27	The Periyar project in Madura and North Travancore commenced, 1889.
W.	28	Alleppey Light house first lighted, 1862.
Th.	29	Annexation of the Punjab, 1849.
S.	31	Abdur Rahaman the Ameer of Afghanistan, arrived at Rawal Pindi, 1885.
APRIL.		
SUN.	1	5 SUNDAY IN LENT.
Tu.	3	Bishop Heber died, 1826
SUN.	8	PALM SUNDAY.
M.	9	Grand Imperial Durbar at Pindi and presentation of a sword to the Ameer, 1885.
Th.	12	MAUNDY THURSDAY.
F.	13	GOOD FRIDAY.
S.	14	HOLY SATURDAY.—Princess Beatrice born, 1857.
SUN.	15	EASTER SUNDAY.—First Railway in India opened between Bombay and Tannah, 1853.
SUN.	22	1 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
SUN.	29	2 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
MAY.		
W.	2	Order of the British India instituted, 1837.
SUN.	6	3 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
W.	9	Her Highness the Ranee of Travancore died, 1853.
SUN.	13	4 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
M.	14	Doctor Jenner successfully vaccinated a boy, 1786.
Th.	17	First Telegraph Message between Bombay and Calcutta, 1854.
SUN.	20	ROGATION SUNDAY.
Tu.	22	Vasco de Gama landed at Calicut, 1498.
Th.	24	HOLY THURSDAY OR ASCENSION DAY.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria Born, 1819.
F.	25	Princess Helena born, 1846.
SUN.	27	1 SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION DAY.—Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1679.
Tu.	29	First Bengali newspaper published, 1848.
Th.	31	His Highness Rama Varma, G. C. S. I. Maha Rajah died. 1880.
JUNE.		
F.	1	Scheme of Defence of the North Indian Frontier by armies of Native States approved by the Secretary of State, 1889.
S.	2	Prince George Frederic of Wales born, 1865.

Remarkable Events & Christian Festivals.

JUNE.		
SUN.	3	PENTECOST OR WHIT SUNDAY.
SUN.	10	TRINITY SUNDAY.
Th.	14	CORPUS CHRISTI.
S.	16	Bengal made chief Presidency, 1773.
SUN.	17	1 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY — Investiture of Her Highness the Senior Ranee of Travancore with the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, 1881.
M.	18	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
Tu.	19	Magna Charta signed, 1215.
W.	20	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837. — The Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress celebrated, 1887.
Th.	21	Proclamation of Queen Victoria, 1837.
F.	22	The Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress celebrated, 1897.
SUN.	24	2 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M.	25	Order of Star of India instituted, 1861.
Th.	28	Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838.
JULY.		
SUN.	1	3 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
F.	6	Duke of York married, 1893.
SUN.	8	4 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. — Natives of India admitted as Jurors, 1827.
SUN.	15	5 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
F.	20	The unveiling of the Boundary Memorial Portrait of His Highness the late Maha Rajah and of His Minister The Honorable V. Ramiengar, c. s. I., 1883.
SUN.	22	6 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
W.	25	Natives of India first sat on the Petit Jury, 1828.
SUN.	29	7 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. — First School for Native Girls formed at Calcutta, 1849.
Tu.	31	Assam annexed, 1829.
AUGUST.		
Th.	2	Emperor William of Germany visited Her Majesty the Queen Empress, 1889.
S.	4	His Highness Rama Varma G. C. S. I., F. M. U., &c. Maha Rajah died, 1885.
SUN.	5	8 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M.	6	Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844.
SUN.	12	9 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Tu.	14	Printing invented, 1437.
W.	15	ASSUMPTION OF B. V. MARY.
S.	18	H. H. Marthanda Varma Maha Rajah of Travancore died, 1860 — The Viceroy's Proclamation of the assumption of Her Majesty of the title of Empress of India, 1876.
SUN.	19	10 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. — H. H. The Maha Rajah's Installation and Grand Darbar, 1885.
Th.	23	New Public Offices, Trivandrum opened, 1869.
F.	24	ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

Remarkable Events & Christian Festivals.

AUGUST.

SUN.	26	11 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Tu.	28	Slavery abolished, 1833.
Th.	30	His Highness Kerala Varma Rajah died, 1882.
F.	31	His Highness Ravi Varma Rajah died, 1889.—East India Charter expired, 1858.

SEPTEMBER.

S.	1	Government of India transferred to the Crown, 1858.
SUN.	2	12 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—His Excellency the Right Honorable M. E. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras visited Trivandrum, 1882.
W.	5	Victoria Hospital and School for Women at Quilon established, 1887.
SUN.	9	13 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Th.	13	Trivandrum first lighted with gas, 1898.
S.	15	Freedom of Press in India, 1835.
SUN.	16	14 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Tu.	18	Earthquake at Trivandrum, 1841.
SUN.	23	15 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
SUN.	30	16 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Foundation Stone of His Highness the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum laid, 1869.

OCTOBER.

M.	1	Presentation of a Banner to His Highness the late Maha Rajah from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, 1877.
F.	5	First English Bible printed, 1536.
S.	6	Her Highness the Ranee of Travancore died, 1877.
SUN.	7	17 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Th.	11	His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left England on his Indian tour, 1875.
S.	13	His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Connemara, G. C. I. E., Governor of Madras visited Trivandrum, 1887.
SUN.	14	18 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M.	15	Her Highness Parvati Bayi Junior Ranee of Travancore died, 1893.
Th.	18	His Excellency Sir A. Havelock, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., Governor of Madras visited Trivandrum, 1897.
SUN.	21	19 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
SUN.	28	20 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Tu.	30	Termination of the Territorial dispute between Cochin and Travancore, 1882.
W.	31	His Excellency Lord Wenlock, Governor of Madras visited Trivandrum, 1892.

NOVEMBER.

Th.	1	ALL SAINTS.
F.	2	ALL SOULS.
S.	3	H. R. H. the Duke of Cannought left London for India,
SUN.	4	21 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. 1883.

Remarkable Events & Christian Festivals.

NOVEMBER.

M.	5	His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos visited Trivandrum, 1880.
T.	6	First Newspaper published, 1665.
Th.	8	H. R. H. The Prince of Wales arrived at Bombay, 1875. His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trivandrum on a tour to Ramaswaram, 1890.
F.	9	Albert Edward Prince of Wales born, 1841.—First Public Durbar held in the New Durbar Hall, 1866.
SUN.	11	22 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Th.	15	Christ Church at Trivandrum consecrated, 1859.
S.	17	Opening of the Suez Canal, 1869.
SUN.	18	23 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
W.	21	Princess Royal born, 1840.
Th.	22	His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trivandrum on a tour to Madras, 1895.
F.	23	His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trivandrum on a tour to Madras, 1888.
SUN.	25	24 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Tu.	27	Bishop Gell installed, 1867.
F.	30	Lord Haris visited Trivandrum, 1858.

DECEMBER.

S.	1	Princess of Wales born, 1844.
SUN.	2	ADVENT SUNDAY.
M.	3	H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, visited Courtallam and Travancore, 1889.
Tu.	4	Investiture of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1888.
W.	5	His Highness the Kerala Vurma Elaya Rajah died, 1895.
S.	8	CONCEPTION OF B. V. MARY.—Foundation Stone for the Public Offices at Trivandrum laid by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1865.
SUN.	9	2 SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
Th.	13	Foundation Stone of Christ Church at Trivandrum laid, 1858.
F.	14	Albert Prince Consort died, 1861.—Princess Alice died, 1878.
S.	15	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trivandrum from Ramaswaram, 1890.
SUN.	16	3 SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
M.	17	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trivandrum from Madras, 1888.—Karamana bridge opened, 1853.
Th.	20	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trivandrum from Madras, 1895.
SUN.	23	4 SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
Tu.	25	CHRISTMAS-DAY.
SUN.	30	SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.
M.	31	The first Charter granted to the late East India Company. 1600.

PRINCIPAL HINDU FESTIVALS &c., FOR 1900.

JANUARY

		1075	
11	Swerga Vathil Akadasy Vratum	Margaly	28
12	Magara Syvelly—Trivandrum Laksha Deepom	„	29
13	Ottarayana Poonyakalum—Thye Pongal	Thye	1
14	Mauttoo Pongal	„	2
16	Thye Pooyam	„	4
30	Magara Vavoo	„	18

FEBRUARY

6	Rathasapthamy	„	25
22	Vycathoo Ashtamy	Mausy	11
27	Sivarathree Vratum	„	16

MARCH

1	Kaliyugathy	„	18
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APRIL

2	Meena Bharanee	Panguny	21
4	Trivandrum Codyatoo	„	23
8	Sree Rama Navamy	„	27
12	Vishoo Pooniacalum	„	31
13	Vishu—Trivandrum Aurant	Chittray	1
14	Chitrapournima	„	2
15	Chitraguptapoojah	„	3

MAY

1	Akshayathiruteeya—Kirathayugathy	„	19
9	Agninakshatra Thosharumbha	„	27
23	Agninakshatra Thoshavasanah	Vicausi	10

JUNE

20	Arthraprivasom	Auny	7
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JULY

15	Thetchanayanapooniacalum—Trivandrum Carca- } daga Syvelly... }	„	32
20	Bharanee Tirunaul— <i>H. H. The Senior Ranee's</i> } <i>Birthday...</i> }	Audy	5
26	Karkadaka Vavoo	„	11

AUGUST

10	Varalekshmy Vratum	...	...	...	...	Audy	26
15	Andy Auroothee	...	...	...	...	"	31
16	Auvany Pirappoo	...	...	...	(1076)	Auvany	1
17	Ashtamy Rohany Vratum--Srikrishna Jayantee	...	...	...	...	"	2
29	Vinayaka Chathurthee	...	...	...	...	"	14
30	Rishee Puchamy	...	...	...	...	"	15

SEPTEMBER

7	Onum	...	...	...	...	"	23
8	Anantha Vratum	...	...	...	...	"	24
9	Mahalayapaksharambha	...	...	...	...	"	25
21	Thuaparayugathy	...	...	...	...	Puratsy	6
22	Kathara Vratum	...	...	...	...	"	7
23	Mahalyapakshavasana	...	...	...	...	"	8
24	Poojavippoo	...	...	...	...	"	9

OCTOBER

1	Moolum Auta Tirunaul--H. H. THE MAHA } RAJAH'S BIRTHDAY ... }	...	...	...	...	"	16
2	Mahanavamy	...	...	...	...	"	17
3	Vijaya Thasamy--Poojah Eduppoo	...	...	...	...	"	18
21	Teepaulee (after Sunset)	...	...	...	...	Alpasy	5
22	Naraka Chathurthasi--Trivandrum Codyatoo	...	...	...	...	"	6
31	Trivandrum Auraut	...	...	...	...	"	15

NOVEMBER

1	Thrayatayugathy	...	...	...	...	"	16
29	Chathayum Tirunaul--H. H. The Ellia Rajah's } birthday ... }	...	...	...	...	Kartigay	14

DECEMBER

3	Assuvathy Tirunaul--H. H. The 1st Prince's } birthday ... }	...	...	...	...	"	18
5	Kumara Nulloor Kartigay	...	...	...	...	"	20
14	Vycathoo Ashtamy	...	...	...	...	"	29



HIS HIGHNESS

SRÍ PATMANÁBHA

DÁSA VANCHI BÁLA

SIR RÁMA VARMÁ

Kulasekhara Kiritapati

MANNEY SULTÁN

MAHÁRÁJA RÁJA

Rámaraja Bahadur

SEANSEER JANG,

KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER

OF THE

MOST EXALTED ORDER

OF THE

STAR OF INDIA.

FELLOW OF THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY,
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, LONDON,

Maharaja of Travancore,

Born 25th September 1857.

Ascended the Musnud 19th August 1885.

Royal Family of Travancore.

NEPHEW OF THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness

RAMA VARMA,

Claya Raja.

Son of Her Highness the

LATE JUNIOR RANEE.

[BORN 3RD DECEMBER, 1867.]

SISTER OF THE MAHARAJA.

Her Highness

LAKSHMI BAI,

MEMBER OF THE

CROWN OF INDIA.

Senior Ranee of Travancore.

[BORN 23RD JULY, 1848.]

NEPHEW OF THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness

MATANDA VARMA, B. A.,

First Prince of Travancore.

Son of Her Highness the

LATE JUNIOR RANEE.

[BORN 24TH NOVEMBER, 1871.]

BROTHERS-IN-LAW OF THE MAHARAJA.**KEERALA VARMA,****C. S. I., F. M. U., M. R. A. S., F. R. H. S.****Chaliya Koil Tampuran.****[Married to Her Highness the Senior Ranee.]****KADAKADA VARMA,****Cochoo Koil Tampuran.**

PHYSICIAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJAH.

Major H. Thomson, I. M. S.

**OFFICERS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJAH'S
PALACE.**

M. C. Neelacunta Pillay	...	...	Sarvadhikaryakar.
Anantharama Iyen	...	...	Fouzdari Commissioner.
T. Sankaran Tampi	...	...	Nityachilavoo Karyakar.
Valayudan Tampi	...	...	Chellam Karyakar.
Soobramony Iyen	...	...	Chellum Sheristadar.

THIRTY-FIVE SOVERIGNS OF TRAVANCORE.

IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING HIS HIGHNESS THE PRESENT MAHARAJAH,

NAME.	Date of Ascension to the Musnud.	Length of Reign.
1 Sri Veera Rama Marthanda Varma Raja	1335-36	40
2 Errawee Varma Raja.....	1375-76	7
3 Kaler Kulasekhara Perumal (<i>for a short time</i>).....	1382-83	
4 Chara Oodeah Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1382-83	62
5 Wanaut Mootu Raja	1444-45	14
6 Sri Veera Marthanda Varma Raja	1458-59	13
7 Addittea Varma Raja	1471-72	7
8 Errawee Varma Raja.....	1478-79	25
9 Sri Marthanda Varma Raja	1503-04	
10 Sri Veera Errawee Varma Raja	1504-05	24
11 Marthanda Varma Raja.....	1528-29	9
12 Oodeah Marthanda Varma Raja	1537-38	23
13 Kerala Varma Raja	1560-61	3
14 Addittea Varma Raja	1563-64	4
15 Oodeah Marthanda Varma Raja	1567-68	27
16 Sri Veera Errawee Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja..	1594-95	10
17 Sri Veera Varma Raja	1604-05	2
18 Errawee Varma Raja.....	1606-07	13
19 Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja.....	1619-20	6
20 Errawee Varma Raja.....	1625-26	6
21 Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja.....	1631-32	30
22 Addittea Varma Raja.....	1661-62	16
23 Oomayammal Ranee	1677-78	7
24 Errawee Varma Raja.....	1684-85	34
25 Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja.....	1718-19	6
26 Rama Varma Raja.....	1724-25	5
27 Vanchi Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja..	1729-30	29
28 Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja..	1758-59	40
29 Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja.....	1798-99	13
30 Ranee Gourree Lekshmy Bhye	1811-12	4
31 Ranee Gourree Parwathy Bhye	1815-16	14
32 Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1829-30	18
33 Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Marthanda Varma Raja	1846-47	13
34 Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Rama Varma Maha Raja G. C. S. I.....	1860-61	19
35 Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Rama Varma Maha Raja G. C. S. I., F. M. U. &c...	1879-80	5
• His Highness the present Maha Raja		

DEWANS OF TRAVANCORE.

Oomany Thumby	1808.	Vencutrow	1843.
Dewan Pulpanaben	1814.	Sreenevasa Row, (in charge)	1845.
Shungoo Annavy	1815.	V. Kristna Row	1847.
Ramen Manoven	1816.	Sir T. Madava Row	1858.
Vencutrow	1817.	A. Sashiah Sastri	1872.
Vencata Row	1822.	N. Nanoo Pillay	1877.
Soobrow	1830.	V. Ramiengar, C. S. I. ...	1880.
R. Runga Row (Acting) ...	1837.	T. Rama Row, C. I. E. ...	1887.
R. R. Vencata Row	1838.	S. Shungrasoobyer, C. I. E.	1892.
Soobrow	1839.	K. Krishnaswamy Rao, Dewan	
V. Krishna Row, (in charge)..	1842.	Bahadur, F. M. U.	1898

**BRITISH RESIDENCY OF TRAVANCORE
AND COCHIN.**

The Hon'ble J. D. Rees	C. I. E.,...	...BRITISH RESIDENT. (on furlough).
The Hon'ble F. A. Nicholson	...	...Ag. Do. Do. (on other duty.)
G. T. Mackenzie Esquire	...	...Ag. Do. Do.
Captain L. J. Andrews	...	...Assistant Resident.

Treasury.

C. M. Agur, B. A.In charge.
S. Swami PillayTreasurer.

Escort.

Captain L. J. AndrewsCommandant.
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Medical Establishment.

Surgeon H. Campbell Perkins,	M. B. A. S., L. B. C. P.,	Medical Officer in charge Residency Hospital.
Lazarus D'Rosario	...	...1st Class Hospital Asst.
K. K. Velu	...	...1st Class Hospital Asst.

Office.

C. M. Agur, B. A.	...	...Manager.
K. Ramen Pillay	...	...Head Clerk.
J. B. D'Lemos	...	...Head Accountant.

BRITISH SUBSIDIARY FORCE FOR TRAVANCORE.

STATION—QUILON.

19th Madras Native Infantry.

Lt. Col. H. H. F. Aspinall	...	...Commandant.
Major W. W. V. Pakenham	...	...Wing Commander.
ev. J. W. Boyer, M. A.	...	...Chaplain.

British Residents of Travancore and Cochin.

Colonel C. Macaulay, appointed in 1800, relieved 4th March 1810.
Colonel J. Munro, appointed 23rd March 1810, relieved 24th
January 1819.

Colonel S. McDonall, appointed 23rd April 1819, died 7th
November 1820.

Colonel D. Newall, C. B., appointed 15th February 1821, relieved
1st May 1827.

Colonel W. Morison, C. B., appointed 13th March 1827, relieved
7th December 1829.

Lieut.-Colonel E. Cadogan, (acting), appointed 25th December
1829, relieved 24th June 1834.

J. A. Casamajor, Esq., appointed 14th April 1834, relieved 12th
January 1836.

Colonel J. S. Fraser, appointed 5th January 1836, relieved 15th
August 1838.

Captain A. Douglas, (acting), appointed 3rd August 1838,
relieved 1st November 1839.

Lieut.-Colonel T. Maclean, appointed 4th October 1839 died 31st
July 1840.

Lieut.-General W. Cullen, appointed 8th September 1840, re-
lieved 11th January 1860. [May 1862.

F. N. Maltby Esq., appointed 1st January 1860, relieved 1st

Wm. Fisher, Esq., appointed 1st May 1862, relieved 7th April
1864. [1867.

H. Newill Esq., appointed 15th April 1864, on privilege leave

A. MacGregor Esq., (acting) appointed 26th February 1867,
relieved 27th May 1867.

H. Newill Esq., resumed Office 27th May 1867, relieved 25th
March 1869. [1870

G. A. Ballard Esq., appointed 29th March 1869, on furlough

J. L. Minchin Esq., (acting), appointed 31st March 1870, re-
lieved 22nd June 1871.

G. A. Ballard Esq., resumed Office 22nd June 1871, on privilege
leave 1874.

Major A. F. F. Bloomfield, (acting), appointed 13th July 1874,
relieved 14th October 1874. [duty 1875.

G. A. Ballard, Esq., resumed Office 14th October 1874 on other

Major W. Hay, (acting), appointed 19th April 1875, relieved
11th October 1875.

A. MacGregor, Esq., appointed 11th October 1875, to Europe
M. C. 11th March 1877.

H. E. Sullivan, Esq., (acting), appointed 10th March 1877,
relieved 20th February 1878.

J. C. Hannington, Esq., (acting) appointed 20th February 1878,
relieved 28th March 1879.

A. MacGregor, Esq., resumed Office 28th March 1879, to Europe
M. C. 31st March 1881.

J. C. Hannington, Esq., appointed 1st April 1881, on leave 1883).

W. Logan, Esq., (acting), appointed 5th May 1883.

R. W. Barlow, Esq., (Sir Richard Barlow, Bart.) (acting), ap-
pointed 25th February 1884.

- J. C. Hannyngton, Esq., resumed Office 15th August 1884.
 General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast K. C. B., V. C., R.E. (acting)
 7th July 1887, relieved 7th October 1887.
- J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 7th October 1887.
- J. C. Hannyngton Esq., on leave from 16th July 1890.
- H. B. Grigg, Esq., M. A., C. I. E., appointed 26th June 1890, assumed charge 16th July 1890, relieved 16th October 1890.
- J. C. Hannyngton, Esq., resumed Office 16th October 1890.
- J. C. Hannyngton, Esq., on leave from 6th July 1891.
- H. B. Grigg, Esq., M. A., C. I. E., assumed charge July 1891, relieved 5th November 1891.
- J. C. Hannyngton, Esq., resumed Office 5th November 1891, relieved 8th November 1892.
- H. B. Grigg, Esq., M. A., C. I. E., assumed charge 8th November 1892.
- J. D. Rees, Esq., F. R. G. S., M. R. A. S., C. I. E., assumed charge 15th April 1895.
- J. Thomson, Esq., M. A., assumed charge 12th July 1895.
- The Hon'ble J. D. Rees, C. I. E., (acting), assumed charge 8th August 1896. [1896.]
- F. A. Nicholson, Esq., (acting) assumed charge 15th December
- J. D. Rees, Esq., (acting) assumed charge 17th July 1897. (on furlough.)
- The Hon'ble F. A. Nicholson, (acting) assumed charge 22nd August 1898 relieved 11th July 1899.
- G. T. Mackenzie, Esq., (acting) assumed charge 11th July 1899.

Assistant Residents in Travancore and Cochin.

Lieut. Blacker	...	...	1813 to 1818.
Captain H. Drury	...	...	1852 to 1862.
Captain C. M. White	...	...	(Acting) 1861.
"	...	...	1863 to 1866.
Captain W. Hay	...	...	1867 to 1870.
Lieut. R. G. E. Dalrymple	...	...	(Acting 1871 to 1872.)
Captain C. G. Gunning	...	...	(Acting)
Major Bonham Faunce	...	...	1879 to 1880.
J. W. F. Dumergue, Esq., C. S.	...	...	1881 to 1885.
Captain A. Howlett	...	...	(Acting) 1884 to 1885.
"	...	...	1886 to 1888.
Captain G. C. Atkinson	...	...	1889.
Captain F. W. Dawson	...	...	1889.
Lieut. L. J. Andrews	...	...	1892 (Acting.)
Captain F. W. Dawson	...	...	1894.
Captain L. J. Andrews	...	...	1895.
Captain J. J. P. Quinn	...	...	1899. (Acting.)
Captain L. J. Andrews	...	...	1899.

Residency Surgeons.

Dr. Macaulay	...	...	...	1800.
Assistant Surgeon J. Dalmahoy	...	...	...	1816.
"	"	E. Chapman	...	1819.
"	"	D. Provau	...	1819.
"	"	G. Bucke	...	1820.
"	"	E. Chapman	...	1821.
"	"	J. Brown	...	1824.
"	"	P. Poole	...	1832.
Surgeon J. Eaton	...	...	...	1836.
Surgeon J. Dalmahoy	...	...	...	1837.
"	J. Brown	...	...	1839.
"	J. Eaton	...	...	1841.
"	C. Paterson	...	...	1841.
"	J. Kennedy	...	...	1842.
"	C. Paterson	...	...	1842.
"	J. Reid	...	...	1845.
Assistant Surgeon E. J. Barker	...	...	...	1853.
Surgeon E. J. Waring	...	...	...	1853.
Assistant Surgeon E. J. Barker	...	...	...	1856.
Surgeon E. J. Mackenzie	...	...	...	1859.
"	H. M. E. Ross	...	...	1860.
Assistant Surgeon M. C. Furnell	...	...	...	1864.
"	G. E. Whitton	...	...	1865.
"	Æ. M. Ross	...	...	1866.
"	Walter Fry	...	...	1870.
Surgeon J. B. Thomas	...	...	...	1872.
"	H. P. Esmonde-White	...	...	1876.
"	S. L. Dobie	...	...	1878.
"	D. Elcum	...	...	1878.
"	H. P. Esmonde-White	...	...	1881.
"	T. H. Pope	...	...	1885.
"	G. Leonard	...	...	1886.
"	Major H. P. Esmonde-White	...	...	1886.
Surgeon H. Thomson (Offg.)	...	...	...	1890.
Dr. Edward Innes	...	...	...	1894.
Surgeon Lieut-Col. H. P. Esmonde White.	...	...	...	1894. Officiating.
Dr. H. Campbell Perkins, M. R. A. S., L. R. C. P.	...	...	...	1896.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN TRAVANCORE.

(Appointed by the Government of India.)

O. H. Bensley, B. A.	...	...	...	Trivandrum (on furlough).
C. J. Maltby	...	...	...	Alleppey.
T. F. Bourdillon, F. L. S.	...	...	...	Quilon.
H. S. Ferguson, F. L. S.	...	...	...	Trivandrum.
J. S. Sealy	...	...	...	Devikolum.
A. W. L. Vernede	...	...	...	Malliatoor.

Indian Marine.

G. R. D'Vine Head Light Keeper, British
Government Light House, Muttom.

Sub-Magistrates.

Syed Abdullah Sahib ... Anjengo.
K. Kunjuny Menon ... Tangacherry, — Employed by the
Sirkar to superintend its farm of Tangacherry.

Military Family Payments and Pensions.**TRIVANDRUM.**

Captain J. J. P. Quinn In charge.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT.**INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS IN TRAVANCORE.****Postal Department.**

H. R. Hebbard Superintendent of Post Offices,
Palamcottah Division.
K. R. Srinivasa Iyer Inspector, Travancore Sub-Division.
Trivandrum Office.
P. Ponnuswamy Mudaliar Postmaster. (On leave.)
N. Andy Asari Ag. Do.
S. Audinarayana Chetty Dy. Postmaster.
Alleppey Sub-Office.
A. Krishnaswamy Iyer Sub-Postmaster.
Colachel Sub-Office.
P. I. John Sub-Postmaster.
Kayangulam Sub-Office.
M. David Pillay Sub-Postmaster.
Kottayam Sub-Office.
A. W. Kitto Acting Sub-Postmaster.
Nagercoil Sub-Office.
T. C. Chockalingam Pillay Sub-Postmaster.
* *Peermade Sub-Office.*
T. Pichandi Pillai Sub-Postmaster.
Quilon Sub-Office.
N. Punniakoti Mudaly Sub-Postmaster.
Shertallay Sub-Office.
Gopala Panikkar Sub-Postmaster.
Parur Sub-Office.
A. Kumaran Sub-Postmaster.
Thuckalay Sub-Office.
V. Krishna Iyer Sub-Postmaster.
Anjengo Sub-Office.
A. Agni Thaver Sub-Postmaster.
Shencottah Sub-Office.
P. S. Ganapathy Iyer Sub-Postmaster.
Ashamboos Branch Office.
Nathaniel Branch Postmaster.
Changanacherry Branch Office.
M. Ramaswami Iyer Branch Postmaster.

		<i>Martandam Sub-Office.</i>	
T. S. Meenachisoondram Pillay	...	...	Sub-Postmaster.
		<i>Verapoly Branch Office.</i>	
G. David Pillay	...	...	Branch Postmaster.
		<i>Kottarakara Sub-Office.</i>	
V. A. Sankararama Iyer	...	...	Acting Sub-Postmaster.
		<i>Attungal Sub-Office.</i>	
A. V. Madurandrum Pillay	...	...	Sub-Postmaster.
		<i>Mavelikara Sub-Office.</i>	
M. Pandernath	...	...	Sub-Postmaster.
		<i>Haripaud Branch Office.</i>	
S. Subramani Iyer	...	...	Branch Postmaster.
		<i>Ponalore Branch Office.</i>	
T. Fernandez	...	...	Branch Postmaster.
		<i>Neyyattinkara Sub-Office.</i>	
F. A. Ayaswami Pillai	...	...	Sub-Postmaster.
		<i>Aramboly Branch Office.</i>	
Maha Rajah Pillay	...	...	Branch Postmaster.
		<i>Tiruvella Branch Office.</i>	
A. C. Kuriyan	...	...	Branch Postmaster.
		<i>Devikulam Sub-Office.</i>	
V. Narasimha Naidu	...	...	Sub-Postmaster.
		<i>Taliar Branch Office.</i>	
Annayan	...	...	Branch Postmaster.
		<i>Neyoor Branch Office.</i>	
Rengoo Iyer	...	...	Branch Postmaster.
		<i>Mylady Branch Office.</i>	
D. Palmer	...	...	Branch Postmaster.
		<i>Mayyanad Branch Office.</i>	
Josiah Isacc	...	...	Branch Postmaster.
		<i>Kalthurthy Branch Office.</i>	
S. Gnana Siromony	...	...	Branch Postmaster.
		<i>Kulasekaram Branch Office.</i>	
Ambala Vana Pillay	...	...	Branch Postmaster.
		<i>Mananam Branch Office.</i>	
C. M. Jacob	...	...	Branch Postmaster.
		<i>Vycome Branch Office.</i>	
Venkiteswara Iyer	...	...	Branch Postmaster.

Electric Telegraph.

A. W. Foord	...	...	Superintendent, Madras Division.
C. S. Smith	...	...	Sub-Asst. Supt. Cochin Sub-Division.
S. C. Muthuswamy Pillay	...	...	Telegraph Master, Trivandrum.
Worked by Postmaster	...	...	Quilon.
Do.	..	do. ...	Alleppey.
Do.	..	do. ...	Nagercoil.
Do.	..	do. ...	Kayangulam.
Do.	..	do. ...	Martandam.
Do.	..	do. ...	Colachel.
Do.	..	do. ...	Kottayam.
Do.	..	do. ...	Shencottah.
Do.	..	do. ...	Thuckalay.
Do.	..	do. ...	Peermade.
Do.	..	do. ...	Parur.
Do.	..	do. ...	Changanacherry.
Do.	..	do. ...	Neyyattinkara.
Do.	..	do. ...	Angengo.
Do.	..	do. ...	Tiruvella.

Government of Fort St. George.

His Excellency SIR ARTHUR ELIBANK HAVELOCK, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E.
Appointed 25th November 1895, took his seat 18th March 1896.

Personal Staff of the Right Honorable the Governor.

H. A. Sim Esquire, I. C. S., Private Secretary.
Major J. W. Currie, I. S. C. Military Secretary.
Captain N. G. H. Turner, A. D. C.
Captain W. Campbell, A. D. C.
Second Lieut. The Hon. G. E. Mills, A. D. C.
Lieut. W. A. Fetherstonhaugh, A. D. C.
Lieut-Colonel C. E. Crighton, Honorary, A. D. C.
Subadar-Major Shaik Farid, Bahadur, Native, A. D. C.
Captain W. Molesworth, M. B., B. S., I. M. S. Surgeon.

Members of Council.

The Honorable Mr. Arundel Tagg Arundel, B. A., C. S. I., I. C. S.,
2nd in Council, took his seat 20th September 1898.
The Honorable Mr. Henry Martin Winterbotham I. C. S., 3rd in
Council, took his seat 19th December 1898.

Additional Members of Council.

For making Laws and Regulations.

OFFICIALS.

The Honorable P. Rajaratna Mudaliyar, Dewan Bahadur,
Inspector General of Registration. (s. P. T.)
" Mr. Gabriel Stokes, B. A., I. C. S., Chief Secretary
to Government.
" Mr. G. H. Stuart, M. A., Director of Public
Instruction.
" Mr. G. S. Forbes, M. A., I. C. S., Secretary to
Government, Revenue Department,
(on furlough).
" Mr. James Thomson, M. A., I. C. S., 1st Member,
Board of Revenue.
" Mr. F. A. Nicholson C. I. E., I. C. S.,
3rd Member, Board of Revenue.

NON OFFICIALS.

The Honorable Mr. Eardley John Norton Barrister-at-Law.
" C. Jambulinga Mudaliar, Rao Bahadur, B. A., M. L.
" P. Ratnasabapathi Pillai.
" S. Venkata Catnam.

- The Honorable C. Vijay Raghava Chariyar, B. A.
 „ Ghulan Muhammad Sahib Bhadur.
 „ Mr. Charles Edward Patrick Vans Agnew.
 „ Mr. Henry Percival Hodgson.
 Raja Sri Rao The Honorable Sir Venkatasvetachalapati Ranga
 Rao, Bahadur K. C. I. E., Raja of Bobbili.
 The Honorable S. Shungrasoobyer, C. I. E.
 „ V. Bashyam Aiyangar, C. I. E., B. A., B. L., Dewan Bahadur.
 „ Lt. Col. Sir George M. J. Moore Kt., C. I. E.

SECRETARIAT.

Public &c. Departments.

- The Honorable Mr. Gabriel Stokes, B. A., I. C. S., Chief Secretary.
 A. R. Knap, Esquire, I. C. S., Under Secretary.
 A. T. Pringle, Esquire, Asst. Secretary.
 Arthur Edington, B. A., I. C. S. (Acting.)

Revenue Department.

- The Honorable Mr. G. Stewart Forbes, M. A., I. C. S.; Secretary
 J. H. A. Tremenheere, I. C. S., (Acting)
 W. Francis, Esquire, Under Secretary (on other duty.)
 N. E. Marjoribanks, Esquire, (Acting) Do.
 J. H. A. Tremenheere, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Local
 Municipal and Legislative Departments (on other duty.)

Public Works Department.

- W. B. DeWinton, Esquire, Secretary to Government P. W. D.
 also Secretary to Government, Marine Department,
 H. E. Clerk Esquire, Under Secretary.
 W. Hughes, Esquire, B. A., M. INST. C. E., Joint Secretary to
 Government P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.
 F. J. Wilson, Esquire, Under Secretary to Government P. W. D.
 F. J. E. Spring, Esquire, C. I. E. L. C. E. M. INST. C. E. M. I. M. E.,
 • Joint Secretary to Government P. W. D., Railway Branch.
 J. C. Lyle, Esquire Under Secretary to Government P. W. D.
 Railway Branch.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

- The Honorable Mr. Justice, Charles Arnold White, Barrister-at-
 law, Chief Justice.
 „ Mr. H. H. Shephard, M. A., Barrister-at-law ...Judge
 (on furlough.)
 „ R. B. Michell, M. A., Do. Officiating Do.
 „ J. A. Davies, Barrister-at-law ...Judge (on furlough.)

The Hon. Mr. L. Moore, I. C. S.,	...	...	Officiating Judge.
„ S. Subramania Aiyar, B. L., C. I. E.,		Dewan Bahadur	...Judge.
„ R. S. Benson, M. A., LL. D.,	Barrister-at-law	...	do. (on furlough.)
The Hon. Mr. H. H. O'Farrell I. C. S.,	...	...	Officiating Judge.
„ H. Tudor Boddam,	Barrister-at-law	...	do.

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES.

<i>Arcot, North</i>	...	...	K. C. Manavedan Raja, Esq.
<i>Arcot, South</i>	...	...	D. Broadfort Esq.
<i>Bellary & Anantapur</i>	...	...	L. Moore Esquire, (on other duty.) T. M. Horsfall Esquire, (Acting.)
<i>Canara, South</i>	...	...	F. H. Hamnett (on other duty.) M. J. Murphy (Acting.)
<i>Chingleput</i>	...	...	H. H. O'Farrell, Esq. (on other duty.)
<i>Coimbatore</i>	...	...	G. T. Mackenzie, Esq. (on other duty.) F. H. Hamnett, (Acting.)
<i>Cuddapah</i>	...	...	H. Moberly (on other duty.)
<i>Ganjam</i>	...	...	F. D. A. Wolfe Murray, Esquire.
<i>Godaveri</i>	...	...	R. B. Clegg, Esquire, (on other duty.) J. H. Munro, (Acting.)
<i>Kristna</i>	...	...	W. E. Holmes, Esquire.
<i>Kurnool</i>	...	...	W. M. Thorburn, Esquire, (on Pri. leave.) ————— (Acting.)
<i>Madura</i>	...	...	S. Russell, Esquire, (on furlough.) H. Moberly, (Acting.)
<i>Malbar, North</i>	...	...	A. Thompson, Esquire.
<i>Malabar, South</i>	...	...	W. D. Welsh, Esquire.
<i>Nellore</i>	...	...	T. M. Horsfall, (on other duty.) T. M. Swaminatha Aiyar, Esquire, (Ag.)
<i>Nilgiris</i>	...	...	G. T. Mackenzie, Esquire, (on other duty.) F. H. Hamnet, (Acting.) Additional Sessions Judge, C. J. Weir.
<i>Salem</i>	...	...	W. J. Tate, Esquire, (on furlough.) A. M. Slight (Acting.)
<i>Tanjore</i>	...	...	G. F. T. Power.
<i>Tinnevelly</i>	...	...	J. W. F. Dumergue. K. C. Manavedan Raja, Esquire.
<i>Trichinopoly</i>	...	...	F. D. Oldfield, Additional Sess. Judge. H. G. Joseph, (Acting.)
<i>Vizagapatam</i>	...	...	M. D. Bell.

Judges of the Madras Small Causes Court.

R. B. Mitchell, Esquire, M. A.	...	...	...Chief Judge. (on other duty.)
J. G. Smith (Barrister-at-law)	...	...	...Ag. do.
V. P. DeRosario, Esquire	...	...	...Judge.
M. O. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Esquire, M. A., M. L.,			do.
F. B. Lavery, EsquireRegistrar.

The Madras City Civil Court.

JudgeC. R. Pattabhirama Aiyer, F. M. U.
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BOARD OF REVENUE.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Thomson, M. A., I. C. S.First Member.
W. J. H. LeFanu, Esquire, B. A.,Second Member.
The Hon'ble F. A. Nicholson C.I.E., I.C.S., Ag.	...	...Third Member.
A. W. B. Higgins Esquire, I.C.S.,	...	...Fourth Member.
R. C. C. Carr, Esquire, Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue,		(on furlough.)
L. Davidson, B.A., I.C.S.,	Acting	do.
L. D. Swamikannu Pillai,	Assistant	do.
N. S. Brodie, Esquire, Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue,		(on furlough.)
E. G. Todhunter, I.C.S.	Acting	do. (on priv. leave)
R. A. Graham, I.C.S.,	Acting	do.
E. L. Millet, Esquire, Assistant Secretary &c.		do.
The Hon'ble P. Rajaratna Muduliyar, Dewan Bahadur.		Secretary to the Commissioner, Revenue Settlement &c.

COLLECTORS AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

<i>Anantapur</i>	...	...Bannantyne Macleod, Esquire. (on priv. leave)
<i>Arcot, North</i>	...	...R. H. Campbell, (Acting.)
<i>Arcot, South</i>	...	...A. E. C. Stuart Esquire, (on furlough.) L. M. Wynch, Esquire, (Acting.)
<i>Bellary</i>	...	...H. A. Stuart Esquire, (on furlough.) E. A. Elwin Esquire, (Acting.)
<i>Canara, South</i>	...	...J. Hewetson, Esquire, (on furlough.) A. F. Pinhey, Esquire, (Acting.)
<i>Chingelput</i>	...	...D. D. Murdoch, Esquire, (on furlough.) D. M. G. Cowée, (Acting.)

<i>Coimbatore</i>	...H. Bradley, Esquire (on furlough). C. H. Mounsey, (Acting).
<i>Cuddapah</i> ...	...A. C. Tate, Esquire, (on furlough). H. O. D. Hurding, (Acting).
<i>Ganjam</i> ...	...H. D. Taylor, Esquire, (on special leave). L. G. Moore, (Acting) (on privilege leave). W. Lys Esquire (Acting).
<i>Godavari</i> ...	...V. A. Brodie, Esquire, (on furlough). J. A. Cumming, (Acting).
<i>Kristna</i> ...	...R. Morris, Esquire
<i>Kurnool</i> ...	...Muhamed Raza Khan.
<i>Madras</i> ...	...J. N. Atkinson, Esquire, (on furlough). H. Bradley, Esquire, (Acting).
<i>Madura</i> ...	...L. C. Miller, (on furlough to Europe). J. S. D. Partridge, (Acting), on priv. leave. L. E. Buckley, (Acting).
<i>Malabar</i> ...	...G. W. Dance, Esquire.
<i>Nellore</i> ...	...C. M. Mullaly.
<i>Nilgiris</i> ...	...C. J. Weir.
<i>Salem</i> ...	...C. H. Mounsey, Esquire, (on other duty). R. B. Clegg, Esquire (Acting).
<i>Tanjore</i> ...	...J. Andrew, Esquire, (on furlough). J. Twigg, Esquire; (Acting).
<i>Tinnevelly</i> ...	...E. A. Elwin, (on other duty). J. P. Bedford, (Acting).
<i>Trichinopoly</i>	...R. H. Shipley, Esquire, (on furlough) L. E. Buckley, (Acting on other duty) J. H. Robertson, Esquire, (Acting)
<i>Vizagapatam</i>	...W. O. Horne, Esquire.

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO, Dewan Bahadur, F. M. U.

DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE.

P. Thanu Pillai, M. A. Chief Secretary to Government and
Huzur Dewan Peishcar.

C. M. Madhavan Pillai, B. A. ...Huzur Deputy Peishcar (on
other duty.)

Huzur English Office.

A. J. Vieyra, B. A. ... Under Secretary.
R. Mahadeva Iyer, B. A. ... Assistant Secretary.
S. Rengaiengar, B. A. ... Assistant to the Chief Secretary.
K. Venkata Row ... Do.

Educational Department.

Dr. A. C. Mitchell ... Educational Secretary to the Dewan.
M. Rajaraja Varma, M. A. ... Assistant to the Educational Secy.

Jamabundy Department.

P. S. Moothookaroopa Pillay ... Valia Melalutu Pillay.
P. K. Padmanabha Pillay ... Melalutu Pillay.
R. Chembakaramen Pillay ... Assistant Melalutu Pillay.

Marahmut Department.

M. R. Nageswara Iyer, B. A., B. C. E. ... Marahmut Sheristadar.
S. Harrihara Iyer ... Assistant to the Chief Secretary.

Peravagay Department.

T. Padmanabha Row, ... Sheristadar.

Sirkar Vakil Department.

I. H. Prince ... Head Sirkar Vakil.
R. Renga Row, B. A., B. L. ... Assistant to the Head
Sirkar Vakil.

Registration Department.

M. R. Krishna Row ... Director of Registration.
I. H. Prince Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies.

Stamps, Stationery and Records.

S. D. Sawyer ... Superintendent.
V. Muthukrishna Iyer ... In charge Stamps and Stationery.

Treasury.

M. Soobramonya Pillay, B. A. ... Treasurer.

Devaswom Department.

C. M. Madhavan Pillay, B. A. ... In charge (on other duty.)

Anchal or Sirkar Post and Transit.

S. Theraviam Pillay Superintendent.

Mint.

Kochu Velu Pillay Superintendent.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

K. Krishnaswamy Rao, Dewan Bahadur, F. M. U., Dewan,
President.

Official Members.

V. Nagam Aiya, B. A., F. R. HIST. S. ...Dewan Peishcar.
Settlement Department.
P. Thanu Pillai, M. A. Chief Secretary to
Government and Huzur Dewan Peishcar.
T. Rajaram Row, B. A. Dewan Peishcar.
C. J. Maltby Commercial Agent.
I. H. Prince Head Sirkar Vakil.

Non-official Members.

E. Ramier
T. C. Poonen, B. A., Barrister-at-Law.
K. Kochukrishna Marar, B. A., B. L.
R. Mahadeva Iyer, B. A. ... Secretary to the Council.

DIVISION CUTCHERRY.**OFFICERS IN CHARGE.****DIVISIONS.**

Ag. Dewan Peishcar V. I. Kesava Pillai, M. A. ...in charge, Kot-
tayam or Northern Division.
Asst. to Do. M. Koonjookrishna Panikar, B. A., B. L. Do. Do.
Special Asst. Shungra Pillai, B. A. Do. Do.
Dewan Peishcar T. Rajaram Row, B. A. Quilon Do.
Asst. to Do. K. Aiyappen Pillai, B. A. Do. Do.
Dewan Peishcar M. Ratnaswamy Iyer, B. A. Trivandrum Do.
Asst. to Do. A. Ramier, B. A., B. L. Do. Do.
Deputy Peishcar in charge: C. M. Madhavan Pillai B. A.
Padmanabhapuram Do.
Ag. Asst. to Do. N. Rajaram Row, B. A. Do. Do.

TAHSILDARS.*Southern Division.*

P. Soobramonia Pillay	...	...Eraniel (1st class) on other duty.
V. S. Kesava Iyer, B. A., B. L.	...	... Do. (4th class) acting.
N. Rajaram Row B. A.	...	...Agastisvaram (1st class) on other duty.
K. Anandanarayana Iyer, B. A., B. L.	Do.	(2nd class) acting.
G. Venketasoobramony Iyer	...Tovala	(3rd class)
C. Krishna Iyer	...Vilavankod	(4th do.)
Anandaraman Pillay	...Kalkulam	(2nd do.)

Trivandrum Division.

Padmanabha Pillay	...Neyyattinkara	(1st class.)
R. Renganatha Iyer	...Trivandrum	(1st do.)
N. Ramen Pillay, B. A.	...Chirayinkil	(3rd do.)
K. Pudmanabhan Thumpi, B. A., B. L.	Nedumankad	(4th do.)

Quilon Division.

N. Krishna Iyengar, B. A., B. L.	...Quilon	(2nd class.)
M. Krishna Iyer	...Thiruvallah	(2nd do.)
K. Ramaswamy Iyer, B. A., B. L.	...Shencottah	(2nd do.)
C. Raghavachariar, B. A.	...Kartigapalli	(2nd do.)
K. Soobramony Iyer	...Mavalikara	(3rd do.)
S. Harihara Iyer, B. A.	...Kunnattur	(3rd do.)
P. N. Arunachalam Iyer, B. A.	...Pattanapuram	(3rd do.)
C. Govinda Pillay, B. A., B. L.	...Kottarakara	(4th do.)
R. Ganapathy Iyer	...Ampalapuzha	(4th do.)
R. Lakshmana Iyer	...Karunagapalli	(4th do.)
Gopalakrishna Iyer	...Chengannur	(4th do.)

Kottayam Division.

M. Padmanabha Pillay	...Kottayam	(3rd class.)
K. Anandanarayana Iyer, B. A., B. L.	Shertallay	(2nd do.) on other duty.
Shungara Pillay	... Do.	acting.
Sogbramony Iyer, B. A.	...Vaikam	(4th class.)
C. Rajaratna Naicker, B. A.	...Changanachery	(3rd do.)
V. S. Keshava Iyer, B. A., B. L.	...Alengad	(4th do.) on other duty.
Nanoo Iyer	... Do.	acting.
Ramaswamy Iyer	...Kunnatnad	(3rd class.)
V. Iyem Pillay	...Todupuzha	(4th do.)
Kumara Pillay	...Meenachil	(4th do.)
P. Armukom Pillay, B. A.	...Paerur	(4th do.)
M. Pulpoo Pillay, B. A.	...Ettumanur	(4th do.)
Narayana Pillay	...Muvattupuzha	(4th do.)

The four Divisions of Travancore and Districts or
Taluks comprised therein.

Division.	Station of the Officer in charge.	District compris- ed in the Division.	Stations of the Tahsildars of the Districts.
Padmanabhapu- ram or Southern.	Padmanabha- puram.	Tovala ... Agastisvaram ... Eraniel ... Kalkulam ... Vilavankod ...	Bhutapandi. Yedalacudi. Eraniel. Padmanabhapuram. Kuzhittura.
Trivandrum ...	Trivan- drum.	Neyyattinkara ... Trivandrum ... Nedumangad .. Chirayinkil ...	Neyyattinkara. Trivandrum. Nedumangad. Attungal.
Quilon ...	Quilon.	Quilon. ... Kunnattur ... Karunagapalli ... Kartikapalli ... Mavelikara ... Chengannur ... Tiruvalla ... Ambalapuzha ... Kottarakara ... Pattanapuram .. Shencottah ...	Quilon. Adar. Patanayarkulan- Haripad. [gara. Mavelikara. Chengannur. Tiruvalla. Ambalapuzha. Kottarakara. Punalur. Shencottah.
Kottayam or Northern ...	Kottayam.	Shertallay ... Vaikam ... Ettumanur ... Kottayam ... Changanachery... Minachil ... Muvattupuzha ... Todupuzha ... Kunnatnad ... Alangad ... Parur ...	Shertallay. Vaikam. Ettumanur. Thirunakaray. Changanachery. Pala. Muvattupuzha. Karikod. Perumpavur. Tiruvalur. Kunnamkulangara.

LIST OF VILLAGES IN TRAVANCORE.

PADMANABHAPURAM DIVISION.

Tovala Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Azhagiapandipuram ...	10	Azhagiapandipuram ...	4.79
Anandapuram ...	11	Anandapuram ...	4.92
Melpidaga ...	7	Cheramadam ...	2.67
	6	Isaryamangalam ...	2.10
	5	Pudappandi ...	1.14
Naduvapidaga ...	9	Arumanallur ...	2.65
	8	Darisanankoppu ...	6.80
Talakkudi ...	4	Talakkudi ...	3.56
	3	Tiruppadisaram ...	2.40
Tovala ...	2	Chembagaramanpudur ...	5.91
	1	Tovala ...	19.33
Hills excluded as unfit for Cadastral Survey			58.63
		Total.....	115.00

Agastisvaram Taluk.

Agastisvaram ...	2	Agastisvaram ...	8.14
	1	Kanniyakumari ...	11.09
	4	Kulasekarapuram ...	5.43
	3	Tamarakulam ...	6.21
Kottar ...	13	Nagar Kovil ...	4.80
	12	Vadivisvaram ...	4.12
Padappattu ...	15	Erachakulam ...	2.91
	14	Vadasei ...	7.16
Parakka ...	11	Dharmapuram ...	4.80
	9	Parakka ...	1.70
	10	Temgampudur ...	10.99
Suchindram ...	7	Iravipudur ...	3.03
	8	Suchindram ...	2.08
Terur ...	5	Marunkur ...	8.73
	6	Terur ...	8.33
Hills excluded as unfit for Cadastral Survey			4.79
		Total.....	94.00

Eraniel Taluk.

Eraniel ...	3	Eraniel ...	4.72
	4	Talakkulam ...	8.24
Kadiapattanam ...	5	Kadiapattanam ...	7.48
	6	Manavalakurichi ...	4.72
Kolachel ...	7	Kolachel ...	11.30
Killiyur ...	11	Killikulam ...	4.03
	12	Killiyur ...	8.00
Midalam ...	9	Kilaidalam ...	3.65
	10	Midalam ...	6.17
Nattalam ...	13	Nattalam ...	6.24
Nindakara ...	2	Alur ...	8.13
	1	Nindakara ...	18.90
Tiruvankodu ...	8	Tiruvankodu ...	4.89
Hills excluded as unfit for Cadastral Survey			1.70
		Total.....	98.00

Kalkulam Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Attur	3	Attur	8.55
Kalkulam	5	Kalkulam	65.5
	4	Takkala	5.09
Kappiyara	1	Kappiyara	4.12
	2	Valvatchatottom	5.58
Kodanallur	6	Kodanallur	10.60
Mekkodu	7	Mekkodu	7.01
Ponmana	11	Ponmana	14.23
	8	Aruvikara	4.13
Tiruvattar	9	Tiruvattar	6.06
	10	Tirparppu	10.24
Hills excluded as unfit for Cadastral Survey			86.84
		Total.....	109.00

Vilavankod Taluk.

Arumana	12	Arumana	11.61
Arudesappattu	4	Arudesappattu	3.35
	5	Medukummal... ..	7.46
Ezhudesappattu	2	Ezhudesappattu	4.54
	1	Kollankodu	4.91
Kalial	13	Kalial	15.18
Kunnattur	6	Kunnattur	3.72
	7	Nallur	3.60
Pakodu	11	Idakkodu	8.75
	8	Pakodu	5.40
Painkulam	3	Painkulam	3.53
Vilavankod	10	Palukal	4.13
	9	Vilavankod	5.03
Hills excluded as unfit for Cadastral Survey			55.79
		Total.....	137.00

TRIVANDRUM DIVISION.

Neyyattinkara Taluk.

Kottukal	11	Karunkulam... ..	4.90
	12	Kottukal	11.31
	13	Tiruvallam	11.36
Kolla	4	Kolla	5.25
	2	Chenkal	7.83
Kulattur	1	Kulattur	10.38
Kunnattukal	5	Kunnattukal	22.21
Marukil	18	Maranallur	9.71
	17	Marukil	6.31
Nemam	14	Nemam	11.39
	15	Pallichal	6.37
	9	Adiyannur	7.60
Neyyattinkara	8	Neyyattinkara	9.71
	10	Tiruvarattur	6.12
Parassala	3	Parassala	7.72
Perunkadavila	6	Ottasekarammangalam	10.84
	7	Perunkadavila	15.22
Vilappil	16	Vilappil	12.13
Hills excluded as unfit for Cadastral Survey			28.54
		Total.....	205.00

Trivandrum Taluk.

Proverti	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Kulattur	16	Attupara	6.20
	15	Cheruvikkal	3.85
	17	Menamkulam... ..	3.10
Kalakuttum	19	Irurpara	4.78
	18	Kalakuttam	3.37
Nellamanam	4	Iranimuttam	2.88
	3	Muttattara	3.48
Pattam	10	Chittivilagom... ..	3.27
	11	Madattuvilagom	3.72
Pallipuram	22	Kadinunkulam	4.33
	21	Pallipuram	3.58
	29	Andurkonam	3.53
Palkulankara	1	Kadagompalli	4.56
	2	Palkulankara... ..	2.49
Kilattanakkal	25	Kilattanakkal... ..	3.69
	24	Meltonakkal	4.74
	23	Veilur	5.06
Vullur	14	Pangappara	3.42
	13	Vuliyalattura... ..	5.75
	12	Vullur	3.15
Vanchiyur	6	Chengalacheri	2.13
	5	Vanchiyur	2.38
Vattiyurkavu	8	Anjamada	5.40
	7	Aramada	3.67
	9	Randamada	4.73
Total.....			97.26

Nedumangad Taluk.

Arianadu	2	Arianadu	14.86
	1	Mannurkara	6.06
Karakulam	10	Karakulam	12.09
Kulattummel	12	Kulattummel	8.65
Nedumangad	5	Anadu	42.37
	4	Nedumangad	1.74
Perumkulam	11	Perumkulam	15.20
Vamanapuram	7	Nallanadu	20.82
	6	Vamanapuram	29.65
Vembayam	8	Manikal	12.88
	9	Vembayam	11.76
Uzhamalakkal	3	Uzhamalakkal	29.27
Hills excluded as unfit for Cadastral Survey			152.65
Total.....			369.00

Chirayinkil Taluk.

Attangal	14	Attangal	1.98
	19	Kila-Attangal... ..	2.97
	12	Alamkodu	4.14
Idaikkodu	13	Avanamcheri	2.81
	3	Idaikkodu	3.38
	4	Ilamba	2.04
Kadaikkavur	5	Mudakkal	4.51
	18	Kadaikkavur	3.94
Kilimanur	9	Kilimanur	7.25
	8	Palayakunnumel	9.63
Kundalur	15	Kundalur	1.47
	2	Kilavallam	4.67
Madavur	23	Madavur	7.24
	24	Pallikkal	6.25
	10	Vellalur	4.39

Chirayinkil Taluk (contd.)

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Manambur ...	31	Cheruniyur ...	4.20
	20	Manambur ...	5.94
	21	Ottur ...	3.66
Nagarur ...	6	Koduvalanur ...	3.14
	11	Nagarur ...	4.64
	7	Pubimattu ...	7.32
Navikkulam ...	22	Kariyarom ...	5.16
	25	Navikkulam ...	10.93
Chirayinkil ...	1	Alur ...	4.81
	16	Charkkara ...	2.45
	17	Chirayinkil ...	1.74
Varkala ...	26	Choumarudi ...	6.77
	27	Airur ...	6.87
	30	Vettur ...	2.62
	29	Varkala ...	5.93
	28	Yidavah ...	3.52
		Total.....	148.47

QUILON DIVISION.

Quilon Taluk.

Adichanallur ...	3	Adichanallur ...	6.53
	4	Nedumpana ...	10.90
Iravipuram ...	6	Iravipuram ...	11.23
	5	Tirakonavattam ...	8.63
	7	Vadakkavila ...	3.81
Enstern Kallada ...	13	Eastern Kallada ...	8.64
Kilikollur ...	10	Kilikollur ...	4.33
	11	Kottangara ...	9.80
Paravur ...	2	Minadu ...	27.12
	1	Paravur ...	12.72
Perunadu ...	9	Tirkkadavur ...	10.32
	12	Perunadu ...	20.71
Quilon ...	8	Quilon ...	8.51
		Total.....	143.25

Karunagapalli Taluk.

Chavara ...	2	Chavara ...	4.62
	1	Tekkumbagam ...	11.75
Karunagapalli ...	7	Karunagappalli ...	8.20
Krishnapuram ...	10	Krishnapuram ...	6.61
Kulasekarapuram ...	8	Kulasekarapuram ...	7.31
Panmana ...	3	Panmana ...	6.57
Paduppalli ...	12	Padupalli ...	7.78
	11	Perunadu ...	6.06
Tazhava ...	9	Tazhava ...	9.18
	6	Todi ...	8.00
Tevalakkara ...	4	Tevalakkara ...	6.46
	5	Minagapalli ...	7.61
		Total.....	93.15

Kartigapalli Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Harippadu ...	14	Harippadu ...	1.47
Cheppadu ...	13	Cherutana ...	5.42
	7	Cheppadu ...	1.94
Kartigapalli ...	8	Vaiakuzhi ...	2.97
	15	Kartigapalli...	3.37
Kezhakkekkara ...	6	Singoli ...	2.81
	11	Kizhakkekkara ...	2.21
Kirikkadu ...	12	Viyapuram ...	5.38
	2	Kirakkadu ...	3.39
Kumarapuram ...	3	Kandalur ...	3.77
	17	Kumarapuram ...	5.60
Mudukulam ...	18	Karuvatta ...	5.58
	5	Mudukulam ...	4.49
Pattiyur ...	4	Arattapuzha ...	8.79
Pallippadu ...	1	Pattiyur ...	5.83
	10	Pallippadu ...	4.75
Trikunnapuzha ...	9	Nanjarkulangara ...	1.79
	16	Trikunnapuzha ...	4.59
		Total	71.15

Kunnattur Taluk.

Churanadu ...	1	Churanadu ...	15.41
Poruvazhi ...	3	Poruvazhi ...	16.94
Kunnattur ...	4	Kunnattur ...	17.44
Pallikkal ...	5	Pallikkal ...	17.52
Adur ...	6	Adur ...	14.88
Enadimangalam ...	7	Enadimangalam ...	31.26
Koduman ...	8	Koduman ...	13.99
Vallikkadu ...	9	Vallikkodu ...	21.16
Western Kallada ...	2	Western Kallada ...	5.10
		Total	156.70

Kottarakara Taluk.

Ezhukone ...	5	Ezhukone ...	24.71
Kottarakara ...	3	Kottarakara ...	15.47
Veliyam ...	6	Veliyam ...	20.15
Ummanur ...	7	Ummanur ...	13.28
	8	Velunallur ...	22.16
Chadayamangalam ...	9	Chadayamangalam ...	32.69
Kulakkada ...	4	Kulakkada ...	11.28
Kummil ...	10	Kummil ...	41.06
Vettikkavala ...	2	Vettikkavala ...	13.96
	1	Melila ...	7.15
Hills excluded as unfit for Cadastral Survey			26.17
		Total	228.18

Ambalapuzha Taluk.

Talavadi ...	1	Talavadi ...	6.06
Kozhimukku ...	2	Kozhimukku ...	10.42
Tagazhi ...	3	Tagazhi ...	12.35
Purakkadu ...	4	Purakkadu ...	8.86
Ambalapuzha ...	5	Ambalapuzha ...	9.05
Nedumudi ...	6	Nedumudi ...	8.50
Chambakkulam ...	7	Chambakkulam ...	5.49
Pulinkunnu ...	1	Pulinkunnu ...	17.82
Kainagari ...	9	Kainagari ...	16.38
Alleppey ...	10	Alleppey ...	19.41
		Total	114.34

Mavelikara Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Tamarakulam ...	1	Vallikunnam ...	8.30
	2	Tamarakulam ...	8.07
Pallikkal ...	3	Pallikkal ...	9.06
	10	Chunakkara ...	6.54
Tekhekkara ...	4	Perungala ...	4.96
	9	Tekhekkara ...	8.37
Kannamangalam ...	5	Kannamangalam ...	5.58
Mavelikara ...	8	Mavelikara ...	2.59
	11	Tazhakkara ...	9.96
Nuranadu ...	12	Nuranadu ...	8.14
	13	Palamel ...	9.89
Pandalam Tekhekkara ...	14	Pandalam Tekhekkara ...	9.75
	15	Tonnallur ...	11.54
Chenittala ...	7	Chenittala ...	2.44
	6	Tirupperunafara ...	6.24
		Total ...	111.43

Tiruvella Taluk.

Kadappira ...	3	Kizhakkabagam ...	4.31
	4	Kadappira ...	6.50
Nudumpuram ...	5	Nudumpuram ...	8.31
	6	Perungur ...	4.87
Tiruvalla ...	7	Kavumbagam ...	4.23
	8	Tiruvalla ...	9.62
Kaviyur ...	9	Iraviperur ...	10.92
	10	Kaviyur ...	11.72
	12	Ezamattur ...	19.91
Aranmula ...	14	Koippuram ...	8.63
	16	Aranmula ...	9.33
	15	Tottappulaseri ...	5.62
Ayirur ...	17	Mallappulascri ...	7.35
	18	Cherukol ...	14.68
	13	Ayirur ...	9.96
Kalluppara ...	11	Kalluppara ...	34.48
Mannaru ...	2	Mannaru ...	3.33
		Kuratticheri ...	3.71
		Total.....	172.18

Chengannur Taluk.

Vadakekkara ...	1	Tiruvammandur ...	3.51
	8	Puttenkavu ...	11.45
	7	Vadakekkara ...	5.22
	2	Pandanadu ...	4.09
Omaller ...	12	Omaller ...	13.36
Chengannur ...	3	Chengannur ...	5.16
	4	Puliyur ...	4.59
Ranni ...	14	Ranni ...	87.66
Kumbazha ...	11	Ilanthur ...	6.83
	15	Kumbazha ...	18.99
	13	Pattanamtitta ...	5.51
Pandalam Vadakekkara ...	9	Venmini ...	7.17
	10	Pandalam Vedokkekkara ...	11.66
Ala ...	5	Cherianadu ...	5.63
	6	Ala ...	4.16
Hills excluded as unfit for Cadastral Survey ...			704.70
		Total.....	899.72

Pattanapuram Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Mailam	2	Mailam	10.71
Pattazhi	1	Pattazhi	15.31
Talayur	3	Tavalur	8.79
Anjal	7	Anjal	85.63
Vilakkudi	6	Idamalakkal	14.94
	4	Vilakkudi	8.29
	5	Punalur	22.50
Pattanapuram	8	Pattanapuram	37.81
Hills excluded as unfit for Cadastral Survey...			134.81
		Total	336.82

Shencottah Taluk.

Shenkottah	1	Shenkottah	9.25
Karkkudi	2	Karkkudi	2.18
Puliyara	3	Puliyara	4.20
	4	Pudur	1.93
Sivanallur	5	Mekkara	3.26
	6	Achenpudur	5.43
Ilattur	7	Ilattur	5.36
Kilangadu	8	Kilangadu	2.14
Ayikkudi	9	Ayikkudi	5.88
Chambuvur Vadakara...	10	Chambuvur Vadakara	7.06
Hill circuit surveyed			56.12
		Total.....	102.81

**KOTTAYAM DIVISION.
Changanachery Taluk.**

Muttaru	2	Muttaru	4.58
	1	Ramankari	4.30
Velianadu	3	Velianadu	7.52
Nilamperur	5	Nilamperur	4.23
	4	Chennankari	4.44
Manjadikkara	7	Kurichi	6.02
	6	Vazhappalli Padinjrabagam	5.66
	8	Vazhappalli Kizhakkumbagam	5.92
Changanachery	9	Changanachery	6.61
	10	Madaappalli	17.25
Puduppalli	11	Puduppalli	18.88
	12	Nedunkunnam	17.99
Kanjirappalli	13	Valur	21.12
	14	Vellavur	9.17
	15	Manimala	13.50
	16	Cheruvalli	4.77
	17	Chirakkadavu	10.91
	18	Kanjirappalli	100.93
	19	Peruvantanam	48.01
	20	Peermedu	91.55
	21	Periar	98.46
		Total.....	501.91

Kottayam Taluk.

Kottayam	1	Tiruvappu	18.57
	2	Kottayam	4.87
Nattagam	3	Nattagam	10.72
	4	Panichakkadu	8.73
Vijayapuram	5	Vijayapuram	25.77
Pambadi	6	Pambadi	26.59
Agalakkunnam	7	Agalakkunnam	37.66
Ainmanam	8	Ainmanam	13.45
Kumaragam	9	Kunmanam	2.53
	10	Kumaragam	25.36
		Total.....	174.25

Sherttalay Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Arur	14	Arur	10'00
Turavur	13	Turavur North	7'80
	12	Turavur South	7'10
Vayalaru	10	Vayalaru East	5'12
	11	Vayalaru West	9'43
Sherttalay	7	Kokkothamangalam	5'00
	8	Sherttalay South	6'18
	9	Sherttalay North	5'20
Tannirmukkam	5	Tannirmukkam South	15'18
	6	Tannirmukkam North	7'95
Mararikkulam	5	Mararikkulam South	7'10
	4	Mararikkulam North	6'73
Ariyadu	1	Ariyadu South	9'91
	2	Ariyadu North	14'49
Total.....			117'19

Vykkam Taluk.

Vykkam	1	Vykkam	11'61
	3	Neduvila	5'14
Pallippuram	2	Pallippuram	7'33
	5	Tykkadneheri	5'42
Kulasekaramangalam	10	Kulasekaramangalam	4'38
	4	Vadakemuri	3'07
	12	Padinjarakkara	3'05
Panavalli	6	Panavalli	5'52
	7	Vadutalamattattibagam	9'76
Manakunnam	8	Manakunnam	11'55
	9	Chembumuri	8'27
	11	Maravanturuthu	2'40
Vadayaru	13	Vadayaru	16'95
Mulakkulam	14	Mulakkulam	13'74
Total.....			108'19

Ettumanur Taluk.

Ettumanur	1	Ettumanur	11'16
	2	Kanagary	11'16
Manjur	3	Manjur	15'10
	4	Onanturuttu	6'32
Caippila	5	Parambakuddu	6'23
	6	Kodumalur	5'54
	7	Kaippizha	4'86
Kadutturutti	8	Kadutturutti	18'85
Vetchur	9	Talayalam	9'34
	10	Vetchur	14'50
Kidangur	11	Kidangur	18'08
Total.....			120'94

Minachil Taluk.

Minachil	5	Minachil	11'12
Ramapuram	2	Ramapuram	21'05
Lalam	3	Lalam	9'79
Bharananganam	4	Bharananganam	6'51
Puliannur	1	Puliannur	9'23
Kondur	6	Kondur	100'25
Total.....			158'00

Muvattupuzha Taluk.

Ilakkadu	1	Ilakkadu	73'01
	2	Vulavur	69'30
Kuttattukulam	3	Kuttattukulam	28'00
	4	Tirumaradi	26'79
Piravam	5	Piravam	13'84
Ramanangalam	6	Ramanangalam	35'71
Muvattupuzha	8	Muvattupuzha	11'74
	7	Arakkulam	19'79
Enanallur	13	Enanallur	24'44
	12	Varappatti	17'16
Iramallur	10	Iramallur	11'29
	9	Ilavur	28'12
Kotamangalam	11	Kotamangalam	22'58
	14	Kuttamangalam	16'53
Total.....			398'00

Kunnatnad Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Cheranallur	12	Kuvappadi	7.88
	13	Cheranallur	14.27
Ferumbavur	11	Perumbavur	9.99
	10	Vengola	5.81
Asamannur...	15	Asamannur	10.20
	14	Rayamangalam	9.84
Malavannur	7	Malavannur	13.48
Aikkaranadu	6	Aikkaranadu	16.31
	5	Semmanadu	14.94
Kunnatnad...	8	Kunnatnad	13.31
	4	Kalukkambalam	8.16
Idappalli Tekkumbagam	1	Idappalli Tekkumbagam	2.68
Idappalli Vadakkumbagam	2	Idappalli Vadakkumbagam	1.72
Tirkkakkara	3	Tirkkakkara	13.54
Vazhakkulam	9	Vazhakkulam	6.35
Manjappira...	16	Manikkamangalam	30.04
	17	Manjappira	19.90
Total.....			203.42

Todupuzha Taluk.

Manakkadu...	3	Manakkadu	132.04
Kumaramangalam	4	Kumaramangalam	166.44
Todupuzha...	2	Todupuzha	115.27
Karikkodu...	2	Karikkodu	473.94
Karumanur	1	Karumanur	342.31
Total.....			1230.00

Alangad Taluk.

Alangad	3	Alangad	18.59
	4	Kodungallur	12.68
Ayirur	2	Ayirur	29.71
Chengamanad	5	Chengamanad	26.68
Kothakulangara	7	Kothakulangara	29.68
Parakkadavu	6	Parakkadavu	7.35
Puthenchira	1	Puthenchira	15.34
Aluva	8	Aluva	10.52
Total			151.35

Parur Taluk.

Varappuzha	1	Varappuzha	7.19
Ezhikkara	2	Ezhikkara	7.33
Kottuvalli	3	Kottuvalli	7.58
Parur	4	Parur	7.38
Puthenvelikkara	6	Puthenvelikkara	21.58
Vadakkekara	5	Vadakkekara	10.67
Total			62.23

REVENUE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

V. Nagam Aiya, B. A., F. R. HIST. S.	...	Dewan Peishcar.
P. Ramakrishna Iyer B. A.	...	Senior Assistant Kottayam Range.
V. Renga Iyengar	(Assistant)	Shencottah Range.
V. Venkateswara Iyer B. A.	do.	Karunagapalli Range. (on leave.)
V. Sivaramakrishna Iyer	do.	Southern Range.
Savariperumal Pillai (Acting Assistant)	...	Karunagapalli Range.
V. Madhusudana Iyer	...	Sheristadar.

Field Establishment.

Savariperumal Pillay	...	Supervisor (on other duty).
A. Ramaswamy Iyer	...	do.
Sankaranarayana Pillay	...	do. (on special duty).
T. Padmanabha Iyer	...	do.
Kochukunju Paniker	...	do.
Velu Pillay ..	...	do.
Ramaswamy Iyer	...	do.
T. K. Ramen Pillay	...	do.
Padmanabha Pillay	...	do.
V. Krishna Iyer	...	do.
A. Easwara Iyer	...	do.
N. Padmanabha Pillay	...	do.
C. Madhava Kurukkal, B. A.	(Acting)	do.
K. Mathaven Pillay	...	do.
Seetharama Iyer	(Probationery)	do.
C. Narayana Pillay	...	Deputy Supervisor.
S. Venkatarama Iyer	...	do.
T. Easwara Iyer	...	do.
Parameswaren Pillay	...	do.
Kesava Row	...	do.
Narayana Pillay	...	do.
Chevel Narayana Iyer	...	do.
Ramen Pillay	...	do.
Sesha Iyer...	...	do.
P. I. Daniel, B. A.	...	do.
Krishna Palikkar	...	do.
Velu Pillay	...	do.
Parameswaren Pillay	...	do.
Kuppuswamy Iyer	...	do.
Mahadeva Iyer	...	do.

Narasimha Iyer	...	...Deputy Supervisor.
Krishna Iyer	...	do.
Kuzhithurai Subramanya Iyer	...	do.
K. Krishna Pillay	...	do.
M. Parameswaren Pillay	...	do.
K. Ramaswamy Iyer	...	do.
Padmanabha Iyer	...	do.
Madhava Varier...	...	do.
S. Anandakrishna Iyer	...	do.
Pattam Govinda Pillay	...	do.
Madevan Pillay	...	do.
Kottayam Narayana Pillay	...	do.
K. Shungra Iyer	...	do.
Durgappa Iyer	...	do.
Vydheanatha Iyer	...	do.
S. Ramaswamy Iyer	...	do.
Neelacunda Iyer	...	do.
L. Subramanya Iyer	...	do.
C. R. Velu Pillay	...	do.
Kasi Raju	...	do.
Iyappen Pillay	...	(Acting) do.
Classifiers	...	400.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

James J. Tomlinson, Superintendent.

G. N. Krishna Row	...	... Assistant Superintendent.
C. K. Sundram Iyer	...	do.
V. Sabapathi Pillay	...	... Sub-Assistant.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

M. R. Krishna Row, Director of Registration.

C. Shesha Iyer	District Registrar, Trivandrum	District.
Kuruvila Varki	Do. Do. Quilon	Do.
Padmanabha Pillay	Do. Do. Kottayam	Do.

Sub-Registrars.

District.	Sub-District.	Class.	Names of Sub-Registrars.
Trivandrum.	Tovala	2	Neelacunda Iyen.
	Agastisvaram	2	H. Krishna Iyen B. A.
	Nagercoil	4	G. Padmanabha Iyen.
	Eraniel	4	V. Sesa Iyengar.
	Colachel... ..	4	Bhagavathiswara Iyen.
	Kalkulam	4	Harihara Iyen.
	Thiruvattar	4	Veloo Pillay.
	Vilavankod	4	Kumaraswamy Pillay.
	Munchiray	4	Suria Pillay.
	Parassala	3	Ayyappen Pillay.
	Neyyattinkara	1	Veloo Pillay.
	Nemom	4	Venkitachala Iyen.
	Trivandrum	3	V. Padmanabha Iyen B. A.
	Kazhakoottum	4	P. Krishna Pillay B. A.
	Neduvangad	4	Eravi Pillay.
	Chirayinkil	1	Krishna Iyen.
Navaikulam	4	Rama Krishna Iyen.	
Quilon.	Kottarakara	3	Neelacunda Iyen.
	Pattanapuram	4	Saiyed Shahabudin Sahib.
	Kunnattur	2	Krishna Iyen.
	Shencottah	3	V. Ramakrishna Iyen B. A.
	Quilon	3	K. M. George.
	Chathanur	3	Veloo Pillay.
	Karunagapalli	1	Ramen Pillay.
	Krishnapuram	3	M. R. Krishna Pillay B. A.
	Kartigapalli	4	Shungaren Potti.
	Kayangulam	1	Mathaven Pillay.
	Mavelikara	1	C. Mathen B. A.
	Chengannur	2	Narayana Pillay.
	Patta amtitta	2	Ananthakrishna Iyen.
	Thiruvella	3	P. K. Cheriyan.
Alleppey	3	P. J. Jacob.	
Kottayam.	Changanachery	3	W. Warugis B. A.
	Kanjirapalli	3	Narayana Pillay.
	Shertallay	3	Krishna Pillay.
	Vaikam	2	Anantha Krishna Iyen.
	Ettumanur	3	Egyanarayana Iyen.
	Kottayam	1	Govinda Pillay.
	Minachil	3	Sankara Pillay.
	Todupuzha	4	Narayana Pillay.
	Muvattupuzha	4	T. I. Cheriyan B. A.
	Koothattookulam	3	Sreenivasa Iyengar.
	Kunnatnad	2	Shungaranarayana Iyen.
	Alangad... ..	4	Krishna Iyen.
	Parur	2	P. V. Nanoo Pillay B. A.
	Devikulam		Head Gumasta in charge.

Territorial jurisdiction of Districts and Sub-Districts for the purposes of registration.

Districts.	Sub-Districts.	Proverthies &c. comprised in each Sub-District.
Trivandrum.	Tovala ...	Azhakiapandipuram, Anantapuram, Melpidaka, Naduvu- pidaka, Thazhakudi and Tovala.
	Agastisvaram ...	Agastisvaram, Suchindram, and Parakka.
	Nagercoil ...	Padappattu, Kottar and Terur.
	Eraniel ...	Eraniel, Tiruvithankod, Kadiapattanam and Nindakara.
	Colachel ...	Colachel, Midalam, Killiyur and Nattalam.
	Kalkulam ...	Kalkulam, Brahmapuram, Kappiyara and Kothanallur.
	Thiruvattar ...	Attur, Ponmana, Mekod and Thiruvattar.
	Vilavankod ...	Vilavankod, Arumana, Kallial, Pakod and Kunzattur.
	Munchira ...	Arudesapattu, Ezhudesapattu and Pangulam.
	Neyyattinkara ...	Neyyattinkara, Kunatkal, Marukil and Perunkadavila.
	Nemom ...	Nemom, Vilappil and Kottukal.
	Parassala ...	Parassala, Kulattur and Kolla.
	Neduvangad ...	Neduvangad, Vuzhamalakal, Aryanad, Perungulam, Kulat- tummel, Karakulam, Vembayam and Vamanapuram.
	Trivandrum ...	Vanjiyur, Nellamom Palkulankara, Vattiyurkavu and Pattam.
Kazhakkuttam ...	Vullur, Kulattur, Kazhakkuttam, Pallipuram and Tonnekal.	
Chirayinkil ...	Chirayinkil, Kuntallur, Kadakavur, Manampur, Attungal and Edakod.	
Navaikulam ...	Navaikulam, Vurkala, Kilimanur, Nagarur and Madavur.	
Quilon.	Kottarakara ...	Kottarakara, Chadayamangalam, Kummil, Vummannur, Veliam, Ezhukon, Vettikavala and Kulakada.
	Pattanapuram ..	Mailam, Malur, Pattanapuram, Talavur, Vilakudi, Ujje- l and Pattazhidesam.
	Kunnattur ...	Kunnattur, Poruvazhi, Chooranad, Pallikal, Adur, Vallikod, Koduman, Enathimangalam and Padinjarakallada.
	Shencottah ...	Shencottah, Kurkudi, Sivanallur, Ilathur, Kilangad, Ayi- kudi, Sampurvatakara and Puliyara.
	Quilon ...	Quilon, Kilikollur, Kizhakekallada and Perunad.
	Chattannur ...	Paravur, Adichanallur and Iravipuram.
	Karunagapalli ..	Karunagapalli, Chavara, Ponmana, Thazhava and Tevala- kara.
	Krishnapuram ..	Krishnapuram, Puthupalli and Kulasekarapuram.
	Kartigapalli ...	Kartigapalli, Pallipadu, Chepadu, Haripad, Kizhakekara, Kumarapuram and Thrikunnapuzha.
	Kayangulam ...	Pattiyur, Kirikad and Muthukulam.
	Mavelikara ...	Mavelikara, Nuranad, Tamarakulam, Pallikal, Tekekara, Kunnamangalam, Pandalamtekekara and Chennitala.
	Chengannur ...	Chengannur, Vadekekara, Pandalamvadekekara and Ala.
	Pattanamtitta ...	Ranni, Kumpazha and Omallur.
	Thiruvella ...	Kadapira, Nedumpuram, Thiruvella, Kaviyur, Kallupara, Ayirur, Aranmula and Mannar.
Alleppey ...	Ambalapuzha, Alleppey, Kainakari, Kavalam, Pulinkunnu, Nedumndi, Sambakulam, Talavadi, Kozhimuku, Takazhi, Karumadi and Pirakad.	
Kottayam.	Shertallay ...	Aryadu, Mararikulam, Tannirmukkam, Shertallay, Vaya- laru, Turavur and Arur.
	Vaikam ...	Vaikam, Kulasekaramangalam, Pallipuram, Paravalli, Manukunnu, Vadayaru and Mulakulam.
	Ettumanur ...	Ettumanur, Kaipizha, Vechoor, Manjur, Kaduthuruthi and Kidangur.
	Kottayam ...	Kottayam, Nattakam, Vijayapuram, Aimanam and Kuma- rakam.
Changanachery.	Changanachery, Manjadikara, Puthupalli, Muttaru, Vellia- nad and Nilamperur.	

Districts.	Sub-Districts.	Proverthies &c. comprised in each Sub-District.
Kottayam.	Kanjirapalli ...	Kanjirapalli, Akalakunnam and Pambadi.
	Minachil ...	Minachil, Puliannur, Lalam, Ramapuram, Parananganam and Kondur.
	Todupuzha ...	Todupuzha, Manacaud, Kumaramangalam, Karimannur and Karikod.
	Devikulam ...	All the tracts over which the Devikulam Munsiff exercise Jurisdiction.
	Muvattupuzha..	Muvattupuzha, Kothamangalam, Ramamangalam, Iramallur and Enanallur.
	Kuttattukulam.	Kuttattukulam, Ilakod and Piravam.
	Kunnatnad ...	Kunnatnad, Thrikakara, Vazhakulam, Perumbavur, Chera-nellur, Asamaunur, Mazhuvannur, Ayikaranad and Monjapira.
	Alangad ...	Alangad, Ayirur Parakadavu, Chengamanad, Kothakulangara and Alwaye.
Parur ...	Parur, Vadekekara, Puthenvelikara, Varapizha, Kottupalli, Puttenchira, Ezhikara, Idapalli north and Idapalli south,	

Licensed Pleaders.

S. Anantarama Aiyan	M. Madhaven Tampi	R. Sathivagisvara Sastri
S. Kumara Pillai	N. Parameswaran Pillai	Subramania Pillai
N.G. Venkatachalam Ayn.	K. Sitharama Aiyan	K. S. Narayana Aiyan
A. Padmanabha Aiyan	Narayanan Paramiswaran	P. Thandava Sastrial
R. Padmanabha Pillai	P. V. Subbu Aiyan	E. K. Rama Pillai
Alakiri Aiyankar	K. Krishna Pillai	Sankaranarayana Aiyan
K. Padmanabha Pillai	N. Venkataswara Aiyan	A. Harihara Aiyan
Nilakantan Tanuvan	P. Sivarama Aiyan	M. Pereira, B. A.
V. Lakshmana Sastrial	P. Virupaksha Aiyan	J. M. Gough
Sesha Aiyan Narayana Ai-	Raman Pillai	N. S. Appathura Aiyan
S. Venkatasura Aiyan (yan	S. Ramakrishna Aiyan	K. Nilakanta Pillai
J. Lakshmana Aiyan	P. R. Krishna Pillai	Peruman Raman
N. Sankaranarayana Aiyan	P. Padmanabha Aiyan	V. Sankara Pillai
Krishna Aiyankar Sastri	Appaswamy Aiyan	T. S. Sreenivasa Chariar
A. Kumara Pillai	Padmanabha Pillai	T. M. Kesava Pillai
P. Subbu Aiyan	Velu Pillai	

Nagercoil.

A. M. Mutunayagam Pillai, B. A. & B. L.	Judge.
A. Arathen Pillai	Sheristadar.
O. Marthanda Pillai	Sircar Vakil.

Licensed Pleaders.

Devaraja Aiyan	C. Subramania Aiyan	V. Krishna Aiyan
Ramasubramanyya Aiyan	N. Sankaralingam Pillai	N. Madhaven Pillai, B. A.
S. Thanu Aiyan	R. Sankarasubbu Aiyan	K. Buthalingom Aiyan
D. Padmanaba Aiyan	S. Thanusubbu Aiyan	K. E. Sivarama Pillai
Sankarasubramanyya Aiyan	K. Kesava Pillai	S. Sivaramakrishna Aiyan*
H. Samu Aiyan	Anandanarayana Sastrial	M. Sivasubrahmania Pillai, B. A.*
S. Subramani Aiyan	V. Padmanabha Aiyan	V. Venkataswara Aiyan
N. Sesha Aiyan	Chithambara Sastrial	O. Marthanda Pillai.
K. Subramania Aiyan	Sivarama Aiyan*	
Sattanatha Aiyan	A. Andi Deikshader	
Pugalumperumal Pillai	S. Shungarasubbier	
N. Srinivasa Aiyankar	B. Narayana Pillai	
	S. Y. Gnanakun	

* These are High Court Vakils practising at Nagercoil.

Quilon.

K. P. Sankara Menon, B. A., B. L., F. M. U.	Judge.
S. Navis	Sheristadar.
S. Ramaswamy Sastrial B. A. & B. L.	Sircar Vakil.

Licensed Pleaders.

K. Nilakanta Pillai	S. Venkatakrishna Ayn.	Nilakantan Chakkyar
Minakshisubbayan	N. Appu Sastri	K. N. Parameswaran Pillai.
Krishna Sastri	P. K. Padmanabha Sastri	Sankara Warriar.
Govindan Pantala	O. Krishna Pillai	G. Sankaranarayana Aiyan.
Andi Pillai	V. Natesa Sastri	K. S. Venkatarama Aiyan.
N. Sahasranama Aiyan	E. Rama Aiyan*	S. Ramaswami Sastrial B. A. & B. L.*
Subramania Sastri	C. N. Kesava Pillai*	P. Kesava Pillai, B. A.
Venketarama Aiyankar	K. N. Kesava Pillai*	A. Abraham.
K. Raman Pillai	M. Mathew, B. A. & B. L.*	K. R. Rama Subba Sastrial, B. A. & B. L.*
Paravur Kesava Pillai	V. Subba Aiyan B. A. & B. L.*	
A. Sreenivasa Aiyankar Sastri	K. Krishnan Pantala, B. A. & B. L.*	
V. Alvar Aiyankar		

* These are High Court Vakils practising at Quilon.

Alleppey.

M. K. Ramachandra Row, B. A. & B. L.	... 1st Judge.
K. Narayana Menon, B. A. & B. L.	... 2nd Judge.
J. Vurgese	... Sheristadar.
E. C. D'Veigas	... Sircar Vakil

Licensed Pleaders.

S. Janardana Pilapalli	K. A. Srinivasa Aiyar	L. A. Subramania
R. Viraraghava Aiyar	L. K. Ramaswamy	Aiyar, B. A. & B. L.*
Palpu Aiyar	Aiyar, B. A.	K. A. Krishna Aiyankar
S. Swaminatha Sastri	V. S. Krishna Aiyar	B. A. & B. L.
J. Krishna Aiyar	C. Madhavan Pillai	T. Nilakanta Pillai
R. Padmanabha Aiyar	K. T. Kora	G. Govinda Pillai*
K. Ramaswami Aiyar	V. K. Chakko	K. Narayana Menon
B. Neelakanta Pillai	S. Sivarama Aiyar	S. Keshava Pillai
T. Coshy	K. Thomas Vurgese, B. A.	S. Krishna Aiyar,
S. Kochukunju Pillai	L. Narayana Aiyar	B. A. & B. L.*
Sankara Subbu Aiyar	B. Srinivasa Aiyar	Venkitaswara Aiyer
M. R. Nilakanta Pillai	T. Jacob Wilson, B. A.	Gopala Menon*
A. R. Subramania Aiyar	G. Subba Aiyar	E. C. D'Veigas
R. Krishna Aiyar	T. Krishna Aiyankar*	
N. Narayanan Potti	R. Annathurai Sastri	
M. R. Kesava Pillai	P. J. Poithan*	
P. S. Ramaswami Aiyar B. A.	V. R. Padmanabha Pillai*	
T. R. Govinda Pillai	Sri Bakta Valsalachariar*	
G. Krishna Pillai	C. Abraham*	

*These are High Court Vakils practising at Alleppey.

Parur.

Joseph Eapen, B. A. & B. L.	... Judge.
G. Rama Row	... Sheristadar (on other duty.)
G. George	... Sheristadar (acting.)
P. Sesha Aiyankar, B. A. & B. L.	... Sirkar Vakil.

Licensed Pleaders.

Rama Aiyar	R. Venkatarama Aiyar	K. J. Kurian, B. A. & B. L.*
Sami Aiyar	Velu Pillai	S. Dharmarajah Aiyar*
A. Krishna Aiyar	Syud Budurudien	P. Sesha Aiyankar,
P. Achuta Menon	Variathu Pilo	B. A. & B. L.*
Genapati Aiyar	A. Subrahmania Aiyar	S. Venkatarama Aiyar.
Enjha Aiyar	Anantharama Aiyar	Govinda Kurupoo.

* These are High Court Vakils practising at Parur.

MUNSIFFS' COURTS.**First Class Munsiffs.**

M. Hoogeweri	...	...	Kottarakara.
M. Vurkey	...	...	Vaikam.
N. Ramakrishna Pillai	...	...	Padmanabhapuram.
K. Narayanan Thambi	...	...	Haripad.
N. Ananda Row, B. A.	...	...	Kottayam.
H. Ramasubha Iyer, B. A.	...	...	Trivandrum Principal.
M. Krishna Pillai, B. A.	...	...	Chirayinkil.

Second Class Munsiffs.

K. Kunjuni Menon, B. A. & B. L.	...	...	Trivandrum (Additional.)
K. C. Joseph, B. A.	...	...	Krishnapuram.
K. Sankara Pillai	...	...	Quilon.
S. Ramaswamy Iyer, B. A. & B. L.	...	...	Farur.
A. Krishna Iyengar, B. A.	...	...	Nagercoil.
P. Matthew, B. A.	...	...	Chertallay.
P. Subramany Iyer, B. A. & B. L.	...	...	Alleppey.

Third Class Munsiffs.

S. Sitarama Iyer, B. A.	...	...	Neyyattinkara.
P. Cheriyan, B. A. & B. L.	...	...	Muvattupuzha.
T. Palpoo Pillai, B. A. & B. L.	...	...	Thiruvella.
S. Kaliyanaramier,	...	...	Do. (Additional— on probation.)
N. Ramachandra Iyer, B. A. & B. L.	...	...	Kottayam (Additional— temporary for a year.)
P. J. Varughese B. A. & B. L.	...	...	Quilon (Additional— temporary for a year.)

J. S. Sealy, (Superintendent and District Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills exercising the powers of a Munsiff) Cardamom Hills.

K. Ramaswamy Aiyar, B. A. & B. L. (Tahsildar and 2nd Class Magistrate of Shencottah exercising the powers of a Munsiff) Shencottah.

Territorial Jurisdiction of the District and Munsiffs' Courts.

District Courts.	Munsiffs' Courts subordinate to each District Courts.	Kelvies, Adhikarams, Proverthies or Maniams comprising the jurisdiction of each Court.	Talugs in which the Kelvies &c. are situated.
Nagercoil.	Nagercoil.	Mel Pidaka Anandapuram Alakiapandipuram Tovala Tazhakkudi Naduvu Pidaka Paraka Pidaka Padappattu Pidaka Suchindrum Pidaka Agastisvaram Pidaka Kottar Pidaka Ter Pidaka	Tovala. Agastiswaram.
	Padmanabhapuram.	Eraniel Kadiapatanam Nindakara Colachel Midalam Tiruvankodu Nattalam Killiyur Kalkulam Kotanellur Mekkod Ponmana Tiruvettar Attur Kappiyara	Eraniel. Kalkulam.
Trivandrum.	Neyyattinkara.	Vilavankod Arumana Pakod Kaliyal Arudesappattu Ezhudesappattu Kunnattur Pankulam Neyyattinkara Perumkadavila Kollayil Kunnattukal Kulattur Parassala Marukil...	Vilavancod. Neyyattinkara.
	Trivandrum Principal and Additional.	Nellaman Ullur Kulattur Kazhakkuttam Palkulangara Pattam Nemam Kottukal Vilappil	Trivandrum. Neyyattinkara.

District Courts.	Munsiffs' Courts subordinate to each District Courts.	Kelvies, Adhikarams, Proverthies or Maniams comprising the jurisdiction of each court.	Talugs in which the Kelvies &c. are situated.
Trivandrum (continued.)	Trivandrum Principal and Additional.	Kulathumal ... Perumkulam ... Neduvangad ... Aryanad ... Ozhamalakkal ... Karakulam ... Vanchiyur ... Vattiyurkavu ...	Neduvangad. Trivandrum.
	Chirayinkil.	Tonnakkal ... Pallippuram ... Vamanapuram ... Vempayam ... Chirayinkil ... Kuntallur ... Kadakkavur ... Manampur ... Varkala ... Navaikulam ... Nadavur ... Nagarur ... Attungal ... Idakkod ... Kilimanur ...	Trivandrum. Neduvangad. Chirayinkil.
Quilon.	Quilon.	Quilon ... Iravipuram ... Paravur ... Kilikollur ... Adichanallur ... Perunad ... Kizhakke Kallada ... Padinjare Kallada ... Chavara ...	Quilon. Kunnattur. Karunagapalli.
	Kottarakafa.	Kottarakara ... Chadayamangalam ... Ezhukon ... Kummil ... Ummanur ... Veliyam ... Vettikavala ... Kulakkada ... Omallur ... Anchal ... Pattanapuram ... Vilakkudi ... Mailam ... Talavur ... Pattazhidesam ... Kunnattur ... Poruvazhi ... Churanad ... Enadimangalom ... Pallikkal ... Adur ... Koduman ... Vallikod ...	Kottarakara. Chengannur. Pattanapuram. Kunnattur.

District Courts.	Munsifs' Courts subordinate to each District Court.	Kelvies, Adhikarans, Proverthies or Maniams comprising the jurisdiction of each Court.	Talugs in which the Kelvies &c. are situated.
Quilon (continued.)	Krishnapuram.	Tevalakkara Krishnapuram Putuppalli Kulasekharapuram Karunagappalli Tazhava Panmana Pantalam Vadekkekara Pathiyur Pallikkal Tamarakulam Pantalam Tekkekara Nuranad	Karunagappalli. Chengannur. Kartigappalli. Mavelikara.
	Shencottah.	Shencottah Karkudi Puliya Sivanallur Elattur Ayikudi Kilankad Sampurvatakara	Shencottah.
	Haripad.	Kartigappalli Haripad Kirikad Chepad Pallipad Mutukulam Kizhakkekara Kumarapuram Trikkunnapuzha Mavelikara Kannamangalam Tekkekara Chennitala Ala	Kartigappalli. Mavelikara. Chengannur.
Alleppey.	Thiruvella.	Chengannur Do. Vadakkekara Ranni Kumpazha Thiruvella Nedumpuram Kadapra Kaviyur Kallurpara Aranmula Ayrur Mannar Manchadikara Changanachery	Chengannur. Thiruvella. Changanachery.
	Alleppey.	Kainagari Pulinkunnu Nedumudi Alleppey Ampalapuzha	Ampalapuzha.

District Courts.	Munsiffs' Courts subordinate to each District Court.	Kelvies, Adhikarams, Proverthies or Maniams comprising the jurisdiction of each Court.	Talugs in which the Kelvies &c. are situated.
Alleppey (continued.)	Alleppey (continued.)	Pirakad ... Takazhi ... Kozhimukku ... Talavadi ... Champakulam ... Muttar ... Veliyanad ... Nilamperur ... Aryad ...	Ampalapuzha. Changanachery. Shertallay.
	Shertallay.	Mararikulam ... Shertallay ... Vayalar ... Tannirmukkam ... Arur ... Turavur ...	Shertallay.
	Vaikam.	Vaikam ... Kulasekharangalam ... Manakunnam ... Vadayar ... Pallipuram ... Panavalli ... Vechur ... Kadutturuthi ... Manjur ... Kaipuzha ...	Vaikam. Ettumanur.
	Kottayam.	Kottayam ... Nattakam ... Vijayapuram ... Pampadi ... Akalakunnam ... Aymanam ... Kumarakam ... Minachil ... Lalam ... Puliyanur ... Bharananganam ... Kontur ... Putupalli ... Kanjirapalli ... Kidangur ... Ettumanur ...	Kottayam. Minachil. Changannachery. Ettumanur.
	Parur.	Muvattupuzha.	Muvattupuzha ... Kuttattukulam ... Ilakkad ... Piravam ... Ramangalam ... Iramallur ... Kotamangalam* ... Enanallur ...	Muvattupuzha.

District Courts.	Munsiffs' Courts subordinate to each District Court.	Kelvies, Adhikarams. Proverthies or Maniams comprising the jurisdiction of each Court.	Talugs in which the Kelvies &c. are situated.
Parur (continued.)	Muvattupuzha (continued.)	Kumaramangalam ... Todupuzha ... Karimanur* ... Karikod* ... Manakkad ... Aykaranad ... Mazhuvannur ... Asamannur ... Cheranallur ... Kunnatnad ... Perumpavur ... Vazhakulam ... Manjapra ... Ramapuram ... Mulakulam ...	Todupuzha. Kunnatnad. Minachil. Vaikam.
	Parur.	Parakadavu ... Alangad ... Ayrur ... Chengamanad ... Kotakulangara ... Putanchira ... Alwaye ... Parur ... Kottuvalli ... Verajoly ... Ezhikara ... Vadekkekara ... Puttenvelikara ... Edappalli Vadekkumbhagom. Do. Tekkumbhagom ... Trikkakara ...	Alangad. Parur. Kunnatnad.
Cardamom Hills Munsiff's Court.		Parts of the Kotamangalam ... Karikod and Karimanur ... Proverthies not comprised within the jurisdiction of the Muvattupuzha Munsiffs' Court†	Muvattupuzha. Todupuzha-

* Exclusive of the parts situate within the jurisdiction of the Cardamom Hills Munsiff's Court.

† Vide Notification in the Travancore Government Gazette dated 16th July, 1895, page 1186.
2nd Adi 1070.

Court of Appeal from the Decisions of Special Magistrates.

...Special Appellate Judge.

Special Magistrates

For the trial of European British Subjects.

H. S. Ferguson...	...Trivandrum.
C. J. Maltby ...	...Alleppey.
J. S. Sealy ...	...Peermade.

Magistrates of the 1st Class.

S. Padmanabha Iyer M. A. ...	...Kottayam Division (on other duty.)
V. I. Kesava Pillay M. A. ...	... Do. Acting.
M. Kunjukrishna Panikar B. A. & B. L. ...	... Do.
T. Rajaram Row B. A. ...	...Quilon Division.
K. Aiyappen Pillay B. A. ...	... Do.
M. Ratnaswamy Iyer B. A. ...	...Trivandrum Division.
A. Ramier B. A. & B. L. ...	... Do.
V. I. Kesava Pillay M. A. ...	...Padmanabhapuram Division (on other duty.)
C. M. Madhavan Pillay B. A. ...	... Do. in charge.
S. Shungara Pillay B. A. ...	... Do. (on other duty.)
N. Rajaram Row B. A. ...	... Do. Acting.
C. J. Maltby ...	...Alleppey.
P. M. Vurkey ...	... Do.
J. S. Sealy ...	...Cardamom Hills.
K. N. Eippa B. A. ...	...Peermade (on leave.)
M. G. Mathen ...	... Do. Acting.
Mathavan Pillay ...	...Arukutti.

Magistrates of the 2nd Class.

Southern Division.

G. Venkitasubramony Iyer ...	...Tovala.
N. Rajaram Row B. A. ...	...Agastisvaram (on other duty.)
K. Ananthanarayana Iyer B. A. & B. L. ...	... Do. Acting.
P. Sathianasan B. A. ...	...Kottar.
P. Subramonia Pillay ...	...Eraniel (on other duty.)
V. S. Kesava Iyer B. A. & B. L. ...	... Do. Acting.
Anandaraman Pillay ...	...Kalkulam.

Trivandrum Division.

M. C. Narayana Pillay B. A. ...	...Trivandrum Town.
R. Runganatha Iyer B. A. ...	...Trivandrum Taluk.
Padmanabha Pillay ...	...Neyyattinkara.
K. Padmanabhan Tampi B. A. & B. L. ...	...Nedumangad.
N. Ramen Pillay B. A. ...	...Chirayinkil

Quilon Division.

N. Krishna Iyengar B. A. & B. L.	...	...	Quilon, also Quilon Port.
C. Govinda Pillay B. A. & B. L.	...	...	Kottarakara.
Ramaswamy Iyer B. A. & B. L.	...	...	Shencottah.
M. Arunachalom Iyer B. A.	...	...	Pathanapuram.
Gopalakrishna Iyer	...	...	Chengannur.
S. Harihara Iyer B. A.	...	...	Kunnattur.
K. Subramony Iyer B. A.	...	...	Mavelikara.
C. Raghavachariar B. A.	...	...	Kartigapalli.
Lakshmana Iyer	...	...	Karunagapalli.
M. Krishna Iyer	...	...	Tiruvalla.
Ganapathy Iyer	...	...	Ampalapuzha.
M. G. Mathen	...	...	Alleppey (on other duty.)
K. Govinda Pillay B. A.	...	...	Do. Acting.

Kottayam Division.

K. Ananthanarayana Iyer B. A. & B. L.	...	...	Shertalla (on other duty.)
P. Subramony Iyer B. A.	...	...	Vaikam.
M. Padmanabha Pillay	...	...	Kottayam.
M. Palpu Pillay B. A.	...	...	Ettumanur.
Kumara Pillay	...	...	Minachil.
Narayana Pillay	...	...	Muvattupuzha.
V. Iyyem Pillay	...	...	Thodupuzha.
Ramaswamy Iyer	...	...	Kunnatnad.
P. Arumukom Pillay B. A.	...	...	Parur.

Magistrates of the 3rd Class.*Southern Division.*

C. Krishna Iyer	...	...	Vilavankod.
K. Narayanan Pandalay B. A.	...	...	Colachel (on leave.)
Thanoo Iyer	...	...	Do. Acting.
Shungara Pillay	...	...	Tiruvattar (on other duty)
Padmanabha Iyer	...	...	Do. Acting.

Trivandrum Division.

Padmanabha Iyer	...	...	Parassala (on other duty.)
N. Narayana Pillay B. A.	...	...	Do. Acting.

Quilon Division.

K. Goyinda Pillay B. A.	...	...	Paravur (on other duty.)
Krishna Pillay B. A.	...	...	Do. Acting.
Padmanabha Pillay	...	...	Kayencolum.
M. E. Ittyara B. A.	...	...	Pattanamtitta.

Kottayam Division.

Nanu Iyer	...	...	Alengad.
Shungara Pillay	...	...	Shertallay Acting.
Shungaranarayana Iyer B. A.	...	...	Arukutti.
Shungunny Pillay	...	...	Kanjirapalli.

TRAVANCORE POLICE.

O. H. Bensley, B. A.

Superintendent of Police, (on furlough).

T. Ponnambalam Pillay...Ag. Superintendent of Police.

P. M. Sweeney ...Asst. Superintendent of Police.—Kottayam Division.

N. Ramen Pillay, B. A ... Do. Do. Quilon Division.

S. R. Swyny ...Ag. Do. Do. Trivandrum & Padmanabhapuram Divisions.

Rank.	Name.	Taluq.
1st Class Inspector.	A. J. DaVeigas ...	Kottarakara.
do.	N. Paramoo Pillay ...	Kottayam.
do.	H. Hoogewerf ...	Quilon Taluq.
do.	V. A. Krishna Iyer B. A, B. L. ...	Kalkulam.
do.	A. Samuel ...	Alleppey Town.
do.	I. Syed Ali (Acting) ...	Shencottah.
2nd Class Inspector	T. R. Parameswaren Pillay ...	Karunagapalli.
do.	S. Shungara Iyer ...	Kottar Town.
do.	W. Gallyot ...	Ag. Hd. Qr. Inspr. & Reserve Inspector.
3rd Class Inspector	J. A. Stevenage ...	Quilon Town.
do.	R. Krishna Row ...	Chengannur.
do.	R. Ramen Pillay ...	Puthenchunday Dvn.
do.	E. N. Parameswaren Pillay ...	Minachil.
4th Class Inspector.	N. Narayana Oonnythan ...	Peermade.
do.	K. Ramen Pillay ...	Shertallay.
do.	G. E. Shedden ...	Nedumangad.
do.	A. Arumugom Pillay ...	Agastiswarem.
do.	A. Moonavery ...	Todupuzha.
do.	F. J. Gomez, B. A. ...	Audit Inspector, Police Hd. Qrs. Office.
do.	B. Padmanabha Row ...	Palace Guard.
do.	T. C. R. Madhavan Pillay ...	Ampalapuzha.
5th Class Inspector.	E. Gallyot ...	Tiruvalla.
do.	H. White ...	Aramboly Frontier.
do.	B. Govinda Pillay ...	Fort Dn. Trivandrum.
do.	K. Padmanabha Pillay ...	Changanachery.
do.	Chako John, B. A. ...	Kunnatnad.
do.	P. N. Seetharama Iyen ...	Eraniel.
do.	R. K. Krishna Pillay, B. A. ...	Trivandrum Taluq.
6th Class Inspector.	K. Valoo Pillay ...	Kunnattur.
do.	M. Govinda Pillay ...	Kartikapalli
do.	R. Gallyot ...	Devikulam.
do.	K. Ramakrishna Pillay, B. A. ...	Vilavankod.
do.	P. Valoo Pillay ...	Parur.
do.	N. Krishna Pillay ...	Vaikam.
do.	Narayanaswamy Naidoo ...	Cantonment Dvn.
do.	J. L. Cruz ...	Pattanapuram, (on special duty at Shencottah).
do.	P. Gomathynayagom Pillay, B. A. ...	Tovala.
Sub. Inspector.	Mathen Koshi ...	Ettumanur.
do.	P. Tharyan ...	Chirayinkil.
do.	P. Narayanan Tumby ...	Alangad.
do.	D. Baxter ...	Treasure Escort Inspector.
do.	Padmanabha Pillay ...	Neyyattinkara.
do.	Subramony Iyen ...	Pattanapuram (temporary [charge]).
do.	N. Krishna Pillay ...	Mavalikara.
do.	K. Narayana Pillay ...	Muvattupuzha.

CENTRAL JAIL DEPARTMENT.

J. A. Duthie M. A. ... Superintendent.

R. Guzaffer Hussain Khan ... Jailer.

* W. White ... Do. (Supernumerary).

M. R. Parameswaren Pillai, L. M. & S. ... Medical Officer.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major H. Thomson, M. B., C. M., D. PH., I. M. S.
Durbar Physician of Travancore..

COMMENCEMENT OF SERVICE.	NAME.	DATE OF PRESENT RANK.	REMARKS.
SUPERIOR GRADE.			
SURGEON.			
September	1884 E. Poonen, B. A., M. D., M. Ch.	March	1898 In medical charge of General Hospital.
ASSISTANT SURGEONS.			
June	1864 M. Neelacunda Pillay	June	1895 Palace Dispensary.
Do.	Do. E. Valoo Pillay	Do.	Do. Padmanabhapuram.
August	1882 John Gomez	Do.	Do. In medical charge of Maternity Hospital.
October	1887 S. Vencutta Rama Naidu, L. M. & S.	March	1898 Alleppey.
April	1888 K. M. Kuryan, L. M. & S.	Do.	Do. Taikad Hospital and in charge of the duties of the Huzur Medical Officer.
November	1887 P. M. George, L. M. & S.	Do.	Do. Changanachery.
SECOND GRADE APOTHECARIES.			
December	1891 K. Madhavan Pillay, L. M. & S.	Do.	Do. Mavalikara.
January	1892 Samuel John, L. M. & S.	Do.	Do. Kulasakaram.
September	1893 J. R. Dias, L. M. & S.	September	1899 Kozhencherri.
THIRD GRADE APOTHECARIES.			
July	1893 V. N. Narayana Pillay, L. M. & S.	March	1898 Alwaye.
January	1895 P. Sankaramoorthi Pillay, L. M. & S.	Do.	Do. Assistant, Palace Dispensary.
August	1896 M. R. Parameswaren Pillay, L. M. & S.	Do.	Do. Central Jail Hospital.
Do.	Do. S. T. Ponnuswamy Pillay, L. M. & S.	Do.	Do. Leper Asylum.
Do.	Do. K. Krishna Pillay, L. M. & S.	Do.	Do. Vadakkakottaram Dispensary.
December	Do. P. R. Soobyer, L. M. & S.	Do.	Do. Permanent Staff, General Hospital.
September	1897 A. A. Moreira, L. M. & S.	Do.	Do. Arikuttu.
Do.	Do. A. T. Thomas, L. M. & S.	Do.	Do. Assistant, Alleppey.

COMMENCEMENT OF SERVICE.	NAME.	DATE OF PRESENT RANK.	REMARKS.
December	1895 T. J. Manavaliah, L. M. & S.	Do.	Do. Assistant Medical Storekeeper.
April	1898 A. M. Dravium, L. M. & S.	April	Do. Peermade.
May	Do. George Stephanos, B. A., M. B., C. M.	May	Do. Resident Medical Officer General Hospital.
June	Do. K. I. Cherian Mapillay, L. M. & S.	June	Do. General duty.
August	Do. M. Joseph, L. R. C. P. E., L. R. C. S. E. & L. F. P. S. G.	August	Do. Nagercoil.
INTERMEDIATE GRADE. SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS.			
July	1865 G. Arunasalam Pillay	March	1898 Fort Dispensary.
December	Do. N. Govinda Pillay	Do.	Do. Palace Sub-Dispensary.
November	1873 John LaBouchardiere	Do.	Do. Quilon.
Do.	Do. F. P. Fernandez	Do.	Do. Medical Storekeeper.
Do.	Do. Joseph L. Gomez	Do.	Do. Kottayam.
APOTHECARIES.			
July	1874 C. Theravium Pillay	July	1893 Kottaram (Temporary.)
January	1888 P. K. Abraham	January	1894 arjirapally.
November	Do. T. V. Veeraragoo Pillay	November	1894 Shencottah (on sick leave.)
October	1879 J. Mathai	October	1897 Tiruvella.
January	1880 R. L. Vieyra	January	1898 Parur.
Do.	Do. K. Ibrahim Sahib	Do.	Do. Punalur.
1ST CLASS ASSISTANT APOTHECARIES.			
November	1884 N. J. Daniel	November	1896 Neyyattinkata.
Do.	Do. C. J. Vieyra	Do.	Do. Chirayinkil.
Do.	Do. M. Muthu Pillay	Do.	Do. Shertallay.
Do.	Do. R. Neelacunda Pillay	Do.	Do. Nedumangad.
December	1890 Koshi Mathai	December	Do. Muvattupuzha.
Do.	Do. M. K. Ittiyerah	Do.	Do. General duty.

January	1891	T. E. Krishna Pillay	...	...
December	1885	Thomas Lee	...	...
November	1888	A. Oomman	...	...
Do.	Do.	Y. Kunjandi	...	...
Do.	Do.	P. Kochukrishna Pillay	...	...

2ND CLASS ASSISTANT APOTHECARIES.

November	1873	N. Sooboo Pillay	...	...
October	1879	K. Raman	...	...
November	1884	V. Raman Pillay	...	...
Do.	Do.	A. Krishnaswamy Pillay	...	...
Do.	1888	M. C. Mathew	...	...
Do.	Do.	P. Madhavan Pillay	...	...
Do.	Do.	H. J. D'Lemos	...	...
May	1895	J. Virkey	...	...
November	1888	P. Mahomed Ismail Munavery	...	...
Do.	1889	A. Aiyemperumal Pillay

3RD CLASS ASSISTANT APOTHECARY.

October	1880	T. Lazar
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INFERIOR GRADE
HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS.

September	1895	P. V. George
August	1896	V. Narayana Valiathan
October	Do.	J. L. D'Costa	...	...
November	Do.	R. Vencatachalapathi Naidu	...	...
Do.	Do.	R. Sriramulu Naidu	...	...
February	1897	K. I. Vurghese	...	...
June	Do.	P. K. Joseph	...	...
September	1891	S. Subramony Aiyar	...	...
July	1898	R. Krishna Aiyar	...	...
August	Do.	S. Ramiab Sarma	...	...
September	1891	S. R. Gopala Iyengar	...	...

January	1897	D. P. W. Camp duty Kothamangalam.
December	Do.	Assistant, Quilon.
November	1899	Lalam.
Do.	Do.	Todupuzha.
Do.	Do.	Colachel.

September	1882	Assistant Taikad Hospital.
October	1885	Pallode.
November	1890	Plague Camp, Aramboly.
Do.	Do.	General duty.
Do.	1894	Sick leave.
Do.	Do.	Lunatic Asylum.
Do.	Do.	General duty.
May	1895	General duty (On leave.)
November	Do.	Kottarakara.
Do.	Do.	Vaikam.

June	1892	Parassala (Temporary.)
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September	1895	General Hospital.
August	1896	Alleppey.
October	Do.	General Hospital.
November	Do.	Nayar Brigade.
Do.	Do.	Do.
February	1897	General duty.
June	Do.	Deviculam (Temporary.)
August	Do.	Quilon.
July	1898	Padmanabhapuram.
August	Do.	Quilon.
April	1899	Mavalikara.

GENERAL MEDICAL STORES, TRIVANDRUM.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon, F. P. Fernandez ...Medical Store-keeper.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, TRIVANDRUM.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.

E. P. Jozen, B. A., M. D., M. Ch., Surgeon, *in charge*.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL, TRIVANDRUM.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.

John Gomez Asst. Surgeon, *in charge*.
Mrs. G. V. Spooner... (*Madras Midwifery Diploma*) Matron.

TAIKAD HOSPITAL, TRIVANDRUM.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.

K. M. Kuriyan, L. M. & S. ... Assistant Surgeon, *in charge*.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, TRIVANDRUM.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.

P. Madhavan Pillay Asst. Apothecary, *in charge*.

LEPER ASYLUM, OOLAMPARA, TRIVANDRUM.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.

S. T. Ponnuswamy Pillay, L. M. & S. ...Third Grade Apothecary, *in charge*.

FORT DISPENSARY, TRIVANDRUM.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.

G. Arunasalam Pillay... ...Sub-Assistant Surgeon, *in charge*.

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**Victoria Jubilee Hospital and Medical School for
Women, Quilon.**

Sub-Assistant Surgeon, John LaBouchardiere,
Superintendent.

Mrs. M. Quinless ... (*Madras Midwifery Diploma*) Matron.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, TRIVANDRUM.

Miss L. M. Yardley, L. R. C. P. E., L. R. C. S. E. & L. F. P. S. G.
Lady Doctor, in charge.

Commence- ment of service	Name.	Date of pre- sent rank.	Remarks.
	Second Class Assistant Apothecaries.		
August 1896	Miss. S. D'Netto ...	Aug. 1896.	
Do. Do.	Miss R. LaBouchardiere ...	Do. Do.	
January 1897	Miss V. Croning ...	Jan. 1897.	

The establishment consists of 1 midwife, 2 female compoun-
ders, 1 female pupil compounder, 4 female warders, 2 peons, 1
water-woman, 1 water-man, 1 female cook, 1 male gardener,
1 dhoby and 2 female sweepers.

MEDICAL SCHOOL, TRIVANDRUM.

Surgeon E. Poonen, B. A., M. D., M. Ch.
Superintendent.

1st Lecturer
2nd Do. Apothecary 3rd Grade George Stephanos, B. A., M. B., C. M.
3rd Do. Do. Do. P. R. Soobyer, L. M. & S.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

N. Subramhanya Aiyer, M. A., M. B. & C. M. ... Chemical Examiner
to Government.

VETERINARY HOSPITAL, TRIVANDRUM.

J. L. Poppen Veterinarian.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

N. Subramhanya Aiyar. M. A, M. B. & C. M. Sanitary Commissioner.

General Executive Establishment.

B. Keshava Row L. M. & S.	... District Sanitary officer in charge, Southern District.
Swaminatha Sarma...	...3rd Assistant Sanitary officer in charge, Southern Sub District.
N. Kumara Pillai L. M. & S.	...Pro: Depôt Superintendent officiating as District Sanitary officer in charge, Central District.
V. A. Thomas.	...2nd Assistant Sanitary officer in charge, Central Sub-District.
C. N. Narayana Row	...4th Assistant Sanitary officer in charge, Shencottah.
Andrew Manuel L. M. & S.	...District Sanitary officer in charge, Northern District.
J. Nicholas ...	...1st Assistant Sanitary officer in charge, Northern Sub-District.

Vaccination Establishment.

S. Ramakrishna Pillai, L. M. & S.	...District Sanitary officer in charge, Central Vaccine Depot.
A Veeraswamy Rajoo	...Head Vaccinator
Chodalamoothoo Pillai	...1st class Vaccinator.
Subbiah Pillai	... Do.
Renganatha Pillai	... Do.
M. Appavoo Pillai	... Do.

The establishment consists of eighty one vaccinators including eight female vaccinators.

Conservancy Establishment.

Names of stations with attached villages.

Aramboly	{ Tovala. Aramboly.	Tiruvattar	... Tiruvattar.
Bhatapandi	{ Bhutapandi. Thittivilay. Thalacoody.	Kuzhittura	{ Kuzhittura. Marthandam. Kaliyakkavilay
Tiruppatisaram	... Tiruppatisaram.	Thengappattanam...	{ Minchira. Pudukkaday. Thengapattanam
Cape Camorin	{ Cape Camorin. Kottaram. Mahadanapuram. Theroor.	Parassala	... Parassala.
Suchindram	{ Parakkay. Suchindram. Asramom.	Neyyattinkara	... Neyyattinkara.
Eraniel	... Eraniel.	Balaramapuram.	... Balaramapuram.
Colachel	... Colachel.	Puvar	... Puvar.
Padmanabhapuram	{ Padmanabhapuram Puliyakurachee. Thuckalay. Kumarakovil.	Oolloor	... Oolloor.
Tiruvithancode	{ Thiruvithancode. Keralapuram.	Nedumangad	... Nedumangad.
		Varkala	... Varkala
		Attengal	{ Attengal. Avanancherry.
		Kottarakara	... Kottarakara.
		Punalore	... Punalore.
		Shencottah	... Shencottah.
		Karunagapalli	... Karunagapalli.
		Kartikapalli	... Kartikapalli.

Kayangulam ...	Kayangulam.	Vaikam ...	Vaikam.
Mavelikara ...	Mavelikara.	Ettumanur ...	{ Ettumanur.
Pattanamtitta ...	Pattanamtitta.		{ Kidangoor.
Tiruvalla ...	Tiruvalla.	Muvattupuzha ...	{ Muvattupuzha.
Ambalapuzha ...	Ambalapuzha.		{ Kuttattukulam.
Changanachery ...	Changanachery.	Minachil ...	Minachil.
Shertalla ...	Shertalla.	Alwaye ...	Alwaye.
Arukutti ...	Arukutti.	Parur ...	Parur.

The establishment consists of 39 conservancy overseers, 8 tank peons, 19 orderly peons & 342 sweepers.

Vital Statistics Establishment.

Information regarding Births and Deaths is collected by a staff consisting of 390 informants and recorded by the village officials in Registers supplied by the Sanitary Commissioner.

The Trivandrum Town Improvement Committee.

PRESIDENT

M. Ratnaswami Aiyer B. A. Dewan Peishcar,
Trivandrum.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

John Gomez, Assistant Surgeon,
T. Padmanabha Row, Peravagai Sheristadar.
C. M. Madhavan Pillay, B. A., Deputy Peishcar.
R. Ranga Rao, B. A. & B. L., Assistant to Head Sirkar Vakil,
Trivandrum.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

S. Swamy Iyengar.
Mahomed Hajee Junis Sait.
R. Veerraghava Iyengar, B. A. & B. L., Vakil, High Court.
R. Velu Pillay, Vakil, High Court.

SUBORDINATE AGENCY.

B. Krishna Row, L. M. & S., L. S. SC., Sanitary Inspector and
Health Officer.
Sanjivi Naidu, Senior Assistant Inspector.
Shungoo Pillay, Assistant Inspector.
Savariperumal Pillay do.
Govinda Menon do.
K. Thanu Pillay do.
N. Lekshmana Row, Marahmath Overseer.
C. M. Regel. Sergeant, Connemara Market.

The Nagercoil Town Improvement Committee.

PRESIDENT.

C. M. Madhavan Pillai, B. A., Huzur Deputy Peishcar in charge,
Southern Division.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

P. Soobramonia Aiyar, Assistant Engineer in charge, Southern
Division.

S. R. Swyny, Ag. Assistant Superintendent of Police.

K. Ananthanarayana Aiyar, B. A. & B. L., Tahsildar, Agastisvaram.

M. Joseph, Apothecary, Nagercoil.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

The Rev. J. Duthie.

C. Vally Meah Sahib.

R. Ramaswamy Aiyar.

A. Sivasoobramonya Pillay.

The Quilon Town Improvement Committee.

PRESIDENT.

T. Rajaram Row, B. A., Dewan Peishcar.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

J. LaBouchardiere, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

N. Raman Pillai, B. A., Assistant Superintendent of Police.

P. Ramaswami Aiyar B. A., Inspector, Central Range, Education
Department.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

E. Ramier Vakil, High Court.

Kavalam Neelacunda Pillay, Pleader, District Court.

Mr. D. G. Cameron.

The Alleppey Town Improvement Committee.

PRESIDENT.

C. J. Maltby, Commercial Agent.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

S. Vencatta Rama Naidu, L. M. & S., Assistant Surgeon.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

G. H. Davey

Hajee Ismail Hajee Abdulla.

V. S. Krishna Iyer.

M. Appavoo Pillay.

The Kottayam Town Improvement Committee.

PRESIDENT.

V. I. Kesava Pillay M. A., Dewan Peishcar.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

S. E. Vykuntam Aiyer, B. A., B. C. E., Executive Engineer.

P. Aiyappen Pillay, B. A., Inspector of Schools, Northern Range.

J. L. Gomez, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

T. C. Poonen, B. A., Barrister-at-Law.

John Chandy.

Kumara Menon.

MILITARY.

NAYAR BRIGADE.

Rank and Name.	Date of Appointment to Travancore Government.	Date of Commission in Her Majesty's Service.	To what Corps and Presidency belonging.	Rank and Appointment in the Travancore Service.
Major F. W. Dawson	31st October 1895.	23rd July 1899.	Indian Staff Corps..	Commanding.
Captain J. J. P. Quinn	27th August 1895.	11th February 1899.	Do. Do.	Commandant 1st Battalion.
Lieutenant E. E. Bousfield	17th September 1897	21st September 1889.	Do. Do.	Commandant 2nd Battalion.
STAFF.				
Captain J. J. P. Quinn	.....	.....	.....	Staff Officer.
Lieutenant E. E. Bousfield	.....	.....	.....	Quarter Master.
H. C. Perkins Esquire	12th October 1895.	.....	.....	In Medical charge.
Mr. J. A. Mather	12th October 1878.	.....	.....	Band Director.
Mr. W. S. Buckel	16th September 1896	.....	.....	Veterinary Surgeon, Body Guard.
Mohomed Hoossain	1st January 1897.	.....	.....	Subadar Major, Body Guard.
Ramen Thumbay	3rd April 1866.	.....	.....	Subadar Major, 1st Battalion.
Velayudhan Pillay	18th May 1870.	.....	.....	Do. Do. 2nd Battalion.

UNIFORM... {

BODY GUARD—	Royal Blue, Facing White and Yellow, Lace Gold.
ARTILLERY—	Royal Blue, Facing Scarlet, Do.
INFANTRY—SCARLET.	{ 1st Battalion, Facing Olive Green, Lace Gold.
	{ 2nd Battalion, Facing Royal Blue, Do.

Establishment of a Battalion of Infantry—1 Subadar Major, 7 Subadars, 1 Jemadar Adj., 7 Jemadars, 1 Regimental Havildar Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 39 Havildars, 1 Drill Naigue, 39 Naigues, 590 Privates, 1 Drum and Fife Havildar, 8 Drummers and 9 Fifers, Total 705.

Establishment of Artillery—1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naigues, 25 Gunners; Total 30. 6 guns.

Establishment of Band—1 Havildar, 1 Naigue, and 30 Musicians. Total 32.

Establishment of Body Guard—1 Subadar Major, 1 Jemadar, 1 Assistant to the Veterinary Surgeon, 1 Regimental Havildar Major, 1 Troop Havilar Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 1 Havildar, 4 Naigues, 1 Farrier, 2 Trumpeters, 2 Rough Riders, 45 Privates, 1 Nalbund, 2 Puckalies, 1 Chowdry, 34 Syces, 2 Sweepers, 60 Grass-cutters. Total 162. 2 Elephants, 60 Horses, 2 Bullocks.

Attached to the Brigade—1 Serjeant Major, and 1 Quarter Master Serjeant. Total 2.

Civil Servants.

ATTACHED TO THE BRIGADE.

T. Mutbiya Pillay ... Interpreter, Brigade Office.
 G. Vedapothagum Pillay ... Samprethy.
 V. Vedanayakum Pillay ... English Clerk, Brigade Office.
 P. S. Soobramany Iyer ... Head Accountant.
 M. Pakkiam Pillay ... English Clerk, Brigade Stores.
 3 Accountants, 2 English Clerks, 1 Brigade Head Rayasom, 2 Shekaries, 2 Battalion Rayasoms, 13 Malayalam Writers, 1 Tailor, 5 Artificers, 2 Puckalies, 1 Chuckler, 4 Sweepers, 4 Toties.

HOSPITAL.

Hospital Assistant R. Vencutachelapathy Naidu Medical Subordinate.
 Do. R. Sri Ramaloo Naidu Do.
 S. B. Croning ... Storekeeper and Compounder.
 3 Ward-boys, 3 Toties, 2 Sweepers, 1 Dhoby. Total 57.

ATTACHED TO THE BODY GUARD.

J. Brewart... Head English Clerk and in charge of Body Guard
 K. Govinda Pillay... English Clerk. Stores.
 2 Chucklers, 1 Tanner, 2 Smiths, 1 Peon, 1 Bellows Boy, 1 Derzee,
 1 Coachman, 1 Bullock Driver. Total 12.
 Total 1,711 of all grades, 6 Guns, 60 Horses, 2 Elephants, 2 Bullocks.

Commanding Officers of the Nayar Brigade.

9th Regt. M. N. I.	Captain A. McLeod.....	1815.
H. M's 30th Regt.	Captain O. W. Gray.....	1819.
H. M's 1st Regt.	Major H. Farquharson.....	1828.
1st Lt. Cavalry	Captain G. Faris.....	1830.
4th Regt. N. I.	Captain R. N. Campbell..	1834.
4th Regt. N. I.	Lieut. (Bt. Captain) W. E. Lockhart.....	1842.
17th Regt. N. I.	Captain (Bt. Major) J. Gunning.....	1844.
2nd Regt. N. I.	Captain (Bt. Major) R. Shirreff.....	1845.
16th Regt. N. I.	Major S. A. Grant.....	1850.
2nd Regt. N. I.	Captain (Bt. Lt. Col.) R. N. Faunce.....	1855.
M. S. C.	Major H. Drury.....	1862.
M. S. C. (3rd Lt. Cavalry)	Major J. N. Maclean	1867.
23rd Regt. N. I.	Captain (Bt. Major) S. W. Lennox.....	1869. Acting.
M. S. C. (3rd Lt. Cavalry)	Major J. N. Maclean	1870.
M. S. C.	Major J. A. Ellis	1872.
M. S. C.	Major A. F. F. Bloomfield.	1873. Acting.
M. S. C.	Major St. G. Caulfeild...	1875.
M. S. C.	Major A. A. Davidson	1876. Acting.
M. S. C.	Major St. G. Caulfeild...	1878.
M. Lt. Cavalry	Col. W. D. Brodie Ketchen.....	1879.
M. S. C.	Col. W. T. Brereton.....	1890.
I. S. C.	Major F. W. Dawson.....	1895.

Serial No.	Name.	Rank.	Remarks.
<i>Lower Subordinates.</i>			
52	Lekshmana Pillai, R.	Sub-Overscer.	
53	Soobramonia Pillai, P. T.	Do.	
54	Coomara Pillai, S.	Do.	
55	Sanniasi Pillai, V.	Do.	
56	Ramen Pillai, K. N.	Do.	On proba- tion.
57	Subbuswami Aiyar, D. V.	Do.	Do.
58	Ramaswami Iyer, V.	Do.	Do.
59	Varghese, K. T.	Do.	
60	Venkiteswara Iyer, C.	Do.	
61	Ramasubba Iyer, G. S.	Do.	
62	Jacob John, A.	Do.	
63	Umamaheswara Iyer, R.	Do.	
64	Velayudhen Pillai, T. N.	Do.	
65	Varghese, D.	Do.	Do.
66	Ramanarayana Iyen, S.	Do.	
67	Lekshmana Iyer, A. S.	Do.	
68	Perianna Pillai, M.	Do.	
69	Sahasranama Iyen, K.	Do.	Do.
70	Sathianathen, M. G.	Do.	Do.
71	Chellappa Pillai, M. S.	Do.	
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2	Krishnaswami Sastri, S. V.	Head Acctt. (Manager).	
3	Wheeler, W. D.	Head Draughtsman.	

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(on other duty.)
Huzur Deputy Peishcar C. M. Madhavan Pillay, B. A., In charge.

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C. Meenachi Naidu Sub-Overseer.
K. C. Iyappen Pillay Do.

Irrigation Department.

R. Chandrobhanoo Lala Supervisor.
R. Ramaswamy Pillay Aminadar.

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M. LaBouchardiere, M. A.	do. English.
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S. Vydhanadha Sastri	...	Sanskrit Munshi.
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E. J. John, B. A. & B. L.	...	Ag. 2nd Junior do.
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P. Abraham, B. A.	...	Mathematics.
S. Sankaranarayana Iyer,	...	Malayalam.
P. S. Ramaswamy Iyer	...	Tamil.

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(2) Measurement Drawing.

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(2) Shading from nature.

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(2) Design original.

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(2) Model Drawing.
(3) Foliage Drawing.

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(2) Measurement Drawing.
(3) Perspective.

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(2) Foliage Painting.

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Trivandrum Reformatory.

W. Watts Superintendent.

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(INSTITUTED IN SEPTEMBER 1887.)

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 P. Valoo Pillai ... Head Assistant.

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H. S. FERGUSON, F. L. S.
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H. S. Ferguson, F. L. S. ... Director.

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1. The Garden will be opened daily between 6 A. M. & 7-30 P. M. except on moonlight nights and when the Band plays, when it will be open till 8, after which hour the gates will be closed and no person will be permitted to remain in the Gardens except by special order.

2. Visitors are requested not to ride or drive on the footpaths, and not to walk on the grass. They are also requested not to touch the flowers.

3. Carts and coolies with loads or baskets will not be allowed to enter.

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 Soobramanya Ghanapati ... Ag. do. do.
 Perumal PillaiDeputy Superintendent, Variyur.
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 S. A. SamuelActing do.
 Sivaramakrishna Iyer ... Preventive Inspector, Rajakaman-
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Shaip Esmail	2nd class Preventive Inspector Kodanad
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Under the Travancore Regulation I of 1063.

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Mission Stations.	When commenced.	European Missionaries and Native Ministers.	Arrived.	Ordained.	No. of Congregations.	No. of Christians.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
Nagercoil	1829	Rev. James Duthie, (Chairman, T. D. C.)	1859	...	78	11153	80	2376	1250
		.. A. L. Allan	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...
		.. C. Sathianathan	1892	1879	...	...	...	...	...
		.. C. Samuel	...	1879	...	...	...	...	...
Tittuvilai	1866	.. J. Duthie	...	...	16	2007	19	407	377
		.. M. Nallathamby	...	1889	...	...	...	...	...
Neyyoor	1829	.. I. H. Hacker	1877	...	63	11824	61	2569	1370
		Mrs. Baylis-Thomson (Zenana)	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Miss MacDonnell (Hospital Lady Supt.) in England	1892	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dr. Arthur Fells M. B., C. M.	1893	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. P. Yacob	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parussalai	1815	.. A. T. Foster	1890	...	83	17977	72	3502	861
		.. Joseph Kamalam (retired)	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
Trivandrum	1838	Mr. H. T. Wills M. A., B. Sc.,	1892	...	10	1022	13	151	150
		Rev. T. W. Bach	1894	...	56	12170	44	1199	457
		.. A. Devalam	...	1879	...	...	...	...	...
		.. V. Moses	...	1883	...	...	...	...	...
		.. W. D. Osborne	1893	...	12	829	24	402	93
		Mr. H. Hewett	1893	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vakkam		Rev. J. W. Edmunds	1899	...	19	2068	26	886	319
Quilon	1821	.. J. Joshua	...	1867	4	1771	...	...	...
Nagercoil Pastorate	1866	.. S. Zachariah	...	1866	2	876	...	...	...
Neyyoor	1866	.. Samuel Sumanam	...	1893	6	1858	...	...	...
Neyyattinkarai	1878	(Vacant)	...	...	3	776	...	...	...
Agasteeswarom	1879	Rev. J. Nathaniel	...	1879	3	537	...	...	...
Santhapuram	1879	.. J. Moses	...	1884	2	572	...	...	...
Zionpuram	1879	(Vacant)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devikodu	1879	Rev. B. Manassch	...	1879	5	877	...	...	...
Kadamalakunoo	1879	(Vacant)	...	...	5	2007	...	...	...
Amaravila	1880	Rev. W. G. Rasalam	...	1885	6	1906	...	...	...
Nellikakuli	1885	.. V. Solomon	...	1879	4	808	...	...	...
Thamarakulam	1891	.. S. David Sylam	...	1893	6	1820	...	...	...
Parussala	1893	.. S. Mathias	...	1893	4	1140	...	...	...
Martandam	1893	.. N. Joseph	...	1893	2	1014	...	...	...
Irevipuram	1893	.. A. Samuel	...	1893	5	1267	...	...	...
Kristukovil	1893	.. Mathew Kesari	...	1895	2	712	...	...	...
Trivandrum	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Nagercoil Christian College:—Rev. J. Duthie and 14 Teachers. Nagercoil Press:—Total Pages, 33,68,596.
High School for Girls:—Mrs. Allen and 10 Teachers.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Right Reverend E. NOEL HODGES, D. D. Bishop of Travancore and Cochin.

Venerable J. Caley, 1885—Archdeacon of Cottayam. Rev. W. J. Richards—Diocesan Registrar & Bishop's Chaplain. Rev. J. H. Bishop, B. A. Examining Chaplain.
Venerable K. Koshi, D. D. 1885.—Archdeacon of Mavelikara. Rev. T. K. Joseph, Diocesan Missioner. Rev. J. Chandy, Chaplain. Mr. T. Korala—Bishop's Secretary.

Names of Chief Stations.	European Missionaries and Native Clergy.	FIRST WORK IN Country.	No. of Christians.	No. of Schools.	Boys in Schools.	Girls in Schools.	Printing P. ess.	BOOK Depot.
Cottayam C. M. S. College ...	Rev. F. N. Askwith, M. A., Principal	1894			568			
„ Cambridge Nicholson Institution and Practising Branch ...	Rev. J. J. B. Palmer, B. A.	1891			158	and 80 Sem	inarista.	
Pallam Buchanan Institution	Rev. W. J. Richards and					158		
Do. Branch Schools	Miss K. Richards in charge	1897		11	118	424		
Cottayam Boarding School	Miss. Baker & Miss I. Baker	1866				156		
„ Branch Schools				3	76	94		
„ Hindu Girls' Schools	Mrs. Hodges	1893		2	17	140		
Industrial School, Cottayam	Secretary Mr. P. J. Abraham B. A., L. T.				15			
Alwaye Itinerancy	Rev. C. B. R. Romilly	1887	103	4	167	25		
Kunnankulam Mission	„ F. Bower	1867		4	75	191		
Trichur	„ J. H. Bishop & Rev. J. I. Macdonald	1867		3	97	96		
High School		1897		1	223			
Alleppey	„ W. J. Richards & Rev. T. Koshi Asst.	1871	882	17	372	164		
Peermade and Ettumanur Itinerancy	„ C. A. Neve & M. Nallathambi and Rev. M. C. Chakko Asst.	1894	4114	25	677	219		
Tiruvella Mission	Ven. Archdeacon, J. Caley, Rev. A. O. Matthai, Rev. K. P. Ooman & Rev. W. C. Cheryan	1871	5000	34	683	413		
Melkayal Mission Pastorates	„ W. C. Kuruvila & Rev. P. A. Samuel							
COTTAYAM CHURCH COUNCIL, viz:—	Ven. K. Koshi, D. D. on Bible Revision Committee.		2552	14	269	147		
Cottayam Pastorate	Rev. T. K. Benjamin, B. A.		2116	5	199	75		
Pallam	„ J. Chandy		3505	12	586	205		
Cochin	„ T. K. Ninan		474	1	46	23		
Olesha	„ E. V. John		1365	9	243	44		
Changanachery	„ K. M. Matthan		2029	7	195	82		
Arunkara	„ A. J. Pothan		1116	7	191	55		
Trichur	„ A. E. David		1102	4	182	37		
Kunnankulam	„ M. P. Mathai		399	6	253	90		
Mundakayam								
MAVELIKARA CHURCH COUNCIL, viz:—	Mr. P. M. Chakko B. A. Secretary of Kottayam Council		570	3	54	21		
Talawadi Pastorate	Rev. P. M. Curian		1384	7	238	97		
Mavelikara	„ O. Mamen		1547	10	275	107		
Kodawalanyi	„ T. I. Abraham Secretary of Mavelikara Council		1746	12	262	83		
Putuppali	„ C. Thomas		577	3	96	53		
Kattanam	„ P. P. Joseph		635	5	135	47		
Elantur	„ M. C. Thoma		1421	9	193	77		
Maliappalli	„ K. P. Varkke		3243	11	323	174		
Kannit	„ K. M. Mathai		945	8	282	79		

Employing about 80 men and boys: Printing is done in Malayalam and English. Binding also and Type founding are carried on. Mr. John Chandy, Supt.

School-books, Christian books and Tracts. Stationery and Requisites are sold in the Depot. 2 Colporteurs are employed in selling books.

Retired on pension.—Rev. J. Tharian.

Rev. A. F. Painter, on furlough.
Rev. E. Bellerby, M. A., do.

ARCH-DIOCESE OF VERAPOLY, ERECTED ON THE 1ST SEPTEMBER 1886.
 Archbishop: His Grace, the Most Rev. DR. BERNARD of Jesus, C. D. arrived in Travancore 1883.

	Missionaries.	Arrival in Travancore.
1	Very Revd. Father Rombant of St. Elias, D. C. M. A. Vicar General	1878
2	" " Polycarp of St. Mary, D. C. M. A. Vicar Prov. Chancellor and Procurator of the Mission	1878
3	Revd. Father Bonaventure of St. Francis, D. C. M. A. Vicar at Cranganore	1878
4	" " Elias of St. Joseph, D. C. M. A. Vicar at Palliport	1878
5	" " Boniface of the S. H. of Mary, senior, D. C. M. A. Rector of the Seminary at Puttenpally	1883
6	" " Alphonsus of St. Mary, D. C. M. A. Vicar at Verapoly	1883
7	" " Elisaens of the S. H. of Jesus, D. C. M. A. Director of St. Alberts High School, Ernakulam	1890
8	" " Aloysius of St. Mary, D. C. M. A. Secretary to the Apostolic Delegation in India	1890
9	" " Kaspar a Regina Virginum, D. C. M. A. Professor in Puttenpally	1892
10	" " Boniface of St. Mary, junior, D. C. M. A. Director of the boys' Orphanage in Ernakulam	1894
11	" " Leo of St. Mary, D. C. M. A. Vicar at Trichur	1894
12	" " Gereon of St. Joseph, D. C. M. A. Professor in Puttenpally	1897
13	" " Bernard of the Nat., B. V. M. D. C. M. A. Vicar of Kottayam	1897

Native Latin Priests 36.
 " Syrian " 7.
 Churches and Chapels 49.
 Catholic population 57,115.
 Parish boys' schools 91.
 Pupils about 2,000
 Parish girls schools 61.

Pupils about 1,500.
 High school for boys 1, with 400 pupils.
 Convent boarding schools for girls 3, with about 300 pupils.
 English primary schools 3.
 Orphanages for boys 2, with 72 orphans.
 " " girls 3, with 158 orphans.
 Hospital with dispensary 1, at Magnummel.

Printing Press 1, attached to the boys orphanage, Ernakulam.
 Convents of Friars 2, one in Magnummel with 7 Priests, 4 Novices, 7 Laybrothers, and Aspirants: and one in Cunemavu with 8 priests and 2 Laybrothers.
 Convents of Nuns 3, one in Ernakulam with 12, the second in Kottayam with 3, the third in Verapoly with 15 Sisters.

	Churches.	Catholic population.	Vicars.	Assistants.
District of Verapoly.	Verapoly with Pirala	5,537	Rev. Fr. Alphonsus D. C. M. A.	Rev. Fr. Domenic Yepes.
	Codattu	794	" "	Rev. Fr. Francis Walter, Provicar.
	Chattanadu	328	" "	" " Stamolans Chakiatts, Cat. Provicar.
	Aluwa	550	Rev. Fr. Regidius T. O. C. D.	" "
	Mulampally	1,000	" " Aug. Guimar	" "
	Cherannallur	1,515	" "	" " Nic. D'Sousa.
	Magnummel with Kudis caducare.	810	" "	" " Prior of the Convent Prov.
Cunemavu with Kothuli	5,480	" " Joseph T. O. C. D.	" " George Picade, Prov. and D'Rosario.	

		Churches.	Catholic population.	Vicars.	Assistants.
District of Ernakulam.	9	Ernakulam, St. Francis	4,175	Rev. Fr. Mathew Rodriguez	Rev. Fr. Zacharias, Catanar.
	10	Ernakulam, Infant Jesus	778	" " George Kurz	" " Jos. Brentano and Zacharias Oloset Cat.
	11	Chattiattu with Elamakare	5,255	Very Rev. Fr. Rombant. D. C. M. A.	" " Jos. Brentano and Zacharias Oloset Cat.
	12	Bolgatty	1,648	Rev. Fr. Thomas Costa	" " Jos. Brentano and Zacharias Oloset Cat.
	13	Perumanur with Varavukada	2,724	" " Jos. Noronha	" " Jos. Brentano and Zacharias Oloset Cat.
	14	Vendurutty with 2 Chapels	1,990	" " Jgn. Aranja	" " Jos. Brentano and Zacharias Oloset Cat.
	15	Calur	1,157	" " Joachim Egenbacher.	" " Jos. Brentano and Zacharias Oloset Cat.
	16	Palarivattam with Kakanadu	1,565	" " Seb. Suarez	" " Jos. Brentano and Zacharias Oloset Cat.
	17	Taycudam	1,643	" " John Pinto	" " Jos. Brentano and Zacharias Oloset Cat.
	18	Muthedam	1,133	" " Clem. Correa	" " Jos. Brentano and Zacharias Oloset Cat.
	19	Panangattu	511	" " Theodore Aquinas	" " Jos. Brentano and Zacharias Oloset Cat.
District of Curish- ingal.	20	Curishingal or Ochanturutty.	2,212	" " Thom. Rocha	" " John Agashala Cat.
	21	Vallarpadam	1,233	" " George D'Rosario	" " Emmanuel DePredade.
	22	Carthedam	1,831	" " Venant' Contho	" " Emmanuel DePredade.
	23	Perumpally	1,439	" " Jos. Conzagua	" " Emmanuel DePredade.
	24	Vada with Edamanakadu	1,245	" " Mathew Coelho	" " John D'Cruz.
District of Cranganore.	25	Cranganore	642	Very Rev. Fr. Bonaventure, D. C. M. A.	" " Michael Rebels and John Pallicunnel, Cat.
	26	Palliport	3,442	" " Elias D. C. M. A.	" " Michael Rebels and John Pallicunnel, Cat.
	27	Godurty	2,617	Rev. Fr. M. Fernandez	" " Seb. Chiramel.
	28	Turuttipuram with Turuttur	1,250	" " Emmanuel D'Costa	" " Jacob Borgia D' Asuedo.
	29	Maaplaturty	?	" "	" " Theophilus Pandyamamakal.
	30	Magnali	103	" " Cyriac D'Silva	" " Theophilus Pandyamamakal.
	31	Carel	867	" " Clement Cunha	" " Theophilus Pandyamamakal.
	32	Madilagam	843	" " John Gonzalvez	" " Theophilus Pandyamamakal.
	33	Sampalur	267	" " Cyriac Kirakekutto	" " Theophilus Pandyamamakal.
	34	Trichur	266	" " Leo, C. D. M. A.	" " Theophilus Pandyamamakal.
District of Kottayam.	35	Kottayam with Cumaragam and Peermaad	636	Very Rev. Fr. Bernard C. D. M. A.	" " Thom. Reislender and Seb. Westormayee.
	36	Vaisembakel	519	Rev. Fr. Naduvillamuri	" " Thom. Reislender and Seb. Westormayee.

DIOCESE OF QUILON.

ESTABLISHED ON THE 1ST SEPTEMBER 1886.

Rt. Rev. Dr. FERDINAND OSSI of St. Maria, O. D. C., Bishop of Quilon, arrived in India 1883.

Stations.	Sub-Stations	Missionaries.	Time of arrival in Travancore.	No. of Christians.	No. of English Schools.	No. of Vernacular Schools.	No. of Boys in Schools.	No. of Girls in Schools.	Number of students in the Seminary.
Quilon Tuieth...	6	Very Rev. Fr. Martin of the Holy Family D. C. M. A. Vicar-General ...	1883	87,000	12	86	3,170	835	20
" " ...	...	Rev. Fr. Dominic, D. C. M. A. Rector of the Episcopal Seminary...	1883					
" "	Rev. Fr. Sebastian Conception. Prefect	...	<p>Convent School Trivandrum, Lady Superior, Rev. Mother Mary Elias. Convent school Quilon, Lady Superior, Rev. Mother Mary of Incarnation. Convent school, Tangacherry, Lady Superior Rev. Mother Anne Teresa. At the Convent schools of Trivandrum and Quilon boarders are admitted at a moderate rate.</p> <p>The nuns of Trivandrum and Quilon take care of the orphans of the Holy Infancy and abandoned female children. At Mulagumudu (Colachel) there is an orphanage for boys and one for girls in which more than one hundred children are fed and instructed in agriculture, masonry, carpentry and other useful works, some are working in a large tile manufactory of the Mangalore pattern, the first established in Travancore.</p>					
" " ...	...	Rev. Fr. Ambrose Gonzaga	...					
" Tangacherry	...	Rev. Fr. Mary Prosper, D. C. M. A.	1867						
" " ...	...	Rev. Fr. Pantaleon Pereira	...					
" Vaddy	3	Rev. Fr. David Fernandez	...						
" Quilon	2	Rev. Fr. Francis Xaveriar	...						
" Arevollam	2	Rev. Fr. Jerome Fernandez	...						
Paucaray	4	Rev. Fr. Dominic Peter	...						
Kayangulam	1	Rev. Fr. Eugene Sirambichel	...						
Aibica	3	Rev. Fr. Thomas Sirambichel	...						
Golitottam	2	Rev. Fr. John Netto	...						
Cumbalam	1	Rev. Fr. Joseph Rodriguez	...						
Neendacaray	3	Rev. Fr. John Pereira	...						
Talamughil	...	Rev. Fr. Marian Fernandez	...						
Calladay	5	Rev. Fr. Gratian Pereira	...						
Erevipuram	3	Rev. Fr. Eliseus D'Rosario	...						
Mampully	2	Rev. Fr. Joseph E. Fernandez	...						
Anjengo	2	Rev. Fr. Michael Jackson	...						
Pooducurichy	2	Rev. Fr. Pius Arakal	...						
Puthentope	4	Rev. Fr. Joseph Gomez	...						
Trevandrum	4	Rev. Fr. John of the Cross D. C. M. A.	1883						
" " ...	...	Rev. Fr. Pascasius D. C. M. A.	1898					

Stations.	Sub-Stations	Missionaries.	Time of arrival in Travancore.	No. of Christians.	No. of English Schools.	No. of Vernacular Schools.	No. of Boys in Schools.	No. of Girls in Schools.	Number of students in the Seminary.
Trivandrum	Rev. Fr. Bernardine Furtado	There are 29 churches with residency of the priest, and 138 chapels visited by him.					
" ...	...	Rev. Fr. Emygdinus Dias ...	...					
Neyattincaray ...	7	Rev. Fr. Mary Ephrem Gomez ...	...					
Vengode ...	17	Rev. Fr. J. A. Conceção ...	...					
Mulagumudu ...	19	Rev. Fr. Gregory, D. C. M. A. Vicar. Forane ...	1872						
" ...	...	Rev. Fr. Isidore. M. A. ...	1872					
" ...	...	Rev. Fr. Donatian, D. C. M. A. ...	1894					
" ...	...	Rev. Fr. Eugene Verleure M. A. ...	1871					
Colachel ...	6	Rev. Fr. Francis D'Souza ...	...					
Carangadu ...	11	Rev. Fr. Elias, M. C., D. C. M. A. ...	1893						
Eneyam ...	5	Rev. Fr. Joseph Pirez ...	...					
Kottar ...	14	Rev. Fr. Ubaldus, D. C. M. A. ...	1893						
" ...	...	Rev. Fr. John Damascene D. C. M. A. ...	1898					
Poollethope ...	2	Rev. Fr. Antoninus, D. C. M. A. ...	1871						
Poothentoray ...	3	Rev. Fr. Joseph L. Fernandez ...	...					
Cape Comorin ...	5	Rev. Fr. John Gonsalvez ...	...					

DIOCESE OF COCHIN.

Re-organized according to the Concordat of 23rd June 1886, concluded between His Holiness the Pope Leo XIII, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal.

Catholic Population.—78,324.

Clergy.—57.

Churches and Chapels.—72.

Educational institutions.—An Ecclesiastical Seminary at Alleppey. Rector Revd. Fr. D. B. Videira.—Professors Revd. Fr. Heredia—Prefect Revd. Fr. M. F. C. Rodrigues; Santa Cruz College and High school at Cochin, Manager Revd. Fr. J. A. Pires, s. J., Head Master Mr. Morell Gomez with 10 Assistants, 2 Latin Professors, a Munshee, a Drawing Master, and a Gymnastic Instructor, aided by the British Government, attendance on the Roll 300.—*Standard Matriculation*; Parochial school—6. Anglo vernacular schools with an attendance of 212 boys and 87 girls; 87 Vernacular schools with an attendance of 3,110 boys and 1,526 girls: Leo XIII school at Alleppey, *Standard Lower Secondary*, attendance 112.

Convents.—St. Mary's at Cochin, Superioress Revd. Mother Ida Belgeri. with 5 sisters of the Canossian order; attached to it there is an English school for girls, with an attendance of 131 girls with 5 lady teachers, a Malayalam school for Natives with 50 girls and 2 teachers. St. Joseph's at Alleppey, Superioress Revd. Mother Rosa Bianchi with 2 sisters, a girls' school with an attendance of 107 girls, and 20 boarders.

Orphanages.—St. Antony's at Alleppey for boys, with 17 Orphans and another for girls attached to the Convent of St. Joseph at Alleppey, with 40 girls.

Pious institutions.—64 Confraternities, one Congregation of the 3rd order of St. Francis Assisi, 1 Association of the Holy Family, 1 Society of St. Vincent de Paul, 1 Society of Jesus, Mary and Joseph for the relief of the souls in Purgatory, 1 Mount of Piety and 1 Association of the Daughters of Mary. 3 sodalities of the Bles Virgin Mary, 2 for ladies, 1 for men.

The Right Revd. Dr. Matheus d'Oliveira Xavier..... Bishop.

Revd. S. O. Xavier..... Secretary to the Bishop.

„ J. W. F. Ribeiro..... Secretary to the Curia.

Very Revd. N. B. de'Cruz, Antonio Padua and V. B. das

Neves T. P. Nazareth—Councillors.

DIRECTORY OF THE COCHIN DIOCESE FOR--1900.

Stations of Missions and Parishes.	Churches and Chapels.	Name of Missionaries and Parish Priests.	No. of Christians.	Anglo-Vernacular Schools.		Vernacular Schools.				
				Standard of Schools.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	No. of Schools.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	
BRITISH COCHIN.										
1 St. Francis Xavier—Cochin ...	Church.	Rev. Fr. J. W. F. Ribeiro, D. D. (Vicar)	5,699							
		„ A. Mendes (Asst.)								
		„ J. Antunes Pires, s. J. Director, Santa Cruz College.		...	High School ...	267	...	1	65	...
2 Amaravady ...	do.	„ F. X. Falleiro (Vicar)	1,599							
Eravelly ...	Chapel.	„ Do.			Do. for Girls.	...	131	1	...	50
3 Vypeen ...	Church.	„ J. P. Nazareth (Vicar)	1,452	}	}	}	2	25	30	
		„ A. Menezes (Asst.)								
4 Manacherry (St. Louis) Ghareiya Cadavoo St. Edward Oratory at Catteparamb	do. Chapel.	„ R. daCruz (Vicar)	3,804				3	95	76	
5 Manacodam ...	Church.	„ C. Sakarias (Vicar)	713				2	52	32	
Toroor ...	Chapel.	„ Do.								
6 Saude ...	Church.	„ D. G. Everett (Vicar)	5,533				2	45	32	
Nazareth ...	do.	„ T. Mendez (Asst.)								
NATIVE COCHIN.										
7 Muttanchery ...	do.	„ A. Soares								
Chooliquel ...	Chapel.	„ M. Mathai (Asst.)	2,578				3	116	88	
8 Pallurithy ...	Church.	„ F. X. D'Cruz (Vicar)	3,812	Do. 1	...	58	2	36	30	
9 Idacochi ...	do.	„ Antonio De Padua (do.)	4,903							
Aroor ...	Chapel.	„ E. Cunha (Asst.)						7	396	218
Perumpadapoo ...	do.	„ Joseph Meyn (do.)								

Stations of Missions and Parishes.	Churches and Chapels.	Name of Missionaries and Parish Priests.	No. of Christians.	Anglo-Vernacular Schools.			Vernacular Schools.		
				Standard of Schools.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	No. of Schools.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.
10 Manachery—St. Michael ...	Church.	Rev. Fr. Mark Ericiera (Vicar)	963	...	...	...	1	29	27
11 Kannamaley ...	do.	„ L. Windthorst (do.)	1,442	...	...	...	1	45	18
12 Kandacadau ...	do.	„ V. Jacob (do.)	1,918	...	...	...	4	64	27
13 Chakeyamoory ...	do.	„ Paul Alvares (Vicar)	2,400	...	...	...	4	196	102
14 Pashanghat ...	do.	„ F. daCruz (do.)	2,321	...	...	...	3	79	58
15 Yeramaloor ...	do.	„ D. Rodrigues (do.)	1,133	...	...	...	2	45	38
16 Chellanam—St. Sebastian ...	do.	„ P. Menezes (do.)	1,835	...	...	...	2	67	52
17 Do. St. George ...	do.	„ M. Da Presentation (do.)	1,065	...	...	...	1	36	14
TRAVANCORE STATE.									
18 Pallithodu ...	do.	„ F. X. Terrath (do.)	1,412	...	...	...	2	206	38
St. Antony ...	Chapel.	„ Do. (do.)		...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Erewine ...	Church.	„ A. Ereceira (do.)	956	...	...	...	1	65	36
20 Do. ...	do.	„ Do. (do.)		...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Thunghy ...	do.	„ J. Everett (do.)	3,135	...	...	...	5	165	127
22 Arthinguel—St. George ...	do.	„ G. Rozario (do.)	1,173	...	...	...	2	63	21
23 Do. St. Andrew ...	do.	„ V. Bdasneves (do.)	8,081	...	...	...	7	225	98
Chethee ...	Chapel.	„ M. Mathai (Asst.)		...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Alleppey ...	Church.	„ A. deSouza (Vicar)	2,589	...	...	...	...	...	...
		„ D. B. Videira Rector.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		„ D. M. Videira Manager.		...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Vattal ...	do.	„ F. X. D' Cruz (Vicar)	2,134	Prim. School	23	5	3	145	72
26 Tumpoly ...	do.	„ C. Srampes (do.)	3,806	Do. 1	65	15	4	174	116

27	Cattoor	Church.	„ G. B. Torres	(do.)	3,357	Do.	1	3	75	30
28	Punghau	do.	„ P. Fernandez	(do.)	1,198	Do.	2	38	21
29	Velly	do.	} Rev. F. X. Lopes	(Vicar)	1,789	1	105	97
	Pallitore	Chapel.										
	St. George	do.										
	Madre de Deus	do.										
	St. Sebastian	do.										
	Santa Cruz	do.										
	Cannanthorre	do.										
30	Valliatorre	Church.	} „ D. L. Nazareth	(Superior)	1,858	Prim. School...	29	1	103	61
	Thope	Chapel.										
	St. Francis Xavier	do.										
	Sinetorre	do.										
31	Puntorre	Church.	} „ R. Fernandez	(Vicar)	1,559	1	109	36
	Wiliuham	Chapel.										
32	Caringolam	Church.	} „ J. J. Pereira	(Vicar)								
	S. Pedro	Chapel.										
	Puloovolay	do.	} „ G. Weisser	(Vicar)	3,612	Prim. School...	65	2	289	152
	Pallam	do.										
	Shinamathandantorre	do.										
	Chochootorre	do.										
	Poar	do.										
	Vallavellay	Church.										
33	Paretur	Chapel.	} „ A. B. Campos	(Vicar)	2,198
	Colangodu	do.										
	Neerody	do.										
	Mathandan---Puthentorre..	do.										
34	Tutur	Church.	} „ S. daSilva	(Vicar)	2,369	1	149	55
	St. Catherina---Puthentorre.	Chapel.										
	Pooitorre	do.										
	Eraimantorre	do.										

The Catholic Syrian Church in Malabar.
THE VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF CHANGANACHERY.

(ESTABLISHED) 1896.

The Vicariate Apostolic of Changanachery comprises the seven divisions or decanates, viz., Changanachery, Kallurkatt, Annakulumkal, Pala, Muttuchira, Kaduthuruthi and Kottayam. The Vicariate extends on the south as far as Porakad, and is bounded on the north by the Vicariate of Ernakulom, on the east by the Ghauts, and on the west by the Diocese of Cochin and the Arabian sea.

VICAR APOSTOLIC.

The Right Reverend Methew Makil D. D. Bishop of Tralles, and Vicar Apostolic of Changanachery; elected 11th August 1896; consecrated at Kandy by His Excellency, the Delegate-Apostolic on the 25th October 1896 Residence—Changanachery.

COUNCIL OF THE VICARIATE.

Very Reverend Joseph Thayil.....	Vicar General.
Rev. Cyriac Kandankary	} Councillors.
Rev. Emanuel A Nidiry	
Rev. Joseph Pallikunnal	
Rev. Ignace Kandanealam	
Rev. Mathew Vattakalam, B. D.	} Secretaries.
Rev. Thomas Purakel	

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS.

- (a) St. John Berchmas' High School at Changanachery with 230 pupils.
 Manager—Rev. Cyriac Kandankary.
 Rector of the Boarding House—Reverend Thomas Purakel.
 Latin Instructor—Reverend Mathew Vattakalam B. D.
 Head Master—A. Sundaralingam Aiyar B. A., L. T. with a staff of 8 Assistant Masters, 1 Malayalam Pundit and 1 Gymnastic Instructor.
- (b) Number of Middle Schools 2.
 Viz. St. Sphrems Mannanam: St. Aloysius's Edathuva.
 Number of Parish Schools..... 228

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS.

1. St. Joseph's Girl's School at Changanachery with 80 pupils.
2. Sacred Heart Girls' School at Kaipurai with 70 pupils.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

Four Convents for Carmelite Monks; viz. St. Joseph's at Mannanam; St. Sebastian's at Pulinkunnu; St. John of Cross's at Mutholy; and Sacred Hearts Chethipura.

Total number of Monks 30, Lay Brothers 20.

CONVENTS FOR NUNS.

1. St. Joseph's Convent at Changanachery for Carmelite Nuns.
 Chaplain—Rev. Abraham Pullucat.
2. St. Theresa's Convent at Mutooly " " "
3. Sacred Heart's Convent at Pulinkunnu " " "
1. Sacred Heart's Convent, Kaipura, for nuns of the Visitation Order of St. Mary.—Chaplain Rev. Joseph Maky, B. D.
1. St. Germana's Convent, Changanachery, for tertiary nuns of St. Clara.

CATECHUMENATES.

1. Changanachery; 2. Chethipura; 3. Pulinkunnu; 4. Mannanam;
5. Muthuchira; 6. Curavilangad; 7. Athirampula; 8. Pala; 9. Pagnar.

SEMINARISTS.

Students in Puthenpalli Seminary.....	21.
" " Papal Seminary, Kandy.....	8.
" " Propaganda College, Rome.....	1.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Catholic Population.....	1,07,854	Sisters	" "	12
Parish Churches	85	Orphanage	" "	1
Chapels and Oratories	48	Orphans	" "	20
Priests...	277	Catechumcnates	" "	9
Convents for Carmelite Monks	4	Catechumens	" "	152
Cormelite Monks and		Baktisms from Heathens		
Brothers	51	in 1899		925
Convents for Carmelite Nuns	3	Seminary	" "	1
Carmelite Nuns	30	Semenarists	" "	30
Convents for nuns of the Visi-		English High School...	" "	1
tation Order of St. Mary...	1	Do. Middle Schools	" "	2
Visitation Nuns	30	Parish Vernacular Schools	" "	228
Convent for Sisters of St. Clara	1	Pupils in all the Schools	" "	10,168

Divisions.	Serial No.	Parish Churches.	Patron Saints.	Name of Vicar.	No. of Chapels attached to each Parish.
Changanachery.	1	Changanachery	St. Mary	Rev. Cyriac Kandankaray	2
	2	Kidangara	St. Gregorius	Rev. Mathew Nelluveli	
	3	Kumaracom (old)	St. John Nap.	Rev. Jacob Kattakayam	
	4	Curumpanadam	St. Anthony	Rev. Gervase Kadamthod	
	5	Coothrapalli	St. Mary	Rev. Mathew Palakunnal	
	6	Manimala (old)	Holy Magi	Rev. Job Aikarett	
	7	Manimala (new)	St. Basilons	Rev. Joseph Mulacupadam	
	8	Muttar	St. George	Rev. Zacharias Kagnaparambil	
	9	Nedumkunnam	St. John Baptist	Rev. Cyriac Thayil	
	10	Payipaud	St. Thomas	Rev. Joseph Kayalabam	
	11	Thottacaud	St. George	Rev. Thomas Chakkalakeel	
	12	Thuruthi	St. Augustine	Rev. Francis Mullankuli	
	13	Vaipoor (old)	St. Mary	Rev. Luke Puthanapara	
	14	Vaipoor (new)	St. Joseph	Rev. Joseph Chothirakunnal	
Kalloorkat.	15	Kalloorkat	St. Mary	Rev. Ignace Kandankalam	3
	16	Alleppey	Holy Cross	Rev. Joseph Chakkal	1
	17	Chennankarai	St. Joseph	Rev. Anthony Puthanpura	
	18	Kainakarai	St. Mary	Rev. Xavier Payampalli	
	19	Kavalam	St. Theresa	Rev. John Nilavanthara	
	20	Koilmuk (Edathuva)	St. George	Rev. Thomas Ulakapadi	2
	21	Mithrakari	St. Francis Xavier	Rev. Philip Chempumthra	
	22	Mukama	St. George	Rev. Mathew Kooplicat	
	23	Pulinkunnu	St. Mary	Rev. George Srampikal	3
	24	Purakad...	Holy Cross	Rev. Thomas Vettithuruthal	
	25	Puthukari	St. Joseph	Rev. Cyriac Alamparambil	
26	Thathanpalli	St. Michael	Rev. George Karukakalam	2	
Anakal-lunkal.	27	Anakallunkal	St. Mary	Rev. Paul Olikal	3
	28	Areethura	St. George	Rev. Thomas Purkari	
	29	Edamattam	St. Michael	Rev. Zacharias Olucail	

Division.	Serial No.	Parish Churches.	Patron Saints.	Name of Vicar.	No. of Chapels attached to each Parish.
Ana'ullunkal.	30	Kadanad	St. Augustine	Rev. George Plathodam	1
	31	Kanjirapalli	St. Domenic	Rev. Emmanuel Mundathu chunda	1
	32	Plachanal	St. Anthony	Rev. Zacharias Pulikunnel	
	33	Ponkunnam	Holy Family	Rev. Francis Kunnankulam	
	34	Pravithanam	St. Augustine	Rev. Sebastian Chandrankunnel	1
	35	Pognar...	St. Mary	Rev. Joseph Thuruthi	2
	36	Ramapuram	St. Augustine	Rev. Joseph Ayankana	1
	37	Thamarakunnu	St. Ephrem	Rev. Mathew Chakanculam	
	38	Theadanad	St. Joseph	Rev. Mathew Thonakara	
39	Vilakkumadom	St. Francis Xavier	Rev. Abraham Puvathani		
Pala.	40	Pala	St. Thomas	Rev. Sebastian Vaimattam	5
	41	Anikad	Lady of Dolors	Rev. Joseph Padicara	
	42	Cherpunkal	Holy Cross	Rev. George Koladi	2
	43	Chittad	St. Francis Xavier	Rev. Emanuel Mapiaparambil	
	44	Elangolam	Lady of Dolors	Rev. Joseph Mailadi	
	45	Koluvanal	St. John Nep	Rev. Abraham Kaippanplakal	1
	46	Kuruvinal	Holy Family	Rev. Cyriac Mannanal	
	47	Llalam (old)	St. Mary	Rev. Cyriac Capil	
	48	Llalam (new)	St. George	Rev. Thomas Thottankal	
	49	Nariveli	St. Sebastian	Rev. Thomas Mannanal	
	50	Paingalam	St. Mary	Rev. Jacob Velaringatt	
51	Palayam	St. Francis Xavier	Rev. Augustine Kutherapalli		
52	Punnathura (new)	St. Joseph	Rev. Jacob Mannanal		
53	Poovarini	Sacred Heart	Rev. Emanuel Puraidam		
Muthu-chira.	54	Muttuchira	Holy Ghost	Rev. Zacharias Thayil	2
	55	Aikarachira	St. George	Rev. Joseph Muttathupadam	
	56	Athirampuzha	St. Mary	Rev. Thomas Maruthukunnal	3
	57	Coravellangad	St. Mary	Rev. Emannel Nidiriy	2
	58	Elangi	St. Peter	Rev. Alexander Upumakal	

Division.	Serial No.	Parish Churches.	Patron Saints.	Name of Vicar.	No. of Chapels attached to each Parish.
Muthuchira.	59	Kaduthuruthi minor	Holy Family	Rev. Jacob Kadavil	2
	60	Kakur	St. Mary	Rev. Joseph Parethadam	
	61	Kolangai	St. Michael	Rev. Mathew Vattakandam	1
	62	Kothanallur	S. S. Gervase, Protase.	Rev. Cyriac Mailaparambil	
	63	Kudallur (old)	St. Joseph	Rev. Emanuel Kattarapalli	1
	64	Kudakachira	St. Joseph	Rev. Joseph Thayil	
	65	Kudamalur	St. Mary	Rev. Mathew Paremakel	1
	66	Mannarapara	St. Francis Xavier	Rev. Joseph Pulikal	
	67	Manvattam	St. George	Rev. Mathew Mulel	1
	68	Marengad	St. Francis Assis.	Rev. Joseph Pedickal	
	69	Mulakkulam	St. Mary	Rev. Alexander Periapuram	1
	70	Mutholapuram	St. Sebastian	Rev. Paul Pallikaparmbil	
71	Thalaolapuramp	St. George	Rev. Thomas Ayankanal	1	
72	Vadacara	St. John Baptist	Rev. Xavier Kacheramattam		
Kaduthuruthi.	73	Kaduthuruthi Major	St. Mary	Rev. Jacob Kattapuram	2
	74	Elavur	St. Stephan	Rev. Joseph Padikali	
	75	Magnur	St. John Evangelist	Rev. John Aiathi	1
	76	Paingalam	St. Mary	Rev. Thomas Adiaipalli	
	77	Piravam	Holy Magi	Rev. Philip Vattaparambil	
Kottayam.	78	Kottayam	St. George	Rev. Mathew Palukaplaki	2
	79	Kaipura	St. George	Rev. Luke Makil	
	80	Kannankara	St. Francis Xavier	Rev. Mathew Kuplikat	1
	81	Koodalloor (new)	St. Mary	Rev. Thomas Maplet	
	82	Kumaracam (new)	St. John Nep	Rev. Joseph Cochuputhenpura	1
	83	Neendoor	St. Michael	Rev. George Pallikunnil	
	84	Perur	St. Sebastian	Rev. Luke Vanchipura	1
	85	Punnathora (old)	St. Thomas	Rev. Thomas Kottur	

} Sudist Churches.

Vicariate Apostolic of Ernaculum.

The Vicariate of Ernaculum comprises all the churches of the Syrian rite of Malabar situated between the Chalakudy River and the Vempanat Lake, together with the three Suddist churches of Chumkam, Caringot, and Brahmamangalam, and is divided into the five Decanates of Edapally, Aukamaly, Arakushay, Pallipuram and Parur.

VICAR APOSTOLIC.

The Right Reverend Mar Aloysius Pareparambil D. D. Bishop of Tiana and Vicar-Apostolic of Ernaculum. Elected 11th August; Consecrated by His Excellency the Delegate-Apostolic, at Kandy 25th October 1898. Residence Ernaculum.

EPISCOPAL CURIA.

Vicar General. Very Rev. Fr. Joseph Valamangalam.

Consulters. { Rev. Fr. Joseph Kavalakat.
" " Mathai Madekel.
" " Paul Changoorikel.
" " Cyreac Manikanauparambil.

Secretaries. { Rev. Fr. George A. Teichaneth.
" " Joseph Kattikaren.

Schools.—There are 159 Parochial schools including 7 Anglo-Vernacular Schools of which one at Parakel is a Middle School. The total number of students attending these school is 7,698.

Convents.—One Convent of Syrian Carmelite-Tertiary Monks at Carmel; and 3 residences of the same at Koonamavo Panavelly and Thevara.

Four Convents of Carmelite-Tertiary Nuns of the Syrian rite at Koonamavoo, Vycome, Arakutty and Karutti with 39 professed Nuns and 43 Novices.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Catholics	...	...	...	80,949
Parish churches	...	...	...	73
Chapels with priests resident	...	...	...	7
Oratories	...	...	...	4
Priests	...	...	...	115
Seminarests in Puttenpally	...	...	...	7
" Kandy	...	...	...	7
" Rome	...	...	...	1
Schools	...	...	...	167
Pupils	...	...	...	7,698
Jacobite churches within the Ernaculum				
Vicariate	...	...	...	39
Population	...	...	...	15,370

CHURCHES, CHAPELS, POPULATION AND SCHOOLS.

Fdapally Division.		Census 1897.		Census 1898.	
Parish Church.	Titular Saint.	Families.	Population	Malayalam Schools.	Pupils.
Ernacolum ...	Our Lady of the Harbour	49	333	1	39
Alwaye ...	St. Dominic ...	203	1200	2	97
Ampaloor ...	„ Francis Assiai ...	209	719	3	73
Kandanad ...	Infant Jesus ...	57	382	1	63
Cheranalloor ...	St. Xavier ...	248	1082	3	148
Diamper (old) ...	„ Gervasi Prottasi ...	50	243	1	55
Diamper (new) ...	„ Sebastian ...	55	363	1	57
Choonagoovely ...	„				
Edapally ...	„ George ...	111	600	1	42
Kishakampalam ...	„ Mary ...	279	1540	3	117
Konthuruthy ...	„ John Nepomucheno.	236	1272	3	81
Kumpalam ...	„ Mary ...	75	328	1	62
Kurupanpady ...	„ Peter and Paul ...	245	1338		
Neendakara ...	„ Xavier ...	97	188	2	39
Palluruthy ...	„ Mary ...	62	304	1	34
Parur ...	„ John the Baptist ...	128	617	1	82
Thevara *	Sacred Heart of Jesus...	...	...	...	...
Thripoonithurey ...	St. Mary ...	230	1218	3	75
Vallam ...	„ Theresa ...	294	1555	1	48

ANKAMALY DIVISION.

Akaparamb ...	St. Gervase and Prottasi	447	2401	7	315
Ankamily ...	„ George ...	613	3192	5	483
Chowra ...	Virgin Mother of God...	183	936	2	141
Kaadoote ...	Do. ...	108	558	1	269
Kanjoor ...	Do. ...	530	2489	5	282
Karukutti ...	St. Francis Xavier ...	382	1995	3	127
Kottamathy ...	Virgin Mother of God...	315	1637	1	120
Korattee ...	Do. ...	626	3192	5	358
Kypattoore †	Lady of Dolora...	...	...	...	...
Malayattoor Hill ‡	St. Thomas ...	...	...	...	...
Malayattoor ...	Do. ...	174	765	2	70
Mangapara ...	Holy Cross ...	408	2184	3	114
Meloor ...	St. Joseph ...	249	1182	2	72
Mookanoor ...	Mater Doloraxa ...	193	935	1	108
Thoroor ...	St. Augustine ...	162	892	2	169

* Denotes an oratory.

† Denotes an affiliated church with resident priest.

‡ Denote a Sanctuary for pilgrimage.

ANAKUSHEY DIVISION.

Anakuzhey Division.		Census 1897.		Census 1898.	
Parish Church.	Titular Saint.	Families.	Population	Malayalam Schools.	Pupils.
Arakushey	St. Mary	738	3216	7	230
Aayana ... ..	...	76	450	1	35
Kalloor	St. Mary	78	264	1	155
Karakunnam	Do.	93	470	2	25
Kothamangalam. ...	Sacred Heart of Jesus...	298	1451	3	140
Moovattupuzha. ...	St. Magi... ..	143	703	2	27
Muthalakodam. ...	„ George	109	603	2	82
Mylacomp	„ Thomas	370	1461	1	50
Nagapuzha	„ Mary	210	834	1	27
Narikuzha †	„ Joseph	101	594	1	26
Nediachala	„ Mary	187	1056	2	84
Nayachery	„ Sebastian	216	1083	1	50
Peringozha	„ Joseph	122	896	2	52
Pothanikad	„ Xavier	6	273	1	43
Thenamkunnam. ...	„ Mary	125	647	2	63
Vazhakulam	„ George	567	3190	6	182
Caringoth Suddist ...	„ Augustine	92	103	1	25
Chunkam Suddist ...	„ Martin	85	807	1	55

PALLIPURAM DIVISION.

Chemp	St. Thomas	66	366	1	85
Elupunna	„ Raphael	45	210	2	66
Kaakaravely	„ Joseph	40	205	1	35
Kaavil	„ Michael	101	484	2	50
Kodavechur	„ Mary	247	1283	1	30
Kokamangalam	Sacred Heart of Jesus ..	189	780	2	75
Kothavara	St. Mary	204	710	1	50
Kulachekaramangalam.	„ Joseph	6	304	2	31
Maltel *	„ Thomas ... ..	...	...	...	...
Muttam	„ Mary	444	2248	3	167
Oshuka †	„ Anna	33	179	1	18
Pallipuram	„ Mary	302	1770	1	60
Thykattuchery	„ Antony	277	1320	5	65
Vadayar... ..	Infant Jesus	113	472	1	57
Valyara †	St. Xavier ... ..	...	...	...	...
Vycome	„ Mary	525	2625	5	144
Brahmamangalam Suddist Church...	„ Mary	85	420	...	...

PARUR DIVISION.

Alengad	Immaculate Conception	241	1691	3	529
Chakarakadavoo ...	St. Rose of Lima	80	480	1	162
Chennamangalam ...	Holy Cross	61	342	1	50
Kadamakudy	St. Augustine	72	328	1	124
Kooncomelpally. *	Do. ... ..	...	...	...	...
Kooshupally	Do.	63	307	2	86
Kuthiatod (old) ...	„ Thomas	270	1263	3	206
Kuthiatod (new) ...	„ Francis Xavier	144	715	3	191
Mooshikulam	Virgin Mother of God...	391	1697	4	445
Narakel	Nativity B. V. M.	351	1927	2	260
Nedungad	St. Augustine	32	163	1	55
Parur, Kottakaly ...	„ Gervasi & Prottasi..	378	1898	2	180
Puttenpally	„ George	343	2018	4	120

† Denotes an affiliated church with resident priest.

* Denotes oratory.

The Syrian Archdiocese of Malankara.

His Grace the Metropolitan ... The Most Rev. Mar Dionysius.
 Residence Kottayam Syrian Seminary.
 Private Secretary ... K. K. Ippan.
 Secretary, Syrian Association. E. M. Philip.

A Statement of the Archdiocese.

Metrans.			
3	Right Rev. Mar Athanasius. Right Rev. Mar Ivanios. Right Rev. Mar Gregorius.		
6	The Very Rev. C. Jacob. Do. K. K. Paul. Do. K. P. George. Do. P. M. Paul. Do. K. J. George. Do. K. T. George.		
2	Malpans (Syriac Professors.) Rev. Wattacherial Goverghese Catanar. Rev. Konat Mathen Catanar.	207	
	Churches.		
	Chapels.	19	
3	Syrian Seminaries. Kottayam. Parumala. Pampacod.		
2	Monasteries. Vettikel. Tripunitra.	130	
	Vernacular Schools.		
5	English Middle Schools. Moolanthurthy. Mar Gregorius School, Kottayam. Puthupally. Niranam. Thoompaman. Mar Ignatius School, Kunnankulam.		
1	English High School. Mar Dionysius, Seminary, Kottayam.		
2	Printing Establishment. Mar Thoma, Press, Kottayam. Mar Julius, Press, Pampacoda.		
1	Magazine. Malankara Edavaga, Patrika.		

A list of Syrian Churches in the Archdiocese of Malankara.

Chalachery	Wengola	Pampakuda Walia
Cochin Fort	Cooruppumpadi	Do. Cheria
Cochin Mattanchery	Wengoor	Wadacara
Aarthat	Cottappadi	Palakkula
Palanji	Chelad	Mannathoor
Chelakara	Cothamangalom Walia	Piravom
Chakkarakadavoo	Do. Cheria	Onakkoor
Do. Puthen	Pothanikad	Mulakkulam
Caringachira	Karakkunnam	Carikkod
Tiruwankulath	Rakkad	Chempil
Tripunitra	Marad	Mauacunnam
Mulanthurthy	Coonnikkurudi	Caloomcatra
Vettikel	Malavannoor	Kottayam Seminary
Manthuruthel	Cadamattam	Do. Walia
Canjiramattom	Colanchery	Do. Cheria
Angamali	Puttumanoor	Do. Puthen
Alwaye	Pallikara	Cumaracum
Manjipra	Curinji	Chengalam
Poyikattuchery	Candanad	Parampula
North Paravoor	Canniattunirappel	Manarucad
Peachanikad	South Paravoor	Do. Puthen
Allapra	Nechoor	Pampadi
Turuttippili	Mammalachery	Cangela
Cheruthottukunnu	Ramangalom	Menadom

Puthupally
 Nilakkal
 Thottakad
 Anjeri
 Puthuchery
 Naloonakkal
 Wacathanam
 Collad
 Chingonam Puthen
 Pallam
 Do. Puthen
 Chingonam
 Curichi
 Nealamperoor
 Welianad
 Mallappally
 Do. Puthen
 Chengaroor
 Callooppa
 Cavoongumprayar
 Wennikkulam
 Caviyoor
 Callichery
 Eraviperoor
 Turuthikad
 Niranam
 Walanjawattom
 Chennithala
 Cherukol
 Perumala Seminary
 Wiyapuram
 Mannar
 Thalawadi
 Thalawadikkuli
 Wenga
 Aanaprampal
 Mepra
 Carakkal
 Tiruvella
 Do. Cavil
 Do. Theruvil
 Cartigapally
 Caruvatta
 Cheppad
 Pallippad
 Carichal
 Kayangulam
 Pathichira
 Colikkad
 Cattanam
 Wemmani
 Mavelikara

Mavelikara Puthen
 Thonakkad
 Corathiyad
 Chengannoor
 Oomayattukara
 Edavankad
 Puthencav
 Do. Puthen
 Thattakkattu
 Meluveli
 Nellikkal
 Maramannu
 Coompanad
 Cozhanchery
 Do. Puthen
 Aiyroor
 Do. Puthen
 Catoor
 Cadampanitta
 Ranni
 Thalathillam
 Oomalloor
 Cayippattoor
 Cilavalloor
 Makkamkundu
 Cumpala
 Periyaram
 Do. Puthen
 Elanthoor
 Do. Puthen
 Thampon
 Elampal
 Caloyapuram
 Chooranad
 Do. Puthen
 Channanappally
 Mylapral
 Chonakkara
 Calanjoor
 Punthala
 Arathi
 Manthilir
 Codachanad
 Cadampanad
 Thalava
 Puthoor
 Cannenkod
 Fanathu
 Callada
 Tevalakkera
 Kottarakkara
 Do. Theruvil

Odanawattom
 Perungalloor
 Walacom
 Thaloor
 Coondra
 Do. Puthen
 Perinad
 Puvappally
 Chencolam
 Chatthannoor
 Quilon
 Tiruvancod
 Chennancari
 Mepral Puthen
 Ayroor Cheria
 Thaloor Puthen
 Bhoothanoor
 Kilumuri
 Aathichanalloor
 Caviyoor Sleaba
 Trivandrum
 Cottarakara Puthen
 Walamuttam
 Mokathala
 Wadaprathu
 Amayannoor
 Mannoorconnu
 Parakod
 Vanchithara
 Oollannoor

CHAPELS.

Kunnankulam
 Cherulayam
 Kilakke Puthen
 Thekke Curichu
 Payingamukku
 Wadayapramp
 Acappamp
 Cadathi
 Cottoor
 Culikkattukundu
 Puthuveli
 Cottayamputhanangadi
 Meanadom Puthen
 Mannanthottuvali
 Malayil Curichoo
 Mar Eliah's Thirunakara
 Panampadikal
 Vakathanam Chapel
 Thiruvanchoor

St. Thomas Syrian Metropolitan See of Malabar.

His Grace The Most Revd. Titus Mar Thoma.
Metropolitan and President of the Association.
Residence—Maramannu Church Aranmula.
The Rt. Revd. T. Mar Thoma. (Suffragan)

Private Secretary...
Vicars General. (1) The Very Revd. K. Eipe Thoma Kattanar, Tiruvalla.
(2) „ P. K. Thomas Kattanar, Elanthore.
Samudaya Trustees. (1) The Revd. P. Jacob Kattanar, Niranam.
(2) „ A. Yavanan Kattanar, Kottarakara.
(3) Mr. K. Kuryan Chummar Puthencavu.
(4) ...
Do. Treasurer—Mr. C. I. Abraham.
Do. Secretary—The Revd. P. Philipos Kattanar, Ayiroor.
No. of Churches ... 105.
No. of Priests in each Church, ... 1-5

I. SAMUDAYA MANAGING COMMITTEE.

His Grace the Metropolitan—President.
Members.

- (1) The Very Revd. Eipe Thoma Kattanar.
- (2) The Revd. C. Chandapilla Kattanar.
- (3) „ P. Jacob „
- (4) „ A. Jacob „
- (5) „ C. Jacob „
- (6) „ K. Mathan „
- (7) „ ————— „
- (8) „ P. Stephanos „
- (9) Mr. K. K. Chummar:
- (10) „ K. George.
- (11) „ P. Kochukoshy
- (12) „ T. V. Mathai.
- (13) „ P. C. Kochumman.
- (14) „ K. Ittyerrah.
- (15) „ P. Thomas.
- (16) The Revd. P. Philipos, Kattanar. (Secretary)

II. ECCLESIASTICAL TRIBUNAL.

His Grace The Metropolitan—President.
Members.

- (1) The Very Revd. Eipe Thoma Kattanar.
- (2) Revd. P. Jacob Kattanar.
- (3) „ A. Jacob Kattanar.
- (4) „ C. Jacob Kattanar.
- (5) Mr. K. K. Chummar.
- (6) „ T. V. Mathai.
- (7) „ P. C. Kochumman.
- (8) Samudaya Secretary.

III. ST. THOMAS SYRIAN CHRISTIAN EVANGELISTIC ASSOCIATIONS.

- (1) The Revd. K. Behanan Kattanar—President.
- (2) Mr. T. V. Mathai, Treasurer.
- (3) Revd. Philipos Kattanar, Secretary.
- (4) Mr. M. John Assistant Secretary.

IV. EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

- (a) Mar Thoma Syrian Seminary, Zion Hill, Kottayam.
Headmaster—Mr. C. P. Thomas B. A., L. T.
Syriac Malpan—The Revd. J. Joseph Kattanar.

SEMINARY MANAGING COMMITTEE.

- Revd. C. Chandapilla Kattanaar—President.
- (1) „ C. Jacob Kattanaar.
- (2) Mr. Kochu Thomman Apothecary.
- (3) „ C. I. Abraham.
- (4) „ P. Mathew.
- (5) „ Head Master, (Secretary).
- (b) Abraham Malpan's Memorial School Maraman, Aranmula.
Head Master, Mr. C. A. Thomas.
- (c) Vernacular Schools.
Inspectors Mr. P. V. Varghese.
„ K. M. Cheryan.
- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-------|
| No. of Schools aided and unaided | ... | 75. |
| „ of Teachers... | ... | 160. |
| „ of Boys | ... | 3570. |
| „ of Girls | ... | 475. |
- “Malankara Sabha Tharaka.” The Malayalam monthly
Magazine.
- Diocese of Thozheyore.
The Most Revd. Mar Coorilos, Metropolitan, Residence
Thozheyore Seminary.
Private Secrerary—Revd. A. Poulos Kattanaar.
Vicar General—Revd. P. Varghese Kattanaar

Vicariate Apostolic of Trichur.

Vicar Apostolic—The Right Revd. John Meenacherry, D. D.
Bishop of Paralus and Vicar Apostolic of Trichur.

EPISCOPAL CURIA.

Vicar General—Very Revd. George Mampully.
Councillors—Revd. Francis Alapatt, Vicar of Ollur.
„ „ Francis Malickel, „ of Manalur.
„ „ George Irimpen, „ of Puthucherry.
„ „ Henry Nellichery, „ of Paratt.

Secretary—Revd. S. G. Pullen.

Director of schools—Revd. Paul Alapatt, Ph. D.

St. Thomas' High School—Manager, Revd. Paul Alapatt, Ph. D

Head Master—P. P. Rama Iyer, F. A. Trained with 7 Assistant
Teachers, and gymnastic instructor with 100 students.

There are 153 Anglo-Vernacular and Elementary Malayalam
Schools with an attendance of children of both sexes together 8,598.

Religious Institutions—There are 3 Convents of Tertiary Car-
melite Fathers at Ampalacad, Elthuruth and Paratti with 35 Revd.
Fathers. There is one nunnery at Ampalacad for Tertiary Carmelite
sisters with 15 nuns, who are in charge of a school for girls attended
by 28 boarding girls. These are ministered to by their Chaplain,
Revd. Mathew chiramel, Vicar of Ampalacad.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Catholics	...	...	69,355
Churches and Chapels	...	...	79
Schools...	...	...	153
Children	...	...	8,598
Catechumenate at Trichur	...	...	1
Priests ...	...	...	75

Notice to Europeans and Americans resorting to Travancore.

Europeans and Americans who arrive in Travancore are requested to immediately report the circumstance to the nearest Police authority. Should they desire to reside permanently in this country, they have previously to obtain the permission of the Sircar through the British Resident, which if deemed unobjectionable by the authorities, will be duly accorded on the parties agreeing to conform to the local laws and usages.

Europeans and Americans, residing in Travancore, are expected *in like manner* to obtain the sanction of the Sircar in every instance of purchasing or otherwise acquiring landed property.

European and American residents in Travancore.

- Acworth, Granville L., Planter, Peermaad.
 Adams, A. D. Assistant, Messrs. Parry & Co., Trivandrum.
 Allan, Rev. A. L., Nagercoil.
 Alphonsus, Rev Fr. Mary, D. C. M. A., Cranganore.
 Anderson, G., Agent, Executor to the late James Darragh,
(Quilon)
- Andrews, Captain, L. J., Assistant Resident.
 Andrews Dr. (Staff Capt Sekander) Salvation Army Nagercoil.
 Angus, A. Munaar Estate.
 Antoninus, Rev. Fr. D. C. M. A., Poolatopoo.
 Arnold, H. Planter, Peermade.
 Askwith, Rev. F. N., M. A., Principal, C. M. S. College,
Kottayam,
- Aspinall H. H. H. Major Tempy. Lieut Col. Comdt. 19th M. I.
Quilon.
- Bach, Rev. L. H., L. M. S., Trivandrum.
 Baker Miss A. Peermade.
 Baker, Miss M., Kottayam.
 Baker Miss. E. Kottayam.
 Ballantyne, J. G., Planter, Devicolam.
 Barrow, O. S., Assistant Engineer, Kothayar, Sub-Division.
 Barrett, W. H. Planter, Peermade.
 Bastow, A. H., M. A., M. C. E., Executive Engineer, Trivandrum.
 Bell, Carlisle, Planter, Devicolam.
 Bellerby, Rev. E., B. A., Buchanan Institution, Kottayam,
(on furlough.)
- Bensley, O. H., B. A., Superintendent of Police, Travancore.
(on furlough.)

Bernard, Right Rev. Dr., of Jesus, O. D. C., Archbishop of
Verapoly.

Bernard, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Kottayam.

Bishop, Rev., I. H., Trichur.

Bishop, A. W., Ph. D., Professor of Science, H. H. the Maha
Rajah's College, Trivandrum.

Bissett, F., Peermade.

Blandford, Miss A. M., Superintendent, Fort Girls' School.

Blandford, H. J., Peermade.

Bonaventura, Rev. Fr., of St. Francis, D. C. M. A., Verapoly.

Bonifacias, Rev. Fr., of S. H. of Mary, D. C., M. A., Rector of the
Seminary, Poothenpully.

Boniface, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Ernaculam.

Bourdillon, T. F., Conservator of Forests.

Bower, Rev. F., Kunnenkulam.

Boyle, C. S., M. A. Professor of English, His Highness the
Maha Rajah's College.

Bradbridge, P. E., Messrs. Darragh Smail & Co., Alleppey.

Brander, C. Munaar, Devicolam.

Bruce, W. L., Agent, Messrs. Andrew & Co. Alleppey.

Caley, The Venerable, Archdeacon, Mavelikara.

Cameron, D. G., Agent, Scottish Indian Company, B. I. S. N.
Company and Standard Life Assurance Company, Quilon.

Cameron, D. E. T., Mercantile Assistant Quilon and Colachel.

Chisholm, E. C., Quilon.

Claridge, G. W., Planter, Devicolam.

Cole, R. W., Peermade.

Cook, J. Assistant, Messrs. Chisholm & Co., Colachel.

Cox F. A., Nagercoil.

Damascene Revd. Fr., D. C. M. A., Kottar.

Davy Danvers, G. H., Devicolam.

Davey, G. H., Messrs. Darragh Smail & Co., Alleppey.

Davidson, L. - General Manager, Kanan Devan Hills Produce
Co. Limited, Munaar.

Dawson, Major, F. W., Commandant, Nayar Brigade,
Trivandrum.

Denne R. W. A. Capt. Wing Officer 19th M. I. Quilon.

Deane, H. D., Peermade.

Dominicus, Very Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Rector, Seminary, Quilon.

Donatius, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Mnlakumud.

Duthie, Rev. J., Nagercoil.

Duthie, J. A., M. A., Superintendent, Central Jail.

Earle J. Munaar.

Edmunds Revd. J. W. Quilon.

Elias, Rev. Fr., of St. Joseph, D. C. M. A., Vicar Paliport.

Elias, Rev. Fr. Missionary, Karangode.

Eliseus, Rev. Fr., of Jesus, D. C. M. A., Ernaculam.

Emlyn, Rev., James, Christo-Catholic Missionary, Martandam.

- Ennis, G. B., Agent Messrs. Arnold Cheney & Co., Alleppey.
 Eugene Verleure, Rev. Fr. M. A., Mulakumud.
 Evans, N. W. Tile Works, Quilon.
 Ewart, E. H., Planter, Tenkasi.
 Ewart, C. H., Planter, Cardamom Hills.
 Ewart, C. F., Planter, Do.
 Fells, Dr. M. B., C. M., Neyyoor.
 Ferdinand, Right Rev. Dr., of St. Maria, O. D. C., Bishop of
 Quilon.
 Ferguson, H. S., Director, Government Museum, Public Gardens
 and Press.
 Forbes T. C., Devicolam.
 Fox, A. J., Devicolam.
 Fraser, James, Planter, Ashambo, Chairman, Planters'
 Association.
 Fox E. S., Planter, Devicolam.
 French, James, Devicolam.
 Gaspar, Rev. Fr., of Regina Virginum, D. C. M. A., Professor,
 Verapoly.
 Goldie, R. H., Planter, Europe.
 Graham, W., Planter, Peermade.
 Graham, Robert, Munaar, Devicolam.
 Gregory, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Mulakumud.
 Grotten, E., Planter, Shencottah.
 Hacker I. H. Revd. Missionary L. M. S. Neyoor.
 Hancock, C. E., Munaar, Devicolam.
 Harding M. F. Capt. Wing Officer 19th M. I. Quilon.
 Harley, E., Planter, Munaar.
 Harley, Robert, Planter, Devicolam.
 Hatton, H., Carding Master, Quilon Mills.
 Hawkins, C. W. Munaar.
 Hawkins, E., Munaar.
 Hedger, R., Planter, Devicolam.
 Heffernan H. W. Capt. Wing Officer 19th M. I. Quilon.
 Hewett, H. Rev. L. M. S., Quilon.
 Hickey, W. R. G., Planter, Devicolam.
 Hodges, The Rt. Rev. Dr. E. Noel, Bishop of Travancore and
 Cochin.
 •
 Holder, H., Peermade.
 Howie G. W. Devicolam.
 Hole, H. L. Hole Lieut. Qr. Mr. and Officer Ag. Adj. 19th M. I.
 Hunter, J., Hamilton, Devicolam.
 Hunter, J. A., Planter Munaar.
 Imray, R. S., Planter, Peermade.
 Inglis, H., Planter, Ashambu.
 Isidore, Rev. Fr., M. A., Mulakumud.
 Jacob, F. J., Executive Engineer, Kottayam.
 James S. P. Capt. I. M. S. 19th M. I. Quilon.
 John, A., Planter Devicolam.

- John, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Trivandrum.
 Jopp, W., Chief Engineer, Trivandrum.
 Keir, P. W. Hereford Estate Shencottah.
 Kerr, G. L., Dr., Munaar.
 Kemlo, Wm. B. Sc., Engineer, Devicolam.
 Kinloe, G. Engineer Devicolam.
 Knight, H. M., Manager Travancore Tea Estates Company,
 Knight, H. N., Devicolam. [Peermade.
 Knight, L. G., Quilon.
 Knight, G. H., Planter, Ponmudi.
 Knowles, Rev. J., Parassala.
 Koechlen H, E., Devicolam.
 Latter, E., Peermade.
 Laurie, Buxton, Planter, Peermade, Manager, South Indian
 Tea Company.
 Leahy, W. H. G., Planter, Peermade.
 Lee, W. A., Devicolam.
 Leo, Rev. Fr. D. C. M. A., Kottayam.
 MacDonnell, Miss, Medical Mission, Neyoor.
 Macdonald, A. F., Shencottah.
 Mackenzie Esquire, G. T., Ag. British Resident in Travancore
 and Cochin.
 MacLeish, A. C., Assistant Engineer, Peermade.
 Maltby, C. J., Commercial Agent, Alleppey.
 Maitland C. B., Devicolam.
 Marshall, W., Planter, Trivandrum.
 Martin, A. F., Devicolam.
 Martin, W. D., Devicolam.
 Martin, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Vicar-General, Quilon.
 Mather, A. T. M., Engineer, Darragh's Mill, Quilon.
 Mathews, T., Plumbago mines, Nedumangad.
 McArthur, D., Peermade.
 McGowan, N. M., Cardamom Hills.
 McLauchlan, G. M., Planter, Devicolam.
 Mead, A. H., Planter, Devicolam.
 Milter, R. T., Planter, Kulattupuzha.
 Miller, H. Lieut. 19th M. I. on furlough to Europe.
 Milne, W. O., Devicolam.
 Milne, M. S., Devicolam.
 Milne A. S., Devicolam.
 Minchin, H. A., A. M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, Kodayar
 Project Works.
 Mitchell, A. Crichton, D. Sc., F. R. S. E., Principal, His Highness
 the Maha Rajah's High School and College, Professor of
 Mathematics, and Educational Secretary to the Dewan.
 Mitchell, E. C., Contractor, Trivandrum.
 Montgomery, P., Devicolam.
 Mugeridge, H. C., Messrs. Darragh Smail and Co., Alleppey.
 Munro, Mrs., Peermade.
 Murdoch Burn, C., Devicolam.
 Murphy, J. J., Munaar, Devicolam.

- Nelson, D., Planter, Shencottah.
 Neve, Rev., C. A., Kottayam.
 Nicoll, K. E. Planter, Devicolam.
 Osborne, Rev. W., L. M. S., Trivandrum.
 Painter, Rev. A. F., (Europe.)
 Pakenham W. W. V., Major, 19th M. I., Quilon.
 Palmer, Rev. J. J. B., Principal, C. N. I., Kottayam.
 Parker, F. M., Planter, Europe.
 Pascasio, Rev. Fr. D. C. M. A., Trivandrum.
 Payne, J., Planter, Devicolam.
 Pepys, G. L. 2nd Lieut. 19th M. I., Quilon.
 Perkins, Dr. H. C., Medical Officer, Nayar Brigade.
 Pincher, H. L., Devicolam
 Piggott, J. E. G., Peermade.
 Plummer, C. G. M., Devicolam.
 Polycarp of St. Mary, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Procurator of the
 Mission, Verapoly.
 Prosper, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Tangacherry.
 Pretsell, L. H., Agent, Andrew & Co., Alleppey.
 Prince, I. H., Head Sircar Vakil, Trivandrum.
 Quinn, J. J. P., Captain., Comdt. 1st Battalion, Nayar Brigade.
 Quarterly, H. B., Devicolam.
 Rees, Esq., J. D., C. I. E., British Resident in Travancore and
 Cochin (on furlough to Europe.)
 Renfrew, J., *alias* Davadas, Salvation Army, Neyoor.
 Richardson, J. A., Devicolom.
 Richardson, F. G., Planter, Peermade.
 Richardson, J. S., Devicolam.
 Richards, W. J., Rev. Buchanan Institution, Pallam.
 Robertson Alex., Surveyor, Devicolam.
 Robertson, S. L., Devicolam.
 Rombant, Rev. Fr., of St. Elias, D. C. M. A., Vicar-General,
 Magnamey.
 Rowlandson, E., Asst. Agent, Messrs. Parry and Co., Nagercoil.
 Romilly, Rev. C. E. R., M. A., Alwaye.
 Rosenberg, Baron, J. Von., Devicolam.
 Ross, R., Planter, Ponnudi.
 Sebastian, Revd. F. S., S. J., Peermade.
 Schmid, T. W., Planter, Devicolam.
 Scott, J. W. M., Planter, Ponnudi.
 Sealy, J. S., Superintendent and Magistrate of Cardamom Hills.
 Sherman, C. B. B., I. M. I. C. E., 1st Executive Engineer.
 Smail, H., Partner, Darragh Smail & Co. (America.)
 Stevens, W., (Brig. Yesu Ratnam), Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
 Stewart, J., Planter, Tenkasi.
 Sturm, J. F., Planter, Devicolam.
 Stuart, J. A., Engineer, Devicolam.

- Taylor, W., Munaar, Devicolam.
- Thomson, Geo., Nicol, Planter, Devicolam.
- Thomson, Mrs. A. M., Baylis, Zenana Mission, Neyoor.
- Thomson, H. Major, I. M. S., Durbar Physician.
- Thorp, R. F., Engineer, Devicolam.
- Tollemache, H. E. Planter, Devicolam.
- Tollet, F. G., Devicolam.
- Tomlinson, J. J., Supt., Travancore Survey, Trivandrum.
- Towgood W. Devicolam.
- Tucker, J., Tile works, Quilon.
- Ubaldo, Mary, Rev. Fr., Missionary, Kottar.
- Valentine, J. S., Planter, Trivandrum.
- Veale, A. E., Planter, Peermade, Hon. Sec. Central Travancore
Planters Assn.
- Vernede, A. W. L., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Maljatur.
- Vernede, J. S. A. E., Planter, Cardamom Hills.
- Videira, Rev. Fr. D. B., Seminary, Alleppey.
- Watson, F. R., Agent, Bank of Madras, Alleppey.
- Whitby, G. R., Munaar, Devicolam.
- Wilbraham, The Hon'ble V. B., Peermade.
- Wills, H. T., M. A., B. Sc., Missionary, L. M. S.
- Wilkins, Charles., Devicolam.
- Williams, A. C., Planter, Munaar.
- Williams, Miss, S. B., M. A., Lady Principal, His Highness the
Maha Rajah's College for Gir's.
Trivandrum.
- Williams, E. W., Planter, Peermade.
- Williams, E. E., Taliar, P. O.
- Woodbridge, C. A., Planter.
- Wright, A. J., Munaar.
- Yardley, Miss, L. M., L. R. C. P. E., L. R. C. S. E., & L. T. P. S. G.,
Lady Dr.
- Young, C. W., Devicolam.

Newspapers in Travancore.

Trivandrum—"Travancore Government Gazette" in English and Malayalam, published every Tuesday.

Trivandrum—"Western Star" in English, published bi-weekly—Proprietor C. J. Curien. Editor D. L. Kearney.

Trivandrum—"Kerala Dharpanam" in Malayalam, published thrice a month—Proprietor K. Ramakrishna Pillay. Editor K. Ramakrishna Pillay.

Trivandrum—"Vanchi-Bhoopanchika" in Malayalam, published thrice a month—Proprietor K. Sivasankara Pillay. Editor A. M. Kumara Pillay, B. A.

Nagercoil—"The Travancore Times," in English published weekly—Proprietor Paul C. Joseph. Editor M. D. Daniel, B. A.

Nagercoil—"Travancore Abhimani" in Tamil, published weekly—Editor M. D. Daniel, B. A., Proprietor Paul C. Joseph.

Boothappady—"Patalagamanom" in Tamil, published once in a month.

Kottayam—"The Malayala Mitram," in Malayalam, published monthly. Issued from the C. M. S. Press.

Kottayam—"The Malayala Manorama," in Malayalam, published weekly.

Kottayam—"The Bhasha Poshini," in Malayalam, published once a month.

Kottayam—"Edavaka Pathrica," in Malayalam, published once a month.

Kottayam—"Diocesan Record," in English, published once a month.

Kottayam—"The Sabhatharaka," in Malayalam, published once a month.

Kottayam—"Gnananikshepam" in Malayalam published once a month.

Kottayam—"Kudumbapriya Vadini" in Malayalam, published once a month.

Mananam—"Nazaranee Deepika," in Malayalam, published tri-monthly. Manager, Rev. Fr. Stephen of St. Thomas D. C. T. O. Editor Mr. I. J. Pylee.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE.

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Presses.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Cantonment ...	Trivandrum	Vanchiyoor ...	Keralodayam ...	V. D'Cruz and sons ...	Useful Books and Job work.	
Puthenchunthay ...	Do.	Do.	Srimoola Raja Vijayanthy Company Limited ...	P. Krishna Pillay, Manager. ...	Useful Tam. and Mal. books.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Shunmukhavilasom Press ...	V. Subramonya Pillay ..	Useful Tam. and Mal. books.	
Pettah ...	Do.	Palkulangaray..	Travancore Printing Company Limited	Peter Pereira ...	Useful Books and Job work.	
Cantonment ...	Do.	Vanchiyoor ...	Western Star Press.	C. J. Curien ...	Newspaper, Job work &c.	
Attakulangaray ...	Do.	Nellaman ...	Saraswathy Vilasam Press ...	I. Shungara Iyer, Manager and Proprietor ...	Books and Job work.	
Verapoly ...	Parur ...	Verapoly ...	Archiepiscopal Press of the Immaculate Conception ...	Revd. Fr. Alphonsus of St. Francis D. C. M. A. ...	Devotional and historical works, Gazette, viz. "The Trumpet of the Voice of Truth" and Circular letters of the Archbishop ...	The Verapoly Press is the property of the Mission.
Mananam ...	Ettumanur ...	Mananam ...	St. Joseph's ...	Very Revd. Fr. Prior of the Covent ...	Useful Malayalam, Tamil, English and Syriac books, "Nazrani Deepika" Job works, forms of all kinds and binding. ...	The Press is the property of the Convent. Applications for estimates &c. to be addressed to the Supt. St. Joseph's Press, Mananam, Kottayam.
Kottayam ...	Kottayam ...	Kottayam ...	Church Mission Press ...	C. M. S. Press Committee.	Printing in Malayalam and English, book and Job work, forms of all kinds, Binding &c. ...	Applications for estimates for binding or printing or purchase of materials to be addressed to Mr. John Chandy, Superintendent C. M. S. Press, Kottayam.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE. (continued.)

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Presses.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Kottayam	Kottayam	Kottayam	Cananaya Prudeepika...	Cananaya Company	Printing in Malayalam	Applications for printing to be addressed to Mr. L. M. Phillip.
The Malangara Edavaga Patrika Syrian Seminary in Covindapuram kara...	Do.	Do.	Mar Thomas Press.	The Seminary Press Committee...	The Malankara Edavaga Patrika and Religious books in the Vernacular and Syriac	This is under the authority of Mar Dionysius. Applications for printing to be addressed to K. Ippan, Manager.
Kottayam	Do.	Do.	Malayala Manorama Press	The Malayala Manorama Company Limited	Printing in Malayalam and English books and Job works and binding.	
Alloppy	Do.	Alloppy	St. Joseph's Press.	S. P. D'Rozario	Newspaper, Book and Job work in English, Malayalam and Portuguese.	
Do.	Ampalapuzha	Do.	Santa Cruz	Revd. Fr. Lopez		
Pallithotom	Quilon	Quilon	Chenthar Press	Revd. Fr. Lazar Fernandez	Printing books in Malayalam, Tamil and English	
Parayur	Do.	Parayur	Saraswathi Vilasam Press		Useful books.	
Nagercoil	Agastisvaram	Kottar	London Mission Press	Revd. J. Duthie	Books in Tamil, Malayalam and English. Printing and binding of all kinds.	
Devasagaya street Nagercoil	Do.	Do.	Victoria Press	Proprietor, Paul C. Joseph	Newspaper, Book and Job printing in Tamil and English	Applications for printing, binding &c. to be addressed to Proprietor, Nagercoil.
Kurantheru	Do.	Do.	Agastiar Vilasam	Proprietor, Thesigavinayagam Pillay	Books in Tamil, Job printing Book-binding of all kinds.	Applications to be addressed to Proprietor.
Boothapandy	Tovala	Melpidagay	Thanathronum Press	Proprietor, V. Shodalmuthu Pillai & Brothers	Periodical Padalagamanam.	

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Peermade Hills, Minachil and Changanacherry Districts - Central Travancore Planters Association.

Estate.	Native Name.	Proprietor.	Managers and Assistants.	Tea	Coffee.	Forest grass &c.	Total acreage.	Remarks.
Arlady	Arlady	R. S. Imray and H. Arnold	H. G. Arnold	...	70	130	200	
Arnakal	Arnakal	G. L. Acworth	H. S. Holder	307.59	...	269.83	577.42	
Bison Valley	Opookolam	Mrs. Munro	Mrs. Munro	110	...	101	211	
Ashley	Amarthoomerd	Do.	Do.	155	40	38	233	
Bon Ami	Mundaplakanum	Travancore Tea Estates Co.	H. M. Knight genl. Manager R S Imray (Europe) & L. G. Knight.	758.50	...	61.40	819.90	
Brigton	Araday	Do.	Do.	178	67	152	397	
Carrady goody	Carradygoody	R. H. Goldie	W. H. G. Leahy	312	...	99	411	
Chenkara	Chenkara	St. Joseph's College	J. O'Reilly	195	283	390	868	
Fairfield	Kil Perrintora	Hon. V. B. Wilbraham	E. Latter	210	...	353	563	
Glen Mary	Kochookuduvakarnum	S. Indian Tea Co.	Buxton Laurie	402	...	360	852	
Glen Rock	Mekkunna	Mrs. Munro	Mrs. Munro	...	...	...	...	Uncultivated.
Granby	Weriathamudi	Travancore Tea Estates Co.	A. E. Veale	163	...	107	270	
Hope	Hope	H. D. Deane & S. M. Dighton	H. D. Deane	164	...	500	664	
Inji Cadu	Injikadu	Travancore Tea Estates Co.	A. E. Veale	54	...	246	300	
Irrytakiam	Irrytakiam	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	330	Uncultivated.
Koli Karnum	Korikarnum	Do.	F. Bissett and H. J. Blandford	750	...	550	1300	
Kuduvakarnum	Kuduvakarnum	S. Indian Tea Co.	J. E. G. Pigott	434	...	249.75	683.75	
Ladium	Letchmi Totum	W. Graham	W. Graham	280	30	186	496	
Maimalai	Maimalai	H. D. Deane & S. M. Dighton	H. D. Deane	162	...	65	227	
Mount	Paniarapara	Travancore Tea Estates Co.	W. H. Banett	628.60	...	10.14	638.74	
Munja Malai	Munja Malai	Do.	A. E. Veale and E. Williams	327.23	...	402.77	830	
Nellikaie	Nelli Kaie	Do.	A. E. Veale	51	...	165	216	
Paycarnum	Paycarnum	Dunnell	W. H. G. Leahy	...	150	184	334	
Paysumalai	Paysumalai	F. G. Richardson	F. G. Richardson	...	...	...	...	Uncultivated.
Penshurst	Kavakulam	F. M. Parker	R. W. Cole	233	10	68	311	
Peria Paysumalai	Peria Paysumalai	Travancore Tea Estates Co.	A. E. Veale	35	...	465	500	
Pambanaar	Pambanaar	Do.	...	239	88	375	702	
Placard	Placard	St. Joseph's College	J. O'Reilly	...	...	...	...	Not known.
Pullipara	Pullipara	H. Deane & S. Dighton	H. D. Drane	...	...	...	...	Uncultivated.
Peryar	Peryar	Abraham Pillay	Appoo Pillay	...	50	...	...
Raneecoil	Raneecoil	L. W. T. Crawhall	W. H. G. Leahy	...	...	...	312	Uncultivated.
Stagbrook	Kochoo Nadakarnum	H. Deane & S. Dighton	H. Deane	215	...	41	256	
Thangakul	Thangakul	Travancore Tea Estate Co.	F. Bissett	113	...	210	323	
Twyford	Mal Perrintoora	Heirs of Mrs. Baker	Miss A. Baker	66	360	345	771	
Vembanard	Vembanard	Heirs of H. W. Baker	Miss A. Baker	390	...	137	527	
Wallardi	Wallardi	St. Joseph's College	J. O'Reilly	129	35	75	239	
Wasspudinghey	Wasspudinghey	R. H. Goldie	W. H. G. Leahy	Included in Carrady goody.
Woodlands	Peria Nadukarnum	S. Indian Tea Co.	D. Mac Arthur	276	...	200(say)	476	

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Shencottah District.

Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietors.	Manager and Assistant Superintendent.	Acreage.				
				Tea.	Coffee.	Forest.	Total.	
South Travancore Tea Coy.	Achankoil	E. M. Ewart	E. W. Ewart	127	157	199	483	
	Anachardi	South Travancore Tea Company	J. Stewart	750	150	1,314	2,679½	
	Venture		A. MacDonald	...	...	...	...
	Nedumpara		...	...	...	...	...
Travancore Plantation Coy. Ltd.	Nagamally	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arayankavu	R. B. Nelson	R. B. Nelson	70	50	200	320	
	Balmoral	F. W. Bennett	...	...	...	...	...
	Hereford	Kallar	Travancore Plantation Co. Ltd.	P. W. Keir	491	126	1,808	2,425
	Elderslie							
	Ettypudapoo							
	Goat fell							
Rose Mount	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isfield	...	Isfield Tea Company	A. F. Harvey and E. M. Ewart	300	40	211	572	
Linwood and Riversea	Omayar	Ceylon & Oriental Estates Co. Ltd.	J. Stewart	100	...	350	450	
Rock wood	...	R. T. Miller	R. T. Miller	245	...	161	406	
Treberne	...	H. S. Ferguson & late A. F. Sanderson..	...	...	...	...	...

Ponmudi District.

Bonaccord Group	...	E. Pinckney	J. S. Valentine and R. Ross	552	...	1,220	1,772
Braemore	Pallanie Ponmudi	J. S. Valentine, J. Ross, R. Harvey and R. Ross	J. S. Valentine and G. H. Knight	275	...	400	675
Glen Isla	...	Heirs of James Grant	...	...	...	...	...
Invercauld	Pane Ponmudi	Parry and Co. and McPherson	J. S. Valentine and G. H. Knight	166	...	372	538
Kildonan	Sooria kanthi	James Frases & Heirs of A. Grant	...	...	...	...	...
Kowdiar	Kowdiar	Scottish India Coffee Company	...	...	...	...	...
Merchiston	...	W. Marshall	W. Marshall	183	...	147	330
Do.	...	E. J. Young	...	...	...	...	...

Ponmudi District—Contd.

Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietors.	Manager and Assistant Superintendent.	Acreage.			
				Tea.	Coffee.	Forests.	Total.
Mynall	Pallipara	James Finch	James Finch	30	...	520	550
Oaklands	Kilevantottam	C. Waterson	J. S. Valentine and R. Ross	8	...	...	8
Ponmudi	Ponmudi	J. S. Valentine, D. W. T. Valentine and P. Grant	J. S. Valentine	485	...	265	750
Seenekali	Seenekali	Scottish Indian Coffee Company	J. S. Valentine	104	...	2,740	2,844
Ananden	Samitottam	Sir T. Madava Row	...	...	...	...	...

Ashambo District.

Balamore	Mela Sambakal	James Fraser	J. Fraser	150	30	170	350
Belford	Puthucaud	Scottish India Coffee Company	H. Inglis	115	140	93	348
Black Rock	Karumpara	Heirs of John Cox	W. A. Cox	...	37	155	192
Corrymoney	...	Heirs of Dr. Scott.	J. Fraser	200	75	20	295
Glen More	...	Sir John Imray	J. Fraser and Conductor	222	125	110	457
Great Valley	Naduvoo Sambakal	Scottish India Coffee Company	H. Inglis	62	120	342	524
Hillside	Kulpudavoo	Do. Do.	H. Inglis	103	37	332	472
Kinmyles	Engekadavoo	Caledonian Bank	J. Fraser and Conductor	130	10	310	450
Milonie	...	J. Fraser	J. Fraser	50	40	418	508
Mahendragherry.	...	Scottish India Coffee Company	J. Fraser and Conductor	184	...	571	755
Olivers	...	John Cox	W. A. Cox	...	177	122	299
Seafield	...	James Fraser and Heirs of A. Grant	J. Fraser and Conductor	200	200	250	650
The Homa	Kila Sambakal	S. I. C. Co. and H. Inglis	H. Inglis	100	185	112	397
Craigdhu	...	James Fraser	J. Fraser and Conductor	...	100	250	...
Total.....				5,569	2,092½	12,912	30,573½

British Indian Steam Navigation Company (Limited.)

Rates of passage from Quilon.

Ports.	Distance in miles.	Freight per ton.	Passage.		
			Cabin.	Deck.	
Alleppey	98	Agents.	15	3	
Cochin	132		30	5	
Narakkaal	142		38	8	
Beypore	222		49	10	
Calicut	233		60	12	
Tellicherry	272		68	14	
Cannanore	285		75	15	
Mangalore	362		79	16	
Carwar	494		83	17	
Goa	512		90	18	
Vingorla	570		Rates of application to	19	4
Rutnagherry	646			34	7
Bombay	769			45	9
Tuticorin	106			68	14
Colombo	255	75		15	
Galle	324	83		17	
Nagapattam	764	113		22	
Cuddalore	822	120		24	
Pondicherry	839	128		25	
Madras	918	133		27	
Yaperpollium	1112	135		28	
Masulipatam	1192	137		29	
Coconada	1292	142		29	
Vizagapatam	1366	148		31	
Bimlipatam	1383	634			
Calingapatam & Barwaha	1429	392			
Gopalpore	1495				
Ganjam	1510				
Pooree	1561				
False Point	1621				
Calcutta	1837				
London 1st class... ..					
Do. 2nd do.					

The Company's Steamers call during the season, when inducement offers. In the South West Monsoon the steamers call of the Port to give opportunity of landing and embarking passengers and cargo, should the surf admit of boats putting off. Passengers and cargo booked through to London and intermediate ports.

Full particulars on application to

CAMERON & Co.,
Agents.

British Indian Steam Navigation Company (Limited.)

Colachel—Agents, E. Chisholm & Co.

Bank of Madras, Alleppey.

J. Bowman Agent.
 S. S. Ramaswamy Iyer... Cashier.
 R. Gomez Head Clerk.
 J. Bowman Agent for Standard Life Assurance
 Co., and Northern Assurance Co.

Travancore Chamber of Commerce, Alleppey.

OFFICE HOLDERS.

Messrs. G. H. Davey Honorary Secretary.
 L. H. Pretsell
 M. Appavoo Pillay
 Rethensey Govindjee
 Hajee Dawood Hajee Mahomed
 Maljee Kessowjee } ... Members of the Com-
 mittee..

Cameron & Co., Quilon and Colachel.

NATURE OF BUSINESS.

Bankers, Merchants and Estate Agents.

Managers of Travancore Paper Mill Company (Limited.)

Agents for,

- (1) Scottish Indian Coffee Company and Travancore
Planters and Traders Co.
- (2) B. I. S. N. Co.
- (3) Aveling and Porters Engines and Boilers.
- (4) Commercial Union Fire and Life Assurance Co.
- (5) London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
- (6) Standard Life Assurance Co.
- (7) Marine Insurance Co
- (8) Triton do. do.
- (9) Crossley Bro's oil Engines and Boilers.

ASSISTANT.

Donald Cameron Colachel.

Table of the principal Road and Canal routes in Travancore with distances, Travellers' Bungalows, &c.

* Denotes Travellers' Bungalows.

ABSTRACT.

1	Road from Trivandrum to Northern Frontier.
2	Do. Do. Tinnevelly, <i>viâ</i> Aramboly.
3	Do. Do. Shencottah.
4	Do. Do. Quilon.
5	Do. Nedumangad to Shoralacode.
6	Do. Anaud to Kullar and thence to Ponmudi.
7	Do. Papanomcode (3rd mile Main southern road) to Cottoor.
8	Do. Nagercoil to Balamore.
9	Do. Shorlacode to Aramboly.
10	Do. Nagercoil to Cape Camorin.
11	Do. Do. to Colachel Port.
12	Do. Kuzhithorra (24th mile southern road) to Tengapattanam.
13	Do. Martandam or Thoduvetty (25th mile of southern road) to Hill side <i>viâ</i> Colasagarem and Miloney.
14	Do. Colachel to Eraviputhoorcaday (27th mile southern road) <i>viâ</i> Karringal.
15	Do. Thackalay (33rd mile southern road) to Thadigarconum <i>viâ</i> Shorlacode.
16	Do. Monday Market to Poothucaday <i>viâ</i> Karringal.
17	Do. Quilon to Shencottah.
18	Do. Kayangulam to Punalur.
19	Do. Ayur to Kulattupuzha.
20	Do. Pattanapuram to Koniur.
21	Do. Koniur to Rani.
22	Do. Kumbala to Kolencherry.
23	Do. Kaipatur to Pattanamtitta.
24	Do. Elankolam to Kaipattur.
25	Do. Shasthancottah to 8th mile, Kayangulam to Punalur.
26	Do. Shasthancottah to Pattakadavu.
27	Do. Adur to Shasthancottah.
28	Do. Quilon to Madathora.
29	Do. Perumpavur to Alwaye and Ernacollum.
30	Do. Muvattupuzha to Western Frontier.
31	Do. Kuttattukulam to Todupuzha.
32	Do. Ettumanur to Lalem.
33	Do. Kottayam <i>viâ</i> Peermade to Anmanaikanoor.
34	Do. Changanachery to Warur.
35	Backwater route from Trivandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore.

**1 Main central road, from Trivandrum (Fort) to
Northern Frontier, via Kottayam,—156 Miles.**

Stages.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
* Trivandrum	0	1st Class T. B. Post and Telegraph office.
Road to Quilon joins	$3\frac{2}{3}$	
Vamanapuram	20	
Do. river (bridged)	$20\frac{1}{2}$	
Kilimanur do. (do.)--Road to Alengode joins	$24\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Quilon joins	$28\frac{3}{4}$	
Nellamail	29	
Ayur river (bridged)	$34\frac{1}{2}$	
Road from Kayangulam to Punalur ..	35	
Road to Kulattupuzha & Ithikaray joins..	$35\frac{1}{8}$	
Ayur	36	
* Kottarakara Quilon to Shencottah road crosses in 17th mile... ..	$46\frac{1}{3}$	2nd Class T. B.
Yanady mangalom—Kullada river (ferry).	$53\frac{1}{4}$	
* Adur—Joins road to Sasthancottah ...	$57\frac{1}{3}$	
Adur—Joins road from Kayangulam to Punalur... ..	$58\frac{2}{3}$	2nd Class T. B.
Leaves Kayangulam to Punalur road ..	60	
Pundalum	$64\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Mavelikara joins	$65\frac{1}{4}$	
Do. Kaipattur Do.	$65\frac{1}{4}$	
Do. river (ferry)	66	
Road to Puthenkavu joins	$71\frac{7}{8}$	
Chengannur	74	
Road to Puthenkavu joins	$74\frac{1}{8}$	
Rani river (ferry)	$75\frac{1}{2}$	
Vurraytyaur (do.)	78	
Manimalay river (ferry)	79	
Tiruvalla—Road to Kaviyur joins ...	80	
Lapalam river (bridged)	85	
* Changanachery—Road to Vazhur joins... ..	87	2nd class T. B. Post and Tele- graph office.
Cunnenparar river (bridged)	88	
Pallam road joins	95	
Codymulla river (bridged)	96	
* Kottayam	$96\frac{1}{2}$	1st class T. B. Telegraph and Post office.
Road to Peermade joins	$97\frac{1}{4}$	
Kottayam river (bridged)	$98\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Kodamallur joins	$99\frac{1}{4}$	

1. Main central road,—(continued.)

Neelamungalam river (bridged) ...	100
Road to Mannanam Convent joins ...	100 $\frac{2}{3}$
Road to Athirampolay market joins ...	103 $\frac{5}{8}$
Ettumanur—Road to Lalem joins ...	104
Road to Vaikkam joins ...	104 $\frac{2}{3}$
Road to Karupenthoray joins ...	110 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ellacaud ...	112
Kuttattukulam—Roads to Todupuzha and Piravam join ...	123
Muvattupuzha and river (ferry)—Road to Western frontier joins ...	132
Road from Muvattupuzha to Thodu- puzha joins ...	132
Do. Do. to Kothamungalam joins..	132
Perumpavur—Road to Alwaye joins ...	144
Road to Kodanad joins ...	145
Do. Vallam ...	145
Periyar river (ferry) ..	148
Road from Chengal to Pallupettathodu joins ...	148
Do. Alwaye to Angamalee ...	152
Angamalee ...	152
Northern frontier (Cochin Territory) ...	156

2. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Tinnevely via
Aramboly—93 miles.

* Trivandrum (Fort) ...	0	1st Class T. B.
Killiar river (bridged) ...	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Karamana river (do.) ...	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Tiruvillam joins ...	2 $\frac{1}{3}$	
Do. Cotoor joins ...	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Do. Vizhinjam joins ...	6	
Balaramapuram... ..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Vizhinjam joins ...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. Cattacaday joins ...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. Puvar joins ...	9	
* Neyyattinkara ...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class T. B.
Road to Puvar joins ...	12 $\frac{1}{3}$	
Neyar river (bridged) ...	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Ottasagaramangalam joins ...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Amaravilay ...	14	
Road to Anapara Umbalam joins ...	14	
Oothiaculuncara ...	15	
Road to Culathoorchavady joins ...	15	
Parassala ...	18 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Kollencode joins ...	18 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Do. Panichamude do. ...	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Kalliakavelay ...	20	
Kuzhittura to Alencholay joins ...	22 $\frac{5}{8}$	
*Kuzhittura river (bridged) ...	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	1st Class T. B.

**2. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Tinnevely via
Aramboly—93 miles.—(contd.)**

Tengapattanam road joins ...	23 $\frac{2}{5}$	} Telegraph & Post office.
Thodoovetty (Martandam) ...	24 $\frac{1}{6}$	
Road to Karingal joins ...	24 $\frac{1}{5}$	
Do. Tiruvattar joins ...	24 $\frac{2}{5}$	
Do. Payanam joins ...	26 $\frac{1}{6}$	
Do. Colachel joins ...	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Maycode joins ...	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Mulakumud—Road to Colachel joins ...	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Tiruvancode.—Road to Monday market joins...	30 $\frac{1}{3}$	
Thuckalay ...	32	} Bh. Post Office.
Do. to Tiruvancode road joins ...	32 $\frac{1}{7}$	
Do. to Eraniel and Shoralacode joins..	32 $\frac{2}{3}$	
* Udayagiri ...	33 $\frac{2}{3}$	} 2nd Class T. B.
Road to Colachel joins ...	36 $\frac{5}{6}$	
Do. Peruvilay ...	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. Kottar and Nagercoil town joins.	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. Bhutapandi and Balamore ...	42	} 1st Class T. B Post and Tele- graph office.
* Nagercoil (Vatasseri) ...	42 $\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Nagercoil town joins ...	42 $\frac{1}{3}$	
Pazhayar river (bridged) ...	42 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Thairoor ...	42 $\frac{3}{5}$	
Do. Bhutapandi joins ...	43 $\frac{2}{5}$	
Thairakal (bridged) ...	43 $\frac{2}{5}$	
Road to Tiruppatisaram joins ...	44 $\frac{2}{5}$	
Do. Veemanagherry joins ...	44 $\frac{2}{5}$	
Nanjenad Puttanar Channel (bridged) ...	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Shembagaramenputhóor joins ...	45 $\frac{1}{5}$	
Do Eathencode Maddum joins ...	47 $\frac{2}{9}$	
Do. Tazhakudy joins ...	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Tovala ...	48	
Aramboly ...	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Seethapal joins ...	50 $\frac{1}{5}$	
Do. Kumerapuram joins...	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Travancore frontier ...	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Panagoody ...	56	} British Territory.
Palamcottah ...	90	
Tinnevely (Railway Station.) ...	93	

**3. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Courtallum, via
Shencottah,—67 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.**

* Trivandrum (Fort) ...	0	} 1st Class T. B P. & T. office.
Karakulam river (bridged.) ...	7	
Road to Vattiyooreavu joins ...	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Do. Arivikara do. ...	9	
Do. Cullinad do. ...	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Do Anapara Umbalum ...	11	
* Nedumangad ...	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	} 2nd Class T. B.

3. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Courtallum, via Shencottah,—67½ miles--(contd.)

Road to Vembayaconnum joins	...	12	
Do. Panavoor joins	...	14	
Anaud, Road to Kullar & Ponmudi joins	...	14½	
Do. Vengaramode joins	...	16	
Do. Aryanad do.	...	21	
Pallode,—Manoor river (bridged.)	...	21½	
Chittar river (do.)	...	24½	
Road to Quilon joins	...	30½	
Maddathoray	...	31½	
Road to Seenakala and Invercauld joins	...	32¼	
Do. Rockwood Estate joins	...	39½	
* Kulattupuzha,—Road to Ayur joins	...	40	2nd Class T. B.
Road to Shendruny and Hereford joins	...	41¾	
Meenmooty	...	43	
Parapar river (bridged)	...	44¾	
Junction with Quilon & Shencottah road.	...	46¼	
Camp Gorge	...	47½	
Kulduritty—Coffee Estate Road joins	...	48½	Bh. Post office.
Road to Palaruvi joins	...	53½	
*Aryankavu	...	54	2nd Class T. B.
Puliyara—Road to Theckumade joins	...	58½	
Road to Pulankuderruppa joins	...	61½	
Do. Pamblipatnam do.	...	63¾	
*Shencottah	...	64	2nd Class T. B. & Telegraph office.
Road to Kulattupuzha Chowkey joins	...	64	
Travancore Frontier	...	65	
Courtallum	...	67½	British Territory.

4. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Quilon,—45¼ miles.

*Trivandrum (Fort)	...	0	{ 1st Class T. B. P. & T. office.
Main Central road joins	...	3½	
Ooloor river (bridged)	...	4½	
Calacootum	...	10	
Cunniapuram	...	11¾	
Thonekul	...	12	
Pullypooram	...	13½	
Mamem bridge	...	19½	
Attungal Cutcherry, river. (bridged)	...	21	
Road to Varkala joins	...	26½	
Navaikulam	...	27¾	
Road to Nadayarah joins	...	30½	
Road to Madathoray joins	...	31	
Chattannur	...	36	
Ithicurray river (bridged)	...	37¼	
* Quilon	...	45¼	{ 1st. Class T. B. P. & T. offices.

5. Road from Nedumangad to Shorlacode,—39 miles.

*Nedumangad	0	2nd Class T. B.
Kocothamungalam	2	
Road to Valianad joins	2	
Neduneely stream (bridged)	5	
Oolamalacul	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Palode joins	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Aryanad,—Karamana river (ferry)	8	
Road from Trivandrum to Cottor crosses Paruthepully	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Veeranacavu joins	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Moonaray,—Neyar river (ferry)	12 $\frac{7}{8}$	
Coviloor	20	
Road to Panichamude and Amara- vally joins... ..	21 $\frac{13}{16}$	
Do. Alencholay joins	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Culliel,—Kothayar river (ferry)	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Colasagarum—Road from Thoduvetty to Hill side crosses	32 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Ponmana,—Paralayar river (causeway)	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Shorlacode	39	

6. Road from Anaud to Kullar and thence to Ponmudi 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Anaud (14 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles Trivandrum to Courtallum road)	15	} Sanitarium Bungalow.
Road to Aryanad joins	20	
Vithery	22	
Road to Glen Elg joins	24	
Kullar river (bridged)	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Road from Fronteir joins	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ponmudi	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	

7. Road from Papanamcode (3rd mile main southern road) to Cottor,—18 miles.

Papanamcode	0
Kolyacode path from 5th mile M. S. road joins... ..	2
Path from Namam Hill Bungalow Do.	2
Soolattoocottah	3
Villappoo	4
Malayingheel road from Cundamancadavu and path from Ooruttambalam joins... ..	6
Marukil	6
Path from Kachottucavoo Do.	7
Kolathumail	8
Road from Balaramapuram to Catacaday joins ..	10
Forest Watch Station and road from Veeranacavu joins... ..	10

7. Road from Papanamcode (3rd mile Main Southern road) to Cottoor, 18 miles.—(contd.)

Cattacaday Market, Police Station and Salt Bankshall...	10
Perincolam and road from Nedumengad to Vellanad joins ...	12
Arianad and road from Nedumengad to Shorlacode crosses...	14
Cottoor	18

S. Road from Nagercoil to Balamore,—23 $\frac{1}{3}$ miles.

Nagercoil Town	0	P. & T. office.
* Vatasseri	$\frac{3}{4}$	1st Class T. B.
Poothary tank	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Cullienkad joins	2	
Arasyarkal (bridged)	$3\frac{1}{5}$	
Road to Aramboly joins	$5\frac{1}{8}$	
Tittivila	6	
Road to Bhutapandi joins	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. Shorlacode joins	$7\frac{1}{5}$	
Pazhayar river (bridged)	$7\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Kadukaray joins	$8\frac{1}{9}$	
Alagiapandiapuram	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Thovatooy joins	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
* Thadicarenconem—Road to Shorlacode joins	$11\frac{1}{9}$	2nd Class T. B.
Road to Oliver's Estate joins	13	
Massapetty river (bridged),—Road to Corrimoney Estate joins	$16\frac{4}{5}$	
Caligasem river (causeway)	$18\frac{1}{3}$	
Balamore	$23\frac{1}{3}$	
Muthuculy Vyal... ..	30	By bridle path.

9. Road from Shorlacode to Aramboly,—15 $\frac{1}{3}$ miles.

Shorlacode	0	
Road to Thirusanencope joins	0	
Anantanar head works	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Road to Balamore joins	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
* Thadicarenconem	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class T. B.
Alagiapandiapuram,—Follows Road to Nagercoil	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Pazhayar river (bridged)	$6\frac{1}{3}$	
Tittivila	$8\frac{1}{3}$	
Leaves road to Nagercoil	$8\frac{5}{6}$	
Arasiar head works	$9\frac{1}{4}$	
Nanjenaud Puttanar head works	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. to Tiruppatisaram joins	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Seethapal	10	
Layum—Road to 46th mile M. S. road joins	$12\frac{3}{4}$	
Aramboly	$15\frac{1}{3}$	

10. Road from Nagercoil to Cape Camorin,—11 $\frac{2}{3}$ miles.

*Nagercoil	0	} 1st Class T. B. P. & T. offices.
Road to Rajakamangalam joins	$\frac{1}{5}$	
Do. Oluganachary joins	$\frac{2}{5}$	
Do. Parvathyagaram joins	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. Dhurmapuram joins	$\frac{7}{8}$	
Do. Parakay joins	1	
Parakay caul (bridged)	$1\frac{2}{3}$	
Agastisvaram Cutcherry	$1\frac{1}{8}$	
Suchindram tank	$1\frac{7}{8}$	}
	$2\frac{1}{3}$	
Suchindram — Pazhayar river (bridged)		
Road to Marungoor joins	$3\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Anchugramam joins	$4\frac{1}{8}$	
Do. Tamarakulam joins	5	
Do. 47th mile M. S. road joins	$6\frac{1}{5}$	
Kottaram	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Travancore fortified lines	$9\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Panagoody joins	$10\frac{4}{8}$	
Cape Camorin Residency	$11\frac{2}{3}$	

11. Road from Nagercoil to Colachel Sea Port,—13 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

*Nagercoil	0	} 1st Class T. B. Post & T. O.
Leaves main southern road	$5\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Rajakamangalam joins	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Vulliar (bridged)	$8\frac{3}{8}$	
Road to Muttum joins	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Eraniel—Road to Thuckalay joins	$8\frac{3}{8}$	
Monday market—Roads to Poothoo- caday and Tiroovancode join	10	
Road to Mnlakumúd joins	$13\frac{1}{5}$	
*Colachel—Road to Karingal joins	$13\frac{3}{4}$	} 2nd Class T. B. Post & T. offices.
Do. Road to Rajakamangalam joins	$14\frac{3}{4}$	

12. Road from Kuzhittura (24th mile Southern road) to Thengapatnam,—6 $\frac{4}{5}$ miles.

* Kuzhittura	0	1st Class T. B.
Nalloor Village	$\frac{5}{6}$	
Road to Cherukay joins	$1\frac{2}{8}$	
Villathoray Village	$1\frac{2}{5}$	
Kunnathoor Village	$1\frac{4}{4}$	
Nattuviley Village	$2\frac{4}{5}$	
Mankolam Village	3	
Road to Mincharay joins	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
Road from Monday Market <i>via</i> Karringal joins	$4\frac{1}{2}$	} Police Station & Unjell office.
Puthucaday Village	5	
Pyncolam Do.	$5\frac{1}{3}$	
Amasy Do.	6	
Thengapatnam Village	$6\frac{4}{5}$	Unjell office.
A. V. M. Canal (bridged)	$6\frac{4}{5}$	

13. Road from Martandam or Thoduvatty (25th mile Southern road) to Hill side *via* Colasagarem and Myloney,—17 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Martandam	...	...	0	P. and T. O.
Oonnamvileycaday Village	...	...	$\frac{7}{8}$	
Payanam road joins	...	...	1	
Trace from Thekcuritchy joins	...	...	$1\frac{3}{8}$	} Mission Dis- pensary.
Attoor Village	...	...	2	
Trace from Aramanay joins	...	...	$2\frac{5}{8}$	
Do. Do.	...	...	$3\frac{1}{4}$	
Paralyaur river crosses (causeway and ferry)	...	...	$3\frac{2}{5}$	
Trace to Kasavapuram joins	...	...	$3\frac{4}{5}$	
Road to Padmanabhapuram, Anayady &c. joins	...	...	$3\frac{4}{5}$	} Unjell office & Police station.
Tiruvattar Village	...	...	$3\frac{4}{5}$	
Puttancaday Village	...	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Serupalay Village	...	...	6	
Road to Maycode joins	...	...	$6\frac{7}{8}$	} Timber Depôt Mis- sion Dispensary Police Station & D. P. W. Camp shed.
Colasagarem Village	...	...	7	
Road from Nedumangad to Shorlacode crosses	...	...	$7\frac{2}{9}$	
Yaloor Village	...	...	$8\frac{1}{6}$	
Thambodoo Village	...	...	$8\frac{1}{3}$	
Tirunanthikaray Village	...	...	$8\frac{1}{3}$	
Maliyacode Do.	...	...	$9\frac{2}{3}$	
6' Trace from Vamamparay joins	...	...	$10\frac{2}{3}$	
Kakachel Village	...	...	10	
Miloney Market	...	...	$11\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Pachipara joins	...	...	$12\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Keelachattar joins	...	...	$13\frac{1}{8}$	
Hillside	...	...	$17\frac{1}{4}$	

14. Road from Colachel to Eraviputhoorcaday (27th mile Southern road) *via* Karringal,—8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

* Colachel	...	...	0	} 2nd class T. B. and Seaport.
Village road to Kurpumanay joins	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Branch road of Monday market to Puthucaday road joins	...	...	$3\frac{7}{8}$	
Road from Monday market to Puthucaday joins	...	...	4	
Karringal Market	...	...	$4\frac{1}{6}$	} Unjell office & Police station.
Approach road to Engineer camp joins	...	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Thipparamalay Village	...	...	$4\frac{7}{8}$	
Road to Martadam joins	...	...	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
Branch road to Martandam joins	...	...	$5\frac{3}{4}$	
Palliyady Village	...	...	$6\frac{2}{5}$	
Village road to Thiruvancode joins	...	...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Joins 27th mile of main Southern road	...	...	$8\frac{1}{2}$	

15. Road from Thuckalay (33rd mile Southern road) to Thadicaren conum via Shorlacode,—14 $\frac{1}{8}$ miles.

Southern Road 33rd mile ...	...	0	
Road to Thiruvithancode joins ...	...	$\frac{1}{8}$	
Vulliar crosses (bridged) ...	...	$\frac{2}{8}$	
Padmanabhapuram Fort and Village ...	...	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Road to Tiruvattar joins ...	...	$1\frac{1}{8}$	
Muttacaud Village ...	...	$3\frac{1}{8}$	
Cumarapuram Do. ...	...	$3\frac{4}{8}$	
Road to Perumchelambo joins ...	...	$4\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Elanthaumbalam (28th mile Southern road) ...	...	$4\frac{1}{6}$	
Road to Colasagarem joins ...	...	$4\frac{1}{5}$	
Approach road to Engineer camp joins (Maycode) ...	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	} Maycode lake view.
Maycode Aquaduct ...	...	$5\frac{5}{6}$	
Village road to Therusanencope joins ...	...	$10\frac{2}{3}$	
Shorlacode Head works and Palayaur ...	...	$10\frac{7}{8}$	
Branch road to Alagiapandiapuram ...	...	$13\frac{2}{3}$	
Approach road to * Thadicarenconum Bungalow joins ...	...	$13\frac{7}{8}$	2nd. class T. B.
Joins 12th mile of road from Nagercoil to Balamore ...	...	$14\frac{1}{8}$	

16. Road from Monday Market to Puthucaday via Karingal,—11 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Monday market Neyyoor ...	...	0	} Mission Hospital Unjell Office and Police station.
Maycode Village ...	...	$1\frac{1}{7}$	
Thickenencode Do. ...	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Road from Mulagumood to Thickenencode crosses ...	...	$2\frac{5}{6}$	
Branch road to Colachel road joins ...	...	5	
Do. Karingal market ...	...	$5\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Eraviputhoorcaday and Karingal market joins ...	...	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
Pootaty Village ...	...	$5\frac{7}{8}$	
Approach road to Engineer Camp (Karingal) ...	...	$6\frac{1}{8}$	} D. P. W. Camp shed.
Paloor Village ...	...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Mincharay Village ...	...	$7\frac{1}{3}$	
Killiyur Do. ...	...	$8\frac{5}{4}$	
Road to Cherukey joins ...	...	$9\frac{3}{5}$	
Chadayankuly Village ...	...	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Puthucaday Do ...	...	$11\frac{1}{7}$	
Joins 5th mile of Thengapatnam road ...	...	$11\frac{1}{4}$	

17. Road from Quilon to Shencottah,—59 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

*Quilon	...	0	1st Class T. B. Post & T. offices.
Road to Backwater joins	...	8	
Kundara	...	10	
*Kottarakara—Road to Traveller's Bungalow and Valianelloor joins	...	15 $\frac{5}{8}$	2nd Class T. B.
Road to Kunnattúr joins	...	15 $\frac{7}{8}$	
Main central road crosses in 47th mile	...	16 $\frac{5}{8}$	
Punalúr Road to Nedungyam and Paper Mills join	...	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Roads to Anchal and Punalúr Temple road join	...	28	
*Suspension bridge over Kullada river—			
Road to Kayangulam joins	...	28	2nd Class T. B.
Eddamanoor	...	33	
Road to Yaroor joins	...	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Otaçul	...	38 $\frac{7}{8}$	
Road to Trivandrum joins	...	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Camp Gorge	...	42 $\frac{7}{8}$	
Kaldoorty river (bridged)	...	44	B. Post office.
Road to Coffee Estate joins	...	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Anachady river (bridged)	...	48	
Road to Palaruvi joins	...	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	
*Aryankavu	...	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class T. B.
Do. Pass	...	51 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Puliyara Village,—Road to Thekumude joins	...	55	
Do. to Pamblipatnam joins	...	58 $\frac{3}{4}$	
*Shencottah	...	59	2nd Class T. B.
Travancore frontier	...	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Kulattupuzha road joins	...	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	

18. Road from Kayangulam to Punalur,—35 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Kayangulam	...	0	
Road to Mavalikara joins	...	1 $\frac{4}{5}$	
*Pallikal	...	4 $\frac{1}{3}$	2nd Class T. B.
Joins road from Sasthankotta	...	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Main central road to North joins	...	15 $\frac{2}{5}$	
Do. do. South	...	16 $\frac{4}{5}$	
*Adur	...	18	2nd Class T. B.
Road from Kaipattur joins	...	19 $\frac{1}{3}$	
Do. Konniur do.	...	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Kalenjur river (bridged)	...	26 $\frac{2}{3}$	
*Pattanapuram	...	27 $\frac{4}{5}$	2nd Class T. B.
Nedungayam road joins	...	33 $\frac{1}{5}$	
Shaliakurray river (bridged)	...	33 $\frac{2}{5}$	
*Punalur junction with Quilon to Shen- cottah road	...	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class T. B.

19. Road from Ayur to Kulattupuzha,—16 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Ayur—(35th mile, Main central road)	...	0	
Main central road	...	0	
Anchal	...	4	
Road to Punalur joins	...	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	
Yaroor road to Eddamanoor joins	...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
*Kulattupuzha	...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class T. B.

20. Road from Pathanapuram to Koniur,—11 miles.

*Pathanapuram village	...	...	2nd Class T. B.
Leaves Kayenkulam to Punalur road	...	1	
Kalinjur	...	3	
Kudalore	...	4	
Road to Koniur river joins	...	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Rani do.	...	11	

21. Road from Koniur to Rani,—14 miles.

Koniur village	...	...
Road to Pathanapuram joins	...	1	
Kumbala ferry	..	$3\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Kozhancheri joins	...	4	
Mylapurra	...	6	
Rani river crosses ferry	..	14	

22. Road from Kumbazha to Kozhancheri,—10 miles.

Kumbazha	...	...
Road to Rani joins	...	1	
Do. to Kaipattur	...	$1\frac{2}{3}$	
Pattanamtitta	...	2	
Kozhancheri	..	10	Engineer's camp
Rani river crosses	...	10	

23. Road from Kaipattur to Pathanamtitta,—4 miles.

Kaipathur Koni river ferry	...	...
Road to Elankolam joins	...	1	
Omillur Mundagam	...	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
Road from Kumbazha to Kozhancheri joins	...	4	

24. Road from Elankolam to Kaipattur,—7 miles.

Leaves Kayangulam to Punalur road at	...	...
19 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles...	...	...
Elankolem village	...	3	
Kaipattur village	...	7	

25. Road from Shasthencotta to 8th mile Kayangulam to Punalur road,—10 miles.

Shasthencotta	...	...	Engineer's camp.
Road to Adur joins	...	1	
Do. to Pattakadavu	...	1	
Porvali	...	3	
Anayadi bridge	...	5	
Kayengulam to Punalur road joins	...	10	

26. Road from Shasthencotta to Pattakadavu,—4 miles.

Shasthencotta	...	...	Engineer's camp.
Road to Adur joins	...	1	
Do. to 8th mile Kayencolem road	...	1	
joins...	...	1	
Ashtamudy lake Puttakadavoo	...	4	

27. Road from Adur to Shasthancotta,—12 miles.

*Adur	...	...	...	2nd Class T. B.
Leaves Main Central road	...	...	1	
Kadambanad Syrian Church	...	...	6	
Shasthancotta	...	...	11 $\frac{2}{3}$	Engineer's camp.
Road to 4th mile Kayangulam to Punalur road joins	...	...	11 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Patta Kadavu	...	...	11 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Shasthancotta	...	...	12	

28. Road from Quilon to Madathura,—36 miles.

*Quilon	...	...	0	1st Class T. B.
Ittikara river (bridged)	...	...	8	
Road to Parvur joins	...	...	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Chattanur	...	...	10	
Kalluvathukal	...	...	12	Inspection shed.
Road to Trivandrum	...	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Iruv road joins	...	...	15	
Kallambalam road joins	...	...	17	
Pallical	...	...	18	
Nalamel	...	...	24	Inspection shed.
Crosses M. C. road 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles	...	...	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Kadakkal	...	...	28	Police Station.
Madathura	...	...	36	
Joins Trivandrum to Courtallum (Via Camp Gorge) Road at 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	36	

29. Road from Perumpavur to Alwaye, and Ernacolum,— 21 miles.

Perumpavur,—Main central road, 144th mile...	...	...	0	
Road to Pathencruz joins	...	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Alwaye	...	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Parur branches off (9 miles)	...	...	10	
Eddapully	...	...	17	
Travancore Frontier	...	...	17 $\frac{1}{8}$	
Ernacolum	...	...	21	Cochin Territory

30. Road from Muvatupuzha to Western Frontier—18 Miles.

Muvatupuzha	...	...	0	
Kozhancheri	...	...	8	
Road from Perumpavur joins	...	...	10	
Pathencruz	...	...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Western Frontier	...	...	16 $\frac{1}{8}$	
Thirupenathoray	...	...	1	Cochin Territory

31. Road from Kuttattukulam to Todupuzha,—13 miles.

Kuttattukulam,—Main central road, 124th mile...	...	...	0	
Road from Lalam to Todupuzha	...	...	10	
River (ferry)	...	...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Muvatupuzha joins	...	...	12	
Todupuzha	...	...	13	

32. Road from Ettumanur to Lalam,—10½ miles.

Ettumanur,—Main central road, 104th	mile...	0
Lalam	...	10½

33. Road from Kottayam, *via* Peermade, to the Goodalore frontier, Periakolum, and Ammanaikanoor Railway Station,—143 miles.

*Kottayam	...	0	{ 1st Class T. B. P. & Telegraph office.
Direct Road to Putupalli	...	2¼	
Canjecooly canal (bridged)	...	2¼	
Road to Vadavathoor joins	..	4½	
Iratandy bridge	...	4½	
Road to Putupalli joins	...	5½	
Do. to Changanachery joins	...	13½	
*Vazhur	...	17	2nd Class T. B.
Kanjirapalli	...	22½	
Road to Coonambagam joins	..	23	
Canjirapalli river (bridged)	}	24	
Road to Krattupetta	}		
*Mundakayam	...	32½	2nd Class T. B.
Do. River (bridged)	..	32½	
Road to Perooventhanam Village			
joins...	...	37½	
Bridle path to Peermade joins	...	41½	
Do. to Arady joins	...	43½	
Road to Peermade Residency joins	...	44½	
Cardamom Hills road joins	...	45½	
Arady	...	48½	post and Telegraph Office.
Arady river (bridged)	...	48½	
Pambanaur (bridged)	...	50½	
*Periyar (ferry)	...	59½	2nd Class T. B.
Chotupara Chowkey and Chuttram	...	66	
Goodalore Thavalum	...	68½	
Kumili (Frontier)	...	69	
Cu bu n	...	82	
*Periakolum	...	115	} British territory
Thavathamputty	...	123	
Batagoondoo	...	131	
*Ammayanaikanoor	...	143	
*Kristnamanaik's tope	...	120	
Kodikanal (By bridle path)	...	132	} Railway station. } To Palney Hills turning off at Periakolum.

34. Road from Changanachery to Warur,—19 miles.

*Changanachery	...	0	2nd Class T. B.
Main central road joins	...	¾	P. O. & T. O.
Road Chettipurra convent joins	..	2¼	
Do. Puth palli do.	...	4	
Do. Mallapalli do.	...	6½	
Do. Kunambagom do.	...	9	
Do. Pampadi do.	...	11½	
joins Peermade and Kottayam	...	16	
Warur	...	19	

**35. Backwater Route from Trivandrum to Trichoor
and Shoranore via Cochin,—191 miles.**

Trivandrum	{ Vullacadavoo	...	0	}	Canal.
	{ Chakay	...	$1\frac{3}{8}$		
Veli Backwater begins		...	$3\frac{1}{5}$	}	Backwater.
Do. ends and Chanankaray Canal begins		...	4		
Chanankaray Canal ends and Backwater begins		...	11	}	Back water.
Anjengo Canal begins		...	15		
Crosses Vamanapuram river		...	$16\frac{1}{2}$	}	Canal.
Canal ends		...	17		
Anjengo Fort		...	$17\frac{1}{2}$	}	Back-water.
Colythotum—Varkala Canal begins		...	$20\frac{1}{2}$		
Vettoor landing place		...	$22\frac{1}{2}$	}	
No. 1 Tunnel begins		...	$22\frac{3}{4}$		
Do. ends		...	23	}	
Chelakoor landing place and road to Varkala		...	$23\frac{1}{4}$		
No. 2 Tunnel begins		...	$24\frac{1}{4}$	}	Canal.
Do. ends		...	$24\frac{3}{4}$		
Nadayara—Road to Varkala crosses		...	$26\frac{1}{4}$	}	
Iroor		...	$27\frac{1}{2}$		
Canal ends and Eddava Backwater begins		...	28	}	Back water.
End of Eddava Backwater, and Paravur Canal begins		...	$31\frac{1}{8}$		
Paravur		...	$31\frac{3}{4}$	}	Canal.
Paravur Canal ends and Backwater begins		...	32		
Opposite Paravur bar		...	$33\frac{1}{2}$	}	Back water.
Backwater ends and Quilon Canal begins		...	$35\frac{3}{4}$		
Quilon small bridge		...	$38\frac{1}{4}$	}	Canal.
Do. big do.		...	$39\frac{1}{2}$		
*Quilon Canal ends, Backwater begins		...	$39\frac{3}{4}$	}	*1st Class T. B. Post & Telegraph offices.
Quilon Residency		...	40		
Tevalli Palace		...	$40\frac{1}{4}$	}	Back water.
Opposite Neendacurray bar		...	$44\frac{1}{2}$		
Backwater ends and Chowray Canal begins		...	$45\frac{1}{2}$	}	Canal.
Chowray Bridge		...	$46\frac{1}{4}$		
Ponmana Canal ends and Backwater begins		...	50	}	
Chaupanay		...	$56\frac{1}{2}$		

**35. Backwater Route from Trivandrum to Trichoor
and Shoranore via Cochin—191 miles (continued.)**

*Ayiramtengu	58	Back water 2nd
Opposite Kayangulam bar	60	Class T. B.
Backwater ends and river begins	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	} Natural stream.
Trikuunapuzha ...	...	68 $\frac{3}{4}$
Thotapully cherra & lock ...	...	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
River ends and Karumadi canal begins	77	} 2nd Class T. B. Canal.
*Karumadi ...	...	78
Canal ends and river begins	79	} River.
Branch canal to Alleppey turns off ...	...	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
River ends and Vembanad Back- water begins .	..	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	
*Alleppey	89	} 1st Class T. B Post & Telegraph Office. Post Office.
Shertallay ...	...	105
Vaikum	107	} Travellers' Bungalow Post and Telegraph Office. Do. Do. Do.
Arukutti ...	...	116
Ernacollum (Cochin) ...	..	124
Cochin (British)	125	} Travancore.
Checkaracadvoo, Branch Canal to Parur joins	...	140	
Parur	141	} Cochin. [tory.
Karurupadna ...	...	154
Trichoor ...	...	171
Shoranore Railway station	...	191	Road British Terri-

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital.
1	The Travancore Paper Mills Company (Limited) (not working) ...	Quilon	14th April 1898.	Rs. 300,000
2	The Malayala Manorama Company (Limited)	Kottayam	3rd Chittray 1063. 4th March 1889.	Rs. 10,000
3	The Travancore Malayala Vyapara Sangham (Limited)	Trivandrum	2nd Mausy 1064. 13th July 1889.	Rs. 15,000
4	The Kerala Varthaka Company (Limited)	Parur	31st Auni 1064. 6th January 1890.	Rs. 15,000
5	The Changanachery Commercial Company (Limited)	Changanachery	24th Margaly 1065. 23rd February 1890.	Rs. 20,000
6	The Kerala Bhooshana Company (Limited)	Paravur (Quilon)	13th Coombhum 1066. 1st April 1891.	Rs. 20,000
7	The Isfield Tea Company (Limited)	Travancore	20th Pungoony 1066. 1st March 1891.	Rs. 200,000
8	The Sree Moola Rajah Vaijyanthi Company (Limited)	Trivandrum	20th Mausy 1067. 2nd April 1892.	Rs. 19,500
9	The Kundathil Kudumbha Yoga Company (Limited)	Thiruvella	22nd Pungoony 1067. 30th April 1892.	Rs. 100,000
10	The Kottayam Weaving and Trading Company (Limited)	Kottayam	19th Chittray 1067. 5th August 1892.	Rs. 20,000
11	The Trivandrum Friend-in-Need Society	Trivandrum	22nd Audi 1067. 14th December 1894.	Voluntary monthly subscriptions.
12	The Sri-ratnam Company (Limited)	Kunnatnad	1st Margaly 1070. 3rd October 1896.	Rs. 15,000
13	The Sri Padmanabha Thyravia Sahaya Ela Nidhi Company (Limited) ...	Shencottah	19th Kanni 1072. 2nd February 1898. 21st Thie 1073.	Rs. 60,000

14	The Arumugavelasa Drevia Sahaya Ela Nedi Company (Limited) ...	Elattur Shencottah...	11th October 1898.	Rs.	50,000
15	The Ariavinayaka Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited) ...	Pudur Shencottah ...	26th Kanni 1074. 25th October 1898.	Rs.	30,250
16	The Letchoominacadana Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited) ...	Shencottah ...	10th Alpasy 1074. 26th October 1898.	Rs.	37,000
17	The Mar Dionysius Seminary ...	Kottayam ...	11th Alpasi 1074. 7th December 1898.		Voluntary contributions.
18	The Dharmasam Varthani Anchal Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Ld).	Shencottah ...	23rd Kartigay 1074. 8th December 1898.	Rs.	18,275
19	The Thiruvarayan Swami Janopagara Ela Nidi Company (Limited) ...	Shencottah ...	24th Kartigay 1074. 10th January 1899.	Rs.	48,600
20	The Poolyarah Sadasiva Moorthy Swamy Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited) ...	Shencottah ...	28th Margaly 1074. 11th March 1899.	Rs.	25,000
21	The Trivandrum Permanent Fund (Limited) ...	Trivandrum ...	29th Masy 1074. 7th April 1899. 26th Punguny 1074.	Rs.	199,920

TRADE LIST.

ALLEPPEY.

Names of Mercantile Firms.	Names of Resident partners or owners.	Names of Agents.
Darragh Smail & Co. ...	G. H. Davey Partner ...	P.E. Bradbirdge Assistant.
Arnold Chenney & Co. ...	...	S. B Ennis.
Andrew & Co. ...	...	L. H. Pretsell.
P. John & Sons... ..	P. John ...	
Hajee Mahomad Hajee Jacob... ..	Hajee Davood Hajee Mahomad... ..	
Hajee Essah Salay Mahomad and Sons... ..	Hajee Esmoil H. Essah ...	
Hajee Ahmad Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdoollah... ..	...	Hajee Ismail Hajee Abdulla.
Abdullah Kajee Jackria... ..	Abdullah Hajee Jackria ...	
Adam Oosman	Adam Oosman ...	
Sanjee Padansee ... ..	...	Ghella Ryesee.
Dharsey Ketsey & Co. ... ..	...	Jeram Mathrandass.
Rethansee Asari & Co.	Seeojee Gangadar ...	
Muthbrandass Luddah	Muthrandas Luddah ..	
Krishnass Jadowjee	Krishnadass Jadowjee ..	
Lakmichanad Theijsee & Co... ..	Laknichant Theijsee ...	
Ruthensee Govindjee	Ruthensee Govindjee ...	
Jadowjee Ragowjee	Jadowjee Ragowjee ...	
Laljee Vissenji	Laljee Vissenji ...	
Panachantha Padamsee ... ..	...	Moorjee
Tursee Triconjee	Tursee Triconjee ...	Luddah.
Maljee Kesowjee	Maljee Kesowjee ...	
Vallybhoy Kadirbhoy & Co. ... ..	...	Bagavadaass
N. P. Narielwalla and Brothers	Nourojee Pestonjee Narielwalla...	Gangjee.
Moothooswamy Pillay and Sons .	M. Appavoo Pillay ...	
M. Chinnappa Pillay & Co.	M. Chinnappa Pillay ...	
M. K. Govindan and Co... ..	K. Govindan ...	
G. Gomez	G. Gomez ...	
Lonen Avusep	Lonen Avusep ...	
Thengoomoodan Vareed	Thengoomoodan Vareed ...	
Kuppan Pillay	Kuppan Pillay ...	
R. Vittal Shenoy	R. Vittal Shenoy ...	
Haroon Tyib	Haroon Tyib ...	
Assunkutty Abdurman	Assunkutty Abdurman ...	
Ally Mahomad	Ally Mahomad ...	
T. P. Moideen Patany Rowther... ..	T. P. Moideen Pattany Rowther .	
M. P. M. R. M. Narayanan Chetty... ..	M. P. M. R. M. Narayanan Chetty... ..	
V. R. M. S. T. Vellian Chetty... ..	V. R. M. S. T. Vellian Chetty... ..	
R. M. Shungoo Iyen	R. M. Shungoo Iyen ...	
P. L. P. Andy Iyen	P. L. P. Andy Iyen ...	
Fathel Hajee Jaffer	Fathel Hajee Jaffer ...	
R. H. Bava H. Ibrahim	R. H. Bava H. Ibrahim ...	

QUILON.

Names.	Trade.
Shuther boji Set ...	.. Rice, Cotton, country twist &c.
Hadjee Casin Isaac ...	... Rice, &c.
Hajee Jacob Set ...	.. Piece goods, millinery, &c.
Cochasen Coonjoo ...	... Piece goods, millinery, &c.
Mideen Coonjoo ...	... Tobacco, &c.
Cadervava ...	... Timber, &c.
Ramachandren Putter	... Pepper, gram, &c.
Adima ...	... Rice &c.
Vengadaswaren Putter	... Piece goods, &c.
J. P. Shodalay ...	... Wines and spirits and preserved provisions.
Goonan Putter ...	... Tobacco.
Anantha Putter ...	... Do.
Sreenivasom Putter ...	... Pepper, sugar, &c.
Elias Madoi ...	... Wines and Spirits and preserved provisions.
Cuppu Swamy ...	... Do. do.
Anther Sock ...	.. Tobacco.

TRIVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Hadjee Junus Hadjee Usman Sait & Co. ..	Piece goods, metals.	Challay.
Hadjee Abubuker Hadjee Ahmed.	do.	do.
Jusape Haroun	do	do
Ibrahim Abbah	do	do
Hadjee Hussan Juna	do	do
Hajee Camesa Ismail	do	do
Hassan Hoommer	do	do
Hadjee Abeeb and Sons	do	Attaculangari.
Abdul Sathar	Watchmaker.	do
Maruthanayagam Chuppu Pillay.	Country cloth.	Challay.
Zacriah Jaffer	Piece goods.	do
Ibrahim	do	do
Mahomed Adam	do	do
Hassem Abubuker	do	do
Abdula Ibrahim	do	do
Musa Soomar	do	do
Mouloo Denna	do	Cantonment.
Sivathanu Arunachalam	Country cloth.	Challay.
Venkadathre Iyen Pulpoo Iyen	do	do
Kanakathi Mirasa Ravoothar	do	do
V. S. Padmanabha Aiyer	do	do
Vanamala Aiyen Alaka Iyen	do	do
Thiagaraja & Co.	do	do
Sivarama Iyen	do	do
Narayana Iyen Kilasom Iyen	do	do
Venkatachalam Iyen... ..	do	do
Subba Iyen	Country cloth.	Challay.
Kolathoo Iyen	do	do
Vythilingom Aiyen	do	do
Vemba Iyen & Co	do	do
Madaswami Pillai	do	do
Ramaswami Chettiar	do	do
Mahamood Abdulkadar	Piece goods.	do
Usman Salai Mahamood	do	do
Kareem Jusope	do	do
Moosa Ahamood	do	do
Haroon Jusope	do	do
Ahamood Salai Mahamood	do	do
Ramaswamy Aiyar	Country cloth.	do
Apothatharana Aiyen Appoo Aiyen	do	do
Sundrum Iyer	do	do
Meenachy Iyen	do	do
Pulpoo Pillay	do	Kythamuku.
Chinniyan Pillay	do	do
K. Narayana Iyer	do	Challay.
K. Pitchu Iyer	do	do
Muthuswami Pillay	Rice.	do
Narayana Iyen	do	Manacaud.
Devaraja Iyen	do	do

TRIVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Rama Aiyan Krishna Aiyan ...	do	do
Sreenivasa Aiyan ...	do	do
Rama Aiyan Subha Aiyan ...	do	do
Harihara Iyen ...	do	do
Soobien Varadien ...	do	Challay.
Sreenivasa Iyen Sesha Iyen ...	do	do
Ramasubbien Shesha Iyen ...	do	do
Soobien Ramaswamy Iyen ...	do	do
Palanya Pillay... ..	do	do
Iyyavien Vengu Iyen ...	do	do
Soondralingom Pillay ...	do	do
Venkadaswara Iyen ...	do	do
Pitchu Iyen Rama Iyen ...	do	do
Annathura Iyen ...	do	Attaculanguri.
Gnapathy Iyen Pulpanaba Iyen..	Gold and Jewellery.	Challay.
Govindan Asari ...	do	do
Sankaranarayan Iyen ...	do	do
Virababhu Iyen ...	do	do
Muthien Kuppien ...	do	do
Muthien Ramaswamy Iyen ..	do	do
Muthuswamy Iyer Narayana Iyer.	do	do
Krishna Iyen Meenatchy Iyen ...	do	do
Mathaven Chettyar Subrahmanya Chettyar...	do	do
Vedanayaga Achary Vydianaden.	do	do
Nellappien Muthu Iyen ...	Jwellery.	do
Muthukrishna Iyen ...	Sowcar.	do
Soobrahmoneyy Pillay Gunapatiya Pillay ...	Sowcar.	Challay.
Ramasoobrahmoneyy Venketa- charai Iyer...	do	do
Shunkaranarayana Iyer ...	do	do
Ramannagamony ...	Tobacco.	do
Sivasankara Pillai ...	do	do
Picha Pillay ...	do	do
Narayana Arasa Iyen ...	do	do
Appaswamy Iyen ...	do	do
Sankarapandia Pillay ...	do	do
Arumoogom Pillay ...	do	do
Rama Iyen Sunkara Iyen ...	do	do
Sami Pillai ...	do	Kythamuku.
Thalava Padalingom & Co. ...	Timber.	Challay.
Gopala Pillay ...	do	Tampanoor.
Narayana Pillay ...	do	Landing place.
Cochoo Cootty ...	do	do
Agastyan ...	do	Palavangady
Antony Joseph ...	Wine spirits & pre- served provisions.	Cantonment.
T. L. Gomez & Sons...	do	do
Peter Pereira ...	do	Pettah.
J. D. Pereira ...	Timber.	Cantonment.
Ramasoobien ...	Druggist.	Challay.
Mathen ...	Book seller and Binder.	do
Perumal Pillay ...	do	do

Marse & Co., Proprietor T. S. B. Marse—General Merchants, Boot and shoe makers, Commission Agents and Hackney Carriage Proprietors, Cantonment, Main Road.

B. John & Sons, Boot, Shoe, Saddle and Harness Manufacturers Tanners and Hackney Carriage Proprietors—Cantonment.

The Western Coast Trading Agency, Wines and Spirits Vendors, Chemists and Druggists, Auctioneers, General Merchants and Commission Agents—J. A. Gomez, Manager.

S. Koder & Co...Cantonment—Wines fancy goods &c.

J. B. D'Cruz, Photographer ... Cantonment, Trivandrum.

John Jacob & Co. General Merchants, Boot and Harness makers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers—Trivandrum.

F. D. Rosario, Master Tailor of Gents' & Ladies' Dresses, ornamental and plain cabinet maker, Furniture Repairer and Coach Builder—Cantonment, Trivandrum.

Moothoswamy Pillay & Co...Cantonment—Beverages, Oilmanstores, Patent medicines &c.

KOTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
P. Ithak Kurien ...	Rice &c.	Tirunakara.
P. Pakkiri Kannan ...	do.	do.
Do. Puthoor ...	do.	do.
O. Maithcen Kutty ...	do.	do.
T. Pareigathu Vaya ...	do.	do.
T. Pothan...	do.	do.
K. Mathan ...	do.	do.
P. Jaini Mahamathali ...	do.	do.
V. Chandy ...	do.	do.
P. Karuman ...	Jaggery	do.
Hussani Hassin Coat ...	Various kinds of	do.
C. Korah Korula ...	Liquors &c. [cloths.	do.
M. Sayid Mahomed ...	Brass &c.	do.
U. Itty and Co. ...	Rice &c.	do.
C. Vurki Oommen ...	Gold	do.
U. Ithak Thommi ...	Rice &c.	do.
K. Esaw Avirah ...	Boxes	do.
P. Kunjoomada Arathan ...	Jaggery	do.
C. Varkki Ittiavirah ...	do.	do.
P. Kurien Kurien ...	Rice &c.	do.
Damodarah Pie Madeva Pie	Opium	do.
A. K. Kunjismal ...	Rice &c.	do.
M. Kurien Chandi and Co.	do.	do.
Varkki Thommen ...	Boxes ...	do.
M. Mathen ...	Rice &c.	do.
Kolathoo Iyen ...	Goods	do.
Shunkaralinga Iyen ...	do.	do.
Sippu Krishna Iyen...	do.	do.
Cherian and Co. ...	do.	do.
P. Ramaswamy Iyen ...	do.	do.
Mathan Chakko ...	Liquors &c.	do.
Mathan Kuruvilla ...	Rice &c.	do.
Ummir Kannan ...	Plates &c.	do.
Senku Pichakannan...	do.	do.
Meera Kaseen ...	do.	do.
M. Koyammadh ...	do.	do.
Korah Vurki ...	English Medicine ...	do.
M. Vargees ...	Liquors &c.	do.
Itty Ipe Thommi ...	Rice &c.	do.
K. Thomma ...	do.	Kanjikuli.
V. Ittiavirah ...	do.	do.
C. Chandi ...	do.	do.
P. I. Chakko ...	Rice &c.	Lower Bazaar.
Narayana Pie Keeri Pie	Rice	do.
K. Kavuneera Mahomed	Rice &c.	do.
S. Govinda Praboo ...	do.	do.
N. Madava Kammathi	do.	do.
P. C. Varkki ...	Molasses, goods &c.	do.
T. C. Chakko ...	Gold...	do.
V. I. Chandi ...	Molasses	do.
E. Nainan ...	do.	do.

KOTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
E. Mathoo Eippu ...	Molasses ...	Lower Bazaar.
M. J. Mathan ...	Rice &c. ...	do.
K. Kunjoo Maitheen ...	do. ...	do.
Maitheen Kunjoo ...	do. ...	do.
P. Sashtasanai ...	Molasses ...	do.
K. Sayid Mahomed ...	Rice &c. ...	do.
T. Kochukunjoo Mudelliar ...	do. ...	do.
Mathai Mathai ...	do. ...	do.
C. Padmanobha Iyen ...	Banker ...	Tirunakara.
Ramakrishna Iyen ...	Goods ...	do.
Ramaswami Iyen ...	Banker ...	do.
Sankara Narayana Iyen ...	Goods ...	do.
R. Appakoda Iyen ...	Cloth ...	do.
P. Appakutti Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
Samu Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
P. Chakko Eapen ...	Baker ...	do.
T. Mathan ...	Rice &c. ...	do.
Palpoo Pillay Vakil ..	do. ...	do.
Kunnumprathu Ittoop Kochitty...	Rice & other goods.	do.
Methayil Kuryan Kuruvilah ...	do. ...	do.
Ellakalayil Varki Kuriyan ...	do. ...	do.
Kizhaku Padinjare Thalakkal Chacko...	do. ...	do.
Mapathiyil Cheriyen ...	do. ...	do.
Pannikuthiyil Ouseph ...	do. ...	do.
Kanjiramathathu Chacko ...	do. ...	do.
Parayil Ethappaan ...	do. ...	do.
Seythali Avubakaa ...	do. ...	do.
Kottarakara Mathan ...	do. ...	do.
Pnnapurambil Sankara Pillai ...	do. ...	do.
Valikandi Abeed ...	do. ...	do.
Metumprathu Kathirukannu ...	do. ...	do.
Vadakan Abdullah ...	do. ...	do.
Do. Antharavaan ...	do. ...	do.
Meeravu Nagoor Meera ...	do. ...	do.
Vettukuzhiyil Ayaru ...	do. ...	do.
Adima Oommar ...	do. ...	do.
Vadakara Ammu ...	do. ...	do.
E. A. Araham and Co. ...	Spirits and cloths ...	do.
K. I. Varki ...	English medicines and cloths...	do.
Vengaloor Abraham...	do. ...	do.
Chirakadavil Abraham ...	Gold. ...	do.
Varki Oomman ...	do. ...	do.
Trichoorkaren French ...	do. ...	do.
Palathunkal Mathan Ettaku ...	do. ...	do.
Pulimoottil Pylee ...	do. ...	do.
Kandanchira Koshi ...	do. ...	do.
Abeebanenor Mahamathu ...	Cloths. ...	do.
Thayibam Valli ...	do. ...	do.
Rajangam Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
Sundarayan Subramania Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
Parasurama Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
Thekanadayil Kunjan Pillai ...	do. ...	do.

KOTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
K. Ramaswami Iyen...	Cloths	Tirunakara.
Ramayan Nilacunda Iyen	do	do
Andi Ramaswami Iyen	do	do
Arattan Chandran ...	Jaggery	do
do Kadutha ...	do	do
Thyparambil Pathari Shungoo ...	do	do
Ananchaperumal David	do	do
Ramanathan	do	do
Earel Chandy	Rice	do
Visan	Copper	do
Aravarsan	do	do
Avira Maistry	Boxes	do
Thoman Maistry	do	do
Varghese Maistry	do	do
Thoman Chathry	Stitching	do
Jarone Pyto	do	do
Arumukam	Flesh	do
Sippan	do	do
Vittor Anthone	do	do
Sankara Iyen	Cloth	do
Parasurama Iyen	do	do
Sankarayan	Rice & other goods.	do
Nilacunda Pillai	do	do
Kittumani Iyen	do	do
Geethapie	Molasses	Lower Bazaar
Malloocheri Oolahannan	do	do
Venkita Kammathy ...	do	do
Vattakalathil Kuryan	do	do
Pares Sashtan	do	do
Kuttikal Mathoo	do	do
Alumoottil Vareethu	do	do
Kochu Makkaru	Rice & other goods.	do
Ellikal Peedkayil Mathan	do	do
Vallacheri do Nilacunda Iyen	do	do
Raman	do	do
Thomas	do	do
Mattai Thomas	do	do
Kunju Muthaliyaru	do	do
Bavukan	do	do
Kochu Veeran	do	do
Kannanthra Kuryan...	do	do
Kurisumoottil Oottuppoo	Molasses	do
Valaschirakel Kuryan	do and cloth	do
Vallel Ittiavirah	Rice & other goods.	Kanjikuzhi.
Changanthil Kuryan Andeo	do	do

PADMANABHAPURAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Rama Moopen ...	Rice metals, Condiments...	Kottar.
Shunmtigom Pillay ...	do	do
Parasooramen Pillay ...	do	do
Swaminatha Pillay ...	do	do
Cumarandy ...	Gold and Jewellery.	do
Vayeeraven Pundarom ...	Thread, Gold and Banker...	do
Ismaul ...	Country cloth ...	do
Vallampiri Moopen ...	Thread, oil ...	do
Kulathuran Pillay ...	Tobacco ...	do
Arumogum Pillay ...	do	do
Arumugaperumal Moopen ...	do	do
Soliman Pillay ...	Timber ...	do
S. M. S. Sodalamuthoo Pillay ...	do	do
Sivacamy Soondram Pillay ...	Wine, Spirits ...	do
Colathuran ...	do	Nagercoil.
Athimoolum Iyer ...	Thread, Banker ...	Kottar.
Sivathanoo Moopen ...	Oil ...	do
T. Moothucumaraswamy Pillay ...	Banker ...	Meenatchi- puram.
Muthucutti Iyer ...	do	Vadiveeswa- rom.
Appavoo Pillay ...	Rice ...	Kuzhithuray
Aiyappen Pillay ...	do	do
C. Madhavan Pillay ...	Tobacco ...	Puthukaday.
M. Muthuswamy Pillay ...	do	do
C. Devanayagom Pillay ...	Cloth ...	do
Sankarakumaroo Pillay ...	Wholesale Mer- chant, Tobacco, Tamarind &c. ...	Thoduvetti.
Padmanabhen Buthalingom Pillay ...	do	do
Sankarakumaroo Pillay ...	Rice &c. ...	Kalikavila.
Vanni Perumal Pillay ...	Tobacco ...	do
Perumal Kuttalom ...	Rice, Jaggery ...	Eraniel.
Annamalay Chithambarathanoo...	Condiments ...	do
Athimoolum Annamalay ...	Cloth ...	do
Kumarvelu ...	Grain, condiments, tobacco, beetles...	Palliady.
Manikkam Anandam Mooppen ...	Rice, condiments, cloth ...	} Padmana- bhapuram.
Subramanyan Armugam Chettyar ...	Condiments, rice, oil	
Muthukumar Subramanyan ...	Oil and condiments.	
Shungara Aiyer Bros. ...	Druggists, spirits, wine, merchants...	Thakkalay.
Kulathooran Pakkyam ...	Wine and spirits ...	do
Chithambarathanu Pillay ...	Cloth and paddy ...	Thalakuoy.
Sivagnanam Pillay ...	Cloth, rice and condiments...	do

LEAVE RULES.

In view to consolidate and otherwise amend the Leave Rules applying to the general service, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction the following revised rules in supersession of those passed under date the ^{8th June 1887} 5th Mithunam 1063 and the subsequent amendments thereto.

1. These rules apply to all branches of the public service, except in so far as they are inconsistent with or overridden by the special conditions of leave obtaining in the case of particular Departments or officers entertained on special covenants.

I. CASUAL LEAVE.

2. Casual leave is allowed to the aggregate extent of 15 days in a year; but it shall not exceed 5 days at a time except with the special permission of Government.

3. Heads of Departments may avail themselves of this leave without previous reference to Government:

Provided that no Head of a Department shall leave his station or jurisdiction without the sanction of Government.

Whenever the Head of a Department leaves his station or jurisdiction a report shall be made to Government immediately on his return to duty.

Explanation:—‘Heads of Departments’ shall mean officers who are in independent charge of offices holding immediate correspondence with Government.

4. All public servants in charge of separate offices, whether Heads of Departments or otherwise, may grant casual leave to their subordinates as provided in Rule 2.

5. Casual leave shall not be taken in conjunction with any other kind of leave or vacation by either preceding it or in continuation of it, without the special permission of Government except in case of sickness.

6. No cumulative casual leave shall be allowed: *i. e.* casual leave due in one year but not availed of in that year cannot be claimed in a subsequent year.

*Explanation:—*Year is the official Malabar year commencing on the 1st Chingom.

II. PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

7. The amount of privilege leave earned by an officer is (1/11) one-eleventh part of the time during which he has been on duty without interruption:

Provided that no privilege leave can be earned by an officer by duty performed while three months’ such leave is due to him and that, whenever duty is interrupted, all claim to privilege leave earned theretofore is forfeited.

*Explanation:—*All absence on leave except on casual or privilege leave is an interruption of duty.

8. Privilege leave is allowed at the rate of one calendar month for every eleven complete calendar months of duty and one day for every eleven days of the balance.

9. [* Privilege leave is claimable only when the Public Servant has been on duty without interruption for not less than eleven calendar months and it will be granted subject to the exigencies of the service.]

10. The privilege leave due to an officer is the privilege leave which he has earned since the last interruption of duty, less the period during which he has been on privilege leave.

* Vide notification dated 28th March 1893.

11. Privilege leave under these rules is not admissible to officers serving in Departments in which regular vacations are allowed.

III. SICK LEAVE.

12. Sick leave may be granted for three years in all, but not for more than two years at one time, on production of a satisfactory medical certificate:

Provided that leave under this rule for a period not exceeding one month may be granted without a medical certificate on such proof of sickness as the Head of the office may require.

[12A. † A female public servant who may have exhausted her privilege and casual leave may be granted sick leave as provided for by rule 12, for her confinement.]

LEAVE ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

13. Leave on private affairs for four months may be granted to an officer after six years' service and repeated after intervals of six years; but this leave shall not be allowed with cumulative effect.

Explanation:—Sick leave counts as service for leave on private affairs.

V. FURLOUGH.

14. In the case of Europeans not holding their appointments under special covenants, instead of leave on private affairs, furlough for three years during the whole service of 30 years may be granted as follows:—

One year: after a service of 8 years.

Another year: after another period of 8 years.

The third year: after a further period of 8 years.

15. An officer entitled to furlough is also entitled to one month's preparatory leave, each time, on full pay.

16. An officer when on furlough is entitled to half his average pay during the past 3 years.

VI. EXAMINATION LEAVE.

17. Examination leave will be granted only in the case of examinations prescribed by Government for departmental qualifications or promotions. A reasonable time including the day or days of examination will be allowed for the journey to and from the place of examination and nothing more.

VII. JOINING TIME.

18. An officer transferred from one station to another shall be allowed joining time without loss of pay as follows:—

A. For preparation.

(a) Seven days, where the transfer is permanent, beginning from the day following that on which he is relieved.

(b) In other cases, as many days as may be required for travelling to the new station from the old, at the prescribed rate, subject to a maximum of 7 days, provided that only one day shall be allowed where the transfer is for a period not exceeding a fortnight.

B. For the journey.

At the rate of 20 miles per day; fractions of 20 above 5 miles being taken as 20 miles:

Provided that when a transfer is made at the officer's own request or in consequence of any fault on his part he shall be allowed only half-pay during the joining time.

† Vide notification dated 2nd July 1898.

Explanation :—An officer transferred while on privilege leave is entitled to 'joining time' under this rule.

VIII. LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

19. The allowances to an officer during leave shall be as follows :—

A. During Casual Leave.

1. Full pay and allowances.

B. During Privilege Leave.

(1) Full pay and

(2) Such allowances as are directly attached to the office held by him provided no substitute is appointed.

C. During Sick Leave.

(1) [* For the first 12 months of each period of absence one-half of the substantive pay.]

(2) For the remaining period, one-fourth of the substantive pay.

D. During Leave on Private Affairs.

One-half of the substantive pay.

E. During Examination Leave.

No deduction of pay will be made except when the acting arrangements, if any, entail additional expense.

20. If an officer, while absent on leave during which the amount of his leave allowances depends upon the substantive or officiating rank or appointment which he would hold if present on duty, obtains promotion, substantive or officiating, or an increase of *pay*, or acting allowance which involves no change in, or addition to, his duties or responsibilities, the promotion or increase shall have effect at once. Otherwise such promotion or increase has effect only from the date of his return to duty.

IX. AUTHORITY COMPETENT TO GRANT LEAVE.

21. Heads of Departments, drawing a pay of Rs. 300 and upwards, may grant without reference to Government, privilege leave for a period not exceeding one month in a year, to subordinates who are not gazetted officers, provided that the leave granted does not necessitate acting arrangements entailing additional expenditure; provided also that when a subordinate applies for privilege leave for a period extending beyond a month, it shall not be competent to the Head of the Department to sanction only such portion of the leave as falls within his power under this rule referring the balance alone for the orders of Government.

22. In all other cases, the previous sanction of Government should be obtained. But in the case of employes drawing a pay of Rs. 20 and under, every kind of leave admissible to such employes under these rules may be granted by officers who are competent to appoint and dismiss them.

X. GENERAL.

23. Leave of absence can never be claimed absolutely as of right. Nothing in these rules must be understood to limit the free discretion of Government to refuse or revoke leave of absence of any description, at any time, according to the exigencies of the service.

24. No kind of leave except *sick leave* can be granted in continuation of any other kind of leave: but any leave granted under these rules may be retrospectively changed for any other kind or period of leave for which the officer was qualified when the leave was originally granted.

25. No privilege leave or leave on private affairs or furlough can be availed of in anticipation of sanction.

* Vide notification dated 28th March 1898.

26. An officer who overstays his leave or joining time shall be entitled to no pay or allowance for the period of excess; if this period exceeds two weeks, he shall not be allowed to join his appointment without a special order of Government.

27. An officer absenting himself without leave will forfeit his appointment after a continuous absence of two weeks.

28. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, no public servant who draws a pay not exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem shall be entitled to privilege leave for more than a month, or to leave on private affairs, or to more than six months' sick leave, with pay or allowances.

29. Without the special sanction of Government no arrangements to fill up a temporary vacancy caused by the absence of an officer shall be made which shall subject the Government to additional expense.

30. The application for leave should be submitted in duplicate through the immediate superior, if any, and in the prescribed form.

31. The applicant should sign his name in the application and shall be responsible for the correctness of the entries therein.

32. When an application for leave is submitted to higher authority for sanction, the Head of the office concerned shall certify whether, in his opinion, the appointment of a substitute is necessary.

33. An officer on sick leave for a period exceeding 6 months may be required by Government, before he is permitted to return to duty, to produce a medical certificate of fitness signed by such Medical Officer as Government may direct.

[* An officer on long leave may not without permission of the authority which granted him leave return to duty more than 14 days before the end of the leave.

*Explanation:—*The expression "long leave" means any leave for a period exceeding three months.]

34. If an officer makes over charge of his office before noon, his leave or transfer, as the case may be, begins on and includes the day on which he makes over charge. If charge is made over after-noon, the leave or transfer begins from the next day.

XI. ACTING ALLOWANCES.

35. An officer officiating in any appointment is entitled to draw, as acting allowance, in addition to his substantive pay, *one-fifth* of the pay of the appointment in which he officiates:

Provided that when the officer *officiates* in an appointment retaining charge of his own, the acting allowance may be any amount which the Government may deem fit, not exceeding one-fifth of the pay of the officiating appointment.

If the officiating officer holds no substantive appointment he shall draw one-half of the pay of the officiating appointment when such pay is not less than Rs. 50; and when it is less than Rs. 50, such allowance, not exceeding the pay of the appointment, as the officer who appoints him considers necessary to grant.

*Explanation I:—*When the pay of the officiating appointment alone is progressive, the acting allowance shall be calculated upon the pay to which the officer would, from time to time, have risen if he had held the officiating appointment substantively.

Illustration.

A holding an office with a fixed pay of Rs. 150 officiates in an appointment which has a progressive scale of pay *viz.*, Rs. 200-10-250 (*i. e.* Rs. 200 to 250 by annual increments of Rs. 10). A will draw at once as acting allowance (besides his own pay of Rs. 150 $\frac{1}{5}$ of

Rs. 200 in whatever stage of the scale the absent officer may be. If the absentee continues on leave for more than a year and A continues to officiate, he will, during the second year, be entitled to $\frac{1}{5}$ of Rs. 200, (i. e., the pay of the officiating appointment increased by the increment which has accrued due at the end of one year) and $\frac{1}{5}$ of Rs. 200 during the third year, and so on.

Explanation II.—When the pay of the officiating officer alone is progressive, the officer draws his substantive pay with the increments as they fall due and an acting allowance calculated upon the pay of the officiating appointment.

Illustration.

A holding an office with a progressive scale of pay, viz., Rs. 200-10-250 and being in the Rs. 210 stage, officiates in an appointment whose fixed pay is Rs. 300. A will draw at once his own pay of Rs. 210 and as acting allowance, $\frac{1}{5}$ of Rs. 300. If he continues to officiate after the second increment accrues due, he will draw the increased rates of pay, viz., Rs. 220 with the acting allowance as above calculated i. e. $\frac{1}{5}$ of Rs. 300.

Explanation III.—When the officiating officer's pay and the pay of the officiating appointment are both progressive, the officer draws his substantive pay with the increments as they fall due and an acting allowance calculated upon the minimum pay of the officiating appointment.

Illustration.

A holding an office with a progressive scale of pay, viz., Rs. 200 10-250 and being in the Rs. 210 stage, officiates for B in an appointment the pay of which is also progressive, viz., Rs. 300-1-350. A will draw at once his pay of Rs. 210 plus an acting allowance of $\frac{1}{5}$ of Rs. 300 (the minimum pay of the officiating appointment.) Even if B at the time he proceeds on leave were in a higher stage, say Rs. 320 or Rs. 340, A's acting allowance would still be only $\frac{1}{5}$ of Rs. 300.

36. An officer appointed to be in charge of the current duties of an office, without retaining charge of his own office, is entitled to a charge allowance of three-fourths of the acting allowance which would be admissible to him if he were appointed to officiate in the office.

• 37. When an officer is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of an office, in addition to his own duties, and the charge, in the opinion of Government, entails a *substantial* increase of responsibility and some additional work, he is entitled to a charge allowance not exceeding *one-tenth* of the minimum pay of the office.

38. As a rule, the duties of an officer absent on privilege leave should be discharged by another officer at the same station. Only in exceptional cases, where there is absolutely no officer available on the spot, can the transfer of an officer from another station to act in consequence of the absence of an officer on privilege leave be allowed.

39. No acting allowance is given to an officer in a higher appointment or grade in consequence of the absence of another officer on privilege leave for the first 30 days of such acting appointment, unless the acting officer is transferred from another station, in which case he may draw three-fourths of the acting allowance otherwise admissible.

40. An officer temporarily put in charge of the duties of another in the same office or on the same establishment, in addition to his own, shall not, as a rule, be entitled to any extra allowance. But the Government may, in its discretion, grant any allowance it may

deem fit in cases where the charge is a substantial addition to the officer's own duties:

Provided that no allowance granted under this rule shall exceed the charge allowance admissible under rule 36.

41. The sum of the officiating officer's pay and acting allowance shall, in no case, exceed the pay of the appointment in which he officiates.

42. An officer officiating in a class divided into grades will officiate in the lowest grade unless it be otherwise specially ordered.

XII. EXTRAORDINARY LEAVE.

43. [*Extraordinary leave without allowances may in case of absolute necessity be granted for such time as may be necessary.

Time spent on leave under this rule does not count as service for other leave.]

Form of application for leave.

Applicant's name.	Office.	Pay and allowance if any.	Nature and extent of the leave applied for.	Grounds for the application.	Particulars of previous leave taken.	Signature of the applicant.	Remarks of the immediate superior through whom the application is transmitted.	Orders of the officer competent to grant leave.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Huzur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }
31st May 1895. }

SHUNGRASOBYER,
Dewan.

Notice.

It is hereby notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that section 2 of the Leave Rules published under date the 31st May 1895 is modified in so far as the members of the Medical Department are concerned, so as to admit of casual leave being availed of by them for not more than ten days at a time and not exceeding on the whole fifteen days in the year.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }
19th March 1896. }

SHUNGRASOBYER,
Dewan.

Notification.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that Sunday shall henceforth be recognized as a public holiday throughout the State. It shall not, however, be so recognized in the case of Policemen, employes of Chowkeys and others who, by the nature of their duties, have to be at their posts in the interests of the public service.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
on circuit Camp Peermade, }
11th May 1894. }

SHUNGRASOBYER,
Dewan.

*Vide notification dated 28th March 1898

NOTICE.

With reference to para 12 of the Leave Rules, it is hereby notified that certificates granted by the undermentioned persons as also by the Vydiars receiving grants under the rules of the 8th May 1896 may be accepted in proof of illness, if the same in a given case is considered satisfactory by the authority competent to grant the leave.

SHUNGRASOBYER,

Dewan.

1. M. R. Ry. Raja Raja Varma Mootha Koil Tampuran.
2. Vayakkara Narayanan Moosu of Kottayam.
3. Kaviyur Paramaswaren Moothathu.
- [4.* Cochukrishna Panikar.]

List of Native Vydiars who are now aided with grants.

No.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Name of the Vydian.	Date of sanction of grant.		
				Year.	Month.	Date.
1	Trivandrum	Vanchiyur (Fort)	Kuttan Onny	1065	Chingom.	1
*2	Ampalapuzha	Alleppey	Cherian Coonju	Do.	Do.	Do.
3	Neyyattinkara	Kottukal	Krishna Pillai	1071	Audy.	1
4	Trivandrum	Vattiyurkavu	Govinda Pillai	Do.	Do.	Do.
5	Karunagapalli	Patanayarkulanra	Veloo Pillai	Do.	Do.	Do.
6	Trivandrum	Vanchiyur (Fort)	Ravi Varma Tirumulpadu	Do.	Do.	Do.
7	Do.	Puttentaruva	Venkateswara Sastrial	Do.	Do.	Do.
8	Do.	Palkulangara	Vasudevan Onny	Do.	Do.	Do.
9	Kartikapalli	Haripad	Chakrapany Varier	Do.	Do.	Do.
10	Quilon	Paravur	Kesaaven	1072	Vrichigom.	1
11	Do.	Kilikollur	Kammancheri Cochucoonju	Do.	Do.	Do.
12	Mavelikara	Tekkekara	Govinda Panikkar	Do.	Do.	Do.
13	Chengannur	Chengannur	Kochuramen Vydian	Do.	Do.	Do.
14	Piruvalla	Nedumpuram	Madhaven Vydian	Do.	Do.	Do.
15	Eramel	Vempannur	Aramugam Tampi	Do.	Do.	Do.
16	Ampalapuzha	Karumadi	Neelacunda Pillai	Do.	Do.	Do.
17	Ettumanur	Vechur	Rama Varma Tampan	Do.	Do.	Do.
18	Sherattal	Turavur	Keshava Pillai	Do.	Do.	Do.
19	Alangad	Iyrur	Narayanan Numburi	Do.	Do.	Do.
20	Mavelikara	Mavelikara	Keshava Pillai	Do.	Dhanu.	1
21	Kunnatnad	Edapalli	Kun unni Tirumulpad	Do.	Magarom.	1
22	Kalkulam	Tiruvattur	Narayana Pillai	Do.	Do.	Do.
23	Kunnattur	Kunnattur	Keralavara Tirumulpad	Do.	Kumbhom.	1
24	Vaikam	Panavally	Rama Varier	Do.	Medom.	1
25	Chengannur	Pattanamtitta	Krishnan Onny	Do.	Do.	Do.
26	Kottarakara	Patinjattumkara	Kunjen Tirumulpad	Do.	Do.	Do.
27	Kunnatnad	erumbavur	Sankaran Nambiar	Do.	Do.	Do.
28	Karunagapalli	Chavara	Rama Varier	1073	Avany.	Do.
29	Chirayinkil	Attungal	Krishnen	Do.	Do.	Do.
30	Nedumangad	Karakulam	Keshava Pillai	Do.	Do.	Do.
31	Muvattupuzha	Trikkarayur	Ven atachelam Aiyen	Do.	Do.	Do.
32	Kottayam	Vilayapuram	Rama Varier	Do.	Do.	Do.
33	Trivandrum	Karamana	Soobramoney Aiyen	Do.	Do.	Do.
34	Nilavankod	Kazhittura	Narayana Aiyen	Do.	Do.	o.
35	Piruvalla	Kallupura	Coomara Pillai	Do.	Thulam.	Do.
36	Agastisvaram	Suchindram	Parameswaren Moothathu	Do.	Do.	o.
37	Changanery	Perunnayil	Soobramonien Moothathu	Do.	Do.	Do.
38	Podupuzha	Kumaramangalam	Sundara Aiyen	Do.	Do.	Do.
39	Paravur	Paravuthara	Venkateswara Aiyen	Do.	Do.	Do.
40	Attappuram	Anchal	Narayanakuruppu	Do.	Do.	Do.
41	Teenuchel	Kondcor	Pocyan Cherunal Kerala	Do.	Do.	Do.
42	Thovala	Bhootapandi	Varma Ra ah	1074	Magarom.	14
43			Paramaswerem Moothathu	Do.	Edavom.	18

* Vide notification dated 25th March 1898.

Under Sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah the following rules are passed regarding the filling up of temporary vacancies caused by the grant of privilege leave to permanent incumbents. These rules shall apply to all Departments.

1. As a general rule, the duties of an officer absent on privilege leave should be discharged by another officer at the same station. Only in exceptional cases where there is absolutely no officer, available on the spot, can the transfer of an officer from another station to act in consequence of the absence of an officer on privilege leave be allowed.

2. No acting allowance is given to an officer acting in a higher appointment or grade in consequence of the absence of another officer on privilege leave unless the acting officer is transferred from another station, in which case he may draw $\frac{3}{4}$ (three-fourths) of the acting allowance otherwise admissible.

Huzur Cutcherry,)
Trivandrum,)
9th September.)

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Leave Rules for the Judicial Department sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 25th March 1898.
13th Meenom 1078.

In view to consolidate and otherwise amend the Leave Rules applying to the Judicial Department, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction the following revised rules in supersession of those passed under date the 20th March 1886, and the subsequent amendments thereto.
8th Meenom 1061,

1. These rules apply to the whole Department except to officers of the British Indian Service on deputation and to other officers entertained on special covenants.

I. CASUAL LEAVE.

2. Casual leave for a few days but not exceeding 5 days at a time without the previous sanction of competent authority and in the aggregate 15 days in a year, may be availed of by all Judges and Munsifs who may also allow such leave to their subordinates :

Provided that in the case of Zillah Judges and Munsifs, the leave taken without previous sanction should be intimated to the High Court immediately on the officer's return to duty from casual leave :

Provided also that if the Zillah Judges and Munsifs have to leave their stations on such leave, the nature of the circumstances which necessitated such absence should be reported to the High Court at once.

3. Casual leave shall not be taken in conjunction with any other kind of leave or vacation by either preceding it or in continuation of it, without the special permission of the superior authority except in case of sickness.

4. No cumulative casual leave shall be allowed, *i. e.*, casual leave due in one year but not availed of in that year, cannot be claimed in a subsequent year.

Explanation. Year is the official Malabar year commencing on the 1st Chingom.

II. PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

5. Judges or their subordinates who, with the previous sanction of superior authority, remain on duty during the annual recess of the Courts shall be entitled to privilege leave for such period of the vacation as they have been on duty. This may be allowed to accumulate but not to more than 3 months. The whole or any part of such leave may be granted subject to the exigencies of the public service. Provided that when duty is interrupted, all claim to privilege leave earned theretofore is forfeited.

Explanation. All absence on leave except casual or privilege leave is an interruption of duty :

Provided further that privilege leave cannot be combined with vacation, except* in the case of Judges of the High Court who may once in three years, and not oftener, take the leave in combination with the vacation.

* Amended (*Vide* Dewan's letter No. $\frac{3502}{J. 941}$ dated 20th June 1898).

SICK LEAVE.

6. Sick leave may be granted for three years in all, but not for more than two years at a time, on production of a satisfactory medical certificate :

Provided that leave under this rule for a period not exceeding one month may be granted without a medical certificate on such proof of sickness as the Head of the office may require.

IV. LEAVE ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

7. Leave on private affairs for four months may be granted to an officer after six years' service and repeated after intervals of six years, but this leave shall not be allowed to accumulate.

Explanation. Sick leave counts as service for leave on private affairs.

V. FURLOUGH.

8. In the case of Europeans not holding their appointments under special covenants, instead of leave on private affairs, furlough for three years during the whole service of 30 years may be granted as follows:—

One year after a service of 8 years.

Another year after another period of 8 years.

The third year after a further period of 8 years.

9. An officer entitled to furlough is also entitled to one month's preparatory leave, each time, on full pay; but no preparatory leave will be allowed when there is a vacation preceding the furlough to enable the applicant to prepare to go to Europe.

10. An officer when on furlough is entitled to half his average pay during the past three years.

VI. EXAMINATION LEAVE.

11. Examination leave will be granted only in the case of examinations prescribed by Government for departmental qualifications or promotions. A reasonable time including the day or days of examination will be allowed for the journey to and from the place of examination and nothing more.

VII. JOINING TIME.

12. Unless otherwise directed by the order for transfer, an officer transferred from one station to another on promotion or otherwise shall be allowed joining time without loss of pay as follows:—

A. For preparation.

(a) Seven days, where the transfer is permanent, beginning from the day following that on which he is relieved :

(b) in other cases, one day succeeding that on which he is relieved.

B. For the journey.

At the rate of 20 miles per day; fractions of 20 above 5 miles being taken as 20 miles.

Explanation. An officer transferred while on privilege leave is entitled to 'joining time' under this rule.

VIII. LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

13. The allowances to an officer during leave shall be as follows:—

A. During casual leave.

Full pay.

B. During privilege leave.

Full pay.

C. During sick leave.

1. For the first 12 months of each period of absence, one-half of the substantive pay.

2. For the remaining period, one-fourth of the substantive pay, if the leave was taken in continuation of the 12 months' leave.

D. During leave on private affairs.

One-half of the substantive pay.

E. During Examination leave.

No deduction of pay will be made except when the acting arrangements, if any, entail additional expense.

14. If an officer, while absent on leave during which the amount of his leave allowances depends upon the substantive or officiating rank or appointment which he would hold if present on duty, obtains promotion, substantive or officiating, or an increase of pay or acting allowance which involves no change in, or addition to, his duties or responsibilities, the promotion or increase shall have effect at once. Otherwise, such promotion or increase has effect only from the date of his return to duty.

IX. AUTHORITY COMPETENT TO GRANT LEAVE.

15. The authority which is competent to fill the vacancy finally is alone competent to grant leave in accordance with these rules :

Provided that the High Court may, under these rules, grant leave to District Munsifs and Judicial ministerial officers whose salary is not below Rs. 70 per mensem, for a period not exceeding one month and to Judicial ministerial servants whose salary exceeds Rs. 30 but is below Rs. 70 per mensem for a term not exceeding three months and make arrangements to carry on the work of the absentee.

In cases where more than one month's or 3 month's leave respectively has to be granted to officers mentioned in the last para, the granting of the leave and the arrangements consequent thereon, shall be subject to confirmation by His Highness the Maha Rajah. To all other servants, whether on the establishment of the High Court or of the Zilla and Munsif's Courts, the Chief Justice may grant leave for the full period allowed by the rules on the subject and may make due provision for the conduct of the business of the absentee.

X. GENERAL.

16. Leave of absence can never be claimed absolutely as of right. Nothing in these rules must be understood to limit the free discretion of Government to refuse or revoke leave of absence of any description, at any time, according to the exigencies of the service.

17. No leave of one description shall be allowed to be taken in continuation of another without the special sanction of Government except in case of sickness; but any leave granted under these rules may be retrospectively changed for any other kind or period of leave for which the officer was qualified when the leave was originally granted.

18. No privilege leave or leave on private affairs or furlough can be availed of in anticipation of sanction.

19. An officer who overstays his leave or joining time shall be entitled to no pay or allowance for the period of excess without the order of the authority competent to grant him leave; if this period exceeds two weeks, he shall not be allowed to join his appointment without a special order of Government in cases in which the appointment is subject to the confirmation of Government, and in other cases, without a special order of the High Court.

20. An officer absenting himself without leave will forfeit his appointment after a continuous absence of two weeks.

21. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, no public servant who draws a pay not exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem shall be entitled to privilege leave for more than a month or to leave on private affairs or to more than 6 months' sick leave with pay or allowances. He may be granted extraordinary leave under rule 34 in instalments or whole.

22. Without the special sanction of Government, no arrangements to fill up a temporary vacancy caused by the absence of an officer shall be made which shall subject the Government to additional expense.

23. An application for leave must be submitted through the immediate superior to the authority which is competent under rule 15 to grant the leave. It must state with full particulars the nature of the leave solicited, the claims of the applicant to such leave and the reasons for applying for the same.

24. The applicant should sign his name in the application and shall be responsible for the correctness of the entries therein.

25. When an application for leave is submitted to higher authority for sanction, the Head of the office concerned shall certify whether, in his opinion, the appointment of a substitute is necessary.

26. An officer on sick leave for a period exceeding 6 months may be required by competent authority, before he is permitted to return to duty, to produce a medical certificate of fitness signed by such medical officer as such authority may direct.

An officer on long leave may not, without the permission of the authority which granted him leave, return to duty more than 14 days before the end of the leave.

Explanation. The expression 'long leave' means any leave for a period exceeding three months.

27. If an officer makes over charge of his office before noon, his leave or transfer, as the case may be, begins on and includes the day on which he makes over charge. If charge is made over after noon, the leave or transfer begins from the next day.

XI. ACTING ALLOWANCES.

28. An officer officiating in any appointment, whether retaining or not retaining charge of his own, is entitled to draw as acting allowance, in addition to his substantive pay, one-fifth of the pay of the appointment in which he officiates.

If the officiating officer holds no substantive appointment, he shall draw one-half of the pay of the officiating appointment when such pay is not less than

Rs. 50, ; and when it is less than Rs. 50, such allowance as may not exceed the amount available out of the pay of the absentee after deducting the leave allowance may be granted.

Explanation I. When the pay of the officiating appointment alone is progressive, the acting allowance shall be calculated upon the pay to which the officer would, from time to time, have risen if he had held the officiating appointment substantively.

Illustration.

A holding an office with a fixed pay of Rs. 150 officiates in an appointment which has a progressive scale of pay, viz., Rs. 200-10-250 (*i. e.* Rs. 200 to 250 by annual increments of Rs. 10). A will draw at once as acting allowance (besides his own pay of Rs. 150) one-fifth of Rs. 200, in whatever stage of the scale the absent officer may be. If the absentee continues on leave for more than a year and A continues to officiate, he will, during the second year, be entitled to one-fifth of Rs. 210 (*i. e.* the pay of the officiating appointment increased by the increment which has accrued due at the end of one year) and one-fifth of Rs. 220 during the third year, and so on.

Explanation II. When the pay of the officiating officer alone is progressive the officer draws his substantive pay with the increments as they fall due and an acting allowance calculated upon the pay of the officiating appointment.

Illustration.

A holding an office with a progressive scale of pay, viz., Rs. 200-10-250 and being in the Rs. 210 stage, officiates in an appointment whose fixed pay is Rs. 300. A will draw at once his own pay of Rs. 210 and as acting allowance one-fifth of Rs. 300. If he continues to officiate after the second increment accrues due he will draw the increased rate of pay, viz., Rs. 220 with the acting allowance as above calculated, *i. e.* one-fifth of Rs. 300.

Explanation III. When the officiating officer's pay and the pay of the officiating appointment are both progressive, the officer draws his substantive pay with the increments as they fall due and an acting allowance calculated upon the minimum pay of the officiating appointment.

Illustration.

A holding an office with a progressive scale of pay, viz., Rs. 200-10-250 and being in the Rs. 210 stage, officiates for B in an appointment the pay of which is also progressive, viz., Rs. 300-10-350. A will draw at once his pay of Rs. 210 plus an acting allowance of 1/5 of Rs. 300 (the minimum pay of the officiating appointment). Even if B at the time he proceeds on leave were in a higher stage, say Rs. 320, or Rs. 340 A's acting allowance would still be only 1/5 of Rs. 300.

29. An officer appointed to be in charge of the current duties of an office, without retaining charge of his own office is entitled to a charge allowance of three-fourths of the acting allowance which would be admissible to him if he were appointed to officiate in the office.

30. When an officer is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of an office, in addition to his own duties and the charge, in the opinion of Government, entails a *substantial* increase of responsibility and some additional work, he is entitled to a charge allowance not exceeding one-tenth of the minimum pay of the office.

31. An officer temporarily put in charge of the duties of another in the same office or in the same establishment, in addition to his own, shall not, as a rule, be entitled to any extra allowance. But the Government may, in its discretion, grant any allowance it may deem fit in cases where the charge is a substantial addition to the officer's own duties :

Provided that no allowance granted under this rule shall exceed the charge allowance admissible under rule 29.

32. The sum of the officiating officer's pay and acting allowance shall, in no case, exceed the pay of the appointment in which he officiates.

33. An officer officiating in a class divided into grades will officiate in the lowest grade unless it be otherwise specially ordered.

XII. EXTRAORDINARY LEAVE.

34. Extraordinary leave without allowances may, in case of absolute necessity, be granted for such time as may be necessary.

Time spent on leave under this rule does not count as service for other leave.

Notice.

It is hereby notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that in the case of officers going on furlough to Europe no preparatory leave will in future be allowed, when there is a vacation preceding the furlough to enable the applicant to prepare to go to Europe.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }
16th Feb. 1892. }

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

TRAVANCORE PENSION RULES.

Preamble.

It being the desire of His Highness the Maha Rajah to extend the benefit of pension to the lower ranks of the service and otherwise revise the Pension Rules, His Highness has been pleased to sanction the following rules in supersession of those passed under date 15th August 1864, 1st Chingom 1010, the Notification of the 11th February 1891 and the Circular Order No. 9398 referred to therein.

Grade of public servants entitled to pension.

1. Every public servant not falling within the schedule annexed hereto, and drawing a salary of Rs. 10 and upwards shall be entitled to pension under these rules.

Cases in which claim to pension is not admissible.

2. No claim to pension shall be admitted in the following cases:—

(a) Except as provided in rule No. 37, when an officer is appointed for a limited time only or for a specified duty, on the completion of which he is to be discharged;

(b) When a person is employed temporarily on monthly wages without specified limit of time or duty;

(c) When a person's whole time is not retained by the public service but he is merely paid for the work done for the State.

Cases in which two pensions cannot be earned.

3. An officer cannot earn two *pensions* in the same office at the same time or by the same continuous service.

Two officers cannot count service in respect of the same office at the same time.

4. Two officers may not simultaneously count service in respect of the same office.

Minimum limit of age qualifying for pension.

5. An officer's service does not qualify for *pension* till he has completed 18 years of age.

Cases in which service does not qualify for pension.

6. The service of an officer does not qualify for pension unless

(a) The service be under Government

(b) The employment be substantive and permanent

(c) The service be paid by Government.

7. Service of an establishment paid from a contract establishment allowance does not qualify, whether such contract allowance is a fixed amount or consists of fees.

Cases in which service in temporary or acting appointments counts for pension.

8. An officer transferred from a temporary to a permanent appointment can count his service in the temporary office, if, though at first created experimentally or temporarily, it eventually becomes permanent.

9. An officer without a substantive appointment, officiating in an office which is vacant, or the permanent incumbent of which does not draw any part of the pay or count service, may, if he is confirmed without interruption in his service, count his officiating service.

Service as apprentice or attaché does not count.

10. Service as an apprentice or attaché does not qualify.

11. The service of a probationer who holds a substantive office and draws substantive pay qualifies. So does that of an officer who is on probation for a substantive office, if he is employed in a vacancy reserved for him, pending probation, and in which no other officer simultaneously counts service. Cases in which service as a probationer counts for pension.
12. If an officer on a permanent establishment is detached on temporary duty on the understanding that, when the temporary duty ceases, he will return to the permanent establishment, he counts his detached service. When detached service on temporary duty counts for pension.
13. Service in an office paid only by fees, whether levied by law or under the authority of Government or by a commission, does not qualify. Service paid for entirely by fees does not qualify.
14. Service paid by the grant, in accordance with law or custom, of a tenure in land or of any other source of income, or right to collect money, does not qualify. Nor service remunerated by grant of land or of other income or of right to collect money.
15. Service in an office which is hereditary does not count. Nor service in hereditary office.
16. When the service of an officer has been for some time in the non-qualifying grade and some time in the qualifying, the non-qualifying portion shall count towards pension, if the qualifying portion covers not less than 15 years. Cases in which non-qualifying service counts for pension.
17. In other cases the whole service shall count only towards gratuity under rule No. 39. When the whole service counts for gratuity only.
18. Time passed on leave involving any deduction of pay does not count, excepting sick leave for a period of one year in 30 years' service, and proportionately, for periods of less service; provided that leave on absentee allowance shall count in the case of European officers, who are now in the service of the State and to whom these rules apply. Leave on deduction of pay does not count.
19. When an officer is deputed out of Travancore on duty, the whole period of his absence from Travancore counts. Exception.
20. Time passed under suspension, pending enquiry into conduct counts, if the suspension is immediately followed by re-instatement, unless it has been otherwise declared by or with the sanction of Government, at the time of re-instatement. Service out of Travancore on duty counts.
21. Time passed under suspension, adjudged as a specific penalty does not count. When time passed under suspension pending enquiry counts.
22. Resignation of the public service before completion of the full period of 30 years or removal from it for misconduct entails forfeiture of past service. Suspension as specific penalty does not count.
23. Any authority, who, on revision or appeal, reverses an order dismissing an officer, may declare that the past service of the reinstated officer counts. Resignation of service or dismissal entails forfeiture of past service.
24. An interruption in the service of an officer entails forfeiture of his past service, except in the following cases :— Declaration by appellate authority reversing order of dismissal.
- (a) Authorized leave of absence. Interruption in service entails forfeiture of past service.
- (b) Unauthorized absence in continuation of authorized leave of absence, so long as the office of the absentee is not substantively filled: if his office is substantively filled, the past service of the absentee is forfeited. Exceptions.

Provided that, if the absentee is subsequently re-instated, the Government, or, with the sanction of Government, the authority whose duty it is to make the appointment, may declare in the order of re-instatement that his previous service or any part of it shall not be forfeited.

(c) Suspension immediately followed by re-instatement which need not be to the same office.

(d) Abolition of office or loss of appointment owing to reduction of establishment.

(e) Transfer to non-qualifying service in an establishment under Government control.

(f) Time occupied in transit from one appointment to another as allowed by the rules in force.

25. An officer applying for pension or gratuity must have served the Government for a period of not less than 15 years.

26. If the applicant's service falls short of 30 years, no pension or gratuity shall be allowed unless incapacitated for further employment by any bodily or mental infirmity.

27. The incapacity must be established by a medical certificate attested by a Medical Officer not below the rank of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

28. A succinct statement of the case and of the treatment adopted should, if possible, be appended.

29. The amount of pension is regulated by the length of service as follows, and shall in no case exceed half the amount of the average emoluments.

Minimum limit of service qualifying for pension or gratuity.

Service short of 30 years admissible for pension only when applicant is physically or mentally incapacitated for further service.

Medical certificate of incapacity necessary.

Statement of the case and mode of treatment to be appended.

Scale of pension.

Years of completed service.	Scale of pension.	Maximum limit of pension.
		Rs.
15	15 sixtieths of average emoluments.	250
16	16 " " "	266 $\frac{2}{3}$
17	17 " " "	283 $\frac{1}{3}$
18	18 " " "	300
19	19 " " "	316 $\frac{2}{3}$
20	20 " " "	333 $\frac{1}{3}$
21	21 " " "	350
22	22 " " "	366 $\frac{2}{3}$
23	23 " " "	383 $\frac{1}{3}$
24	24 " " "	400
25	25 " " "	416 $\frac{2}{3}$
26	26 " " "	433 $\frac{1}{3}$
27	27 " " "	450
28	28 " " "	466 $\frac{2}{3}$
29	29 " " "	483 $\frac{1}{3}$
30	30 " " "	500

Provided that the maximum amount may, in special cases, be fixed above Rs. 500, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

Note. 1. The expression 'average emoluments' means the average calculated upon the last five years of service.

Definition of "average emoluments."

Note. 2. The term 'emoluments' means the emoluments which the officer was receiving immediately before his retirement and do not include

Definition of "emoluments."

(a) Local allowances, including allowances given for duties performed in addition to the work of a regular appointment or on payment of an honorarium

(b) Messing allowances, Provision allowances

(c) Allowances distinct from the substantive pay such as carriage and horse allowances, house rent and fixed travelling allowances.

30. If an officer has held more than one appointment in respect of each of which, if he had held it separately and alone, pension would have been admissible to him, the pension admissible to him is the sum of the several pensions which would have been admissible to him, if he had held each office separately and alone. The consolidated pension thus admissible shall be subject to the same limitation as single and separate pensions.

Pension for more than one appointment when admissible and amount.

31. An officer is not entitled, for service in an office conjointly with another office, to any pension which would not have been admissible to him if he had held the office separately and alone.

When not admissible.

32. An officer holding two or more separate appointments may not resign one or more of such appointments on a pension, without retiring from the public service altogether. There is no objection to his being relieved from one or more of such appointments at any time without being compelled to leave the service altogether; but in such case, any pension admissible to him for service in the office or offices from which he is relieved will be deferred until he finally retires.

Officer holding two or more appointments may not retire on pension from one without retiring altogether.

If other offices retained, the pension on the one resigned will be deferred till final retirement.

33. Fractions of a year are not taken into account in the calculation of any pension admissible to an officer.

Fractions of a year do not count.

34. The Government reserves to itself the right of withholding or withdrawing a pension, if the pensioner be convicted of serious crime.

Right of Government to withhold or withdraw a pension.

35. An officer entitled to pension may not take a gratuity instead of pension.

Gratuity not grantable in lieu of pension.

36. Pension certificates cannot be mortgaged or otherwise transferred.

Pension certificates not mortgageable or transferable.

37. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule No. 2, the employes of the Revenue Survey and the Settlement Departments shall be entitled to pension or gratuity, as the case may be, subject to these rules; provided that no such employe discharged on reduction of establishment or abolition of department shall by reason only of such reduction or abolition, claim any pension or gratuity not otherwise claimable.

Exceptions from rule No. 2 in favor of Revenue Survey and Settlement Departments.

38. An employe of the non-qualifying grade, not falling within the schedule, shall, ordinarily, be entitled only to gratuity.

Grades entitled to gratuity only.

39. The amount of the gratuity shall be regulated according to the length of service as follows :—

Rates of gratuity.

(a) After a service of not less than 15 years but less than 20 years, 4 months' pay.

(b) After a service of not less than 20 years but less than 25 years, 5 months' pay.

(c) After a service of not less than 25 years, 6 months' pay.

(d) After a service of not less than 30 years, 6 months' pay or a monthly allowance of half-pay but not exceeding Rs. 4, at the option of the applicant.

An officer may refund gratuity received if on re-entering service in a qualifying grade, he wishes to count former service for pension.

40. An officer who has obtained a gratuity, if re-employed in qualifying service, may either retain his gratuity, in which case his former service will not count for future pension, or refund it and count his former service.

Rules for pensions in qualifying grade generally applicable also to gratuities except rule 7.

41. All the rules, excepting rule No. 7 regulating the grant of pension in the qualifying service shall, as far as may be, apply to the grant of gratuity in the non-qualifying grade.

Definition of qualifying service.

42. The expression 'qualifying service' denotes service which qualifies for pension.

Departments and officers to whom these rules are not applicable.

43. These rules do not apply to

(a) The officers and men of the Brigade subject to the articles of War, including the Body Guard.

(b) The officers of the Police contributing to the Superannuation Fund, in respect of the service covered by the contribution.

(c) Officers entertained on special covenants.

Date on which the rules come into operation.

44. These rules will come into force on the 1st Chingom 1089.
15th August 1893.

Huzur Cutcherry on circuit,
Courtallum,
5th August 1893.

SHUNGRASOBYER,
Dewan.

SCHEDULE.

(1) Employés of Pagodas, Oottuperahs and other charity institutions, on a monthly pay of less than Rs. 10.

(2) Carpenters, smiths and gardeners drawing a monthly pay less than Rs. 15.

(3) Masons and other artificers, syces, mahouts, pressmen, boat-syrangs, bearers, watchmen, scavengers, and other menial servants of all sorts.

(4) Measuring peons and field peons in the Revenue Survey and Settlement Departments; and all other employés thereof on field establishment, drawing a monthly pay below Rs. 10.

Royal Family of Cochin.

HIS HIGHNESS

SIR RAMA VURMAH K. C. S. I. & F. M. U.
MAHARAJAH OF COCHIN.

Born 27th December 1852.

Ascended the Musnud 23rd October 1895.

COUSIN OF THE RAJAH.

His Highness RAMA VURMAH,

Elliah Rajah of Cochin.

Born 6th October 1858.

BROTHERS, COUSINS & NEPHEWS OF THE RAJAH.

First Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of Her Highness Coonjee

Amah Tambooran.

Born 30th December 1861.

Second Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of Her Highness Coonjee

Amah Tambooran.

Born 5th December 1863.

Third Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.

Born 13th December 1863.

Fourth Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th September 1865.

Fifth Prince of Cochin.

Third Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 29th November 1865.

Sixth Prince of Cochin.

Third Son of Her Highness Wallia Amah Tambooran.
Born 27th February 1866.

Seventh Prince of Cochin.

Fourth Son of Her Highness Wallia Amah Tambooran.
Born 31st October 1869.

Eighth Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 29th April 1870.

Ninth Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th July 1870.

Tenth Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo
Amah Tambooran, Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Wallia Amah Tambooran.
Born 28th January 1871.

Eleventh Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo
Amah Tambooran, Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Wallia Amah Tambooran.
Born 25th January 1873.

Twelfth Prince of Cochin.

First Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 2nd December 1873.

Thirteenth Prince of Cochin.

Fourth Son of Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo
Amah Tambooran, Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Wallia Amah Tambooran.
Born 8th November 1875.

Fourteenth Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Cunjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 15th August 1876.

Fifteenth Prince of Cochin.

Fourth Son of Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th November 1876.

Sixteenth Prince of Cochin.

Third Son of Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 11th March 1877.

Seventeenth Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of Her Highness
Koonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 6th February 1878.

Eighteenth Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 26th May 1878.

Nineteenth Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran
(Daughter of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 25th September 1881.

Twentieth Prince of Cochin.

Third Son of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th December 1881.

Twenty-first Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of Her Highness the late Mungoo Amah
Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Wallia Amah Tambooran.)
Born 25th January 1883.

Twenty-second Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran
(Daughter of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran)
Born 24th Kanni 1060.

Twenty-third Prince of Cochin.

Fourth Son of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
Born 26th Madom 1060.

Twenty-fourth Prince of Cochin.

First Son of Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee Amah
Tambooran)
Born 1st Chingom 1061.

Twenty-fifth Prince of Cochin.

First Son of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Fourth Daughter of Her Highness the late Coonjee
Amah Tambooran)
Born 4th Thulam 1062.

Twenty-sixth Prince of Cochin.

First Son of Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Her Highness the late Coonjee
Amah Tambooran)
Born 30th Kanni 1063.

Twenty-seventh Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of Her Highness the late Mungoo Amah Tambooran (Third Daughter of Her Highness Wallia Amah Tambooran)
Born 6th Vrichigom 1064.

Twenty-eighth Prince of Cochin.

Third Son of Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran (Eldest Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran)
Born 26th Thulam 1065.

Twenty-ninth Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran (Fourth Daughter of Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran)
Born 13th Dhanoo 1065.

Thirtieth Prince of Cochin.

First Son of Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran (Third Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran)
Born 9th Edavom 1065.

Thirty-first Prince of Cochin.

First Son of Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Amah Tambooran (Eldest Daughter of the late Cheriya Ikavoo Amah Tambooran)
Born 24th Kanni 1067.

Thirty-second Prince of Cochin.

Third Son of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran (Fourth Daughter of the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran)
Born 2nd Karkadagom 1067.

Thirty-third Prince of Cochin.

Fourth Son of Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran (Eldest Daughter of Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran)
Born 16th Meenum 1068.

Thirty-fourth Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of Her Highness Kunjee Kavoo Amah Tambooran (Eldest daughter of Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran)
Born 4th Vrichigam 1069.

Thirty-fifth Prince of Cochin.

Third son of Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran (Eldest Daughter of Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 23rd Edavom 1070.

Thirty-sixth Prince of Cochin.

Eldest son of Cunjukavu Amah Tambooran (Fourth Daughter of Her H. Walliah Amah Tambooran)
Born 12th Kanni 1071.

Thirty-seventh Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of Her Highness Mangoo Tambooran,
 Daughter of Her Highness Kunjikavu Tambooran,
 Daughter of Her Highness Kunju Ammah Tambooran.
 Born 19th Edavom 1071.

Thirty-eighth Prince of Cochin.

Third Son of Her Highness Kunjikavu Tambooran,
 Daughter of Her Highness the late Cheria Ikkavu
 Tambooran.
 Born 22nd Mithunom 1072.

Thirty-ninth Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of Her Highness Kavv Tambooran,
 Daughter of Her Highness Kunji Pilla Tambooran.
 Born 27th Karkatagom 1072.

Fortieth Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of Her Highness Kunji Pilla Tambooran,
 Daughter of Her Highness Kunjikavu Tambooran,
 Daughter of Her Highness Kunjammah Tambooran.
 Born 3rd Thulam 1073.

Forty-first Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of Her Highness Jkkavu Tambooran,
 Daughter of Her Highness Kunji Pilla Tambooran, Daughter
 of Her Highness Valia Ikkavu Ammah Tambooran.
 Born 17th Kumbhom 1073.

Forty-second Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of Her Highness Kunjikavu Ammah Tambooran,
 Daughter of Her Highness Valia Ammah Tambooran.
 Born 20th Medom 1073.

MOTHER OF THE RAJAH

Her Highness
 The Wallia or Senior Amah Tambooran.
 Born 7th December 1832.

AUNT OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
 Born 30th September 1839.

SISTER OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Tambooran,
 Fourth Daughter of Her Highness Wallia
 Amah Tambooran.
 Born 19th Kumbhum 1050.

FEMALE COUSINS OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
 Born 3rd July 1840.

Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
 Born 2nd October 1842.

Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
 Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
 Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran
 Born 29th June 1841.

Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
 Second Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
 Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
 Born 22nd April 1843.

Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Tambooran.
 Third Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
 Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
 Born 16th April 1858.

Her Highness Cheria Ikavoo Tambooran.
 Fourth Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
 Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
 Born 8th April 1862.

Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Tambooran.
 Eldest Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee
 Amah Tambooran.
 Born 10th June 1856.

Her Highness Ikavoo Tambooran.
 Second Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee
 Amah Tambooran.
 Born 3rd February 1866.

Third Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee
 Amah Tambooran.
 Born 23rd June 1872.

Fourth Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee
 Amah Tambooran.
 Born 21st May 1875.

Fifth Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee
 Amah Tambooran.
 Born 17th September 1877.

Sixth Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee
 Amah Tambooran.
 Born 8th May 1880.

NIECES OF THE RAJAH.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
 Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
 Born 16th April 1859.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
 Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
 Born 27th April 1863.

Third Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
 Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
 Born 24th September 1867.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th October 1861.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 26th November 1867.

Second Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 25th November 1873.

Third Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 4th June 1878.

Fourth Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 22nd April 1880.

Fifth Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 28th July 1882.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 4th Kumbhum 1054.

Second Daughter of Ikoo Amah Tambooran
(Second Daughter of the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 6th Thulam 1060.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 23rd June 1876.

Second Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 20th February 1878.

Third Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 22nd December 1879.

Fourth Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 26th May 1883.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness,
Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 23rd December 1879.

Second Daughter of Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 16th Dhanu 1059.

Third Daughter of Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 29th Kanni 1067.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Her Highness
the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 12th March 1878.

Second Daughter of Coonjee Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 29th Medom 1060.

Third Daughter of Coonjee Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 31st Edavom 1067.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran
(First Daughter of Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 8th Karkadagom 1054.

Second Daughter of Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran
(First Daughter of Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 19th Chingom 1062.

First Daughter of Her Highness the late
Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(First Daughter of Her Highness Wallia Amah Tambooran.)
Born 27th June 1869.

First Daughter of Her Highness the late
Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Her Highness
Wallia Amah Tambooran.)
Born 15th Karkadagom 1055.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Fourth Daughter of the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran
Born 12th February 1882.

Second Daughter of Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Fourth Daughter of the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 30th Kumbhom 1059.

First Daughter of Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 6th Edavom 1059.

Eldest Daughter of Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Second Daughter of Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 10th Kanni 1064.

Eldest Daughter of Coonjee Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Wallia Amah Tambooran's
Eldest Daughter.)
Born 17th Mithunam 1064.

Eldest Daughter of the late Cochu Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran (Eldest Daughter of Kavoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 19th Vrichigom 1066.

First Daughter of Coonje Ikkavoo Amah Tambooran
(Fifth Daughter of Coonjee Amah Tambooran)
Born 20th Vrichigam 1069.

Second Daughter of Kavoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Coonjee Amah Tambooran)
Born 2nd Dhanu 1069.

Eldest Daughter of Coonjee Kavoo Amah Tambooran
(Fourth Daughter of Wallia Amah Tambooran)
Born 8th Edavom 1069.

Eldest Daughter of Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Mungoo Amah Tambooran)
Born 20th Chingom 1070.

Eldest Daughter of Ikku Amah Tambooran
(Sixth Daughter of Coonjee Amah Tambooran)
Born 28th Makarom 1070.

Eldest daughter of Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Ikkavoo Amah Tambooran)
Born 17th Edavom 1070.

Second Daughter of Her Highness Ikkavoo Tambooran
Daughter of Her Highness Kunja Amah Tambooran.
Born 25th Kanni 1071

Eldest Daughter of Her Highness Kunji Kavu Tambooran
Daughter of Her Highness Valia Kavu Tambooran.
Born 10th Makarom 1071.

Second Daughter of Her Highness Kochu Kunji Kavu Tambooran, Daughter of Her Highness Kunjammah Tambooran. Born 21st Medom 1071.

Eldest Daughter of Her Highness Ikkavu Tambooran
Daughter of Her Highness Kunji Pilla Tambooran,
Daughter of Her Highness Valia Ikkavoo Tambooran.
Born 22nd Mithunom 1071

Third Daughter of Her Highness Kavu Tambooran
Daughter of Her Highness Kunjammah Tambooran.
Born 25th Kanni 1073.

Sixth Daughter of Her Highness Mangoo Tambooran
Daughter of Her Highness Valia Kunji Pilla Tambooran.
Born 9th Kumbhom 1073.

Eldest Daughter of Her Highness Mangoo Tambooran
Daughter of Her Highness Kunja Amah Tambooran.
Born 21st Chingom 1074.

Second Daughter of Her Highness Kunji Pilla Thampuran
Daughter of Her Highness Mangu Thampuran, Daughter
of Her Highness Valia Kunji Pilla Thampuran.
Born 2nd Kanni 1074.

GOVERNMENT OF COCHIN.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

P. RAJAGOPALACHARI, M. A., B. L.,

DEWAN OF COCHIN.

S. Swaminatha Aiyar, B. A. ...	... Comptroller of Accounts.
K. Narayana Menon, B. A. ...	... Peishcar, Northern Division
P. Shangoony Menon, B. A. ...	... Do. Southern Division.
C. Achyuta Menon, B. A. ...	... Secretary to the Dewan.
T. C. Cherian ...	... Huzur Sheristadar. (on other duty.)
M. A. Chakko, B. A. ...	... Do. Acting.
K. Shangu Warrior, B. A. ...	... Huzur Treasury Officer.
D. M. Cruickshank, M. A. ...	... Educational Secretary.
A. Suppukutty Menon ...	... Huzur Treasurer.
M. Sankaran Menon, B. A. ...	... Supt. of Stamps and Sta- tionery.
T. V. Kasturi Rangaiyar, B. A. ...	... Head Clerk Railway Branch.
K. S. Siva Rama Krishna Aiyar ...	... Ag. Head Accountant.
P. Govindan Thambi ...	... Head Clerk, Land Revenue Branch.
N. A. Parasurama Aiyar, B. A. ...	... Do. Public Works Branch.
C. S. Gopala Panikkar, B. A. ...	... Head Clerk Miscellaneous Branch.
B. C. Chakko, B. A. ...	... Do. Separate Revenue Branch.
N. S. Seshaiyar, B. A. ...	... Do. Dewaswam Branch.
J. I. Chandy, B. A. (Ag.) ...	... Do. Educational Branch.

Tahsildars and 2nd Class Magistrates.

K. Narayana Menon, B. A. ...	... Tahsildar, Chittur.
P. Gopala Menon ...	... (Ag.) Cochin.
A. Kittoony Menon ...	... Mugundapurom.
C. S. Subrahmoney Iyer, B. A. ...	... (Ag.) Talapally.
R. K. Raja Rama Row, ...	... (Ag.) Kodungallur.
A. Sankara Menon, B. A., B. L. ...	... Trichur.
N. R. Venkiteswara Aiyar ...	... Kanayanore.

Sub-Magistrates.

T. S. Subbaraya Aiyar	...	...Nemmara.
C. A. Ramakrishna Aiyar, B. A.Kunnamkulam.
P. V. Philip, B. A.Adur. (Ag.)

Police.

R. B. FergusonSuperintendent of Police.
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POLICE INSPECTORS.

P. Achutha MenonCochin.
A. H. MullerKanayanore.
Kunjanni PillayTrichur.
A. W. Rice	...	...Talapally.
T. A. Sankara Menon, B. A.	...	...Mukundapuroam and Cranganore.
K. T. Thomas, B. A.	...	...Chittoor.
R. J. D'Lemos	...	...Inspector, Detective Corps.
Gopalan Nair	...	...Inspector Reserve Force.

Education.**THE COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL, ERNAKULAM.**

D. M. Cruickshank, M. A.	...	...Principal
F. S. Davies, B. A.	...	...Vice-Principal.
P. R. Subramania Sastri, B. A.	...	...Mathematical Master.
C. Mathai, B. A. & L. T.	...	...Principal's Assistant.
S. Anantakrishna Aiyar, B. A.	...	...Assistant Master.
R. Dewa Raja Aiyar, B. A.	...	Do.
L. K. Anantakrishna Aiyar, B. A. & L. T.	...	do.
D. Masilamani, B. A.	...	do.
N. A. Paramaswara Aiyar, B. A. & L. T.	...	do.
C. V. Subramania Aiyar, B. A.	...	do.
C. Raman Menon, B. A.	...	do.
V. Atchutha Menon, B. A.	...	do.

and other Assistant Masters and Pundits.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION AND HIS DEPUTIES.

A. P. Subramania Aiyar, B. A.	...	...Superintendent of Edu- cation.
L. R. Viswanatha Aiyar, B. A.	...	...Deputy Superintendent, Ag. and two Inspecting School Masters.

District Schools.

K. Koshi, B. A.	...	...	...	Head Master, Trichur.
Miss Jessie Harley,	...	...	...	Jubilee Caste Girl's School Trichur.
George Tharyan	...	...	...	Head Master, Kunnam- kulam.
K. V. Mathan, B. A.	...	...	...	do. Chittur.
G. Venkappa Aiyar, B. A.	...	...	...	do. Irinjalacoda Ag.
C. V. Anantha Rama Aiyar, B. A.	...	...	...	do. Mattancheri.
Miss S. LaRive	...	...	...	Caste Girls' School, Ernakulam.
,, Olive Bain	...	...	...	Head Mistress, Syrian Girls' School, Trichur.

Anglo-Vernacular Aided Schools.

In Cochin Taluq.....	{	Narkkal Boys' School.
		do. Girls' do.
		Tirumala Devasam.
		Pallurutti Pope Leo. XIII School.
In Kanaiyanur Taluq.....	{	Tripunitorah.
		Mulanthuruthi.
		Ernakulam Caste Girls' School.
		Ernakulam Convent Girls' School.
Mukundapurom Taluq ...	...	Chalakuadi.
Trichur Taluq.....	{	Trichur C. M. S. Girls' School.
		Do. Boys' do.
		Elthuruthi.
		Chembukavu.
Talapally Taluq.....	{	Kunnamkulam Syrian Girls' Schl.
		Do. Parish do.
		Wadakancheri.
Chittur Taluq.....	{	Nemmarai.
		Nellapilly.
		Athicode.
		Tattamangalum Sealy Memorial School.

There are 48 Vernacular Sirkar (including a Normal School) and 97 Vernacular Aided Schools.

Sirkar aid is also given to a Hebrew School at Jews' Town two Sanskrit Schools at Chittur, two Sanskrit schools at Talapally, three Industrial Schools at Trichur.

HUZUR REGISTRATION OFFICE.

T. C. Cochunny Menon ... Huzur Registrar.

District Registrars.

P. Kittunny Menon ... ..	... Chittur.
T. Achutha Menon, B. A. ... ..	... Mukundapurom.
K. Ramen Menon ... ..	... Cochin
K. Krishna Menon ... ..	... Kunnamkulam.
E. Ulathara Variyar... ..	... Wadakancherry.
T. Alias ... ..	... Chelakkara.
P. S. Subramania Aiyar, B. A. ..	.. Thiruvenchakolam.
T. Ramaswamy Aiyar, B. A. ... ..	... Kuzhuppilly.
Rama Pu huval ... ..	... Adur.
M. Shangoonny Menon ... ..	... Nelliayi.
C. Ranga Chariar ... ..	... Trichur.
P. Vasu Numbiar, B. A. ... ..	... Kanayanore.
K. K. Joseph ... ..	... Ennamakkel.
M. Narayana Menon ... ..	... Eranakulam.
J. S. Subba Raya Aiyar ... ..	... Nemmara.

COURTS OF LAW.**Appeal Court of Law (At Ernakulam.)**

S. Locke, Barrister-at-Law	... First Judge.
T. C. Krishna Menon, B. A. & B. L.	... Second do.
K. Narayana Marar, B. A. & B. L.	... Third do.
N. R. Vythinatha Aiyar Registrar (Acting.)

Zillah Court of Anjekaimal (At Eranakulam.)

V. K. Kochunny Menon, B. A. & B. L.	... Judge.
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Zillah Court of Trichur (At Trichur.)

T. R. Ramachandra Iyer, B. A. & B. L.	... Judge.
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District Munsiffs.

R. K. Venkatta Row Cochin.
Anantharama Iyer, B. A. & B. L.	... Trichur.
E. Kunju Menon, B. A. ... ..	... Irinjalakuda.
S. Mahalinga Aiyar ... ..	... Wadakancherry (Ag.)
V. K. Sankara Menon, B. A. ... ..	... Eranakulam.
K. Raman Menon, B. A. & B. L.	.. Chittur.

Court of Appeal from the Decisions of the Special Magistrates.

S. Locke, Barrister-at-Law	... Special Appellate Judge.
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CIVIL OFFICERS AT OUT-STATIONS.

V. Alvar Chetty, B. A. Conservator of Forests.
J. S. D'Silva Ag. Supt. of Customs.
P. R. Bennett	... ..	... Acting Asst. Conservator.
G. Ananthanarayana Aiyar	...	... Ag. Anchal Supt.
M. Simpson Master Attendant, Narakal.

Medical Department.

Geo. N. Coombes Medical Officer to the Cochin Govt.
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MEDICAL SUBORDINATES.

R. P. Gunther Assistant Surgeon.
Deva Dasan Hospital Asst. attached to the Ernakulam Hospital.
T. V. Subbah Row, L. M. & S.	...	... Junior Asst. Surgeon, Tripoonitorah.
W. Veigas	... ..	... Apothecary Trichur.
F. D. Gomez, M. B., C. M.	... ..	do. Irinjalakoda.
H. M. D'Mello	... ..	do. Kunnankulam.
C. Ramunni Menon	... ..	do. Nemmara.
C. M. Joseph	... ..	do. Chittur.
I. Shangunny Menon	... ..	do. do.
A. Ponnuswamy Pillay	...	... Hospital Asst. Trichur.
Mrs. Eva Williams	...	.. Lady Doctor, Mattancherry.
K. J. Peter	...	... Hospital Asst. Codungallore.
T. C. Namasivayam Pillay	...	... Chalakudy.
M. A. Montaut	...	Attached to the Trichur Hospital.
T. M. Subba Raya Pillay	...	... Wadancherry.

Vaccination.

Medical Officer to the Cochin Government,
General Superintendent.

K. Kunju Menon Superintendent of Vaccination.
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The Establishment consists of one Deputy Inspector
and 18 Vaccinators.

Public Works Department.

G. E. Browning	...	... Chief Engineer.
H. P. Hari Aiyer, B. C. E.	...	... Asst. Engineer in charge of the Eastern Division.
T. Govinda Menon	...	... Supervisor, Southern Division.
Albert M. Gunther	...	... do. Western do.

Sirkar Printing Press.

S. G. Rama Krishna Aiyer ...Acting Superintendent.

Dewaswam Department.

A. Sankara Narayana Aiyar, B. A. Superintendent of Dewaswams
and Oottupuras.

Salt Revenue Department.

B. FennSupt. of Salt Revenue on leave.

T. C. Cherian Do. Ag.

Railway Department.

I. S. Narayana Aiyar M. A., B. L. ... Special Land Acquisitions
Peishkar.

C. S. Subramania Aiyar, B. A. ... Ex-Officio Land Acquisition
Peishkar of Talapalli.

Church of England.

Rev. J. C. J. PaveyIncumbent, Government
Church of St. Francis.

E. H. Black Esq.) Lay Trustees of the
J. W. Boys Esq.) Government Church.

Santa Cruz High School.

Rev. Fr. J. P. Antunes, S. J. ... Manager.

Morell GomezHead Master.

L. S. Panchapakesa Iyer, B. A. ... First Assistant.

14 Teachers. About 270 students attend this Institution.

Church of England School.

Rev. J. C. J. PaveyManager.

Miss B. VeigasHead Mistress.

K. J. WarugisHead Master and 5 Assistants.

St. Mary's Convent School, newly established in the diocese of Cochin, under the charge of the Daughters of Charity. Superiororess of the Convent—Rev. Mother Ida Belgeri. There are 7 nuns besides.

Head Mistress, with five English Assistant Mistresses and two Native Vernacular Assistants.

There is a Vernacular School attended by about 60 native girls, attached to the Convent.

Rev. Fr. J. P. Antunes, S. J. ... Manager.

G. F. PereiraRegistrar of Marriages, Births
and Deaths.

Bishopric of Cochin.

Re-organised according to the Concordat of 23rd June 1886, made between His Holiness Pope Leo XIII and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal, Louis I.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Matheus d'Oliveira Xavier—Bishop.

Rev. Seb. d'Oliveira Xavier—Secretary to the Bishop and Treasurer.

Rev. J. W. F. Ribeiro, Secretary of the Episcopal Curia.

Rev. Fr. J. P. Antunes, S. J.—Director of Sta. Cruz College.

Mission Station.	Churches and Chapels.	Missionaries.	Christians.	High School and College.	Vernacular Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls' Schools.	No. of Mistresses.	No. of Girls.	Printing establishment.
Town Church ...	1	Vicar Rev. John Robeiro D. D.	5,000	High. 1	1	14	300	3	..	..	..
		Assistant Rev. Fr. Windorst...	...	Low. Sec. Schl. 1*	1	12	240	2	9 2	131 50	..
Amarabody ...	2	Rev. D. L. Nazareth ...	1,909	...	2	2	70	...	...	...	...
Vaipen ...	1	Rev. J. P. Nazareth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. Cunha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* With boarding—English is taught.

Society of St. Vincent de Paul.**St. Francis Conference—Cochin.**

J. L. D'Silva ...	...	...	... President.
G. F. Fernandez	...	...	... Secretary.
M. A. Platel ...	...	...	... Treasurer.

Cochin Committee Club.

S. Locke.		W. Brunton.
E. H. Black.		A. G. Gover.
J. W. Boys.		
S. Locke	...	... Honorary Secretary.

Cochin Friend-in-need Society.**MANAGING COMMITTEE.**

-----	... M. A. Platel.
-----	... M. Woodhouse—J. W. Boys.
E. H. Black...	... Hony. Secy. and Treasurer.

Cochin Library and Reading Room.**MANAGING COMMITTEE.**

G. Lafrenais—President.	
Secretary and Chairman.	
A. J. Macleod.	E. H. Cooper.
H. Waldeck.	
G. Lafrenais	... Hony. Secy. and Treasurer.
K. Karunakaran	... Librarian.

Cochin Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. E. H. Black Honorary Secretary.
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Firms represented by the Chamber.

Messrs. Aspinwall & Co.
 The Bank of Madras.
 Messrs. John Grieve & Co.
 „ Peirce Leslie & Co.
 „ Volkart Brothers.

Traveller's Bungalows.

<i>From</i>	<i>English miles.</i>	
Eranakulam	to	} By back-water from Eranakulam to Caroopadanah.
Caroopadanah	...	
Caroopadanah	to	} On the high road from Cochin to Paulghat.
Carovanoor...	... 10½	
Trichur	... 10	
Putticaud	... 8¾	
Kakkad	... 14½	} Between Chowghaut and Tirtallah to Trichur.
Colinjamparah	...	
Wadakancherry	...	} Do. do. from Trichur to the Railway Station at Shoranore.
Vallanghy	...	
		} Do. do. from Paulghat to Nillumpathy Hills.

Newspapers.

"Cochin Argus."
Published every Saturday evening.

Mrs. L. Pereira Proprietress.
C. H. Pereira Editor and Manager.

"Kerala Mitram."

A tri-monthly Journal published in Malayalam.
Proprietor Devjee Bhimjee's Sree Natavar Krishnaswami
Devasom.

Editor—M. T. Kunjuni.

BRITISH TOWN OF COCHIN.

Dewan Bahadur K. V. Lekshmana Row, Subordinate Judge,
Deputy Collector and Magistrate,
Officer in charge of Civil and Military Pensioners, Sub-Treasury officer,
Customs Collector and Receiver of wrecks.

T. Govindan... .. Sheristadar, Deputy
Collector's Office, 2nd
Class Magistrate and
officer in charge of
Sub-Jail.

A. G. Gover, Barrister-at-law.
K. Mani Mani Pleader.
G. F. Pereira do.
N. V. Subrama Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ... do.
C. S. Rama Iyer do.
H. Shungranarayana Iyer do.

Registration Department.

S. Ramachandra Iyer *Ex-Officio* Sub-Registrar.

Justice of the Peace.

W. N. Black, Esq.
J. Christie Esq.
W. C. Shaw Esq.
J. M. Simpson Esq.

Police Establishment.

E. A. Fernandez Inspector of Police.
J. H. Carter European Head Constable.
K. C. Ramunni Head Constable in charge,
Town Station.

Marine Department.

M. Woodhouse Port Officer, Superintendent of Mercan-
tile, marine, Government Surveyor,
Registrar of shipping and special First
Class Magistrate (On leave).
J. M. Simpson Do. Ag.

Celestine Raberts Government Pilot.
 B. Ally Bin Hassen Do.
 A. A. Paiva Head Clerk Port Office, and
 Meteorological Observer.

Customs Department.

F. W. S. Cuffley, B. A. Superintendent.
 K. Govindan... .. 1st Asst. Superintendent.
 P. Andi 2nd do.
 Jeyamani Pillay Head Clerk.

Medical Department.

J. J. Srinivasagam Pillay, B. A., L. R. C. P. & S. E.
 Assistant Surgeon, Civil Surgeon.
 A. Fernandez do. Civil Dispensary.
 D. Upendra Prabhu do. do.

Department Public works—British Cochin.

----- Sub-Overseer.

Telegraph Department.

A. W. Foord Divisional Superintendent.
 C. S. Smith Sub-Asst. Supt. Cochin.
 J. Craggs Telegraph Master in charge
 Cochin.
 ----- Head Signaller.

Postal Department.

J. Morgan... .. Supt. of Post Offices,
 Calicut Division.
 A. Kannan Post Master.
 C. M. Varghese Head Clerk.
 Alagiri Mail Overseer, Cochin
 Alleppey line.

Bank of Madras.

W. C. Shaw Agent.
 T. V. Peechoo Putter Cash keeper.
 H. D'Coutho Head Clerk.
 ----- Shroff.

Municipal Councillors for the Town of Cochin and its suburbs.

A. G. Gover, Barrister-at-law Chairman.

• COUNCILLORS.

Messrs. S. Locke—Vice Chairman
 M. Gomez.
 P. S. Pandernath.
 K. Kaku Kaku.
 E. Ahmad Kutti Hadji.

R. Palani Andi Achari.

M. C. Thomas...

COUNCILLORS.

Messrs. G. F. Pereira.
 K. Moidin Kutti.
 K. B. Bastian.
 H. D. Coutho.
 Ramachandra
 Mahadeva.
 J. L. D'Silva.
 F. X. Augustus.

...Manager.

**Table of the principal Roads and Canal routes in the
Cochin State.**

STAGES.	DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
ERNAKULAM.		
1. Road from Ernakulam to the Travancore Frontier at Teeroovancollum on the road leading to Muvattupuzha <i>via</i> Tripunittura,— $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles.		
Ernakulam	0	T. B.
Tripunittura	6	
Teeroovancollum	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Travancore Frontier.
2. Road from Ernakulam to the Travancore Frontier at Eddapilly on the road leading to Alwaye,— $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles.		
Ernakulam	0	T. B.
Travancore Frontier at Eddapilly ...	$2\frac{3}{4}$	
From Ernakulam by Canal and backwater to Karupadanna—25 miles.		
Navigable at all seasons of the year.		
From Ernakulam to Trichur—45 miles.		
This route is opened to the Bund across the Chenancherra Canal (to keep out salt water) throughout the year.		
From Chenancherra Bund to Trichur the Canal is generally closed for navigation during April and May.		
TRICHUR.		
3. Trunk road from Trichur to Chalakudi and Unjal, the Travancore Frontier on the main Trunk road leading to Trivandrum <i>via</i> Kottayam, length—24 miles.		
Trichur	0	T. B.
Eddacoony	4	Junction of Eddacoony and Karupadanna roads.
Manaly River—bridged	7	
Junction with Palapilli Road leading to the Teak Plantations ...	$7\frac{1}{2}$	Length of Palapilli road 6 miles
Padukad	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Kurumale River—unbridged Ferry ...	9	
Nellayi	$10\frac{3}{4}$	Police station & Proverthy Cutcherry.
Junction with road leading to Padiarum (Forest Depôt) and H. H. The Maha Rajah's Palace at Kanjerappilly	16	Length of Padiarum road $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Junction with Thomanakail road leading to Irinjalakuda West ...	16 $\frac{1}{8}$	Length of road from Chalakudi road to Irinjalakuda 8 miles.
Junction with road leading to Iringana ...	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Chalakudi ...	19	Timber road length 8 miles.
Chalakudi river, unbridged, ferry ...	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Unjal, the Travancore Frontier ...	24	

4. Trunk Road from Trichur to Shoranur Railway station—20 miles.

Trichur ...	0	T. B.
Junction with road (E) to Rifle Range and Thanikodum ...	3	Length of road 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Junction with road (W) leading to Eravaloor on the Trichur to Kunnankulam road ...	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	Length of road 8 miles.
Wadakancherry ...	12	T. B.
Junction with the Erumapatti road (W) to Kunnankulam ...	12	Length of Erumapatti road 13 miles.
Diversion of Shoranur road (begins) Railway line ...	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Mullurkara Toll Gate ...	15	
Junction with Pazhayannur road (E) ...	15	Length of Pazhayannur road 15 miles.
Diversion of Shoranur road (ends) ...	16	
Junction with Vattolicavoo road leading to Ponany ...	19	
Shoranur ...	20	T. B.

5. Trunk Road from Trichur to Karupadanna—20 miles.

Trichur ...	0	Mile T. B.
Junction with Kurkencherry road (W) ...	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Length of road 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
Junction with Eddacoony and Chalakudi roads ...	4	
Junction with Kaniamungalum road (W) ...	7	Length of Kuniamungalum road 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.
Urakam ...	8	
Karuvannur river (bridged) ...	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Karuvannur ...	10	T. B.
Irinjalakuda ...	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Thomankail or road from Irinjalakuda to Chalakudi road joins (E) ...	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	Length of Thomankail road 8 miles.
Road leading to Irinjalakuda Palace, Public offices and school (W) ...	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Kakathuruthy road (W) (joins) ...	14	Length of Kakathuruthy road 4 miles.
Kombadinjamakel road (joins) (E) ...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Length of Kombadinjamakel road 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles

Road to Aripalam and kettu			
Cherra joins (W)	...	16 $\frac{1}{3}$	
Karupadanna	...	20	T. B.

The Backwater at Karupadanna is navigable at all seasons of the year.

6. Trunk Road from Trichur to Vaniyampara the British Frontier, *via* Pattikad and the Cutheran ghaut—length of road 15 miles—leading to British Wadakan-cherry and Nenmara 29 miles.

Trichur	...	0	T. B.
Junction with Eddacoony Road	...	4	
Toll Gate	...	4	
Pattikad	...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	T. B.
Kutheran Ghaut	...	12	
Kutheran ghaut ends	...	13	
Shoriar river bridged	...	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Vaniyampara, British Frontier	...	15	
Vaniyampara to British Wadakan-cherry	...	20	T. B. British Territory; road very hilly.
British Wadakan-cherry to Nenmara Cochin territory	...	29	T. B.

7. Trunk Road from Trichur to Kunnankulam—14 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles

Trichur	...	0	T. B.
Iyenthole road joins	...	3	
Road from Erealloor to Munalloor joins	...	9	Length of road 8 miles.
Road to Muttum joins	...	11	Length of road 2 miles 2 furlongs.
Kunnankulam	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	T. B. The Travellers' Bungalow at Kunnankulam is now used as Registrar's office and is not available at present.

8. Kuniyamungalum Road from Trichur through Kuniyamungalum joining the Karupadanna road at the 7th milestone—length of road 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

N. B.—This is the general route from Trichur to Karupadanna.

Trichur	...	0	T. B.
Kurkencherry road joins leading to Karupadanna Road	...	1	Length of road 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
Junction with Karupadanna road near Urakam at the 7th milestone	...	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Miles.

9. Triprayar Road from Urakam and Kuniyamungalum Road to Triprayar—length 8 miles.

Urakam and junction with Kuniyamungalum road	...	0	Mile.
To Pazhoo bridge across Chenan-cherra canal (leading to Trichur).	...	4	

Bund road joins, leading to the bund placed across Chenan-cherra canal to keep out salt water from the cultivation in the Trichur & Ennamakil lakes ...	4
Triprayar Pagoda ...	8

10. Thomanakail Road, from Irinjalakuda to Chalakudi Road, length 8 miles, joins Chalakudi Road at $16\frac{1}{8}$ miles.

Irinjalakuda ...	0
Mala road joins ...	6
Junction with Chalakudi road ...	8

11. Mala Road from 6 miles Thomanakail Road to Mala, and Chambaloor—length 8 miles.

The Kombadinjamakel road joins ...	3
Mala ...	8

The Canal leading from the backwater to Mala is navigable for most seasons of the year.

12. Kombadingamakel Road commencing at $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the Karupadanna Road and joining the Mala Road at the 3rd mile—length of road $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
13. Aripalam Road from Karupadanna Road to Aripalam and Kettu Cherra—length 2 miles.
- 13a. Kakathurthy Road—commencing at 14 miles on the Karupadanna Road to Kakathurthy—length of road 4 miles.
14. Irrigana Road—commencing at $17\frac{3}{4}$ miles on the Chalakudi Road leading to Irrigana—used as a Timber road—length 8 miles.
15. Padiarum Road—commencing at 16 miles on the Chalakudi Road leading to Padiarum (Forest Depot) and H. H. The Maha Rajah's Palace at Kanjarappully on the banks of the Chalakudi River (Navigable from July to end of November)—Length of road— $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles.
16. Palapilli Road—commencing at $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the Chalakudi Road leading to the Forest Depôt and Teak Plantations at Palapilli—length of road—6 miles. } There is a Forest Bungalow at Palapilli. Fever months December and January.
17. Eddacoony Road—commencing from the Toll Gate at 4 miles on the Vaniyampara or Pattikad Road to Eddacoony, joining the Karupadanna and Chalakudi Roads at 4 miles from Trichur. Length of road 5 miles.
18. Kurkencherry Road commences at $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles on the Karupadanna Road and joins the Kuniyamangalum Road, one mile from Trichur. Length of road $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
19. Poothoor Road from Trichur to Poothoor—length 3 miles 1 furlong.

- 20. Bimbu Road—from Trichur to Bimbu, Length 1 mile 6 furlongs.
- 21. Mookatucaray Road—from Trichur to Mookatucaray—Length 2 miles 3 furlongs.
- 22. Convent Road—from Trichur to Monastery and Church overlooking the Trichur Lake. Length of road $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

The proposed Ennamakil Road joins this road.

- 23. Iyenthole Road—From the Western Fort Gate, Trichur to Iyenthole, joining the Kunnankulam Road at the 3rd mile.
- 24. Tirtalla Road—From Tirtalla the British Frontier (leading to Ponany) to Kunnankulam and the British Frontier towards Chowghat. Length of road 8 miles.

British Frontier towards Chow-	ghat ...	0	T. B. Not available, now used as Registrar's Office
Kunnankulam	...	2	
Tirtalla, the British Frontier	...	8	

- 25. Anjoor Road—from Kunnankulam to Anjoor, the British Frontier. Length of road 1 mile 6 furlongs.
- 26. Road from Eravaloor 9th mile on Kunnankulam Road to Manaloor on the 9th mile Shoranur Road. Length of road 8 miles.
- 27. Muttom Road from 11th mile Kunnankulam Road to Muttom Village. Length of road 2 miles 2 furlongs.
- 28. Erumapatti Road—from Kunnankulam to Wadakancherri on the 12th mile. Shoranur Road—Length of Road 13 miles.
- 29. Rifle Range and Thanikodum Road (under repair)—from the 3rd mile Shoranur Road to Thanikodum. Length of road $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
- 30. Pazhayannur Road—from the Toll Gate at the 15th mile Shoranur Road to Pazhayannur and the British Frontier. Length of road 15 miles.
- 31. Luckady Road—from Pazhayannur to the River at Luckady—length of road 5 miles.

Pazhayannur	...	0	Length of road $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles.
Road to Eravathode joins	...	3	
Luckady	...	5	

- 32. Vatholicavoo Road—from 19th mile Shoranur Road to the British Frontier at Vatholicavoo leading to Ponani—length of road 8 miles—a hilly road.
- 33. Eravathode Road—From 3 miles on Luckady Road to the British Frontier at Eravathode—length of road $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

34. Vitnachery Road—From British Frontier (towards British Wadakuncherry) to Nenmara, and Vitnachery the British Frontier (joining the Trunk Road to Colungode and Tattamangalom). Total length of road 4 miles.

British Frontier (towards Wadakuncherry)	...	0	
Branch road to Ayilur joins	...	$\frac{1}{8}$	
Nenmara or Wallenghy...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	T. B.
Coottacadavoo road leading to Palghaut joins	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Length of road 1 mile.
Vitnacherry—British Frontier	...	4	

From Nenmara to Tattamangalom *via* Colungode and Pudunagarum, 14 miles.

From Nenmara to Palghaut, 14 miles.

35. Nenmara Road—length of road to foot of ghaut, 5 miles.

Nenmara or Wallenghy	...	0	T. B.
Road joins to foot of old ghaut	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Foot of ghaut	...	5	

36. Wallenghy ghaut road to Nelliampatty Coffee Estates to top of ghaut 12 miles.

37. Road from Nenmara to Olipara through Thiruvalayad Length of Road $8\frac{1}{8}$ miles.

Nenmara or Wallenghy...	...	0	T. B.
Junction with road to Ayilur	...	$\frac{2}{8}$	
Olipara	...	$8\frac{1}{8}$	

38. Coottacadavoo Road, commences at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the Vitnacherry road to Coottacadavoo the British Frontier (at the River) leading to Palghaut—length of road 1 mile.

39. Nadapoony Road—From British Frontier at Pudunagarum to Tattamangalom, Chittur, Nellapilly, Kozhinjampara and the British Frontier at Nadapoony, length of road 15 miles.

Pudunagarum	...	0	
Tattamangalom	...	2	T. B.
Chittur	...	4	
Nellapilly road to Erratacolum joins.	...	8	
Valenthavalum road joins at Nattukul Chuttrum	...	10	
Kozhinjampara	...	12	T. B.
Nadapoony	...	15	

From Palghaut to Tattamangalom 8 miles.

40. Bandytavalum Road—From Tattamangalom through Bandytavalum, Nanycode and Patticolum to Meenachipuram British Frontier, length of road, 12 miles.

Tattamangalom	...	0	T. B.
Puttencherry road joins	...	2	
Bandytavalum road to Karupally joins	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
Vanycode	...	5	
Patticolum...	...	7	Inspection shed on the 8th mile at Cambalathoray.
Meenachipuram British Frontier	...	12	

41. Road from Meenachipuram Boundary on Bandytavalum Road to Mulattara village, length of road $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Meenachipuram	...	0
Road to Muthuswamy Pudur joins	...	$\frac{3}{4}$
Mulattara village	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$

42. Road to Muthuswamy Pudur from junction of road to Mulattara Village, length of road $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

43. Road from Bandytavalum to Karupally, length of road $3\frac{2}{3}$ miles.

44. Puttencherry Road—from 2nd mile Bandytavalum Road to Puttencherry, length 1 mile.

45. Road from Chittur to Nurnee Anicut, length 2 miles.

46. Road from Nellapilly on 8th mile Nadapoonny Road to Erratacolum, length of road $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

47. Valenthavalum Road from Nattukul Chuttrum, on the 10th mile Nadapony Road to Valenthavalum the British Frontier leading to Coimbatore, length of road 8 miles.

Nattukul Chattrum	...	0
Moongulmudda road crosses...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Coreyar river, unbridged Ford	...	3
Valenthavalum, British Frontier	...	8

48. Moongulmudda Road—From Erratacolum the British Frontier (leading to Palghaut) to Moongulmudda British Frontier (leading to Polachy,) length of road 8 miles.

Erratacolum	...	0	
Valenthavalum road crosses	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Kozhinjampara	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	T. B.
Moongulmudda, British Frontier	...	8	

From Palghaut to Kozhinjampara via Erratacolum 14 miles.

49. Road from Moongulmudda Boundary } Inspection shed
to Mulattara anicut, length 2 miles. } at anicut.

P. S. The roads in Choverah have not been given as they are of short lengths and not on the main route.

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- John Grieve and Co. ...J. Grieve, Sole Partner—R. Pound,
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- Sparrow & Co. ...Thomas E. Laurent, C. B. Sparrow,
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Peirce Leslie & Co.—Agents.

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Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company
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The Marine Insurance Company (Limited.)
Aspinwall & Co.—Agents.

The Alliance Assurance Company.
Aspinwall & Co.—Agents.

The Maritime Insurance Company (Limited.)
Aspinwall & Co.—Agents.

The Triton Insurance Company (Limited.)
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Ramachandra Mahadeva & Co.—Agents.

The Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Company
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Ramachandra Mahadeva & Co.—Agents.

Asiatic Steam Navigation Company (Limited.)
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The Netherlands Fire Insurance Co.
Aspinwall & Co.—Agents.

The Mannheim Insurance Co.
Aspinwall & Co.—Agents.

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Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, (Limited.)

Messrs. Darragh Smail & Co.

London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

Darragh Smail & Co.—Agents.

British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited.)

Andrew & Co. Agents.

The Manchester Fire Assurance Company.

Darragh Smail & Co.—Agents.

Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance Company.

Darragh Smail & Co.—Agents.

The Standard Life Assurance Company, (Limited.)

Andrew & Co.—Agents.

The City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

Darragh Smail & Co.—Agents.

The Marine Insurance Company, (Limited.)

Andrew & Co.—Agents.

Northern Assurance Company.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Abstract of Legislative Enactments, Travancore.

- Enacted by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 28th Koombhun 1010, (9th March 1835.)—REGULATION I.—*Extending powers vested in the Munsiffs, and defining their jurisdiction. (*Partly repealed by Regulations I of 1057 and II of 1065.*)
- Enacted on the 28th Koombhun 1010, (9th March 1835.)—REGULATION II.—*Authorising Munsiffs to assemble District Panchayets for the adjudication of Civil suits within their respective jurisdiction and of suits referred by the Zillah Courts to the Munsiffs, and defining the powers and authority to be vested in Panchayets. (*Repealed by Regulation I of 1057.*)
- Enacted on the 28th Koombhun 1010, (9th March 1835.) REGULATION III.—*Empowering Munsiffs to execute all decrees on decisions passed in Adawlut Cases by the Appeal, Zillah and Munsiff Courts, and by Panchayets. (*Repealed by Regulations I of 1057 and II of 1065.*)
- Enacted on the 28th Koombhun 1010, (9th March 1835.)—REGULATION IV.—*Extending the jurisdiction of Zillah Judges. (*Partly Repealed by Regulations I of 1057 and II of 1065.*)
- Enacted on the 28th Koombhun 1010, (9th March 1835.)—REGULATION V.—*For the guidance of the Appeal Court. (*Repealed by Regulation II of 1065.*)
- Enacted on the 28th Koombhun 1010, (9th March 1835.)—REGULATION VI.—*Giving greater efficiency to the system of Police established in Travancore.
- Enacted on the 28th Koombhun 1010, (9th March 1835.)—REGULATION VII.—*Constituting the Zillah Courts Criminal Courts of their respective Zillahs, and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court Circuit Judges, and defining their respective powers. (*Repealed by Regulation V of 1067.*)
- Enacted on the 13th Thulam 1023, (28th October 1847)—REGULATION I.—*Investing the Sub-Officers of the different Districts in Travancore with authority to exercise the powers of Police Officers in their absence. (*Repealed by Regulation V of 1067.*)
- Enacted on the 1st Chingom 1025, (15th August 1849.)—REGULATION I.—*Reducing the number of Munsiffs from twenty-five to sixteen, and relieving those Officers of the duty imposed on them by Regulation III of 1010, *i. e.* (of executing decrees passed by the Appeal and Zillah Courts), and empowering the Zillah Courts to enforce such decrees, and also better regulating the numbering and issuing of stamped cadjans. (*Repealed by Regulation I of 1057.*)
- Enacted on the 1st Meenom 1025, (12th March 1850.)—REGULATION II.—*Providing for admission on the files of the Law Court and for disposal of suits "*in forma pauperis.*" (*Repealed by Regulation I of 1057.*)
- Enacted on the 6th Koombhun 1032, (16th February 1856.)—REGULATION I.—*Abolishing the Circuit Courts, and establishing Sessions Courts in Travancore.—(*Repealed by Regulation I of 1067.*)
- Enacted on the 2nd Edarom 1035, (13th May 1860.)—REGULATION I.—*Establishing Port dues at Alleppey.

- Enacted on the 23rd Thulam, 1036 (6th November 1860.)—REGULATION I.—Reducing the rate of Port dues payable at Alleppey. (Partly repealed by Regulations I of 1058, and I of 1061.)*
- Enacted on the 1st Chingom 1037, (15th August 1861.)—REGULATION I.—Abolishing the three Sessions and five Zillah Courts, and constituting the Appeal or Sadr Court and four Zillah or District Courts, the Courts of Joint Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction. (Repealed by Regulation II of 1065 and V of 1067.)*
- Enacted on the 1st Chingom 1037, (15th August 1861.)—REGULATION II.—Simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Jurisdiction. (Repealed by Regulation II of 1065.)*
- Enacted on the 27th Edavom 1039, (7th June 1864.)—REGULATION I.—Providing for the protection of the British Electric Telegraph in Travancore.*
- Enacted on the 31st Karkadagom 1039, (13th August 1864.)—REGULATION II.—Securing Copy-right to authors of books in Travancore for a space of 42 years.*
- Enacted on the 6th Makarom 1040, (17th January 1865.)—REGULATION I.—Providing specially against Criminal Breach of Contracts on the part of Artificers, Workmen and Labourers.*
- Enacted on the 27th Makarom 1040, (7th February 1865.)—A Regulation for the appointment of duly qualified Vakils to plead in the Courts.*
- Enacted on the 13th Medom 1040, (24th April 1865.)—REGULATION II.—To provide for the adjudication of claims to Waste Lands, with rules for the sale of the same.*
- Enacted on the 12th Karkadagom 1040, (26th July 1865.)—REGULATION III.—To provide for the Limitation of Suits.—Amended by Regulation II of 1042.—(Repealed by Regulation II of 1062.)*
- Enacted on the 19th Chingom 1041, (2nd September 1865.)—REGULATION I.—Amending Regulation I of 1037.—(Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1057.)*
- Enacted on the 27th Medom 1041, (8th May 1866.)—REGULATION II.—To provide for the revision of the Jurisdiction of the Munsiffs in Travancore. (Repealed by Regulations I of 1057, and II of 1065.)*
- Enacted on the 28th Karkadagom 1041, (11th August 1866.)—REGULATION III.—To provide for the admission of Approvers. (Repealed by Regulation V of 1067.)*
- Enacted on the 29th Karkadagom 1042, (12th August 1867.)—REGULATION I.—To establish an improved system of Registration of deeds in Travancore. — Amended by Regulation III of 1052. (Repealed by Regulation I of 1070.)*
- Enacted on the 31st Karkadagom 1042, (14th August 1867.)—REGULATION II.—To amend Regulation III of 1040 to provide for the limitation of suits. (Repealed by Regulation II of 1062.)*
- Enacted on the 20th Kanni 1043, (5th October 1867.)—REGULATION I.—To provide for the admission of Vakils in Criminal Cases. (Partly repealed by Regulation V of 1067.)*
- Enacted on the 4th Makarom 1047, (16th January 1872.)—REGULATION I of 1047.—To make clearer provision for the conduct of business in the Sadr Court of Travancore. (Repealed by Regulation II of 1065.)*
- Enacted on the 3rd Karkadagom 1047, (16th July 1872.)—REGULATION II of 1047.—To redistribute Magisterial powers and*

- provide certain rules of procedure in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction in Travancore. *Repealed by Regulation V of 1067.*)
- Enacted on the 4th Knnni 1049 (18th September 1873.)—REGULATION I of 1049.—To establish a Zillah Court at Alwaye.—(Repealed by Regulation I of 1057.)*
- Enacted on the 29th Thulam 1050, (13th November 1874.)—REGULATION I of 1050.—To provide against certain abuses in Native Passenger Ships.*
- Enacted on the 23rd Meenom 1051, (3rd April 1876.)—REGULATION I of 1051.—To provide against unauthorised lotteries.*
- Enacted on the 30th Meenom 1052, (10th April 1877.)—REGULATION I of 1052.—To provide punishment for certain offences relating to marriage.*
- Enacted on the 1st Medom 1052, (12th April 1877.)—REGULATION II of 1052.—To vest in Magistrates and certain Sub-Magistrates co-ordinate jurisdiction with the Zillah Criminal Courts, to try cases of Criminal Breach of Contract.*
- Enacted on the 19th Mithunom 1052, (1st July 1877.)—REGULATION III of 1052.—To amend Regulation I of 1042, for the registration of deeds. (Repealed by Regulation I of 1070.)*
- Enacted on the 13th Dhanu 1053, (26th December 1877.)—REGULATION I of 1053.—To empower the Sub-Officers of a District to dispose of Police cases during the Tahsildar's tours on duty.—(Repealed by Regulation V of 1067.)*
- Enacted on the 23rd Makarom 1053, (3rd February 1878.)—REGULATION II of 1053.—To revise the existing scale of Court fees and to impose fees on Vakaluths, Petitions and other documents presented to the Courts. (Repealed by Regulation I of 1062.)*
- Enacted on the 3rd Karkadagom 1054, (17th July 1879.)—REGULATION I of 1054.—To lay down clearly the law relating to the collection of the Abkari Revenue. Amended by Regulation I of 1055. (Repealed by Regulation IV of 1073.)*
- Enacted on the 31st Karkadom 1054, (14th August 1879.)—REGULATION II of 1054.—To prevent thefts of coffee.*
- Enacted on the 32nd Karkadagom 1054, (15th August 1877.)—REGULATION III of 1054.—To remodel the constitution of the Sadr Court. (Repealed by Regulation II of 1057.)*
- Enacted on the 2nd Karkadagom 1055, (15th July 1880.)—REGULATION I of 1055.—Fixing the limits of time for the presentation of Appeals under Regulation I of 1054. (Repealed by Regulation IV of 1073.)*
- Enacted on the 12th Makarom 1056, (23rd January 1881.)—REGULATION I of 1056.—Providing against trespass by cattle.*
- Enacted on the 23rd Mithunom 1056, (5th July 1881.)—REGULATION II of 1056.—Introducing the Indian Penal Code and the Whipping Act as the Penal Law for Travancore. (Repealed by Regulation I of 1074.)*
- Enacted on the 23rd Mithunom 1056, (5th July 1881.)—REGULATION III of 1056.—Introducing the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, Act X of 1872, as the Code of Procedure for the Courts of Criminal Judicature in Travancore. (Repealed by Regulation V of 1067.)*
- Enacted on the 3rd Karkadagom 1056, (17th July 1881.)—REGULATION IV of 1056.—Providing for the better regulation of the Police in Travancore. (Amended by Regulation II of 1058.)*
- Enacted on the 27th Kanni 1057, (11th October 1881.)—REGULATION I of 1057.—Providing a consolidated and amended law*

- relating to the Zillah and Munsiff Courts in Travancore. (Amended by Regulation III of 1066.)
- Enacted on the 7th Makarom 1057, (18th January 1882.)—REGULATION II of 1057.—Reconstituting the Sadr Court and making provision for the better administration of Justice in Travancore. Amended by Regulation II of 1061.—(Repealed by Regulation I of 1065.)*
- Enacted on the 14th Makarom 1057, (25th January 1882) - REGULATION III of 1057.—Authorizing the destruction of useless records.*
- Enacted on the 24th Meenom 1058, (5th April 1883.)—REGULATION I of 1058.—A Regulation to amend Regulation I of 1036, reducing Port dues at Alleppey,*
- Enacted on the 19th Edavom 1058, (31st May 1883.)—REGULATION II of 1058.—A Regulation to amend Regulation IV of 1056.*
- Enacted on the 13th Karkadagum 1058, (27th July 1883.)—REGULATION III of 1058.—To provide for the registration of titles in land, for the establishment and maintenance of boundary marks and for the settlement of boundary disputes in the territories of Travancore.—(Amended by Regulation II of 1060).*
- Enacted on the 24th Makarom 1059, (5th February 1884)—REGULATION I of 1059.—Regulation for re-imposing Stamp duties. (Amended by Regulation III of 1063.)*
- Enacted on the 18th Makarom 1060, (29th January 1885.)—REGULATION I of 1060.—A Regulation for investing certain commissioners with power to summon witnesses &c. in connection with enquiries about the rights of jemmies and tenants.*
- Enacted on the 28th Makarom 1060, (8th February 1885)—REGULATION II of 1060. A Regulation to amend the boundary Regulation III of 1058.*
- Enacted on the 30th Medom 1060, (11th May 1885.)—REGULATION III of 1060.—A Regulation to provide a Superannuation Fund for the Police. (Repealed by Regulation III of 1070.)*
- Enacted on the 6th Vrichigom 1061 (28th November 1885.)—REGULATION I of 1061.—Amending Regulation I of 1036 for levying Port dues at the Port of Alleppey.*
- Enacted on the 4th Meenom 1061, (16th March 1886.)—REGULATION II of 1061.—To amend Regulation II of 1057 constituting the late Sadr Court into a High Court. (Repealed by Regulation I of 1065.)*
- Enacted on the 22nd Meenom 1061, (3rd April 1886.)—REGULATION III of 1061.—To provide for the due control of the export, import, manufacture and sale of arms, ammunition &c. (Amended by Regulation I of 1069.)*
- Enacted on the 3rd Mithunom 1061 (15th June 1886.)—REGULATION IV of 1061.—To authorize the execution in Travancore of the decrees passed by the Civil Courts in British India and the Cochin State.*
- Enacted on the 22nd Chingom 1062, (4th September 1886.)—REGULATION I of 1062.—To modify and re-enact the Court Fees Regulation. (Amended by Regulation III of 1068.)*
- Enacted on the 25th Mithunom, 1062 (8th July 1887)—REGULATION II of 1062.—Limitation Regulation. (Amended by Regulation V of 1068)*
- Enacted on the 4th Dhannu 1063, (18th December 1887.) REGULATION I of 1063.—Introducing "The Indian Companies Act No. VI of 1882" as amended by Act No VI of 1887, into Travancore.*

- Enacted on the 19th Meenom 1063, (30th March 1888.)—REGULATION II of 1063.—To provide for the establishment of a Legislative Council in Travancore. (Repealed by Regulation V of 1073.)*
- Enacted on the 24th Meenom 1063, (4th April 1888.)—REGULATION III of 1063.—To amend the Travancore Stamp Regulation I of 1059.*
- Enacted on the 28th Meenom 1063 (8th April 1888.)—REGULATION IV of 1063.—To make provision for the protection of Forests. (Repealed by Regulation II of 1068.)*
- Enacted on the 30th Meenom 1063, 10th April 1888.)—REGULATION V of 1063.—To empower certain Revenue Officers to summon persons to be present or produce documents before them in connection with revenue enquiries.*
- Enacted on the 1st Mithunom 1063 (13th June 1888.)—REGULATION VI of 1063.—To amend the law relating to Opium and Bhang.*
- Enacted on the 16th Mithunom 1063, (28th June 1888.)—REGULATION VII of 1063.—To provide for the protection of Salt Revenue in Travancore.*
- Enacted on the 29th Mithunom 1063 11th July 1888.)—REGULATION VIII of 1063.—To amend the law relating to Tobacco. (Amended by Regulation II of 1066.)*
- Enacted on the 11th Karkadagom 1064 (25th July 1889.)—REGULATION I of 1064.—The Travancore Anchal Regulation.*
- Enacted on the 11th Mhanu 1065 (24th December 1889.)—REGULATION I of 1065.—To revise and amend the law constituting the High Court.—Repealed by Regulation I of 1067.)*
- Enacted on the 11th Edarom 1065 (23rd May 1890.)—REGULATION II of 1065.—To consolidate and amend the law relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature. Amended by Regulation II of 1070.)*
- Enacted on the 17th Thulam 1066, 1st November 1890.)—REGULATION I of 1066.—To provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.*
- Enacted on the 17th Thulam 1066, (1st November 1890.—REGULATION II of 1066.—To amend Regulation VIII of 1063 providing against offences relating to Tobacco smuggling.*
- Enacted on the 25th Virchigom 1066, (9th December 1890.)—REGULATION III of 1066.—To amend the Travancore Civil Courts Regulation I of 1057.*
- Enacted on the 16th Edarom 1066, (28th May 1891.)—REGULATION IV of 1066.—To grant loans from the Government for agricultural purposes.*
- Enacted on the 25th Meenom 1067, (5th April 1892.)—REGULATION I of 1067.—To revise and amend the Travancore High Court Regulation I of 1065.*
- Enacted on the 31st Meenom 1067, (11th April 1892.)—REGULATION II of 1067.—Government Land Conservancy Regulation.*
- Enacted on the 23rd Edarom 1067, (4th June 1892.)—REGULATION III of 1067.—Land Acquisition Regulation,*
- Enacted on the 19th Karkadagom 1067, (2nd August 1892.)—REGULATION IV of 1067.—To provide Reformatories for male youthful offenders.*
- Enacted on the 31st Karkadagom 1067, (14th August 1892.)—REGULATION V of 1067.—To consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure.*
- Enacted on the 8th Makarom 1068, (19th January 1893.)—REGULATION I of 1068.—To provide for the recovery of arrears of Public*

Revenue in Travancore.

- Enacted on the 8th Makarom 1068, (19th January 1893.)*—REGULATION II of 1068.—To make better provision for the protection and management of Forests. (Amended by Regulation IV of 1071)
- Enacted on the 8th Makarom 1068, (19th January 1893.)*—REGULATION III of 1068—To prescribe the mode of valuing suits for assessing Pleaders' fees for purposes of taxation of costs.
- Enacted on the 8th Makarom 1068 (19th January 1893.)*—REGULATION IV of 1068.—For the recovery of arrears of rent due to the the Estates of Kilimanur and Edapully.
- Enacted on the 30th Karkadagom 1068, (13th August 1893.)* · REGULATION V of 1068.—To amend the Limitation Regulation II of 1062.
- Enacted on the 25th Chingom 1069, (8th September 1893.)* REGULATION I of 1069.—To amend the Arms Regulation III of 1061.
- Enacted on the 13th Makarom 1069, (25th January 1894.)*—REGULATION II of 1069:—To provide for the Conservancy and Improvement of Towns.
- Enacted on the 15th Edarom 1070, (27th May 1895.)*—REGULATION I of 1070.—Amending the Regulations relating to the registration of documents.
- Enacted on the 22nd Edarom 1070, (3rd June 1895.)*—REGULATION II of 1070.—To amend the Code of Civil Procedure.
- Enacted on the 1st Mithunam 1070, (14th June 1895.)*—REGULATION III of 1070.—To repeal the Police Superannuation Regulation.
- Enacted on the 21st Thulam 1071, (9th November 1895.)*—REGULATION I of 1071.—To provide for the Management of Prisons.
- Enacted on the 12th Pungoony 1071. (23rd March 1896.)* REGULATION II of 1071.—To extend greater protection to Judges, Magistrates and others acting judicially.
- Enacted on the 12th Pungoony 1071, (23rd March 1896.)*—REGULATION III of 1071.—To provide for the punishment of gambling and the keeping of common gaming-houses in Travancore.
- Enacted on the 17th Edarom 1071, (29th May 1896.)*...REGULATION IV of 1071.—To amend the Forest Regulation.
- Enacted on the 21st Mithunam 1071, (3rd July 1896.)*...REGULATION V of 1071.—To define clearly the relative rights of Jenmis and Kudiyanas.
- Enacted on the 14th Kumbhom 1072, (24th February 1897.)* REGULATION I of 1072.—To prevent the spread of Epidemic diseases (*Re-enacted by Regulation II of 1073.*)
- Enacted on the 1st Mithunam 1072, (13th June 1897.)*...REGULATION II of 1072...General Clauses Regulation.
- Enacted on the 7th Mithunam 1072, (19th June 1897.)*...REGULATION III of 1072.—To provide for the construction, repair and maintenance of Irrigation works and for the conservation and distribution of water for purposes of Irrigation.
- Enacted on the 13th Chingom 1073, (27th August 1897.)*—REGULATION I of 1073.—To empower certain officers to search and make arrests under the Abkary Law. (Superseded by Regulation IV of 1073.)

Enacted on the 4th Kanni 1073, (18th September 1897.)—REGULATION II of 1073.—To prevent the spread of Epidemic Diseases.

Enacted on the 11th Kanni 1073, (25th September 1897.)—REGULATION III of 1073.—For the better preservation of Game.

Enacted on the 3rd Meenum 1073, (15th March 1898.)—REGULATION IV of 1073.—To amend the law relating to the import, export, transport, manufacture, sale and possession of intoxicating liquor and of intoxicating drugs.

Enacted on the 9th Meenam 1073, (21st March 1898.)—REGULATION V of 1073.—To amend the law relating to the Legislative Council.

Enacted on the 17th Edarom 1073, (29th May 1898.)—REGULATION VI of 1073.—To invest officers, holding departmental enquiries into the conduct of public servants, with certain powers.

Enacted on the 2nd Kanni 1074, (17th September 1898.)—REGULATION I of 1074.—To provide a General Penal Code for Travancore.

Enacted on the 10th Dhanu 1074 (23rd December 1898) REGULATION II of 1074.—To amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Enacted on the 11th Meenom 1074 (23rd March 1899) REGULATION III of 1074.—To amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Enacted on the 11th Meenom 1074 (23rd March 1899) REGULATION IV of 1074.—To amend the Abkari Regulation IV of 1073.

Enacted on the 7th Edarom 1074 (19th May 1899) REGULATION V of 1074.—To provide for the acquisition of land for Railways.

Enacted on the 18th Edarom 1074 (30th May 1899) REGULATION VI of 1074.—To enact and define the law relating to wills.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

Dated $\frac{13\text{th Vrichigom } 1074.}{27\text{th November } 1898.}$

Whereas it is necessary to regulate the erection and use of new places of Public Worship, We are pleased to declare as follows :—

1. This Proclamation shall come into force on the 1st Makarom 1074.

2. Proclamation dated 23rd Makarom 1004 is hereby repealed.

3. "Place of Public Worship" means a Place of Public Worship as explained in section 182 of the Travancore Penal Code (Regulation I of 1074).

4. No place of Public Worship shall be newly erected nor any existing building be converted into a place of Public Worship without the permission of Our Government in writing.

5. Every application for permission to build a place of Public Worship or to use an existing building as a place of Public Worship should be made in the Form A hereunto annexed, and presented in person or by a duly authorised agent to the Dewan Peishcar of the Division within which the site on which it is intended to erect such place of Worship or the building to be converted into a place of Public Worship, is situated.

6. Immediately on receipt of such application, the Dewan Peishcar shall issue a notification in the Form B, hereunto annexed; copies thereof shall be affixed in a conspicuous part of the Proverty and Division Cutcherries and also be published by beat of tom-tom in the village or Proverty in which the site or building is situated, calling upon those who may have any objection to the grant of the application, to appear before him or if expressly so ordered in the notification, before the local Tahsildar, within a week from the date of the publication of the notification and file their objections, if any, in writing. Objections received after this period will on no account be entertained. Should no objections be filed within the date fixed, the records should forthwith be forwarded by the Tahsildar to the Dewan Peishcar and by the Dewan Peishcar to the Dewan within 30 days at latest from date of receipt of application.

7. When objections shall have been entered, a day shall be fixed not later than 10 days from the date of the receipt of such objections, for hearing the same. The applicant and objectors shall be required to appear on that day either before the Tahsildar or the Dewan Peishcar. If a local enquiry would facilitate speedy disposal, it shall be the duty of the enquiring officer to make such local enquiry in presence of both parties or such of them as may appear within the said time. In cases where the objections are heard or local enquiry is held by the Tahsildar, he shall submit the necessary papers to the Dewan Peishcar with his opinion so as to reach him without fail within one month from the date of the receipt of the application. The Dewan Peishcar shall submit to Government the application and the records of enquiry made, if any, with his opinion so as to reach the Dewan at the latest within 45 days from the date of the receipt of the application.

8. The Dewan shall communicate to the applicant the decision of the Government and in case of refusal the reasons for the same. If within 60 days from the date of the presentation of the application to the Dewan Peishcar, the applicant receives no order either refusing or granting the permission solicited, he shall, notwithstanding any thing said in para 4 be at liberty to proceed to erect the place of worship or to use it as such.

FORM A.

*Application for permission to build a place of Public Worship
or to use an existing building as such place.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of the applicant and his full address.	The survey number of the land, the boundaries, the name of the Proverty and Taluk and Division within which such site or building is.	Name of the community for whose benefit the proposed place of worship is intended.	Whether any cemetery will be attached to the place and if so a separate description of the place where it will be.	Names of all places of Public worship existing within half a mile of the proposed site or building.	Whether any religious procession passes by or in the vicinity of the intended place of worship and the distance between the proposed place of worship and the route of the procession.	If the community to which the applicant belongs has in the place a public place of worship the reasons for creating the proposed place of public worship.	Remarks.

FORM B.

It is hereby notified that the Dewan Peishcar or Tahsildar of _____ will receive on or before _____ any objection which any person or body of persons may have to the grant of the following application.

(Here enter the application).

ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

Dated 9th Kanni 1075.
24th September 1899.

Whereas We deem it expedient to clearly declare the position of this State in respect of the tract known as Anjenad and Kanen Devan Hills, We are pleased to declare as follows:—

1. The tract known as Anjenad and Kanen Devan Hills is an integral portion of Our territory and all rights over it belong to and vest in Us.

2. The inhabitants of the said tract and all others whom it may concern are hereby informed and warned that they are not to pay any taxes, rents or dues, or make any other payment, to the Pooniat Chief or his representatives or to any person other than an officer of Our Government authorised in this behalf, in respect of anything in, upon, or connected with the said tract, with the exception, however, of a payment of rupees three thousand per annum from the successors in interest of the late Mr. J. D. Munro of London and Peermade now being paid to the said Chief in virtue of a lease-deed executed by the said Chief in favour of the said late Mr. J. D. Munro on the 11th July 1877, and which We are pleased to permit the said Chief to continue to receive.

3. The lands within the said tract will be dealt with by Our Government in the same manner as lands in other parts of Our territory with such modifications as the circumstances and conditions of the said tract may require; and all taxes, rents and dues hitherto paid, and that may hereafter be imposed by Our Government shall, with the exception of the sum of rupees three thousand aforesaid, be paid by the occupants of lands within the said tract whose occupation has been or may be recognised or confirmed by Our Government, and of such portions of the said tract as may from time to time hereafter, with the permission of Our Government, be occupied, to the officers of Our Government who may be authorised in this behalf.

4. This Proclamation shall have effect from the 1st day of Chingom 1075.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION III OF 1074.

A Regulation to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 23rd March 1899 corresponding with the 11th Meenam 1074, under section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure; We are hereby pleased to enact as follows:—

1. Add the following as para 2 of section XXXIII of Regulation II of 1074:—

“No prosecution for an offence punishable under section 182 of the Penal Code shall be instituted after six months from the date of the offence.”

2. Omit section 169 of Regulation V of 1067.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION IV OF 1074.

A Regulation to amend the Abkari Regulation IV of 1073, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 23rd March 1899 corresponding with the 11th Meenam 1074, under section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to amend Regulation IV of 1073; We are hereby pleased to enact as follows:—

In section 60, insert the following as the first para:—

“In prosecutions under section 51, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the accused person has committed an offence under that section in respect of any liquor or intoxicating

drug, or any still, utensil, implement or apparatus whatsoever for the manufacture of liquor other than toddy or of any intoxicating drug, or any such materials as are ordinarily used in the manufacture of liquor or of any intoxicating drug, for the possession of which he is unable to account satisfactorily."

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION V OF 1074.

A Regulation for the acquisition of land for Railways constructed by Companies passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 19th May 1899 corresponding with the 7th Edavom 1074, under section 14 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the acquisition of land for Railways and for determining the amount of compensation to be made on account of such acquisition; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Regulation may be called the "Land Acquisition for Railways Regulation"; and it shall come into force at once.

Preamble.

Short title and commencement.

2 Whenever it appears to Our Government that land in any locality is likely to be needed for purposes of a Railway to be constructed or in the course of construction by a Company, a Notification to that effect under the signature of the Dewan shall be published in the Gazette and the substance of such Notification shall also be published at convenient places in the said locality by beat of tom-tom.

Procedure for acquisition of land.

Thereupon it shall be lawful for any officer of such Company, either generally or specially authorized in this behalf, and for his servants and workmen to enter upon and survey and take levels of any land in such locality; to dig or bore into the sub-soil; to do all other acts necessary to ascertain whether the land is adapted for such purpose; to set out the boundaries of the land proposed to be taken and the intended line of the work (if any) proposed to be made thereon; to make such levels, boundaries and line by placing marks and cutting trenches, and, where otherwise the survey cannot be completed, and the levels taken and the boundaries and line marked, to cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle.

Provided that such officer shall offer payment for any damage which may be done by the acts aforesaid, and in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount to be paid, he shall at once refer the dispute to the decision of the Division Peishcar. Such decision shall be final and payment shall be made accordingly.

• Provided further that no person shall enter into any building or upon any enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling-house (unless with the consent of the occupier thereof) without previously giving such occupier at least seven day's notice in writing of his intention to do so.

3. Whenever it appears to Our Government that any particular land is needed for the purpose of a Railway Company, a declaration shall be made to that effect under the signature of the Dewan.

Declaration by Dewan when land is needed for Railway.

4. The provisions of section 2, paras 2 and 3 of section 4 and sections 5 to 26 (both inclusive) of Regulation III of 1067 shall apply to acquisition of land under this Regulation

Provisions of Regulation III of 1067 applicable to acquisition under this Regulation.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION VI OF 1074.

A Regulation to enact and define the law relating to Wills, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 30th May 1899 corresponding with the 18th Edavom 1074, under section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to enact and define the law applicable to Wills in Travancore; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.
Commence-
ment.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Wills Regulation, 1074," and shall come into force on the 1st day of Mithunam 1074.

Interpreta-
tion-clause.

2. In this Regulation, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Will."

"Will" means the legal declaration of the intentions of the testator with respect to his property, which he desires to be carried into effect after his death.

"Codicil."

"Codicil" means an instrument made in relation to a Will, and explaining, altering, or adding to its dispositions. It shall be treated as forming a part of the Will.

"Minor."

"Minor" means any person who shall not have completed the age of eighteen years, and "Minority" means the status of such person.

"Executor."

"Executor" means a person to whom the execution of the last Will of a deceased person is by the testator's appointment confided.

PART II.

EXTENT OF TESTAMENTARY POWER.

Property that
may be devised
by Will.

3. Subject to the limitations hereinafter prescribed, a person may devise by Will any property which is so completely under his control that he may give it away during his life-time.

Hindu co-par-
cener not to
bequeath undi-
vided interest.

4. A Hindu co-parcener shall not be entitled to dispose of by Will his undivided interest in the joint property which interest would otherwise devolve upon his co-parceners by right of survivorship.

Restriction on
bequest by
Makkathayam
Hindu testator

5. (a) No bequest made by a Makkathayam Hindu testator having children, wife, father, mother, or undivided brothers, who would otherwise inherit the property shall take effect, as against such children, wife, father, mother, or brothers, to a larger extent than one-half of the self-acquired property possessed by such testator at the time of his death and one-half of his separate property other than that which he got for his share of paternal property at a partition with his own son, grandson, great-grandson or father.

Restriction on
bequest by
Makkathayam
Hindu
testatrix.

(b) No bequest made by a Makkathayam Hindu testatrix having children who would otherwise inherit the property shall take effect, as against such children, to a larger extent than one-half of the property possessed by her at the time of her death.

Explanation.—The word 'children' in clauses (a) and (b) includes grandsons and great-grandsons in the direct lineal descent in the male or female line.

Restriction on
bequest by
Marumakka-
thayam Hindu.

6. No bequest made by a Marumakkathayam Hindu having near relations shall take effect as against such relations to a larger extent than one-half of the self-acquired and separate property possessed by the testator or testatrix at the time of his or her death.

Explanation.—The expression 'near relations' means—brothers, sisters, sister's children, mother, mother's brothers, mother's sisters, and the children of such sisters; and in the case of a testatrix, her children, the children of her daughter and daughter's daughter, and the other relations above specified.

7. In the case of Nambudris, Pottis and others who follow the impartible joint family system, no bequest shall take effect, as against a co-parcener or co-parceners, to a larger extent than one-half of the self-acquired and separate property possessed by the testator at the time of his death.

Restriction on bequests by Nambudris, Pottis, etc.

8. Every person who is a Mahomedan by faith but who follows the Marumakkathayam law of inheritance may dispose of by Will his self-acquired and separate property subject to the conditions laid down in section 6.

Testamentary power of Marumakkathayam Mahomedans.

9. No person following the Mahomedan law of inheritance shall be competent to dispose of by Will except to the extent, and in favour of persons, allowed by that law.

Testamentary power of persons following the Mahomedan law of inheritance.

10. Nothing in sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 shall be construed as rendering invalid the bequest of any specific property or properties, provided the value of the property or properties so bequeathed does not exceed a moiety of the aggregate value of the self-acquired and separate property of the testator at the time of his death.

Bequest of specific property not invalid if its value does not exceed a moiety of the aggregate value.

11. The valuation made by the testator in his Will under sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 shall not be contested by the heir or the legatee or any other person interested under the Will, unless he can show that such valuation is incorrect to the extent of twenty-five per cent of the proper value.

Testator's valuation not to be contested except in certain cases.

PART III.

OF WILLS AND CODICILS.

12. Every person of sound mind and not a minor is competent to make a Will.

Persons capable of making Wills.

Explanation I.—Persons who are deaf, or dumb, or blind are not hereby incapacitated from making a Will, if they are able to know what they do by it.

• *Explanation II.*—One who is ordinarily insane may make a Will during an interval in which he is of sound mind.

Explanation III.—No person can make a Will while he is in such a state of mind, whether arising from durnkenness, or from illness, or from any other cause, that he does not know what he is doing.

13. A Will or any part of a Will, the making of which has been caused by fraud or coercion, or by such importunity as takes away the free agency of the testator, is void.

Will obtained by fraud, coercion, or importunity.

14. A Will is liable to be revoked or altered by the maker of it at any time when he is competent to dispose of his property by Will.

Will may be revoked or altered.

PART IV.

OF THE EXECUTION OF WILLS, THEIR REVOCATION, ALTERATION
AND REVIVAL.Execution of
Wills.

15. Every testator must execute his Will in writing according to the following rules:—

First—The testator shall sign or shall affix his mark to the Will, or it shall be signed by some other person in his presence and by his direction.

Second—The signature or mark of the testator or the signature of the person signing for him shall be so placed that it shall appear that it was intended thereby to give effect to the writing as a Will.

Third—The Will shall be attested by two or more witnesses each of whom must have seen the testator sign or affix his mark to the Will, or have seen some other person sign the Will in the presence and by the direction of the testator, or have received from the testator a personal acknowledgment of his signature or mark or of the signature of such other person; and each of the witnesses must sign the Will in the presence of the testator; but it shall not be necessary that more than one witness be present at the same time and no particular form of attestation shall be necessary.

Wills to be
registered
deposited or
proved.

16. Every Will or Codicil made in Travancore shall be either registered in the manner provided in Part IX of Regulation I of 1070, or deposited under Part X of the said Regulation, or proved in the manner and within the time prescribed in the law, if any, for the time being in force relating to probate.

Revocation of
Wills made by
persons other
than Hindus,
Mahomedans
or Parsees.

17. Every Will made by any person other than a Hindu or a Mahomedan or a Parsee shall be revoked by the marriage of the maker, except a will made in exercise of a power of appointment, when the property over which the power of appointment is exercised would not, in default of such appointment, pass to his or her executor, or administrator, or to the person entitled in case of intestacy.

Explanation.—Where a man is invested with power to determine the disposition of property of which he is not the owner, he is said to have power to appoint such property.

Revocation of
registered
Wills and
Codicils.

18. (a). No registered Will or Codicil nor any part thereof shall be revoked otherwise than under the last preceding section, or by some writing duly registered declaring an intention to revoke the same, or by a subsequent Will registered under Part IX of Regulation I of 1070.

Revocation of
deposited
Wills and
Codicils.

(b) No deposited Will or Codicil shall be revoked otherwise than under the last preceding section, or by its withdrawal under section 37 of Regulation I of 1070, or by a writing duly registered, or by a subsequent Will registered under Part IX of Regulation I of 1070.

Proviso.

Provided that in cases of revocation of such Wills or Codicils, no registration shall be required if the testator at the time of such revocation resides outside India.

Revocation of
Wills other
than those
provided for
by section 18.

19. No Will other than those provided for by the last preceding section shall be revoked otherwise than as provided by section 17, or by any other Will or Codicil, or by some writing declaring an intention to revoke the same and executed in the manner in which a Will is hereinbefore required to be executed, or by the burning tearing or otherwise destroying the same by the testator or by some person in his presence and by his direction with the intention of revoking the same.

20. No obliteration, interlineation or alteration made in any deposited or unregistered Will after the execution thereof shall have any effect, except so far as the words or meaning of the Will shall have been thereby rendered illegible or undiscernible, unless such alterations shall be executed in like manner as hereinbefore required for the execution of the Will: save that the Will as so altered shall be deemed to be duly executed, if the signature of the testator and the subscription of the witnesses be made in the margin or on some part of the Will opposite or near to such alteration, or at the foot or end of, or opposite to, a memorandum referring to such alteration and written at the end or some other part of the Will.

Effect of alteration in deposited and unregistered Wills.

21. No Will or Codicil, nor any part thereof, which shall be in any manner revoked, shall be revived, otherwise than by the re-execution thereof, or by a Codicil executed in manner hereinbefore required, and showing an intention to revive the same; and when any Will or Codicil which shall be partly revoked and afterwards wholly revoked, shall be revived, such revival shall not extend to so much thereof as shall have been revoked before the revocation of the whole thereof, unless an intention to the contrary shall be shown by the Will or Codicil.

Revival of revoked Wills and Codicils.

22. No Will not deposited nor registered nor proved as required by section 16 shall take effect as a testamentary disposition so as to affect any property, movable or immovable, comprised therein.

Wills not deposited nor registered nor proved have no effect.

PART V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

23. Nothing contained in this Regulation shall authorize a testator to deprive any persons of any right of maintenance of which, but for this Regulation, he could not deprive them.

Saving of right of maintenance of persons entitled to it.

Explanation.—The word “maintenance” in this section includes among the Nanjanad Marumakkathayam Hindus, customary allotments known as “Nankudamah,” and “Uganthudamah” due respectively to wife and children, and, among Elavas who follow the mixed law of Makkathayam and Marumakkathayam, the customary portion allowed to wife and children. The word also includes the expenses necessary for the marriage of the unmarried daughters of a Makkathayam testator or the daughters of his son or grandson.

24. Nothing in this Regulation shall be taken to affect or curtail the extent of testamentary power possessed by any person before this Regulation came into force, except in respect of immovable property situate within Travancore.

Savings of testamentary power, possessed before commencement of Regulation, except as regards immovable property within Travancore.

25. The provisions of this Regulation shall not apply to Wills executed by Europeans and Americans.

Wills by Europeans and Americans exempted.

Rules in regard to the measures to be adopted for preventing the out-break and spread of Bubonic Plague, passed under section 2 of Regulation II of 1073, in supersession of those published in pages 1803 and 1804 of the Gazette dated the 2nd August 1898.

1. Every house-holder and every practitioner of medicine, Native or European, who becomes cognizant of any case of the bubonic plague or of fever with glandular swellings, in his house or in any other private dwelling within the limits of the town or village, shall be bound to give information of the same, with the least practicable delay, in a town under the Town Improvement Committee, to the President of the Committee or in his absence to the Local Sanitary Inspector, and in the other towns and villages, to the Local Parvathyacaran, Tahsildar or Magistrate, or to the nearest officer of the Medical or Sanitary Department, who shall report the fact at once to his immediate official superior, the Local Division Peishcar and the Sanitary Commissioner.

Every house-holder and every keeper or person in charge of an hotel, chuttram or other place of public resort, shall also in the same manner forthwith report the arrival at the house, hotel, chuttram or other place, of any person from an infected area which has been notified by Government to be infected.

2. The Division Peishcar or the President of the Town Improvement Committee, as the case may be, shall, in consultation with the Sanitary Commissioner, the Local District Sanitary Officer, or the Medical Officer in charge of the nearest District Hospital, provide and maintain, in suitable localities, suitable and sufficient accommodation for the isolation and treatment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague, or to have so lately suffered from the plague as to be in an infectious state, or likely from recent contact with plague cases to have been infected, or to be in an infectious state, and also accommodation for their detention until they shall be certified by the medical officer in charge to be free from infection,

In the places so provided, the Durbar Physician shall, on intimation received from the President of the Town Improvement Committee or the Division Peishcar, as the case may be, furnish such hospital establishment, equipment and supplies as may be necessary, and shall also make arrangements for feeding persons detained under the rules passed under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation on payment by them of the cost; but in the case of indigent persons, they shall be supplied with food free of charge; provided that any person so detained may cater for himself, subject to such rules and conditions as the medical officer in charge may prescribe. The Division Peishcar or the President of the Town Improvement Committee, as the case may be, shall in like manner provide accommodation for persons who may be required to vacate any building or ground under the rules set out below numbered 4, 5 and 6, and who may be unable to procure necessary accommodation for themselves.

Explanation.—Any certificate given under this rule should contain an accurate description of the person named in it to prevent, so far as possible, its being used by any another person.

3. When, in any building or place within a town or village, there is a person suffering or suspected to be suffering from the bubonic plague, or to have so lately suffered from the plague as to be in an infectious state, or likely from recent contact with plague cases to have been infected or to be in an infectious state, or believed to have recently arrived from an infected area, the Division Peishcar

or the President of the Town Improvement Committee, as the case may be, or any officer specially authorized by him in writing in this behalf, may enter and inspect such person and building or place, and either—

(a) remove such persons to one of the places of accommodation provided under the preceding rule 2, and in such place or in some other place so provided to which at the discretion of the medical officer in charge he may from time to time be removed, there detain and treat him until he shall be certified by the said medical officer to be free from infection, or.

(b) take measures for segregating and detaining such person in his own house or some other suitable place, if, in the opinion of the medical officer in charge, the person can be there treated with no greater risk of spreading the infection, than if he were removed to a place provided under the preceding rule 2.

Provided that no person segregated or detained under this rule shall leave the place of segregation or detention except with the written permission of the officer in charge, who may take such steps as may be necessary to enforce this prohibition.

When the patient is a female, the Division Peishcar or the President of the Committee as the case may be, shall cause the inspection under this rule, to be made by females.

4. Any building or place which is required for and is, in the opinion of a competent Medical or Sanitary Officer deputed in this behalf, suitable for the purpose of the accommodation to be provided under rule 2, may be entered upon and occupied by the Division Peishcar or the President of the Committee, as the case may be, or any officer specially authorised by Government in this behalf (if untenanted without any notice whatever, and if tenanted, after two days' notice in writing conspicuously posted on such house or building) and may be used for the purposes of the accommodation under rule 2; and the owner or lessee of such building or place shall not be entitled to anything beyond a reasonable rent for the period during which the ground or building may remain in the occupation of the Division Peishcar or the President of the Committee, as the case may be: provided that the Division Peishcar or the President of the Town Improvement Committee, as the case may be, shall be bound thoroughly to cleanse and disinfect the ground or building and, if a building, to whitewash it internally and externally, wherever practicable, before vacating it.

Explanation. This rule shall not be put in force without the previous sanction of Government, except in extreme cases, where an immediate report should be submitted to Government.

5. When any building or place is, in the opinion of the Division Peishcar or the President of the Committee, as the case may be, or an officer generally or specially authorised by him in writing in this behalf, so over-crowded as to make the inmates or occupiers specially liable to an attack of the bubonic plague, the Division Peishcar or the President of the Town Improvement Committee, as the case may be, or the officer authorized as aforesaid, may, by a notice posted on some conspicuous part of the building or place, require the owner or occupier, if actually residing in the building or place, or the tenants or the actual occupants thereof, to abate, as prescribed in the notice, the over-crowding within twenty-four hours by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants or other occupants of the said building or place, and, in default of compliance with the requisition in the said notice, may summarily eject all the inmates or occupants, or to reduce the number

of the same in such manner and to such extent as may appear necessary ; and the owner or occupier or the tenants or the inmates of such building or place shall not be entitled to claim any compensation on account of such ejection.

6. When a building or place has, in the opinion of an officer appointed in this behalf, been so infected with the plague as to render its further occupation a source of danger to the inmates thereof, the Division Peishcar or the President of the Town Improvement Committee, as the case may be, or an officer generally or specially authorised by him in writing in this behalf, may summarily cause such building or place to be vacated, thoroughly cleansed and disinfected ; and the said officer may cause the inmates of such building or place to be detained and segregated in such place as he may appoint for a period not exceeding ten days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of plague among such persons ; and the building or place shall not be re-occupied until, in the opinion of such medical officer, it is safe to be re-occupied.

In like manner, if it appears to the said officer that, in view of the prevalence of plague within his jurisdiction, any building within such jurisdiction, intended or used as a dwelling, is in so insanitary a condition as to be unfit for human habitation, he may summarily cause the same to be vacated, and prohibit, by a written order, the further use of such building as a dwelling. After such prohibition no owner or occupier of such building shall use or suffer the same to be used for human habitation until the said officer gives written permission in this behalf.

The owner or the occupier or the tenants or actual inmates or occupants of any building or place dealt with under this rule shall not be entitled to claim any compensation on account of anything done thereunder.

7. The Division Peishcar or the President of the Town Improvement Committee, as the case may be, shall provide suitable conveyances for the free carriage, to a place provided under rule 2, of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague, and for the transport of any clothing, bedding or other articles which have been exposed to infection.

8. If it shall appear to the Division Peishcar or the President of the Committee, as the case may be, or an officer deputed by him in this behalf that the water in any well, tank or other place is likely, if used for drinking, to engender or to cause the spread of the plague, he may by public notice prohibit the removal or use of the said water.

9. If it shall appear to the Division Peishcar or the President of the Town Improvement Committee, as the case may be, or an officer specially authorized by him in writing in this behalf, that the destruction of any hut or shed is necessary to prevent the spread of the plague, he may summarily take measures for the destruction of such hut or shed and the materials of which it is constructed, and the Division Peishcar or the President of the Town Improvement Committee, as the case may be, may, in his discretion, grant compensation, but no person shall be entitled to claim it of right, for any loss or damage caused by reason of such destruction.

10. No owner, driver, or person in charge of a public conveyance shall carry any person suffering from the plague ; nor shall any person suffering from the disease enter a public conveyance.

Note.—A public conveyance includes a transit boat, cart or other conveyance ordinarily let out to the public for purposes of hire.

11. No person shall let, or show for the purposes of letting, a building or part of a building in which he knows, or has reason to know, that a person has been suffering from the plague, without having such building or part thereof and every article therein likely to retain infection, disinfected to the satisfaction of the medical officer appointed in this behalf.

12. The Division Peishcar or the President of the Committee, as the case may be, or an officer authorised by him in writing in this behalf, may, when he considers necessary, enter upon any premises, at any time during daylight and summarily execute any work required under, or summarily abate any of the nuisances described or indicated in, sections 24 (1), 25 and 27 of Regulation II of 1069.

13. The Division Peishcar or the President of the Town Improvement Committee, as the case may be, may, in his discretion, order the disinfection or destruction of any collection of rags in rag-pickers' houses-rag stores or of second and hand gunny bags imported from any part of India infected by the plague; and no person shall be entitled to claim compensation for any loss or damage sustained by him by reason of the disinfection or destruction of such articles under the powers conferred by this rule.

The Division Peishcar or the President of the Town Improvement Committee, as the case may be, may also, by an order in writing, authorise generally or specially any Magistrate to exercise the power of disinfection vested in such Division Peishcar or President of the Town Improvement Committee, as the case may be, under this rule.

14. At or near any Inspection Station, appointed by Notification in the Gazette, any medical, sanitary, or other officer appointed in this behalf may detain any cart, boat or other form of conveyance, and require any person travelling therein, or any foot passenger, to submit himself to medical examination in such manner as such officer may direct. In the absence of any symptom showing a passenger to be suffering from plague, it is unnecessary to examine his person for the purpose of finding out whether there are buboes present. Such medical or other officer may, for this purpose, with the assistance, if necessary, of the Police, using such reasonable force as may be required, detain such passenger in such places as may be provided for the purpose. If the said person is suffering from or suspected to be suffering from the plague, or to have so lately suffered from the plague as to be in an infectious state or likely from recent contact with plague cases to have been infected or to be in an infectious State, such medical or other officer may deal with him under the preceding rule 3.

Any such officer may also demand of any person so travelling, his name, his usual abode, and particulars of the places, in which he has resided or which he has visited during the preceding fifteen days, and also the address to which he is about to proceed, and any other particulars which such officer may think fit, in view of satisfying himself as to the likelihood of the said persons spreading the infection of the plague. A person so interrogated shall be bound to answer truly to the best of his knowledge and belief all such questions and enquiries. If any such person is found to have within the preceding ten days been within any part of India infected by the plague, and is unable to satisfy such officer that he is proceeding to any fixed place of residence, such officer may remove him or cause him to be removed to a place provided under rule 2, and may there cause him to be detained for ten days, when if he is certified free from the infection of the plague, he shall be permitted to depart therefrom.

15-i. Every person arriving from any place declared to be infected with plague, shall, before disembarking from the steamer, ship or boat in which he has travelled, or in the case of arrival by road either immediately on reaching a Road Frontier Station or within twelve hours from the time of arrival at any other place, obtain from the officer mentioned in rule 15-ii a pass-port binding him to present himself for daily inspection for the next ten days before the local authority of the town or village where he may be; and he shall be bound so to present himself:

Provided that, where it appears desirable, any Magistrate, or any Revenue Officer not below the grade of Tahsildar may, by endorsement on the passport, exempt any person from personal attendance and permit him to be inspected at his residence.

Explanation:—By a “local authority” is meant any of the following officers:—

- (a) The local medical officer;
- (b) The station-house officer;
- (c) The Parvathyakaran of the village;
- (d) Any person appointed by the local Division Peishcar for the purpose of this Rule.

In places where there is more than one local authority, the duties prescribed in these rules shall be performed by, or with the permission of the Division Peishcar under the orders of, the officer who stands first in the order given in the explanation.

15-ii The following officers are authorised to issue pass-ports:—

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| (a) To travellers arriving
by steamer, ship or boat | } | The Medical, Sanitary or other officer appointed to examine such travellers. |
| (b) To travellers arriving
by road... .. | } | The Medical, Sanitary or other officer appointed to examine such travellers, or, if no such officer has been appointed, the Chowkey officer or the local authority of the place of arrival. |

15-iii Every person required to take out a pass-port shall declare truly his name, address, and such other particulars as may be required by the officer issuing the pass-port, and shall report forthwith to the local authority any change in his place of residence occurring within ten days from the date of arrival. On the expiry of ten days, he shall deliver up his pass-port to the local authority of the place where he may then be.

15-iv. The issue of a pass-port, or any change in the residence of the person to whom it has been granted, shall immediately be communicated by the officer issuing it (in the former case) or by the local authority (in the latter case) to the local authority of the place of destination.* If the local authority of the place of destination is not known, the intimation shall be sent to the Tahsildar concerned for transmission to the local officer by whom the traveller has to be observed. The communication may be made by a post card or by a special messenger, or in any other manner which the Division Peishcars concerned may determine. The telegraph need be used only in urgent cases.

15-v. The local authority of the place of destination shall see that, on the arrival of the traveller, he is observed daily for ten days. Any

* This rule applies whether the place of destination is in Travancore, Cochin, or British territory.

case of illness or death in the house in which such traveller is or has been residing shall be forthwith reported to the immediate superior of the local authority with full details. After ten days, the pass-port shall be recovered from the traveller and sent to the Tahsildar.

Any Magistrate or any officer of the Revenue Department not below the rank of a Tahsildar may require that the person or the clothing and other effects of the traveller shall be disinfected in such manner as may be ordered by the Division Peishcar.

15-vi. The Parvathyacaran of every village shall keep himself promptly informed of the arrival of every person from an infected area without a pass-port, and shall deal with him as in the preceding clauses of this rule to which such person shall be bound to submit himself.

15-vii. A register shall be maintained by each local authority in the following form :—

1. Date of receipt of intimation.
2. Name of traveller.
3. From what infected area arriving.
4. Date of arrival of traveller.
5. Number, date and place of issue of pass-port.
6. How long kept under observation.
7. State of health of the traveller and other persons living in the house in which he is or has been residing.
8. Date of departure if occurring within ten days.
9. Destination.
10. Date of intimation of departure to the local authority of the place of destination.
11. Date of dispatch of the pass-port to the Tahsildar

15-viii. The officer issuing the pass-port shall arrange to record the following information in respect to every traveller from an infected area, and communicate the same without delay to the Tahsildar of the place to which such traveller is proceeding :—

1. Date of arrival.
 2. Name of traveller.
 3. Father's or uncle's name.
 4. Caste or creed.
 5. Age.
 6. Whence coming.
 7. Destination and residence during the next ten days.
- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| } | Division. |
| | Taluk. |
| | Proverthy or Town. |
| | Muri or street. |
| | Name of the house
or of its owner. |

15-ix. The Tahsildar shall see that the persons mentioned in the report are duly observed, and that any case of sickness or death in the houses occupied by them is promptly reported, and to bring to the Division Peishcar's notice all instances of omission to issue pass-ports or attempts to evade this rule.

15-x. Whenever the deaths reported from any village are found to be more frequent than usual, or when any case of fever with glandular swellings is reported, the Tahsildar with the nearest medical officer shall at once proceed to the village and make enquiries with a view to ascertain whether plague exists in the village.

15—xi. In towns under the Town Improvement Committees the Tahsildar's duties under this rule shall be performed by the President of the Committee, and in the area under the jurisdiction of the 1st class Magistrate, Peermade, by the 1st class Magistrate, Peermade. The term "Tahsildar" includes Deputy Tahsildar.

15—xii. In the case of minors and incapacitated persons the obligation to take out pass-ports for them, to present them for daily inspection, to report truly their names and addresses, to intimate any change in their residence and to comply otherwise with the requirements of this rule shall vest in their legal guardians or persons in whose charge they travel".

16. The clothing, bedding and personal effects of all persons detained or segregated under rule 3, or removed under rule 14 to a place provided under rule 2, shall be thoroughly disinfected, and may, at the discretion of the Medical Officer in charge of the place of detention or segregation, be destroyed.

The Division Peishcar or the President of the Committee, as the case may be, may, in his discretion, award compensation for articles destroyed; but no person shall be entitled as of right to recover any compensation by way of damages or otherwise for the destruction or disinfection of any article dealt with as above.

Where the clothes or bedding or personal effects of a traveller shall have been destroyed as hereinbefore provided, the Medical Officer may, if the person is poor, arrange for providing other necessary articles in their place.

17. The Division Peishcar or the President of the Town Improvement Committee, as the case may be, or any officer specially appointed by him in writing in this behalf, or the Medical Officer in charge of an inspection station, may take any measures that he may deem necessary for the disinfection of the clothing of any person found within the limits of his jurisdiction, who, in the opinion of the said officer, is likely to have been infected, or of any articles likely, in the opinion of the said officer, to carry infection which are in the possession of such person, and such person shall be bound to submit to such measures, and he may, if necessary, be detained until such measures are taken.

18. The Division Peishcar or the President of the Town Improvement Committee, as the case may be, may in case of emergency or to save delay, provide for the execution of any work or the doing of any act which he is empowered or required to execute or to do in accordance with these rules, and the immediate execution or the doing of which is in such officer's opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public.

19. The Division Peishcar or the President of the Committee, as the case may be, may, with the previous sanction of Government, direct the evacuation of houses in the neighbourhood of an infected house or of a block of houses or a particular locality, and prohibit re-occupation of such houses or locality, without permission. He shall give notice for such period as he may deem necessary and shall provide temporary accommodation for those removed from the houses evacuated; and may require the evicted persons to reside in any place which he may appoint under such restrictions as he may deem necessary, for a period not exceeding ten days, after which provided no further sickness has occurred, any one who wishes to depart, may, after necessary precautions, be allowed to depart.

20. The Division Peishcar or the President of the Town Improvement Committee, as the case may be, or any officer specially authorised by him in writing in this behalf, is empowered to close places used for the supply, preparation or storage of articles of food and drink in infected localities or in the immediate neighbourhood of infected houses, and to direct the removal of all articles of food and drink found in such places.

21. (1) The Division Peishcar or the President of the Committee, as the case may be, when and to the extent he may deem necessary, may make rules—

(a) for prescribing the route which shall be taken by a funeral procession from the place of death to the grave-yard, burning ground or other place for final disposal of the corpse, and the places, if any, at which such procession may halt on its way for funeral prayers, ceremonies or other purposes ;

(b) for enforcing burial in certain places or at a certain depth.

(2) He may also prohibit the burial or burning of corpses of persons reasonably supposed to have died of the plague in or upon ground other than ground specially assigned for such purpose.

(3) When a person dies of the plague elsewhere than within the limits of a hospital, no one shall touch the corpse except those who undertake the necessary duties of preparing it for the funeral. Such persons shall disinfect themselves according to the orders which may be issued in this behalf.

22. A canal boat shall be subject to all the rules applicable to buildings. In order to prevent the spread of infection of the plague, either by or to a canal boat, the Division Peishcar or the President of the Town Improvement Committee, as the case may be, or any officer specially empowered by him in this behalf, may require such boat to alter its moorings or to stop during its passage and moor in such position as such officer may indicate, or direct that it desist from plying until such time as may be stated in a notice placed on a conspicuous position of the boat.

23. The Division Peishcar or the President of the Town Improvement Committee, as the case may be, may prescribe that no dhobies within an infected area to which he may extend this rule, shall wash clothes except at such places and at such times and under such conditions as may be prescribed.

24. No person employed to do duty in any capacity at a place set apart for the accommodation, examination, insolation, detention or treatment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague, or to be infectious, shall withdraw from the duties of his office without permission, or without having given one month's previous notice in writing to the officer under whom he is serving, or shall neglect or refuse to perform his duties or any of them.

25. Officers specially appointed for this purpose are authorised to prevent the passage of suspicious persons from or into, as the case may be, any town, village or local area to which this rule may be applied by Government, unless such persons have been detained in a place of observation for a period prescribed by Government, and if arrangements for disinfection of their clothing, baggage &c., have been made under the orders of the Division Peishcar or the President of the Town Improvement Committee, as the case may be, unless such disinfection has been effected. Such officers shall have wide discretionary powers, subject to the general or special orders of the Division

Peishcar or the President, as the case may be, to decide what person shall be considered "suspicious" for the purposes of this rule. So long as he remains in a place of observation under this rule no person shall be allowed to communicate, except with the permission of the said officers, with persons outside the limits of the place. He shall obey such orders as may be issued by the plague authority for the cleanliness, or protection from infection of the persons, property or quarters of the persons detained.

26. When, in the exercise of the powers conferred by or under these rules, a pass or certificate is granted to any person or persons to enable him or them to go from one place to another or for any purpose, such pass or certificate shall not be used by any other person or persons, or for any other purpose.

* 27. The provisions of these rules in regard to segregation do not apply to persons who hold certificates that they have been inoculated by M. Haffkine's process, provided such certificates bear a date not earlier than six months but not later than ten days previously. Such persons shall be entitled to the following privileges:—

(a) Unless suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from plague, they shall not be liable to detention at any Inspection Station when travelling, except for such period as may be required to disinfect their baggage and clothes, if those are considered suspicious.


(b) They shall not be liable to take out passports and present themselves daily for observation for ten days after arrival from a plague infected place, but they may be observed at their own residence and shall, with this view, be bound when required by any plague officer to give their names and addresses for the next ten days.

(c) Inoculated persons who have been living in an infected house or have otherwise been exposed to plague infection shall not be liable to be segregated, but may be required to evacuate the infected house and to have their clothes and personal effects disinfected. When, however, all the occupants of a house have been inoculated, neither the patients nor the other inmates of the house shall be required to be segregated, provided arrangements are made to the satisfaction of a Plague authority for the disinfection of the house and its contents, and for the prevention of the spread of plague to the neighbouring dwellings.

The inoculation certificate shall be in the following form. But when in a certificate issued under authority, the thumb impression has not been taken, other satisfactory evidence of identification may be accepted.

* As amended by notification published in the Gazette dated December 1896.

Plague inoculation [Royal Arms] Certificate.

<p>[Counterfoil.]</p> <p>No.</p> <p>Name</p> <p>Father's or uncle's name</p> <p>Street Village</p> <p>Town Taluk</p> <p>Division</p> <p>Date</p> <p>Initials of operator</p>		<p>No.</p> <p><i>CERTIFIED</i> that</p> <p>, resident of</p> <p>, <u>Street</u> <u>Village</u></p> <p>, <u>Town</u> <u>Taluk</u></p> <p>, father's or uncle's name.</p> <p>, Division</p> <p>has been inoculated by me, and that his thumb- mark was at the time impressed before me.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> <p>Space left for thumb mark.</p> </div> <p><i>Signature and</i> } <i>designation.</i> }</p> <p><i>Dated</i></p>
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NOTE.—Unless suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from plague, the holder of the certificate is exempted, apparently attacked by plague, from segregation and from detention when travelling. It does not however, exempt him from liability to evacuate an infected house or to have his clothing, bedding or other personal effects likely to convey infection, disinfected when travelling. The certificate is valid for a period of six months.

27. A. Every inoculated person (who is exempted from segregation and observation under the preceding rule 27) shall be bound when called upon to do so, by the officer mentioned in rule 15, to produce the certificate showing that he has been inoculated by M. Haffkine's process, and also to make an impression of his thumb-mark for the purpose of identification.

28. Any person disobeying or contravening or refusing to submit himself to any rule passed under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation (II of 1073), or obstructing any measure which has been taken by Government, or which any authority, or officer appointed under competent authority to carry out such rule, has been required or empowered to take under any such rule, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees or both.

29. The Superintendent and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills, is, as regards the area under his jurisdiction, empowered to exercise all the powers conferred on a Division Peishcar by these rules.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Camp, Kuzhithura
28th October 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Supplementary rules in regard to the measures to be adopted for preventing the out-break and spread of Bubonic Plague, passed under section 2 of Regulation II of 1073, in modification of those published in pages 1418 to 1424 of the Gazette dated 21st June 1898.

PART I.—MEASURES PRELIMINARY TO THE ACTUAL OCCURRENCE OF PLAGUE.

1. Should it appear that plague imminently threatens to attack any taluk, Government may declare such taluk or part of it to be Under Observation.

2. Thereupon the Division Peishcars shall, with the previous sanction of Government, take steps to establish Frontier Inspection Stations; arrange Observation Circles; organize Sanitary and Cordon Staffs &c.; and may require certificates of the causes of death.

Frontier Inspection Stations.

3. These shall be established as near as may be to the frontier on roads and at the backwaters.

4. At each frontier Inspection Station shall be erected a sufficient number of sheds for hospital and observation purposes; and disinfectants and stores shall be maintained.

5. All persons shall be allowed to pass freely except—

(a) those suspected of plague,

(b) those suspected of arriving from an infected locality.

(a) All persons suspected of plague, with their families and attendants, shall be detained, information being urgently sent to the nearest Revenue Officer of or above the grade of Tahsildar* or Magistrate and the nearest Medical or Sanitary Officer. Such Officers shall inform the Sanitary Commissioner and the Division Peishcar, and proceed to the spot to aid in effecting isolation and disinfection.

When the officer in charge of the Frontier Inspection Station may declare such course to be safe, the persons detained may be released with pass-ports as prescribed below.

(b) Persons suspected of arriving from an infected area may be disinfected if the Division Peishcar or any Officer authorised by him or by Government in this behalf, so orders, and at a Frontier Inspection Station shall be provided with pass-ports which shall bind them to present themselves for daily inspection for the next ten days before the local authority, i. e., the local Medical Officer or Police Station House Officer or Parvathyacaran of any village where they may be. As pass-ports are issued, the officer in charge shall inform the President of the Committee or the local authority of the place of destination.

The officer in charge of a Frontier Inspection Station may also, when specially authorised by Government, detain all persons from an infected area who appear to be suspicious whether by reason of their appearance, the dirty condition of their clothes, or the fact that they are travelling in gangs, or belong to classes which are likely to disseminate the disease, or cannot be traced on arrival at their destination or depended upon to give information, should Plague occur among them after arrival at their destination, or for any other satisfactory reason. Such officer shall have power, subject to the general or the special orders of the Division Peishcar, to decide what person shall be considered "suspicious" for the purposes of this rule.

Any person refusing to comply with, or attempting to evade this rule may be detained for ten days at the nearest Inspection Station, or other place appointed for the purpose.

Every person passing a Frontier Inspection Station shall be bound to declare his destination truly and give such other information as may be required of him for the purpose of these rules.

Observation Circles.

6. For the taluks necessary to be watched, the Division Peishcar may, with the sanction of Government, appoint the requisite number of Plague Inspectors and Assistant Plague Inspectors, who should be given a range with a radius not usually exceeding 5 miles.

* Tahsildar includes Deputy Tahsildar.

Government may, when they consider necessary, appoint one or more officers called Plague Officers to supervise the work of Plague Inspectors, and may invest the officers so appointed with such powers as Government may deem fit.

7. The duty of the Observation Staff will be to constantly and systematically patrol circles in order to gain the earliest possible information of a case of plague, so that immediate action may be taken, and to report any pressing sanitary need, in a town under the control of the Town Improvement Committee to the President of the Committee, and in all other areas to the local District, or Assistant Sanitary Officer. It should also check the possession of pass-ports or passes in the case of persons arriving from an infected locality. Should any person so arrive without a pass-port or pass, or having broken its conditions, any member of the Observation Staff may detain him and cause him to be produced before a plague authority who may subject him to isolation in the nearest proper place.

Plague Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors shall keep a record of all persons suffering from continuous fever for more than twelve hours, and shall arrange with the Sanitary Inspector, Conservancy Overseer, Parvathycaren, Station House Officer or such other local officer as the Division Peishcar may render available, to have such persons inspected twice daily. If a member of the Observation Staff shall discover a case of plague he shall act as laid down in section 16.

Ambulance and Cordon Staffs &c.

8. The Division Peishcar shall, in communication with the Durbar Physician, keep in readiness in a central position---

Two stretchers with awnings.

Medical stores, disinfectants and comforts, hospital furniture and clothing.

9. The Division Peishcar shall in consultation with the Durbar Physician, make all arrangements for being able to concentrate immediately, when desirable, the following Ambulance Staff in the same central position---

Two trained nurses.

Four male ward attendants.

Three female ward attendants.

Four dhooly bearers.

Three male and two female toties.

Two dhobies.

Two cooks.

One Sanitary Inspector.

Two Hospital Assistants.

One Compounder.

10. When he sees fit, the Division Peishcar shall concentrate the Ambulance Staff, and hold it in readiness.

11. The Division Peishcar shall, under orders from Government, warn as many Police men and Revenue peons as can be spared, for cordon, guard, disinfection and sick transport duties.

N. B. By the word 'cordon' is meant a guard posted round a village, camp, hospital or other place so as effectually to prevent the ingress or egress of persons not provided with passes and not going in or coming out on duty under these rules.

12. Government may, at their discretion, temporarily close any existing hospital or dispensary, and transfer the whole staff to plague duty.

13. The Division Peishcar should see that the whole Division Establishment knows its duties both while a taluk in the Division is under observation and also on the out-break of plague. He shall especially bring rules 14 and 16 to the notice of village officers.

14. It shall be the duty of Station House Officers and Parvathycarens to prevent the entry, into their villages, of persons coming without pass-ports or passes from any infected area and to inspect daily for a space of ten days persons so arriving with pass-ports or passes.

Certificates of the causes of death.

15. When there is a sufficient medical staff to secure immediate inspection, so that there may be no chance of funerals being delayed, the Division Peishcar may, with the previous sanction of Government, order in respect of any particular area that the certificate of a medical officer shall be obtained showing the cause of every death within two hours after such death.

After the issue of such an order, if a burial or cremation takes place without such a certificate having been obtained, the death may be presumed to have been due to plague, and the persons believed to have been in recent immediate contact with the corpse shall be liable to segregation and detention.

PART II.—MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED ON THE OCCURRENCE OF PLAGUE.

16. On the occurrence of a suspected or actual case of plague, whether in a taluk declared to be Under Observation or not, it shall be the duty of the Parvathycaren or the nearest Station House Officer to send intelligence by express to the Tahsildar and (if Plague Inspectors have been appointed) to the nearest Plague Inspector; and meanwhile to isolate the patient and all who have been in attendance upon him or in contact with him in a building remote from inhabited houses.

If, however, the infected house is situated in the midst of a compound and is sufficiently remote from other inhabited houses, removal to a separate building is not necessary.

17. The Plague Inspector and the Tahsildar shall inform all superior officers up to the Dewan by the quickest possible means, and shall go at once to the infected locality. The Tahsildar shall arrange to be accompanied or followed by the nearest medical officer with a supply of medicines and disinfectants and by a staff of constables and peons.

18. On arrival at the infected locality, the Plague Inspector, (or medical officer, if there is no Plague inspector) shall supervise the isolation of the patient and the disinfection of his residence, clothing and excreta, and the person and clothing of his attendants, and shall continue such supervision until relieved. The Tahsildar shall act as follows:—

(a) If the plague patient be a traveller that has arrived or a resident that has returned to it, from an infected locality, and have been with his attendants put into complete isolation from the beginning of his sickness, the Tahsildar may content himself with continuing such isolation, with providing the patient with medical attendance, and with thorough disinfection as above.

(b) But if he thinks it necessary, or is so ordered by superior authority, and provided the attack shall have been declared by a Medical Officer to be probably plague, after first completely isolating the patient and his attendants by a cordon of police, peons &c., he shall construct—

A Hospital into which he shall remove the patient and which he shall provide with a guard;

a Suspect Camp, where he shall remove, disinfect and detain all persons who have been in attendance on, or in contact with, the patient, and which he shall surround with a cordon;

and a Staff Camp to house the Ambulance and Cordon Staffs on their arrival.

Note 1. For the purposes of Rules 16, 17 and 18, the Tahsildar's duties shall be performed, in Towns under the Town Improvement Committees and in the area under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills, by the President of the Committee and the Superintendent and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills, respectively, or by such other officer as may, with the previous sanction of Government, be deputed for the purpose.

Note 2. Similarly, the Parvathycaren's or Station-house Officer's duties shall, for the purpose of the rules above referred to, be performed, in towns under the Town Improvement Committees by the local Sanitary Inspector, in rural towns where conservancy establishments have been provided, by the local Conservancy Overseer, and in the area under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent and Magistrate Cardamom Hills, by such agency, as he may, with the approval of Government, nominate for the purpose.

19. On receiving information of a case of plague, the duties of a Plague Officer shall be as follows:—

He shall send telegraphic information to Government, the local Division Peishcar and the Sanitary Commissioner. He shall then go to the scene of out-break, and shall enforce the measures mentioned above. He may also isolate the whole village or part of it by cordons, patrols, gates or in such manner as he may deem expedient. He may also, when authorized by Government under rule 20, compel the evacuation of the village or any part of it, and the removal of the inhabitants to a Health Camp, provided sufficient shelter

is available, and may isolate the Health Camp with a cordon and may order disinfection in it; and may also cause the whole street or village to be disinfected.

20. The Division Peishcar on receiving information shall telegraph to Government, the Durbar Physician and the Sanitary Commissioner, and arrange for the Ambulance and Cordon staffs being despatched to the village under the local District or Assistant Sanitary officer or in his absence from the spot, the nearest medical officer available.

He may indent on the Durbar Physician for two Medical Officers, one of whom should relieve the District or Assistant Sanitary or other officer sent in charge of the Ambulance and Cordon staffs, and the other be held in reserve;

may notify by tom-tom (the notification to be arranged to be published as soon as possible in the Gazette) that any town or village or group of villages is an infected area, whereupon part I of these rules shall come into force if they have not been put in force by Government already;

may requisition the services of any public servant or may, with the sanction of Government, authorise a Plague Officer to remove all or part of the inhabitants of an infected area into a Health Camp, provided proper shelter is available; and shall go to the infected locality and direct operations. He shall also, in consultation with the Durbar Physician, at once take steps to organise a second Ambulance Staff as provided for in rule 8 so as to be ready for despatch to any other locality in which plague may break out.

21. If authorized by Government under Rule 20, the Plague Officer may cause an infected area to be evacuated, all inhabitants except patients and suspects being moved into a Health Camp, where disinfection may be ordered. He shall see that the Hospital, the Suspect Camp and Health Camp are properly organized and cordoned.

He shall see that the patrols and guards round the infected area completely isolate it or such part of it as he deems fit.

On the evacuation of houses he shall cause them to be surrounded by a cordon and to be thoroughly disinfected. If no Observation Staff has been already appointed, the Division Peishcar shall, with the sanction of Government, organize one. This must be rendered particularly efficient within a radius of 20 miles round the infected area. It may be necessary to constitute special search parties under competent officers.

22. If a case of plague be detected in a town or village, the Division Peishcar may, with the sanction of Government, cause the evacuation of the whole town or village or a portion of it, as may be deemed absolutely necessary.

Such evacuated area may be surrounded by a cordon, if necessary, by breaking down walls or houses, but with as little injury to property as possible; and its inhabitants may be removed into a Health Camp.

23. When there is a town or village in the vicinity of an infected area, the Division Peishcar may with the previous sanction of Government arrange to establish a Camp of Observation at such town or village and may order detention and disinfection in such Camp of all suspected persons coming from such area without passes.

Dissolution of Hospitals and Camps.

24. No Hospital, or Suspect Camp or Observation Camp shall be closed without the special orders of Government.

Provided there have been no actual or suspected case of plague therein, the Division Peishcar shall, in his discretion, allow a health Camp to be closed after ten days, and a village or town or section of a town to be re-inhabited one month after evacuation.

Administrative staff.

25. For administrative purposes in connection with the plague, the Division Peishcar shall have under his orders such Plague Officers and subordinate staff as may be appointed by Government.

Passports and passes.

26. Passports and passes shall be in the forms attached. Pass-ports may be granted as prescribed in Rule 5 to persons entering the State from an infected area; passes by a plague authority or other officer authorised by the Division Peishcar in this behalf, to persons leaving an infected area within the state.

27. The Division Peishcar may exempt from the necessity of taking pass-ports or passes any person with regard to whom there are no reasonable grounds for suspicion of infection.

28. The Division Peishcar may, at his discretion, exempt from the necessity of taking out passes persons who are merely returning from an infected area to their own village after bringing to market in such area articles of food or fuel;

Provided that such return be within eight hours after arrival and not after sunset, and that such exemption shall not apply to any such person who may have entered a dwelling house within the infected area.

29. Passes may be of two kinds, either (1) general or (2) special. General passes may be given to agriculturists and others having occasion to make daily or frequent journeys by land or water from an infected area, and may be given for an indefinite period; but they will not cover residence outside of the infected area. In the case of agriculturists where the officer granting the pass is satisfied that it is necessary for the whole family to go and work in the fields, a single pass may be given for the family. Special passes shall be passes, permitting persons to leave the infected area and reside elsewhere, and may be granted for households provided that the name and description of each person covered by the pass is entered therein.

30. General passes should be given freely, and in the case of agriculturists working in the fields need not be revoked even should a case of plague occur in the family of the pass-holder.

31. Special passes may also be given freely, especially at the beginning of an epidemic, when a plague authority is satisfied that no case of plague has occurred in the house of the applicant, or in any adjacent house or among any of his relations or associates: provided that the Plague authority may always require the disinfection in a prescribed manner of all clothes and other articles to be taken away before a pass is given. When the applicant is known or suspected to have been exposed to infection, no officer shall grant pass until the applicant has been kept under medical observation (1) for a period which may extend to ten days, (2) or until the reasons for suspicion have disappeared. In such cases disinfection of clothes, &c., should always be insisted on. In this rule applicant includes all the persons in a house-hold on whose behalf a special pass is applied for.

Disinfection.

32. When it is provided in these rules that disinfection may be employed, disinfection as follows, as often as seems to him necessary may be ordered by any plague authority unless where otherwise provided:—

Of the persons (if specially ordered by the Division Peishcar)—In a bathing tub with Jeye's Fluid or Carbolic Acid, strength 1 in 100.

Of traveller's bundles (1) if specially ordered by the Division Peishcar, to be opened out and steamed for 20 minutes by steam pressure of 20 lbs. and temperature 250°; or (2) otherwise to be heated as below:—

Of clothes silks, &c.—To be exposed first one side, then the other, for eight hours in a strong sun.

Other clothes &c.—In per-chloride of mercury, 1 in 1000.

Of an infected house—If a Plague Authority so directs, it may be unroofed and treated as follows, after removal of all surrounding obstructions (walls, huts, sheds, pandals &c.) to ensure a complete perfilation of air.

Of houses in an infected area—Each house shall be open to light and air in its dark rooms. Infected things of small value such as bedding, cots &c., may be burnt. Everything else, as well as the interior of the house, including the floors shall be sprayed or sprinkled with per-chloride of mercury. Rubbish shall be burnt or carted away. Then the exterior and interior of the house shall be lime washed, chloride of lime being mixed with the lime-wash, wherever practicable.

33. Any person disobeying or contravening or refusing to submit himself to any rule made under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation (II of 1073), or obstructing any measure which has been taken by Government, or which any authority, or officer appointed under competent authority to carry out such rule, has been required or empowered to take under any such rule, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code and shall be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or a fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees or both.

34. In a town under the Town Improvement Committee; the President of the Committee and in the area under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills, the Superintendent and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills, are empowered to exercise all the powers conferred on a Division Peishcar by these rules.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Camp, Paduanabbapuram.
30th October 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

APPENDIX A.

I

[PASSPORT—RULE 5.]

B.

PASSPORT NO. ORIGINAL.

(To be issued to a person arriving from a plague-infected locality under Section 5 of the original and Section 15 of the Supplementary Rules under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation published in the Gazette dated 1st November 1898.)

1. Division.
2. Station of issue.
3. Date of arrival.
4. Name of person.
5. Father's or Uncle's name.
6. Caste or creed.
7. Age.
8. Whence coming.
9. Destination and residence during the next ten days (give Division, Taluk, Proverthy or Town, Moori or Street, and name of the house or of its owner.)

I declare the above information to be correct, and I do hereby bind myself to appear for examination, daily, for a period of ten days from this date before the local authority, *i. e.*, the Medical officer, or the Station-house officer, or the Parvathyacaren of the village where I may be for the time being.

Date _____ Signature or mark of traveller _____

Declared and signed before me

Signature and designation of officer

Date _____ issuing the passport
(SEE REVERSE.)

C.

PASSPORT NO. DUPLICATE.

(To be sent forthwith to the Local Authority of the place of destination.)

1. Division.
2. Station of issue.
3. Date of arrival.
4. Name of person.
5. Father's or Uncle's name.
6. Caste or creed.
7. Age.
8. Whence coming.
9. Destination and residence during the next ten days (give Division, Taluk, Proverthy or Town, Muri or Street, and name of the house or of its owner.)

I declare the above information to be correct, and I do hereby bind myself to appear for examination, daily, for a period of ten days from this date before the local authority, *i. e.*, the Medical officer, or the Station-house officer, or the Parvathyacaren of the village where I may be for the time being.

Date _____ Signature or mark of traveller _____

Declared and signed before me.

Forwarded to the

Date _____ Signature and designation of officer
issuing the passport.
(SEE REVERSE.)

A.

(To be retained by the officer issuing the passport.)

1. No. of passport.
2. Date of issue.
3. Name of traveller.
4. Place of destination.
5. When the duplicate of the passport sent and to whom.

Initials of officer issuing the passport.

B.
ENDORSEMENT OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Date	{ Signature of Local Authority. }	Designation.
1st day		
2nd "		
3rd "		
4th "		
5th "		
6th "		
7th "		
8th "		
9th "		
10th "		

Forwarded to the Tahsildar of
President
the traveller having been duly observed.
Date Signature and Designation of
Local Authority.

Extract from Rule 15 under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, published in the Gazette dated 1st November 1898.

15. i. Every person arriving from any place declared to be infected with plague shall, before disembarking from the steamer, ship or boat in which he has travelled, or in the case of arrival by road either immediately on reaching a Road Frontier Inspection Station or within twelve hours from the time of arrival at any other place, obtain from the officer mentioned in Rule No. 15-ii a passport binding him to present himself for daily inspection for the next ten days before the local authority of the town or village where he may be; and he shall be bound so to present himself.

Provided that, where it appears desirable, any Magistrate or any Revenue officer not below the grade of Deputy Tahsildar may, by endorsement on the passport, exempt any person from personal attendance and permit him to be inspected at his residence.

Explanation.—By a "Local Authority" is meant any of the following officers:—

- (a) The Local Medical officer;
- (b) The Station-house officer;
- (c) The Parvathyacaren of the village;

* (d) Any person appointed by the Local Division Peishcar for the purpose of this rule.

In places where there is more than one local authority, the duties prescribed in these rules shall be performed by, or with the permission of the Division Peishcar under the orders of the officer who stands first in the order given in this explanation.

Every person required to take out a passport shall declare truly his name, address and such other particulars as may be required by the officer issuing the passport and shall report forthwith to the local authority any change in his place of residence occurring within ten days from the date of arrival. On the expiry of ten days, he shall deliver up his passport to the local authority of the place where he may then be.

* Vide Notification published in the Gazette dated 21st March 1899.

C.
Extract from Rule 15 under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, published in the "Gazette," dated 1st November 1898.

iii. Every person so arriving from a plague-infected place shall declare truly his name, address and such other particulars as may be required by the officer issuing the passport and shall report forthwith to the local authority any change in his place of residence occurring within ten days from the date of arrival. On the expiry of ten days, he shall deliver up his passport to the local authority of the place where he may then be.

iv. The issue of a passport, or any change in the residence of the person to whom it has been granted, shall immediately be communicated by the officer issuing it (in the former case) or by the local authority (in the latter case) to the President of the Town Improvement Committee or the local authority of the place of destination.* If the local authority of the place of destination is not known, the intimation shall be sent to the Tahsildar concerned for transmission to the local officer by whom the traveller has to be observed. The communication may be made by a post-card, or by a special messenger, or in any other manner which the Division Peishcar concerned may determine. The telegraph need be used only in urgent cases.

v. The local authority of the place of destination shall see that, on the arrival of the traveller, he is observed daily for ten days. Any case of illness or death in the house in which such traveller is or has been residing shall be forthwith reported to the immediate superior of the local authority with full details. After ten days, the passport shall be recovered from the traveller and sent to the Tahsildar.

Any Magistrate or any officer of the Revenue Department not below the rank of Deputy Tahsildar may require that the person or the clothing and other effects of the traveller shall be disinfected in such manner as may be ordered by the Division Peishcar.

vi. The Parvathyacaren of every village shall keep himself promptly informed of the arrival of every person from an infected area without a passport and shall deal with him as in the preceding rules to which such person shall be bound to submit himself.

vii. A register shall be maintained by each local authority in the following form:—

- (1) Date of receipt of intimation.
- (2) Name of traveller.
- (3) From what infected area arriving.
- (4) Date of arrival of traveller.
- (5) Number, date and place of issue of passport.
- (6) How long kept under observation.
- (7) State of health of the traveller and other persons living in the house in which he is or has been residing.
- (8) Date of departure if occurring within ten days.
- (9) Destination.
- (10) Date of intimation of departure to the local authority of the place of destination.
- (11) Date of despatch of the passport to the Tahsildar.

* This rule applies whether the place of destination is in Travancore, Cochin or British territory.

II.

[GENERAL PASS—RULE 29.]

(To be issued for daily or frequent journeys by land or water from an infected area.)

No.
Taluk.
Station of issue.
Name of person.
Father's or Uncle's name.
Caste or creed.
Age.
Ordinary residence.
Journey covered by this pass.

This pass protects the person named above and the members of his family mentioned on the reverse, but it does not cover residence outside the village of . . . It will be in force until revoked.

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

REVERSE OF FORM II.

Name.
1. How related to pass holder.
2.
3.

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

III.

(SPECIAL PASS—RULES 29 AND 31.)

(To be issued to persons leaving an infected area to reside elsewhere.)

No.
Taluk.
Station of issue.
Name of person.
Father's or Uncle's name.
Caste or creed.
Age.
Ordinary residence.
Whence arrived.
Whither going.

This pass covers also the members of the family of the above named person whose names and descriptions are given on the reverse.

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

(REVERSE OF FORM III.)

How related to pass holder.

Name.

Signature.
Designation.
Date.

Notification.

The following is added as a subordinate para to section 4 of the Quarantine Rules published on page 1779 of the Gazette dated 2nd November 1897 :—

" No tindal or other person in charge of or navigating any registered boat shall attempt to make such boat fast to, or shall take it alongside of, a vessel in quarantine or coming from an infected port, until such vessel has been granted pratique by the Health Officer of the Port."

Huzar Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
31st October 1898

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Proceedings of His Highness the Maha Rajah's Government

No. $\frac{6355}{V. S. 987}$ dated the 31st October 1898.

1. In view of the continued prevalence of the bubonic plague in parts of the Madras Presidency and in Mysore, the existing rules, as regards the measures to be adopted for preventing its out-break and spread in Travancore, have now been revised and amplified so as to bring them into line with the regulations issued by the Government of Madras. These rules along with the subsidiary orders and instructions issued, from time to time, have now been ordered to be published in pamphlet form for the information and guidance of the local officers and the public generally.

2. While impressing upon the local officers the necessity of their closely acquainting themselves with the rules and instructions, and promptly and systematically enforcing the precautions contained therein, Government would invite their attention to the following observations in regard to the general policy to be pursued in conducting plague operations.

3. The essential measures to be taken in combating an out-break of plague are:—

1. The early recognition of the disease in a locality.
2. The treatment of the sick in places of segregation.
3. The removal of the other inhabitants from the infected house, locality or area.
4. Their segregation for a specific period.
5. The disinfection of their persons, clothing and personal effects.
6. The disinfection of the houses in the infected locality and their contents.
7. The improvement of the ventilation of houses, the abatement of overcrowding and the prosecution of general measures of sanitary reform.

A reference to the rules issued by Government would show that all these have been sufficiently provided for.

4. One of the main difficulties which have to be contended with in dealing with the plague is the absence of any efficient organization for the detection of cases before the out-break has attained large proportions. Considering the extent to which fever prevails in parts of the country and the imperfect state of the registration of vital statistics, it can hardly be expected that every case of plague will be brought to notice immediately after it has occurred. For detecting, therefore, the existence of plague in villages special reports prepared by the local authorities from local knowledge are necessary and should be submitted. The towns under the Town Improvement Committees should submit weekly returns. All these returns should be sent direct to the Sanitary Commissioner who will embody the same in a consolidated statement and submit it every week for the information of Government. The co-operation of the residents in discovering cases of sickness should be secured as far as possible, and the returns duly checked. This may be done by posting trustworthy subordinates at all public burying and burning grounds and noting the name of the deceased and the locality of the house in which the death occurred, or in such other ways as the Division Peishcar or the President of the Town Improvement Committee may consider suitable with reference to local circumstances, special care being taken not to offend the religious and social feelings and susceptibilities of the people.

5. Section 21 of the rules passed under date the 28th October 1898 deals with the mode of disposal of plague corpses. It in no way interferes with the religious customs of any class of His Highness' subjects, but merely authorises the local authorities to insist on certain precautions as to the routes to be taken by funeral processions and as to the place and manner of burial. Under the first part of the supplementary rules issued under date the 30th October 1898, the Division Peishcar may, with the previous sanction of Government, require, in respect of any particular area, that the certificate of a Medical Officer shall be obtained showing the cause of every death within two hours after such death; but no one will, under any circumstances, be compelled to allow the inspection of the corpse of a deceased relative. In the event, however, of a certificate not being produced or inspection invited, it may be presumed that the death has been caused by plague and the rules regarding segregation may be enforced. It must be clearly understood that the examination of the corpses of women must be made by women and that section 15 of the supplementary rules should not be put in force unless and until it is found that the people are concealing deaths from plague. It should also be noted that the provision regarding the production of certificates as to causes of death will be enforced only when there is sufficient medical staff, male and female, available so that there may be no chance of funerals being delayed.

6. When there is reason to believe that cases of plague are occurring in a town or are likely to occur, owing to its proximity to an infected area, the town should be divided into quarters or divisions of a size convenient for effective supervision, and each quarter should be placed under the charge of a competent official who will carry the people with him and see that their customs and susceptibilities are, as far as possible, respected. When search parties are organized to ensure the thorough detection of cases, endeavour should be made to associate respectable local residents with them, and female medical attendants should always accompany them for the purpose of examining females. Care should be taken that a person entering a house in connection with plague operations is, as far as the circumstances would permit, of the same religion and caste as the occupant.

7. The Division Peishcars and other local officers should take every opportunity of explaining to the people that the segregation of plague-stricken patients and those who have been in immediate contact with them is found by experience a measure absolutely necessary to stamp out the disease, especially in its earlier stages, and that Government seek to enforce it only because other measures without it are not of much avail. In doing so, Government are actuated solely by a desire to stay the pestilence, and are anxious to meet every reasonable wish of the people and to interfere as little as possible with their habits, feelings and prejudices. They will be permitted, and encouraged and aided to erect their own hospitals, and their own segregation huts, in sites shown to them, or selected by them and approved by the authorities. Government consider that it is neither necessary nor humane to separate the sufferers from their families and friends, and all plague hospitals, whether Government hospitals, or private caste hospitals, should, therefore, be arranged so as to provide separate accommodation for the immediate family or friends of the patients. Friends and relations will be allowed to visit the patients and, if desired, to reside near them. They can have their own food and bring their own doctors. Government are prepared to place both public and private plague

hospitals and camps in charge of native practitioners and Vydians so far as the public can find suitable men who will undertake the responsibilities and be trusted to carry out the prescribed rules. Every arrangement will be made to respect the privacy of women. No particular mode of treatment will be forced upon any one, and women will, under no circumstances, be examined by men. All that will be required of the people, when plague breaks out, is that they should vacate the infected houses or locality and reside temporarily at a house shown to them, subject to certain sanitary restrictions until the disease has passed away. During their absence their houses and such of their property as may be left behind will be taken care of by Government. Adequate compensation will be paid on the spot in the case of poor people for articles condemned by the sanitary authorities. In exceptional cases, where the house is situated in the midst of a spacious compound and the circumstances are such that complete isolation can be ensured without removal to a hospital or camp, the sick and other inmates of the house may be permitted to be segregated under shelter within the compound, provided they vacate the house to be disinfected.

8. Considering, however, that home segregation on a large scale is extremely difficult and that, even if attempted, it cannot be as efficacious as isolation in well ventilated and sanitary hospitals and camps, Government trust that the public will recognise the necessity for providing for themselves, according to the requirements of the several castes and creeds, suitable temporary structures in open sites, for the treatment of the sick and for the accommodation of persons obliged to leave infected houses and places. Government are prepared to contribute towards their erection and to leave their internal management to such native medical practitioners as enjoy the confidence of the public. The hospitals and camps will, of course, be under the general supervision of Government officials, but these officials will have nothing to do with the treatment of the sick except at their request, and their duties will be confined to preserving order, preventing theft and keeping guard and attending to sanitation.

9. The results of M. Haffkine's experiments with the prophylactic serum have been so far successful that Government have decided to exempt from segregation and also detention when travelling, persons who have been inoculated by the process within six months previously. They must, however, evacuate infected houses in view to their efficient disinfection, and when they are travelling their clothes will be disinfected. A competent medical officer has been deputed to Bombay to study the system of inoculation and other matters connected with plague, and arrangements have been made for obtaining a supply of plague serum and the necessary instruments and appliances. Government thus hope to be able soon to afford every facility to those who wish to be inoculated.

10. In view of the difficulty of strictly enforcing land quarantine and of the manifold evils necessarily attendant on that system, Government have decided to substitute observation for quarantine on the land frontiers. Under this system all travellers except those found or suspected to be suffering from plague or considered "suspicious" are allowed to move freely, provided they report to the authorities their movements for a period of ten days after arrival from an infected area, and present themselves daily for examination during that period. It may often be advisable, however, to interpose special checks either on the movement of pilgrims from

an infected area to a place of pilgrimage beyond that area, or on the movement of pilgrims to a place of pilgrimage at which plague exists.

11. The local officers should at once report to Government any action taken or proposed to be taken in the way of applying the rules passed under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, and Government would impress upon them the necessity of prudence and care in working the rules, and of obtaining the best medical, sanitary or other advice available, before taking action.

12. The measures explained above apply to all alike without distinction of class or rank. Their sole object is to prevent the importation of plague into the State and promptly to check its spread and stamp it out, should it nevertheless appear. That object can only be fully attained if the people themselves, for whose benefit the rules have been framed, loyally accept them and support the action of the authorities. His Highness' Government have no doubt that in this respect they can rely on the hearty co-operation of all classes of the community.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

In paragraph 8 of Government Proceedings No. $\frac{6358}{v. s. 987}$ dated the 31st ultimo published in the Gazette dated the 1st November 1898, it was stated that Government were prepared to contribute towards the cost of the erection of private plague hospitals and to leave their internal management to such medical practitioners as enjoy the confidence of the public. The following limits are fixed as to the amount of the contribution:—

(a) For construction, half the cost will be paid by Government, provided the charges are considered reasonable. In any case of doubt or dispute the Government will have the right to estimate by means of the Public Works or Marahmut Department the value of the work done. The buildings shall be erected on sites approved by the Sanitary authorities.

(b) For maintenance, grants not exceeding half the actual expenses may be sanctioned on the following conditions:—

(1) The arrangements for the sanitation and supply of food must meet with the approval of the local medical officers and the Division Peishcar or the President of the Town Improvement Committee as the case may be.

(2) The amounts will be paid, month by month, in arrears to the manager or the managers appointed by the Division Peishcar or the President.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }
21st November 1898. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Proceedings of His Highness the Maha Rajah's Government

No. $\frac{6980}{F. S. 1164}$ dated 28th November 1898.

As Government consider it desirable that all operations connected with the plague should be conducted on a uniform method as far as practicable, and any defects in the arrangements should be promptly brought to light and remedied, they direct that the following instructions be strictly observed.

1. The Sanitary Commissioner will periodically visit all the Plague Inspection Stations and Camps that have been, or may hereafter be, opened, in a town under the Town Improvement Committee or not, and submit reports to Government as to how the precautionary and remedial measures prescribed by the rules are enforced.

2. In cases of emergency he may address the officers on the spot in regard to any defects he may notice or any improvements he may consider necessary and it shall be the duty of such officers to promptly attend to the suggestions. Copies of the communications so addressed should forthwith be forwarded to Government by the Sanitary Commissioner.

3. He may also, in cases in which the urgency of the situation demands such a course, personally carry out any arrangements in pursuance of the rules and may incur any expenditure on this account not exceeding Rs. (50) fifty without previous reference to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
28th November 1898. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Rules passed under section 2 of Regulation II of 1073 in regard to the special measures to be adopted to prevent the out-break and spread of Bubonic Plague in Towns constituted under the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation.

NOTE.

The following is a description of the disease known as bubonic plague :—

(a) After date of acquiring infection a period of a few hours to three or, in exceptional cases, even ten days may elapse. There occurs a gradually increasing feeling of lassitude, the colour of the skin may change till a yellowish tint is acquired; at times there is much restlessness and drowsiness; frontal head-ache of a severe character, attended with darting pains in the back, loins and abdomen, are frequent. High fever is ushered in with shivering and after two or three days of usually continuous fever, glandular swellings may appear in the groins, arm-pits, or neck, or in all three positions. On appearance of the swellings the fever may diminish slightly. The disease may then abate, accompanied by disappearance of the swellings or their breaking down by suppuration. But if the disease continues, the patient may vomit blood, and blood may be discharged from the nose, the mouth, the bowels, and mixed with urine; the swellings may become gangrenous and hæmorrhage may occur from their sites; death may be ushered in by convulsions, delirium, insensibility, &c.

(b) The prime cause of the disease is believed to be a microbe found in the blood and especially in the neighbourhood of the enlarged glands. Its mode of dissemination has not been fully ascertained, but there is good reason to believe its propagation is favoured by foul soil, and that not only the bloody discharges, but the excretions, more especially the fæcal, demand special care as to disinfection. The relation of infection to water is open to doubt, but certain facts have been observed that point to this being a possible medium. The

clinging of the infective agent to clothing and rooms is more certain. Foul soil, crowded and narrow streets, and badly-ventilated dwellings are specially favouring causes. Rats, snakes and cats being liable to infection may act as conveyers of the disease.

(c) It is the object of these rules, therefore to ensure (1) that the earliest possible information of every attack of plague should be conveyed to the authorities, so that the plague microbes may be at once prevented from being conveyed into situations in which they might spread the infection; (2) that the microbes should be at once completely destroyed; and (3) that medical assistance may be provided for those who, in spite of precautions, are attacked by the disease. They accordingly follow these three divisions.

RULES.

1. The Presidents of Town Improvement Committees shall be responsible for the proper carrying out of all the measures that have been or may hereafter be prescribed by Government for preventing the out-break and spread of the Bubonic Plague within their respective towns.

2. For the purposes of these Rules, every town to which they apply shall be divided into "circles" which should, as far as possible, follow existing sanitary divisions so that they may be readily comprehended. As the circle will represent the unit of Plague administration in each town, its extent should be carefully fixed with reference to local conditions.

[In municipalities in the Madras Presidency, wherever there are wards containing less than 1,200 houses, and a population of less than 5,000 persons each, two or three wards have been arranged to be comprised in one circle.]

Three circles shall ordinarily form a division and in no case shall a division contain more than 4 circles. Presidents of Town Improvement Committees will at once map out their towns into circles and divisions in consultation with the medical members of the respective Committees and, after approval by Government, record the maps in their offices, sending one copy to the Sanitary Commissioner and another to the Sanitary Inspector and Health Officer in the case of Trivandrum, and to the medical members in the case of mofussil Committees.

3. For each division of a town, the President shall indent on the Durbar Physician through Government, for the following apparatus and disinfectants and shall see that these stores are always maintained and in good condition:—

- 12 portable tin canisters for disinfectants.
- 9 lb. per chloride of mercury.
- 9 lb. commercial hydrochloric acid.
- 60 lb. carbolic acid.
- 600 lb. of saw dust. and ●
- 600 lb. of unslaked lime.

For any additional quantity that may be necessary, supplemental indents may be similarly forwarded through Government.

A.—*Observation.*

1. Should it appear to the President of a Town Improvement Committee that plague imminently threatens to attack that town, he shall, with the sanction of Government, immediately appoint in each circle of the town, an observation staff consisting of an Inspector, a peon and a toti, and in each division a Divisional Inspector and an orderly or such smaller establishment as Govern-

ment may, under the circumstances of the particular occasion, consider sufficient. The President shall, without delay, inform Government and the Sanitary Commissioner the date on which these appointments were made.

5. This observation staff may consist of temporary hands if available and competent. Otherwise it should be drawn from the existing sanitary establishment of the town, whose local knowledge will be valuable. In the latter case, the vacancies so caused should be filled up by temporary hands.

6. It will be the duty of the members of the observation staff to constantly and systematically patrol the whole of their circle in order to gain intelligence of the first case of plague in it, so that immediate action may be taken. The members of the observation staff should also be employed in removing with the aid of the ordinary sanitary establishment, all defects in sanitation which would favour the propagation of plague (such as accumulations of rubbish, or stagnant sewage, absence of perflation of groups of dwellings) and should report their action to the President.

7. They should further warn the inhabitants of the circle to observe the precautions against plague laid down as Appendix to these rules, and should distribute gratis and as widely as possible, copies of the same which will be printed in the Vernaculars and supplied on application.

8. Members of Town Improvement Committees and medical as well as sanitary officials of all ranks should assist the observation staff in every way possible and the police in every way that is compatible with their other duties, both in obtaining information of the first attack and in removing sanitary defects which would favour the out-break and spread of the disease.

B.—Prevention of Infection.

9. On receipt of information under the above system of the first attack of plague, the President shall at once employ in the circle in which it has occurred (but not in other circles) three peons and three toties or such smaller establishment as Government may, under the circumstances of the particular case, consider sufficient, and shall inform Government and the Sanitary Commissioner the date on which he did so.

10. This staff, like the observation staff, may consist of temporary hands if available and competent. Otherwise it should be selected from the existing establishment of the town, the vacancies thus caused being filled up by temporary men; and this staff should be combined with the observation staff of the circle, so that the whole may thenceforth form "a preventive staff" to carry out the duties set forth below.

11. The preventive staff shall visit every house in which plague has occurred and shall use the greatest care in seeing that all sputa vomit, fluid and solid excreta are at once collected in separate vessels mixed with carbolic saw-dust,* paddy husk, or other combustible matter, and where necessary, with kerosine-oil, and thoroughly, completely and immediately burnt on or near the premises. The burning shall, when possible, be carried out in the presence of the Divisional or Sanitary Inspector but, in the absence of both, it may be carried out in the presence of the peon, The Divisional Inspector, Sanitary Inspector or peon, as the case may be, being responsible that it is thoroughly done.

* One part of carbolic acid to ten parts of saw-dust.

12. Rags, clothes and bedding stained with vomit or excreta, or blood passed from any part of the body, or discharges from the nose, mouth, open sores, boils, or wounds should similarly be burnt upon the spot under the same precautions, the danger of keeping such articles being fully explained to the owners and full compensation in money or kind being offered in the case of the really poor; but where the owners or other persons concerned, so desire, articles of clothing proved to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer on duty to be of great value may be disinfected in such manner as he may direct. In every such instance, the Medical Officer shall, by a certificate signed by him, define the method of disinfection employed and certified to its having been conducted with care.

13. Floors and furniture stained with vomit or excreta, or blood or any discharge, should be disinfected by being thoroughly sprinkled with a solution of perchloride of mercury made up as shown in the margin. Street drains outside the houses attacked and the drains of the houses when possible should be flushed with this solution.

<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. perchloride of mercury.</p> <p>1 oz. hydrochloric acid.</p> <p>3 gallons (one small chatty full) of water with a pinch of aniline blue to colour it to prevent accidents.</p>	
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[NOTE 1.—Wooden buckets or earthen pots should alone be used for carrying about this solution as it destroys metal vessels; and the packets of solid perchloride should be labelled "Poisons" in English and in the Vernacular and entrusted only to the Inspectors who should retain them in their direct custody.]

NOTE 2.—As the solution is highly poisonous, the greatest care must be taken to see that drains flushed with it are not connected with any tank or well which is likely to be used for drinking purposes.

14. The greatest courtesy and consideration should be used by the preventive staff to all classes of persons in carrying out these instructions, as the exercise of extreme tact is essential to the success of these rules.

15. Special measures should be taken to ensure free ventilation of the room in which the patient is under treatment.

16. Removal to isolation hospitals provided under the rules already passed by Government should be resorted to as far as possible. If however, the patient be treated in his own house, the utmost care should be taken to strictly limit the number of persons entering the room or house to those absolutely necessary for the patient's welfare. Disinfectants for washing the hands of persons touching the patient should be available. Where the attendants are bare-footed, the feet should be carefully disinfected at suitable intervals daily. Food vessels used by the patient would be best disinfected by heating, till they cannot be touched, directly over fire.

17. After a patient has recovered, the house, and especially the room which he occupied during the attack should be thoroughly disinfected. The floors should be dug up wherever stained with plague matter and the earth burnt or if this cannot be easily done, the floors should be burnt over. The floor the walls, the house drains and the furniture should also be liberally sprayed and washed with the percholoride of mercury solution above described. The wall should subsequently be brushed with a dry broom and be white-washed with fresh slaked lime in the proportion of one part of lime to five of water.

[NOTE.—It is most desirable that the excreta of a patient for at least 10 days after he has recovered from an attack should be carefully collected in air-tight iron receptacles, disinfected and carried away. The excreta, possibly still contain plague microbes. For this purpose Presidents of Town Improvement Committees should arrange to have a supply of carts and iron receptacles in readiness.]

18. Rats, cats and snakes suffer from the disease. If found alive in infected localities, these animals should be got rid of as quickly as possible by killing them as a matter of prevention. Where found dead, their bodies should invariably be burnt.

19. Government may provide the President of the Town Improvement Committee with a permanent advance which may be distributed to the medical officers and such others as may be entrusted with the working of these rules and shall be recouped from time to time by bills supported by vouchers where possible.

20. The preventive staff shall continue to be maintained in an affected circle for ten days after the last attack of plague in it, and the observation staff in all circles for twenty-one days after the last attack in the town. During this time, they should be employed in remedying sanitary defects.

C—Medical Aid.

21. There shall be a head-quarters in each division at which a medical subordinate shall reside. He shall be supplied with medicines and medical comforts for the treatment of those attacked, from the nearest District Hospital, and shall be available for attendance *gratis* on the sick in their own houses. This shall also be the head-quarters of the Divisional Inspector and of the preventive staff on night duty.

22. In one place at least in each town—more than one place should be arranged for in large towns,—there shall be isolation sheds with separate accommodation for males and females for the treatment of those who desire it or who are brought there. These shall be in charge of a medical subordinate with the necessary staff and supplied with equipment, medicines, and medical comforts. This subordinate shall be deputed to no other duty. He shall reside with his staff on the spot and shall be adequately housed.

23. The head-quarters of the divisions and the sites for the isolation hospitals shall be at once selected, and shall be marked on the maps referred to in Rule No. 2 above.

24. The medical officer and the head of the preventive staff responsible for working these rules in each division shall, within seven days after the withdrawal of the staff from the special duty, submit special reports on the epidemic and on the operation of these rules, which should be forwarded by and with the remarks of the President of the local Town Improvement Committee for the orders of Government, as early, after their receipt at the President's office, as may be possible.

APPENDIX.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED ON THE APPROACH OF PLAGUE.

A. Hygiene of Habitations.

1. Every house must be thoroughly cleansed, that is, all house refuse, manure, washings of cattle stalls, dirty water of all kinds and collection of dirt of other description must be carefully collected and completely removed.

2. In places provided with dustbins, carts or other sanitary appliances, all house refuse &c. should be at once conveyed away from the house for disposal by the sanitary executive.

3. In other places, all dry refuse should be burnt. Refuse water and all wet refuse may similarly be disposed of, if mixed with a sufficient quantity of saw dust, paddy husk or other combustible

matter. But if this is not practicable, they should be removed as far away as possible from dwelling houses and wells or other sources of water supply mixed with quick lime and buried.

4. If the earth in any part of the house or premises remains damp and foul, even after such removal, it should be dug up till dry and clean earth is reached.

5. The old earth should be taken far from the town and may be used as manure for the fields; new earth from a clean place should be laid down.

6. The interior and exterior of houses should be white-washed. If persons cannot afford to do the outside, the inside at least should be white-washed.

7. Bundles of clothing and other materials, hanging from the beams or occupying in any other way the rooms in which persons sleep, should be removed.

8. Doors and windows should, at all possible hours, be left open so that free ventilation may be obtained.

9. All latrines must be kept free from faecal matter by removal twice daily. In places where the system of private scavenging does not exist and where such frequent removal is absolutely impracticable, a quantity of quicklime should be thrown into the latrines daily morning and evening. In the case of trench latrines, a heap of dry earth should be stored close by and a quantity thrown over the excreta each time after use.

10. The drains leading from houses should be cleansed by copious flushing with clean water twice daily.

11. Cesspools and pits for receipt of the urine of cattle should be emptied and cleansed daily.

B.—Personal Hygiène.

1. The body and clothing should be kept scrupulously clean. If delicate, persons should use warm, not cold, baths.

2. The food should be plain, nourishing and of good quality.

3. The use of decomposed fish, imperfectly cooked rice and other articles of food, vegetable or animal, likely to disturb digestion should be strictly avoided.

4. All forms of drinking to excess, debauchery, late hours and exposure to wet and cold should be avoided.

5. Cold cooked food should never be used. Care should be taken not to allow flies to settle upon food. Vegetables and leaves should never be eaten otherwise than after cooking. Before being cooked they should be well washed in water that has been purified by boiling. Salt should be freely used with the diet, but, on the other hand, it must not be used in such unusual amounts as to excite uneasiness or looseness of the bowels.

6. An inferior quality of water should not be kept in the house: only the cleanest available should be employed.

7. Water for drinking purposes and for washing the mouth or eating and drinking vessels, and milk, should be boiled before use.

8. Persons with cuts or abrasions on their hands, feet or other exposed parts of the body should avoid attendance on plague patients. But if attendance is essential, the wounded parts should be covered, and on occasions of temporary withdrawals from attendance, the parts should be washed with disinfectants which can be obtained from the sanitary staff on application.

C—Inoculation Against Plague.

1. As far as observation has gone, plague appears to be a disease that can be effectually checked by inoculation in the same manner as small-pox by vaccination. Statistics amply support this belief.

2. The operation of inoculation against plague is as painless and as harmless as that of vaccination against small-pox.

3. Plague serum will be provided at convenient centres for persons wishing to be inoculated, arrangements being further made for inoculation at private houses under special circumstances.

4. The greatest respect and consideration will always be shown for the feelings and prejudices of all classes of persons.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }
24th November 1898. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

The last sentence of para 9 of the Rules for the inspection of outward bound vessels, published in pages 2,540-42 of the Gazette dated 8th November 1898 is hereby expunged.

No special fee shall in future be levied from vessels for the grant of a bill of health.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }
28th April 1899. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for the information of the Magistracy and Police that, in pursuance of negotiations between the Portuguese Government and the Government of India, arrangements have been made for the surrender by the Portuguese Government to the British authorities, of persons who, not being Portuguese subjects might have committed crimes in British India or in Native States under the control of the Government of India, and have absconded into Portuguese territory, and reciprocally for the surrender to the Portuguese Government at Goa, of persons who being neither British subjects nor subjects of a Native State of India under the British Protection, might have committed crimes in Portuguese territory and have absconded to either British India or any State as above mentioned.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }
29th April 1899. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

**Rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under
date the ^{4th November 1898}_{20th Thulam 1074} for the payment of Suitors'
monies into, or out of, Court.**

1. The term "Suitors' monies" shall mean and include—

(a) all sums paid or deposited by, or on behalf of, or seized or realized by process of Court from, any party to a civil suit or proceeding, in full or partial satisfaction of any decree or order already passed or that may be passed in such suit or proceeding by a Civil Court;

(b) sums paid or deposited by, or on behalf of any party to a suit or proceeding for the costs of the opposite side, in pursuance of requisitions made by Civil Courts under sections 365 and 521 of the Code of Civil Procedure; and

(c) Michavarom and other dues deposited by Kudiyans for payment to Jenmies under the Jenmi and Kudiyam Regulation (V of 1071).

Explanation:—Currency notes are to be treated as cash and dealt with as such under these Rules; but nothing herein contained shall be taken to affect the existing practice in the matter of the receipt and disbursement by the Courts of jewelry, Government and other securities, and such other valuable articles of small bulk as are required under the Rules to be received and secured in the treasuries: these may, however, be deposited by the Courts in Revenue Treasuries under Rule 24.

2. All other deposits of the kind noted below, which are not judicial receipts to the credit of Government (unless lapsed or otherwise credited), shall be known as Miscellaneous deposits:—

(a) amounts deposited by Court servants as security for their fidelity;

(b) fees received for the issue of commissions;

(c) amounts deposited for the expenses of witnesses;

(d) amounts received for the maintenance of civil debtors incarcerated;

(e) amounts received for payment to Thadastars called in to attest the execution of attachment and other warrants;

(f) money levied for proclaiming the execution of certain processes by beat of tom-tom;

(g) fees levied for the registration of decrees as originally received; and

(h) fees levied for granting copies.

3. The practice hitherto followed by the Civil Courts in the matter of receiving, holding, securing, disbursing and crediting such Miscellaneous deposits as are covered by Rule 2 shall continue in force, notwithstanding anything contrary in these Rules, which are applicable to Suitors' monies only, covered by Rule 1.

4. From and after the 1st day of Auvany 1075, the Civil Courts are prohibited from receiving Suitors' monies into their cash chests except in cases falling under Rule 5.

5. If the party entitled under the decree or order of the Court to take or receive forthwith the money produced is present in Court or has a Vakil duly authorized to receive on his behalf when the same is brought in by, or on behalf of, the debtor or by the officer of the Court, the payment shall be made in the presence of the Judge to the party entitled to receive the same or his Vakil, on his presenting a duly stamped receipt. The Judge should satisfy himself of the identity of the party to whom the payment is made, if he be not a Vakil of the Court. Suitors' monies dealt with under this Rule shall at once be entered in the Court's Day or Cash Book of receipts and disbursements and in the Ledger kept for Suitors' monies.

6. Suitors' monies which could not be disposed of under Rule 5, whether produced by an officer of the Court or by any person desirous of making the payment whether he be a party or not—must be remitted to the Revenue Treasury into which the Court usually pays its collections. Such officer or person must obtain from the Court a Chellan for the receipt of the money by the Treasury, specifying the date on which it is issued, the amount to be received and the account to which the payment is to be credited.

7. The Chellan must bear a serial number and be accompanied by a counter-foil receipt, which must be filled in at the Court, except as to the date of payment into the Treasury and the signature of the Treasury Officer.

8. The form of Chellan shall be as follows. :—

To be retained in Court.	To be retained in the Revenue Treasury.	To be returned to the party for production in Court.
No. Court of	No. Court of	No. Treasury office at
To The Officer in charge of the Treasury at	To. The Officer in charge of the Treasury at	Received this day of 10 en- tered as No. of in the Register of Receipts of Civil Courts' Suitors' monies, the sum of Fanams (in words) from , to the credit of the account of No. of on the file of the Court of
Receive F.s. from to the account of No. of on the file of this Court.	You are requested to re- ceive the sum of F.s. from and credit the same to the account of No. of on the file of this Court.	
<i>Date.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Initials of the Judge.	Signature of the Judge.	Signature of the officer in charge of the Treasury.
Initials of the Head Ministerial Officer.	Signature of the Head Ministerial Officer.	Signature of the Sampra- thy.
Initials of the clerk res- ponsible.	Signature of the clerk responsible.	Signature of Accountant. Signature of Treasurer.

9. The person desirous of making the payment shall deliver the Chellan and counterfoil receipt to the Treasury Officer who will retain the Chellan and return the receipt signed. The receipt must be taken to the Court, and the person who has made the payment will then receive credit for it and, in exchange for the receipt signed by the Treasury Officer which must be retained in the Court, will receive a receipt signed by the Court.

10. Any person desirous of obtaining payment of Suitors' money from Court must, with his application, present to the Court a receipt for the same duly stamped. The Court will then issue an order on the Treasury for the money, specifying the date on which it is granted, the No. of the receipt in the Treasury, the amount to be paid, and the account to which the payment is to be debited.

11. No order for the payment of money shall be issued after the 25th day of the malabar month, except in cases of emergency.

12. No order for the payment of money shall be available unless it is presented at the Treasury in the month in which it is issued.

13. Any order not presented in the month in which it is issued must be returned to the Court and after being re-dated and initialled by the presiding judge, may be re-issued.

14. The order shall be in the following form and shall have a counterfoil attached which, with the exception of the date and signature, will be filled in, in the Court and signed by the person to whom the payment is made. If such person is not the person named in the order of payment, he must satisfy the Treasury Officer that the signature is authentic and that he is authorised to receive the payment.

To be retained in Court.	To be retained in the Revenue Treasury.	To be retained in the Revenue Treasury.
No.	No.	No.
.....Court of.....	.....Court of.....	
To	To	To
The Officer in charge of the Treasury at.....	The Officer in charge of the Treasury at.....	The Officer in charge of the Treasury at.....
Pay Fs.....in (words) to.....on account of.....No.....of.....on the file of this Court and of No.....of.....of Treasury Register of Receipts of Civil Courts' Suitors' monies.	Please pay to.....the sum of Fs.....(in words) and debit the amount to the account of.....No.....of.....on the file of this Court and of No.....of.....of Treasury Register of Receipts of Civil Courts' Suitors' monies.	Received this.....day of.....10.....the sum of Fs.....(in words) to be debited to the account of.....No.....of.....on the file of the.....Court of.....and of No.....of.....of Treasury Register of Civil Courts' Suitors' monies.
Date.	Date.	Date.
Initials of the Judge.	Signature of the Judge.	Signature of the payee.
Initials of the Head Ministerial Officer.	Signature of the Head Ministerial Officer.	Signature of witnesses.
Initials of the clerk responsible.	Signature of the clerk responsible.	

15. The Treasury Officer will forward to the Civil Court before the 5th of every Malabar month, a statement in the following form in respect of the receipts and disbursements of suitors' monies during the previous month.

Debit.		Credit.	
Serial No. of order.	Amount.	Serial No. of Chellan.	Amount.
	Fs.		Fs.
No. 250	200	Balance brought forward	5,000
" 252	500	No. 26	700
" 251	100	" 29	100
" 254	1,000	" 30	115
" 253	350	" 28	125
		" 27	150
Balance to credit	4,040		
	<u>4,040</u>		<u>6,190</u>
Total.....	6,190	Total.....	6,190

16. By comparing the serial numbers of the Chellans and Orders issued with those entered in the Treasury statement and rejecting such as are absent, the Court can ascertain if the Court's accounts and those of the Treasury correspond; and if it is found they do not, the matter should at once be reported to the Treasury.

17. The receipts granted by the Treasury Officer for sums paid into Court under Rule 9 and the receipts taken from parties for sums paid out of Court under Rule 10 must when filed in Court, be attached by gum to the office counterfoil of Chellan and Order books.

18. Where an Order is re-dated and re-issued as provided in Rule 13, the date of re-issue, should be entered in the office counterfoil of the original Order book.

19. A Serial number shall be given to every payment of Michavarom and other dues tendered by Kudiyans in a year under Regulation V of 1071, and such No. shall be entered in the Chellans and Orders issued in respect of those deposits in lieu of the Number and year of the suit or proceeding on the file of the Court.

20. Every Chellan or Order for payment issued by the Courts should be signed by the presiding Judge, the head ministerial officer and the clerk responsible, with their full names. Receipts given by the Taluk Treasury should be signed by the Tahsildar, if present at head quarters, the Sumprethy, the accountant and the treasurer, with their names in full. As regards the Alleppey Commercial Treasury, the Officer in charge should do all that is required of a Tahsildar in respect of Taluk Treasury. Chellans and Orders issued by the High Court shall be signed by the Registrar or Sheristadar and the Head Panavaga Gumastah.

21. When a deposit made by an auction-purchaser is forfeited under the provisions of Section 305 of the Code of Civil Procedure, only so much of the amount as is necessary for defraying the expenses of the re-sale shall be drawn from the Revenue Treasury on an Order issued in favor of the Court Cash-keeper, in the form prescribed by Rule 14. The balance shall, at the request of the Court, be at once written off the Register of Civil Courts' Suitors' monies in the Revenue Treasury, credited to Government under the head of "Judicial Receipts" and a receipt acknowledging the same granted in favor of the Court. The amount of such receipt shall be entered in the Court accounts as amount realized under the head of "Lapsed Deposits" and paid into Revenue Treasury.

22. When deposits or balances of deposits of Suitors' monies in Revenue Treasuries have to be credited to Government under the Rules of the 16th Thulam 1057 sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah (vide page 60 of the Civil Digest), the Civil Courts shall furnish to the Treasury Officer a statement of all such lapsed deposits as soon as practicable after the receipt of the sanction of the superior Court where necessary, and request him to credit the same to Government. The Treasury Officer shall then write off the sums specified in the statement from the Register of Civil Courts' Suitors' monies and credit the same to "Judicial Receipts" passing a receipt in favour of the Court. As stated in the previous Rule (21), the amount of such receipts shall be entered in the Court accounts as amount realized under the head of "Lapsed Deposits" and paid into the Revenue Treasury.

23. All Suitors' monies remaining in the Court Treasuries on the day these Rules come into force shall at once be remitted to the Revenue Treasury with Chellans drawn in the form prescribed in Rule 8, in the name of the Court Cash-keeper and be dealt with under these Rules. As regards Suitors' monies previously remitted for safe custody and held in deposit in Revenue Treasuries, the Civil Courts shall as soon as practicable prepare a detailed statement specifying.

- (1) the number and year of the suit,
- (2) the name and description of the party by or on behalf of whom the deposit was made,
- (3) the amount deposited,
- (4) the date of the deposit in the Civil Court, and
- (5) the date of its remittance to the Revenue Treasury.

A copy of the statement shall be furnished to the Treasury Officer who shall thereupon have them entered in the Register of the Civil Courts' Suitors' monies to be opened in the Treasury under these Rules. After such entries have been made, payments out of the Treasury shall be regulated by these Rules. Until this is done, the present practice of the Courts drawing the amounts from the Revenue Treasuries and dealing with the same themselves will have to be followed in respect of Suitors' monies previously remitted for safe custody.

24. To prevent the contents of the Court Treasuries exceeding the security given by the Cash-keeper, jewelry and other valuables may, at times, be sent by the Court to the Revenue Treasury for safe custody, secured in a sealed-box. The box should be properly locked and a tape or string tied round it at convenient distances and sealed with wax bearing a clear impression of the seal of the Court at intervals not exceeding three inches along each line of the tape or string. All the seals must be of the same kind of wax. The Court transmitting the articles is alone responsible for the contents of the box the Officer in charge of the Revenue Treasury in which the box is deposited for safe custody being required only to give a receipt for the sealed box—contents unknown—and

to return the same when required without the seals being broken or otherwise tampered with. On the return of the box with the seals, the Revenue Treasury Officer should be granted by the Cash-keeper of the Court a receipt for the delivery thereof *intact* without reference to its contents. The sealed boxes transmitted for safe custody to the Revenue Treasury should, however, be accompanied by a descriptive list of the articles secured therein with their approximate aggregate value, to ensure care being taken regarding their safe custody.

These Rules will have effect from the 1st of Auvany 1075.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, the following modification has been made in Circular No. $\frac{4902}{J. 1538}$ dated 2nd October 1894, regarding the inspection of Subordinate Courts by the District Magistrates.

For "Every Subordinate Court to be inspected at least once a quarter" substitute Every "Subordinate Court to be inspected at least once every six months."

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
7th October 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah the following rule is published with regard to the deposit of animals in the Public Gardens:—

In future a charge of one rupee per diem will be made for every animal that may be deposited in the Gardens. The amount should be paid in advance for each month within five days from the beginning of such month. In default of payment and after notice to the depositor, the animal shall be sold, the expenses incurred up to the date of sale shall be deducted from the sale proceeds, and the balance, if any, paid to the depositor on his application.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
13th October 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the provisions of the notification dated 13th September 1898, published in page 2158 of the Government Gazette of the 20th idem regarding the proposed assessment under the Coffee Land Rules of lands held in the Peermade and Periyar villages on Payattupattom tenure on which coffee, tea or cinchona is or may be grown, are hereby made applicable to lands of the following descriptions situated in the same localities.

- (1) Lands granted under the Grass Land Rules of the 31st July 1877, for homesteads and farmsteads or for other special purposes, but cultivated with coffee, tea or cinchona.
- (2) Lands outside the original grant taken up for coffee, or tea cultivation.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
13th October 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

CIRCULAR.

With reference to the circular dated 23rd August 1898, published in the Government Gazette of the 30th idem, the Division Peishcars are requested to see that the Tahsildars and other revenue officers appointed on probation for specified periods acquire sufficient knowledge of the system of accounts in the Taluk and Proverthy Cutcherries.

The special report called for in the case of Tahsildars and other officers whose appointment vests in Government should contain definite information on this point.

Huzar Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }
13th October 1898. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Rules for the sale of Quinine in Proverthy Cutcherries.

1. Quinine shall be sold to the public in the Proverthy Cutcherries noted below in small powders of five grains or in packets containing twelve such powders.

2. The price of a five grain powder will, for the present, be 8 cash and of a packet of 12 powders six chuckrams.

3. The Division Peishcar concerned shall obtain on indent from the Durbar Physician the necessary packets of Quinine and distribute the same among the Proverthy Cutcherries.

4. For every rupee worth of Quinine thus sold, the vendor shall be allowed a commission of one chuckram and eight cash.

5. The price realised deducting the commission as per rule 4 shall be paid into the Taluk Treasury from time to time and duplicate receipt obtained.

6. The Proverthiars should replenish their stock of Quinine from time to time by intending on the Dewan Peishcar on forms supplied, each indent being accompanied by a voucher showing that the value of the packets already indented for has been paid into the Taluk Treasury as required by the last rule. The Proverthiars should take care to replenish his stock before the supply is exhausted.

7. When a Proverthiars is transferred the full value of the supply of Quinine should be made over to the relieving officer and it may be either in Quinine or in cash or partly in Quinine and partly in cash or Treasury receipt: but for every 7 chuckrams and 8 cash thus made over in cash, 6 cash may be deducted being the commission on the sale of 15 powders. No commission is allowed on the sale of any number less than 15 powders.

8. Packets of Quinine and communications on the subject may be sent on Sircar service.

9. The stock of Quinine should not be exposed to damp as it may thereby deteriorate.

10. The Division Peishcars and Tahsildars when inspecting Proverthy Cutcherries should examine the stock of Quinine and see that it is correct. They should also make enquiries as to how far the precaution in Rule 9 is carried out and make entries in their inspection notes on the extent of sale and other matters connected therewith.

Huzar Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }
13th October 1898. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Tovala
*
Kalkulam

Azhagiapandipuram.
Anandapuram.
Melpidaga.
Naduvapidaga.
Attur.
Kalkulam.
Kappiyara.
Kodanallur.
Mekodu.
Ponmana.

Vilavancode...	...	...	Arumana.
Neyyattinkara	...	...	Kalial.
			Kottukal.
			Marukil.
Neduvangad	...	...	Perumkadavila.
			Karakulam.
			Kulathummel.
			Perunkulam.
			Vembayam.
Chirayingil ...	...	...	Uzhamalakkal.
			Madavur.
Kottarakkara	...	...	Nagarur.
			Chadayamangalam.
			Kummil.
Tiruvalla ...	...	...	Vettikkavala.
Chengannur...	...	...	Kalluppara.
			Ranni.
Pattanapurom	...	...	Ala.
			Mailam.
			Pattazhi.
			Talavur.
			Anjal.
Shencottah ...	...	...	Vilakkudi.
			Karkkudi.
			Sivanallur.
			Ilattur.
			Kilangadu.
Kottayam ...	...	...	Ayikkudi.
Minachil ...	...	...	Pambadi.
			Minachil.
			Ramapuram.
			Lalam.
			Bharananganam.
			Puliannur.
Muvattupuzha	...	...	Kondur.
			Ilakkadu.
			Piravam.
			Ramamangalam.
			Enanallur.
			Eramallur
			Kotamangalam.
Todupuzha ...	...	...	Manakkadu.
			Kumaramangalam.
			Karikkodu.
			Karimannur.

Rules defining the conditions of Viruthi tenure and the duties of the Viruthi holders in the Taluks of Trivandrum, Chirayinkil, Neduvangad and Neyyattinkara passed under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah on the ^{4th Thulam 1074.} _{19th October 1898.}

1. In the place of Munnila Viruthi, Cherumana Viruthi and Nair Viruthi which obtained under the original Erayili system, there shall be in future the following classes of Viruthies, and Puttals for the properties comprised in each class have been and shall be issued under the particular designation of that class.

- (1) Personal service Nair Viruthi,
- (2) do. Cherumana Viruthi,
- (3) Munnila Viruthi,
- (4) Nair Viruthi for assisting in the collection of tax,
- (5) Vazhathope or Kandukrishi Nair Viruthi,
- (6) do. do. Cherumana Viruthi,
- (7) Viruthi for the collection of vital statistics.

2. The provisions of the Royal Proclamation of 1st Edavom 1068, No. 333, and clause (a) section 2 of Regulation II of 1070, shall apply to the above classes of holdings.

3. A Viruthi holder has no rights over his Viruthi holding except its enjoyment during the regular performance of the services imposed on him; and he

shall not sell, mortgage, transfer or encumber the property in any manner. No right acquired over any Viruthi property, without the sanction of Government, will be recognised.

Personal Service Viruthies.

4. The Viruthicars holding lands for any personal service shall perform the duties assigned to them in the schedules already sanctioned or which may hereafter be sanctioned.

5. It is the duty of the Cherumanakaren to see that the service Viruthi holders perform the work allotted to them in accordance with the directions of the Proverthicare.

6. The Viruthicars shall not, as a rule, be required to perform any services other than those specified in the schedule; but if any extra services are demanded of them by the Proverthicare under urgent necessity, they shall perform the same and shall be paid for such work at the current rate of wages.

7. Whenever any Viruthicare is unable to attend for work he is bound to appoint at his expense a substitute who shall place himself under the orders of the Cherumanakaren and perform all the services attached to the Viruthi holding.

8. If the Viruthicare fails to appoint a substitute as required by rule 7, the Cherumanakaren should report the fact to the Proverthicare who shall at once engage a substitute and pay him the usual wages taking a receipt for the same. The wages so paid shall be recouped to the Proverthicare from the taluk treasury on production of the receipt and shall be recovered from the defaulting Viruthicare by the attachment and sale of the crop on the holding and in the absence thereof in such manner as may be decided by the Division Peishcar in each case. It is the duty of the Proverthicare to recover such outstandings before the end of each Malabar year and the Tahsildar should see that no arrears are left.

For each subsequent default without reasonable excuse during the same year, twice the amount of the money expended as wages should be recovered from the Viruthicare.

9. If a Viruthicare is proved to have absented himself consecutively on three occasions without reasonable excuse or to have been habitually remiss in the performance of his duties, he shall be ousted from his Viruthi holding under the orders of the Division Peishcar and the land registered in the name of another member of the same family if available, or if such person is not available, in the name of any other competent person who binds himself to perform the services.

10. The registered holder of a personal service Viruthi is at liberty to relinquish it by a statement in writing before the Tahsildar and the Viruthi may then, with the permission of the Dewan Peishcar, be transferred to any other member of the family if available or in the absence of any such person to any other competent person willing to perform the services.

11. If a registered holder dies, the holding shall be transferred to his heir. In the event of the registered holder dying heirless, the holding may be transferred to any other competent person, provided that if such registered holder is a marumakathayee and has sons, the holding shall be transferred to such of his sons as may be willing to perform the services, preference being given to the senior one among them.

No transfer under this rule shall be made without the previous sanction of the Division Peishcar.

12. The Cherumanakaren should keep an attendance roll of all Viruthicars under him attending for the performance of any work. The Viruthicars should be made to mark their attendance in the register by affixing their signature.

Munnila Viruthies.

13. Munnilakars shall assist the Proverthicar in the collection of taxes in such manner as may be determined by Government from time to time.

14. They shall be bound to attend the Proverthicar's office every working day and mark their attendance in a register.

15. The Munnilakaren shall be responsible for the collection of taxes in his Munnila.

16. In the event of any Munnilakaren being found remiss in the discharge of his duties, the Tahsildar or the Division Peishcar may fine him to the extent

of one rupee each time, the total amount of such fines not exceeding five rupees in a year. The fines so imposed may be recovered from the produce of the Munnalakaren's Viruthi holding and in the absence thereof in such manner as may be decided in each case.

17. A Munnalakaren may, under the orders of the Division Peishcar be, evicted from his holding for continued negligence or wilful misconduct.

18. The transfer and relinquishment of Munnala Viruthies shall be governed by the provisions of Rules 9 to 11.

Vazhathope or Kandukrishi Viruthies.

19. The duties of this class of Viruthi holders shall be performed and all sums due from them recovered in accordance with the existing practice, the transfer and relinquishment of such Viruthies being subject to Rules 9 to 11.

Viruthies for the collection of Vital Statistics.

20. Viruthi holders of this class shall collect vital statistics according to directions given from time to time by the Sanitary Commissioner.

21. They shall attend the Proverthi Cutcherry every working day and furnish information regarding births and deaths to the Proverty official who is deputed to keep the register of vital statistics.

22. The Sanitary Commissioner may fine these Viruthicars for neglect of duty to the extent provided in Rule 16 and on receiving intimation from him the revenue authorities may recover such fines from the crops on the Vruthi holdings or in the absence thereof in such manner as may be decided in each case.

23. The Division Peishcar may order a Viruthicaren of this class to be ousted from his holding for continued negligence or wilful misconduct.

24. Rules 9 to 11 shall govern the transfer and relinquishment of such Viruthi holdings.

General.

25. Appeals against the decisions of the Division Peishcars under these rules, may be preferred to the Dewan within one month from the date of the decisions appealed against, exclusive of the time required for obtaining copies of the material papers.

26. A register shall be kept in every Proverthi Cutcherry showing all the Viruthi holdings in the Proverthi, the names of the Viruthi holders and the services they have to perform.

All transfers should from time to time be entered in this register.

A copy of the register should be preserved in the Taluk Cutcherry.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

CIRCULAR.

It has come to the notice of Government that the areas of waste lands registered in the names of private individuals, as given in Olugus and Padivus, are often far less than the real extent. In many cases, such inaccuracy is the result of fraud and collusion. In the public interests, it is found necessary to notify that the grantees should see that the areas entered in the Padivus and Olugus are correct, lest their title to the excess over the extent stated in the said documents may not be disputed. Officers whose duty it is to register waste lands are hereby directed to insert in the Padivus, a clause to the effect that the title of the holder extends only to the area specified but not to any excess over it.

Huzur Cutcherry,)
Trivandrum,)
21st November 1898.)

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 1, para 3 of the Travancore Public Gambling Regulation (III of 1071,) it is hereby notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that all the sections of the said Regulation with the exception of sections 9 and 10 are extended to the following towns in the Kottayam Division :—

1. Kottoyam. Boundaries as specified for purposes of the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation.
2. Vycome.—Boundaries as specified for purposes of the Police Regulation.
3. Parur.— Do. Do. Do.
4. Changanachery.— Do. Do. Do.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }
9th December 1898. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that applications for lands of whatever elevation in the Peermade and Periyar tracts should be made to Government. This applies also to reclamations not duly registered or sold or otherwise authorised to be occupied by Government.

2. No lands, the drainage of which flows into the Periyar above the dam, with the exception of those near Kumily, will be put up to sale or otherwise allowed to be occupied.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }
10th December 1898. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

CIRCULAR.

No. A. 2180.

It is observed that Heads of Departments when in need of funds generally send telegrams to the Huzur at the last moment. Government consider it a waste of public funds to resort to such a step when they could have foreseen and met the contingency in the usual course. They are informed that in future all applications for money should, save in unforeseen and urgent cases, be in the usual form of a communication, and that care should be taken by them to provide themselves with funds by submitting applications within sufficient time.

As a rule, telegraphic requisition for funds should be avoided.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }
20th December 1898. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

CIRCULAR.

It is observed that completion reports are due for several works done by the P. W. and Marahmut Departments. It is requested that the reports already due be submitted within six months. In the case of works which are in progress or may hereafter be sanctioned and put in hand the Chief Engineer and the Division Peishcars and other Heads of Departments entrusted with the control of Marahmut works will be good enough to make such arrangements

as will ensure the submission of the reports within three months from the date of final payment. This rule should be invariably observed and the officers whose duty it is to frame the bills should be warned that laxity in this direction will be visited with the grave displeasure of Government.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
19th December 1898. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

The following shall be added to Para XLVI of the Forest Rules dated 3rd April 1895.

“Explanation—‘Timber’ in this Rule does not include articles of furniture, doors and windows, and sawn wood prepared for boxes or bales and not exceeding one kole in length.”

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
24th December 1898. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Rules passed under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah for the attachment and sale of immovable property in connection with escheat and other cases not falling under Regulation I of 1068.

1. The attachment of property shall be effected by affixing a notice thereof to some conspicuous part of the land or building to be attached by the Proverthicar acting under the written authority of the Tahsildar or by any other officer appointed by the Division Peishcar and authorised by him in writing for the purpose. The notice shall specify (a) the object of the sale, the nature of the title to be sold, (b) the amount due, if any, its nature and the party from whom it is due and, in cases where the sale is intended to recover any sum due, the notice shall set forth that, unless the sum due, with interest if any, and expenses of attachment be paid within the date therein mentioned, the land or building concerned will be brought to sale. The notice of attachment shall be fixed in some conspicuous part of the Taluk and Proverthi Cutcheries and shall also be published by beat of tom tom on the immovable property attached. The publication shall also be reported to the Division Peishcar.

2. If, within 15 days from the date of attachment of any immovable property, any objection is made by any person to the attachment of the whole or any portion of the property, the Tahsildar shall inquire into such objection and report the result of such enquiry to the Division Peishcar. The Division Peishcar shall thereupon decide whether such property is liable to be attached and, in case he finds the attachment untenable, he shall forthwith direct the release of the attachment.

3. Every sale shall be conducted by the Tahsildar with the previous sanction of the Division Peishcar, unless, in any case, the Dewan or Division Peishcar may deem it necessary that the sale should be conducted by the Division Peishcar.

4. (1) Previous to the sale, the Tahsildar shall issue a notice specifying, in cases in which the sale is made to recover any sum due, the name of the defaulter, and the amount due from him, the position, the tenure and extent of the land, and the nature of the title to be sold, the assessment of revenue assessed on the land or upon its different sections, the amount due to Government, and the time and place and conditions of the sale. This notice shall be posted, 30 days at least before the sale, in the nearest Police Station House, the Proverthicar's and Taluk Cutcheries and on some conspicuous part of the land or building as the case may be.

(2) The sale shall be by public auction to the highest bidder.

(3) A sum of money equal to 15 per cent of the price of the land shall be deposited by the purchaser with the officer conducting the sale at the time of the purchase, and when the remainder of the purchase money may not be paid within 30 days, the money deposited shall be liable to forfeiture.

(4) Where the purchaser may refuse or omit to deposit the said sum of money or to complete the payment of the remaining purchase money, the property shall be resold after notice as prescribed in clause 1 above, at the expense and risk of such purchaser and the amount of all loss or expense which may attend such refusal or omission shall be recoverable from such purchaser. Where the lands may, on the second sale, sell for a higher price than at the first sale, the difference or increase shall be the property of the Sircar.

(5) All persons bidding at a sale may be required to state whether they are bidding on their own behalf or as agents, and in the latter case to deposit a written authority signed by their principals. If such requisition be not complied with, their bids may be rejected.

5. In cases in which a sale is made to recover any sum due to the Sircar, it shall be competent to the defaulter or to any person acting on his behalf or claiming any interest in the land, to tender the full amount due and all charges which have been incurred in demanding the same or in attaching or in taking the steps necessary for sale, and thereupon the sale shall be stayed:

Provided always that such tender must be made before the lot is knocked down.

6. (1) Where a sale of immovable property has been conducted by a Tahsildar, he shall, as soon as may be after the conclusion of the sale, report the result thereof to the Division Peishcar.

(2) At any time within 30 days from the date of such sale, application may be made to the Division Peishcar to set aside the sale on the ground of some material irregularity or mistake or fraud in publishing or conducting it; but, except as otherwise is hereinafter provided, no sale shall be set aside on the ground of any such irregularity or mistake unless the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Division Peishcar that he has sustained substantial injury by reason thereof.

(3) If the application be allowed, the Division Peishcar shall set aside the sale and may direct a fresh one.

(4) On the expiration of 30 days from the date of the sale, if no such application has been made and rejected, the Division Peishcar shall make an order confirming the sale; provided that, if he shall have reason to think that the sale ought to be set aside notwithstanding that no such application has been made or on grounds other than those alleged in any application which has been made and rejected, he may, after recording his reason in writing, set aside the sale.

(5) No sale shall be deemed to be absolute until it is confirmed by the Division Peishcar.

(6) Whenever the sale of any lands is not confirmed or is set aside, the deposit or the purchase money, as the case may be, shall be returned to the purchaser.

(7) After the confirmation of any such sale, the Division Peishcar shall register the lands sold in the name of the person declared to be the purchaser, and shall execute and grant a certificate of sale bearing his seal and signature to such purchaser.

7. Before the issue of the certificate, the Tahsildar shall publish in the villages in which the lands sold are situated and in the Proverthicar's Cutcherry, the name of the purchaser and the date of the purchase, together with a declaration that he is entitled to the possession of the land.

8. All certificates shall be registered under the Registration Regulation at the cost of the parties to whom they are issued.

9. In attaching land for the recovery of the sums due to Government, care shall be taken that no larger portion of the land is attached or sold than may be sufficient to discharge the amount due and expenses of attachment and sale.

10. Where only a part of a property, bearing a single number in the accounts and subject to the payment of a lump assessment is sold, the assessment upon such part shall be apportioned.

11. If, at any time before the lot is knocked down, the person claiming an interest on the land, or in cases of sales for recovery of the sums due to the

Sircar, the defaulter tenders security, it shall be lawful for the officer conducting the sale, to accept the security and postpone the sale of the property attached upon such conditions and until such time as he may appoint; in the event of default being made in the performance of such conditions steps will be taken to realize the security. The security bond shall be in duplicate, one of which shall be kept in the custody of the officer conducting the sale and the other shall be forwarded forthwith to the Division Peishcar. The security bonds given under this section shall be exempt from stamp duty.

12. The officer conducting a sale may, for sufficient reasons which shall be recorded, postpone the sale to a subsequent day.

Whenever a sale is postponed under this section a fresh proclamation of the intended sale shall be published in the manner hereinbefore provided.

13. The rates of batta to the persons employed in serving notices or other processes shall be the same as that fixed by the rules in force under Regulation I of 1068.

14. The Dewan may, for sufficient reason, revise any orders passed or proceedings taken by a Division Peishcar, Tahsildar, and a Proverthicar, under the provisions of these rules.

Provided that no order shall be passed under this rule without previous notice to the party to be affected by such order.

15. The Dewan may, by notification in the Gazette, invest any officer by name or by virtue of his office with the powers of a Division Peishcar, Tahsildar, or Proverthicar, under these Rules.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }
19th January 1899. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Notification under Section 5 of Regulation I of 1070.

With reference to the notification dated $\frac{18\text{th October } 1895.}{3\text{rd Arpasy } 1071.}$ published on page 1925 of the Government Gazette dated $\frac{5\text{th November } 1895}{21\text{st Arpasy } 1071}$ the Proverthy of Puthenchira, included in the sub-district of Alengad is, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, transferred to Parur with effect from the 1st Kumbhom 1074.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }
19th January 1899. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Civil Circular No. 10 of 1074.

Proceedings of the High Court of Travancore dated $\frac{10\text{th Masi } 1074.}{20\text{th February } 1899.}$

The High Court direct that the following rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah in respect of privilege leave to Judges of the District Courts and Munsifs be communicated for their information.

1. Judges and Munsifs who, with the previous sanction of the High Court, work during the recess, will earn privilege leave *on full pay* for a period not exceeding 15 days for each year, such leave not accumulating to more than 45 days at a time.

2. In cases of urgent necessity, privilege leave *on half pay* for 15 days a year will be granted to these officers, the same being regarded as leave counting towards service under the Pension Rules, and not accumulating to more than 45 days at a time.

BY ORDER,

P. C. VALLINAYAGOM PILLAI
Registrar.

Criminal Circular No. 6 of 1074.

Proceedings of the High Court of Travancore dated ^{10th Masi 1074-}
20th February 1899.

The High Court direct that the following Notification of the Government of India received from the British Resident through the Dewan be communicated for the information of all the Criminal Courts.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3361—1—a

of

The Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that a Political Agent may issue a warrant for the arrest and surrender of any person accused of having done in any State, against the law of such State, an act which would, if done in any part of British India where the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 (XXVII of 1871) is for the time being in force have constituted an offence against any of the provisions of the latter Act.

(Signed) W. S. CUNNINGHAM,

Secretary to Government of India.

(True copy)

(Signed) F. A. NICHOLSON,

Acting Resident.

(True copy)

(Signed) K. KRISHNASWAY RAO,

Dewan.

BY ORDER,

P. C. VALLINAYAGOM PILLAI,

Registrar.

NOTICE.

It having been brought to the notice of Government that the fees leviable for the registration of Companies are heavy, the following revised schedules of fees are substituted, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, for those now in force.

Table B.

Table of Fees to be paid to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies by a Company having a capital divided into shares.

	Rs.	As.	P.
For registration of a Company whose nominal capital does not exceed Rs. 20,000 a fee of	20	..	..
For registration of a Company whose nominal capital exceeds Rs. 20,000, the above fee of Rs. 20 with the following additional fees regulated according to the amount of nominal capital; (that is to say)			
For every Rs. 10,000 of nominal capital, or part of Rs. 10,000 after the first Rs. 20,000 up to Rs. 50,000.	10	..	..
For every Rs. 10,000 of nominal capital, or part of Rs. 10,000 after the first Rs. 50,000 up to Rs. 10,00,000	2	8	..

For every Rs. 10,000 of nominal capital, or part of Rs. 10,000 after the first Rs. 10,00,000 ...	Rs.	As.	P.
	..	8	..

For registration of any increase of capital made after the first registration of the Company, the same fees per Rs. 10,000 or part of Rs. 10,000 as would have been payable if such increased capital had formed part of the original capital at the time of registration. Provided that no Company shall be liable to pay in respect of nominal capital on registration or afterwards, any greater amount of fees than Rs. 500, taking into account, in the case of fees payable on an increase of capital after registration, the fees paid on registration.

For registration of any existing company, except such Companies as are by Regulation I of 1063 exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under the above Regulation, the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.

For registering any document required or authorized by Regulation I of 1063, to be registered, other than the Memorandum of Association.	2	8	..
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For making a record of any fact authorized or required by Regulation I of 1063, to be recorded by the registration of Companies, a fee of ...	2	8	..
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Table C.

Table of fees to be paid to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies by a Company not having a capital divided into shares.

For registration of a Company whose number of members as stated in the Articles of Association does not exceed 20	20
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For registration of a Company whose number of members as stated in the Articles of Association exceeds 20, but does not exceed 100... ..	50
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For registration of a Company whose number of members as stated in the Articles of Association exceeds 100, but is not stated to be unlimited, the above fee of Rs. 50, with an additional Rs. 2 as. 8 for every 50 members or less number than 50 members after the first 100

For registration of a Company in which the number of members is stated in the Articles of Association to be unlimited, a fee of.	200
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For registration of any increase on the number of members made after the registration of the Company, in respect of every 50 members or less than 50 members of such increase	2	8	..
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Provided that no one Company shall be liable to pay on the whole a greater fee than Rs. 200, in respect of its number of members, taking into account the fee paid on the first registration of the Company.

For registration of any existing company except such companies as are by Regulation I of

1063 exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under the above Regulation, the same fee as is charged for registering a new company. Rs. As. P.

For registering any document required or authorized by Regulation I of 1063 to be registered other than the Memorandum of Association ... 2 8 „

For making a record of any fact authorized or required by Regulation I of 1063 to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of ... 2 8 „

A fee of Rs. 5 is fixed for the Registration of Companies formed for religious or charitable purposes.

Huzur Cutcherry, } K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Trivandrum, } Dewan.
29th March 1899. }

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 63 of the Travancore Registration Regulation I of 1070 the following Rule has, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, been added to para 13 of the Registration Rules.

13. A.—In Districts where Sir William Herschell's system of identification by means of finger-prints has been introduced, the impressions of the right thumb of the executant or executants of documents to be registered shall be taken in printer's ink off a flat piece of tin, copper or glass properly prepared for the purpose and transferred both to the documents and to a blank register, kept in the Registration Office. Against each impression in this register, the name of the party, the number of the deed in Books I, III, VI or VII and the date shall be entered. In such districts the registering officer may require every executant, who is not personally known to himself, to affix such an impression both to the deed and the register in his presence whether he can write his name or not.

Huzur Cutcherry, } K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Trivandrum. } Dewan.
15th August 1899. }

Rules for regulating the measurement of timber and its storage at, and removal from, the land and water depots, and watch stations of the forest Department or from the Forests, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 25th March 1899, in supercession of the rules dated 27th August 1897 and 28th April 1898.

1. The measurement of timber at the water depots will, in future, be advertised in the Gazette and the contractors should be present on the days named.

2. Whenever timber is purchased at an auction or is selected for purchase under the daily sale system, one-third of the purchase money must be at once paid down and the balance of the money must be paid and the timber must be removed, within 45 days of the date of purchase or selection, as the case may be.

3. If all the money is not paid or if the timber is not all removed within the time prescribed, the timber unremoved may be resold.

in which case the one-third purchase money previously deposited shall be credited to Government.

4. If however the timber is not sold, the purchaser shall be called on to pay ground rent for it, at the rate of 4 annas per log or 4 annas per candy or fraction of a candy of sawn wood, for every month or fraction of a month that the timber has been left beyond the prescribed time, dating from the expiry of the 45 days.

5. No timber shall be permitted to be removed until it has been paid for in full, and until a Rahadary or pass has been granted by the Conservator of Forests or by an officer authorised by him to grant a pass.

6. Provided that it shall not be necessary for the D. P. W. or other Government Department, or for Messrs Wallibhoy Kaderbhoy & Co., Bombay, to deposit one-third of the purchase money on the day of purchase, and provided also that Government Departments shall remove timber without previous payments in accordance with Rule XX of the Forest Rules.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
4th April 1899.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the number of Reserved trees having been found unnecessarily large, Government have decided that half of the trees now Reserved, or 20 out of the present 40, may be struck off the list in accordance with section 32 of the Forest Regulation. The names of the trees still Reserved are as follows :—

No.	Botanical names.	English or Vernacular names.
1	<i>Artocarpus hirsuta</i> ...	Angili or Ayani.
2	<i>A. Integrifolia</i> ...	Jack or Plavu.
3	<i>Hopea parviflora</i> ...	Thambagom or Kongtt.
4	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> ...	Venga.
5	<i>Stercospermum xylocarpum</i> ...	Edaukorna or Pathiri.
6	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> ...	Thembavu or Karimaruthi.
7	<i>Dysoxylum malabaricum</i> ...	White cedar or Agil.
8	<i>Xylia dolabriformis</i> ...	Irumal or Kada.
9	<i>Lagerstroemia lanceolata</i> ...	Venteak or Chenjal.
10	<i>Colophyllum tomentosum</i> ...	Punnapa.
11	<i>C. Wightianum</i> ...	Cherupunna.
12	<i>Cadrela toona</i> ...	Red cedar, Madagiri Vembu or Thevatharam.
13	<i>Albizzia lebbek</i> ...	Karinthagara or Vaga.
14	<i>A. Procera</i> ...	Vaga.
15	<i>A. Odoratissima</i> ...	Kari Vaga.
16	<i>Vitex altissima</i> ...	Mayila.
17	<i>Adina cordifolia</i> ...	Manjakkadambu.
18	<i>Lagerstroemia flos Reginæ</i> ...	Mani marathu.
19	<i>Schleichera triguna</i> ...	Puvan.
20	<i>Bridelia retusa</i> ...	Mulluvenga or Mookayni.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum.
2nd May 1899.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 3 of Regulation II of 1067, it is hereby notified that from and after this date, the prohibition to occupy Porambokes is extended to all unoccupied lands within the Cardamom Hills and the Anjenad (including the Kannen Devan Hills.)

Huzur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }
12th June 1899. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Revised Rules regarding the system of land tax on the Cardamom Hills sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the $\frac{13\text{th July } 1899}{30\text{th Mithunam } 1074}$ in supersession of those sanctioned on the $\frac{17\text{th April } 1896}{6\text{th Madom } 1071}$.

1. The whole area of the Cardamom tract as per survey (9635 acres) embraced in the four divisions, viz., Poopara, Oodumbanshola, Elayakad and Vandemmettu, shall be subject to an annual assessment at a uniform rate of $6\frac{1}{4}$ British Rupees per acre for 5 years with effect from the 1st Chingom 1072. At the end of the fifth year, Government will grant a renewal of the occupancy right for 7 years so as to make the term of occupancy one of 12 years inclusive of the first 5 years, but the assessment from the 6th year shall be 8 Rupees an acre.

2. Lands outside the surveyed area referred to in Rule 1 will be granted for cardamom cultivation on the following terms:—

(1) A tax of one Rupee an acre shall be paid on the whole area of the grant from date of Putta.

(2) A tax of Rupees 8 per acre from the commencement of the fourth year on the whole area.

3. At the end of 12 years from date of registration of occupancy right under Rules 1 and 2, it shall be competent to Government either to resume the lands and dispose of them as they deem fit or to renew the grant on such annual assessment as they may fix, provided that a renewal shall be granted to such holders as had regularly and voluntarily, that is, without resort to coercive process paid assessment in full during the preceding 12 years, for a further period of 12 years at such assessment not exceeding Rs. 10 an acre as the Government may fix.

4. All the gardens in the possession of an individual ryot, whether situated in the same division or in different divisions, shall constitute a single holding.

5. The entire area of each holding shall be subject to the assessment at the rates specified above whether the whole of that area is or has been under cultivation or not. When a ryot is unwilling to accept this condition he shall relinquish the whole holding.

6. Subject to the payment of the annual assessment the produce of the holding shall be the property of the ryot concerned.

7. The assessment shall be payable in four equal monthly instalments, viz., Alpassi, Karthigai, Margali and Thye. It may, however, be also paid in one lump sum at the option of the ryot, provided the full amount is paid on or before the date on which the first instalment falls due.

8. The produce of the holding and the buildings upon it shall be regarded as security for the assessment on the holding.

9. The assessment on the holdings being public revenue due on land, will be recovered under the provisions of Regulation I of 1068.

10. Every ryot shall carry all his crop, as soon as it is dried, from the Thavalam to the Bank-shall of the division in which his garden is situated, by the most direct route. The cardamoms will be then weighed by the officer in charge of the Bank-shall in the presence of the ryot or his agent and kept there until the tax is paid in full. The officer will give a receipt for the number of loads and quantity received. When the tax is fully paid the officer will return the cardamoms to the ryot granting a pass in the form annexed, clearly stating the quantity of cardamoms, the number of loads and the route by which the crop is to be exported. The Sirkar will not be responsible for any loss or damage to the cardamoms from the damp or the depredation of rats or loss from fire. All payments of tax to be made to the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills.

This rule shall not apply to holders who pay the full assessment before removing the crop from the gardens. Such holders shall receive a pass as soon as the payment is made.

Explanation :—The expression "full assessment" means assessment due up to date of removal of the crop.

11. If a ryot, without sufficient cause, shall be in arrears at the end of the Malabar year to the extent of 50 per cent of the annual assessment, it shall be open to Government to resume the holding.

12. The cardamom gardens shall be exclusively cultivated with cardamoms and the forest comprised in each holding shall not be cleared or otherwise interfered with for purpose of any other crops. But the ryots may grow pepper and other products such as Vanilla, rubber &c. along with cardamoms, provided that such products shall not, in any way, interfere with cardamom cultivation.

13. No transfer of the holding or any portion thereof shall be made without the previous permission of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills. But occupancy right may be transferred with such permission.

14. The relinquishment of holdings is permitted, provided the rent due on such holdings up to the date of relinquishment had been fully paid.

When a holding exceeds 100 acres, a portion thereof may be relinquished within the first year, provided the portion relinquished is in a compact block and scattered here and there, and that the rent due on such portion has been fully paid. No partial abandonment of holdings in any other case is permissible without the sanction of Government.

15. Each ryot shall execute a registered Muchilika binding himself to the above conditions when the holding will be registered in the rent-roll and a Putta shall be granted according to prescribed form.

16. The forests in the Cardamom Hills are reserved under the Forest Regulation. Any interference with them except for purposes permitted by these rules shall be dealt with under the above Regulation. Notwithstanding the fact that the forests on the Cardamom Hills are reserved, ryots are permitted to fell trees as hitherto (royal trees excepted) or clear the undergrowth for the purpose of opening new or improving old gardens, provided they first obtain written permission from the Superintendent of the

Cardamom Hills to do so. The existing system of passports issued by Nattamarkars is confirmed. Any person entering the Cardamom Reserve without a pass will be treated a trespasser under the Forest Regulation.

17. The Superintendent may permit the burning of the undergrowth in a new clearing, provided the undergrowth is heaped and carefully removed from the surrounding jungle. The ryot will be held responsible for the value of any damage done to the trees left for shade in the new clearing or the surrounding forest or gardens caused by such fire.

18. Ryots may collect firewood free with the permission of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills. Any ryot may make use of timber growing on his own holding for the construction of buildings necessary for the cultivation of his holding free of seigniorage (royalties excepted), provided such felling does not interfere with the trees left for shade.

19. If any ryot contravenes any of the foregoing rules or any other rules which may be passed from time to time, it shall be competent to Government to take over his holding and deal with it in any manner they deem fit.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

It has been brought to the notice of Government that, in several cases, original survey marks and boundaries of Coffee Estates have not been preserved, and local Revenue Officers have no facilities for distinguishing lands granted under title-deeds from encroachments on Government land, and dealing with the latter. Now that Estates are being permanently demarcated with stones, proprietors are hereby required to keep all survey boundary marks in good repair and the boundary lines open (cleared) to a minimum width of 3 ft., failing which, the local Revenue Officers will proceed to restore missing marks and clear boundaries and recover the cost as arrears of revenue.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }
17th July 1899.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

It has been brought to the notice of Government that intimation of transfers of Coffee and Tea Estates is not regularly given as required by clause 11 of the title-deeds granted for those estates. The proprietors are, therefore, requested to furnish to this office, in future, immediate information of transfers of estates or portions thereof.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }
24th July 1899.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Rules passed under section 16 of Regulation II of 1067.

under date the 10th August 1899.
27th Karkadagom 1074.

1. Persons wishing to occupy a Poramboke, as defined in section 2 (2), shall apply for permission to do so to the Tahsildar of the taluk in which the Poramboke is situate. The Tahsildar shall, on receipt of such application, ascertain the nature and extent of the Poramboke and, if satisfied that in the interests of the public, or of Government, or for other good reason it should not be registered in the name of any person, reject the application and communicate the fact to the applicant in writing. Should the Tahsildar consider that there is no objection to registering the Poramboke in the name of the applicant or any other person, he shall submit the application with his opinion to the Division Peishcar. On receipt of the Tahsildar's report, the Division Peishcar shall make such enquiry as he may deem necessary and either reject the application and communicate the fact to the applicant through the Tahsildar, or forward the application with his opinion to the Dewan who shall pass an order either granting or refusing the permission sought for. Porambokes for the occupation of which permission has been granted shall, unless otherwise ordered by Government, be dealt with as ordinary Puthuval lands.

2. There shall be an appeal to the Division Peishcar against the decision of the Tahsildar under the last rule and an appeal to the Dewan against the orders of the Division Peishcar.

3. In Taluks which are under settlement operations the powers of Tahsildars and Division Peishcars under Rules 1 and 2 shall be exercised by such Settlement Officers as may be empowered by the Dewan from time to time.

4. In regard to unauthorised occupations in contravention of section 3 of the Regulation, it shall be the duty of the Settlement Department, in taluks which are under the operations of that Department, to send to the Division Peishcars from time to time lists of such lands as are brought to light during the progress of settlement. In other taluks it shall be the duty of the Tahsildars to ascertain by periodical inspection, occupations of Porambokes in contravention of section 3 and submit lists of them to the Division Peishcar.

5. On receipt of such lists the Division Peishcar shall impose such penalty as he may deem fit in respect of the encroachments and if he considers that any of the lands occupied may be registered, he may submit the matter for the orders of Government. In other cases, he shall refuse to register the Porambokes and evict the occupants therefrom. But the trees standing on such Porambokes may be registered in the names of the occupants on Kuttapattom for the assessed tax. Such registry shall always be subject to the condition that the lessee shall be at liberty to remove the trees when called upon to quit.

6. Nothing in these rules shall be construed as in any way interfering with the powers vested in Division Peishcars under the Regulation, of taking cognisance of unauthorised occupations either on their own motion or on complaints made to them.

7. These rules shall not apply to trees on Poramboke lands which have been already given on Kuttapattom.

K RRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

No. A. 749.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that all payments of money into the Huzur Treasury should be made before 3 p. m. on an Office day.

In like manner, as no disbursement will be made after 4 p. m., receipts for payments from the Huzur Treasury should be presented before 3 p. m. No receipt produced after that time will be accepted.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, • }
2nd May 1899. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

No. A. 750.

NOTICE.

As the Government understand that the public are under the impression that receipts presented for payment from Sircar Treasuries should be written only in Tamil characters, it is hereby notified that such receipts may be written either in Tamil or Malayalam characters.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }
2nd May 1899. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

No. A. 751.

NOTIFICATION.

To secure a uniform practice in the matter of calculating travelling allowance of Government Servants, it is hereby notified that Day begins and ends at midnight, but a total absence from Head Quarters of less than 24 hours, though it may fall in portions of two days, is not counted as two days. The period of absence from Head Quarters begins on the day on which the Officer actually leaves Head Quarters and ends on the day on which he returns to them.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }
3rd May 1899. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

No. $\frac{5082.}{J. 1498.}$ **Circular.**

Instances have come to notice of public servants dismissed, by certain officers having been reinstated by their successors. Every public servant dismissed from service has the right of appeal to superior authority and it is for the latter authority to confirm, modify or cancel the order. It is not competent to an officer to reinstate a public servant dismissed by his predecessor or by himself. If, for any special reason, an officer thinks that a person dismissed by his predecessor or by himself should be re-employed, he should submit the matter for the orders of Government. This course, however, should be adopted only in exceptional cases.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }
7th September 1899. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

**Rules regarding the granting of sick certificates to
Public Servants.**

I. No Medical Officer shall grant a sick certificate to any Public servant unless he produces an order or letter from the Head of his department or office, requiring him to produce such certificate.

II. When a Government servant is suffering from acute or serious illness any Medical Officer may place him under his treatment at once, but he will report the fact at once to the Head of the Department to which the patient belongs, and ask for the usual requisition for the certificate to be sent.

III. Medical Officers should take special care in granting sick certificates to any Government servant who is under an order of transfer or who is in Departmental trouble.

IV. Medical Officers shall grant certificates only to Officers who live in the District of which they are in medical charge.

V. When any Government servant who is reported by his superior officer to be "under a cloud" applies for sick leave, he should be kept under close observation to enable the Medical Officer to satisfy himself as to whether or not leave is absolutely necessary, and his final decision should be based on the result of such observation.

VI. All Medical certificates for leave for six months or more for Officers drawing Rs. 100 or above should be countersigned by the Durbar Physician.

VII. The form appended should be adopted in granting certificate.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }
3rd April 1899. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Medical certificate.

I

do hereby certify that

is in a bad state of health, and I solemnly and sincerely declare that, according to the best of my judgment a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and that the circumstances of his case are such as to render leave of absence for a period of highly desirable.

Station

189 . }

Rank.

Name.

Designation.

No.

of 189

• Statement of case of

Rank and Name

Department

Age

Disease

Habits

Total service

Amount of previous sick leave with dates

Date of return from last sick leave and from what station.

Medical History.

The nature of present illness, its symptoms, causes and durations, &c., should be stated here.

Rules relating to the special procedure to be followed in carrying on and adjusting the monetary transactions between Sub Post Offices and State Sub Treasuries in Travancore.

These rules apply to all monetary transactions between Sub Post Offices in Travancore and the State Sub Treasuries.

2. The Dewan of Travancore will, at the request of the Resident on behalf of the Postal Department, allow Sub Post Offices to transact business with the State Sub Treasuries.

Letters of Credit.

3. To enable the Sub Postmasters to draw funds from the State Sub Treasuries, the Head Postmaster at Trivandrum as soon as he receives intimation of the issue of the letter of credit for a month in his favour on the Resident's Treasury, (which will be about the 20th of the month preceding that for which the credit is issued) will inform the Resident of the portion he wishes to be placed at his credit on the Travancore State Treasury, and the Resident will communicate the information to the Dewan of Travancore. The Head Postmaster should also at the same time furnish a statement showing the funds likely to be drawn by the several Sub Postmasters from the State Sub Treasuries against this credit to the Dewan who will, with reference to the information received from the Resident, issue orders to the Sub Treasuries concerned to pay to the Sub Postmasters money up to the extent of the allotment.

4. When the original letter of credit is exhausted, additional credit should, if necessary, be applied for by the Head Postmaster through the Resident, and his request will be complied with by the Dewan. If in consequence of the issue of these additional credits, the Postmaster, Trivandrum, finds his credit on the Residency Treasury running short of his own requirements, he may apply to the Comptroller, Post Office, for an additional letter of credit on the Residency Treasury. In cases of emergency, the additional credits may be intimated by the Dewan by wire, an arrangement, if necessary, being made with the Telegraph Department to send such messages free of cost as they are actually on *Postal Service*.

Drawings from Sub Treasuries.

5. Sub Postmasters at Sub Treasury stations will send vouchers in form A. C. 14 in duplicate to the State Sub Treasury Officers for the amounts to be drawn. The latter will retain the original vouchers and return duly signed the duplicates with the amounts detailed therein to the Sub Postmasters. The Sub Treasury Officers will send the original vouchers granted by the Sub Postmasters to the Huzur Treasurer at Trivandrum and the Sub Postmasters will likewise send the duplicate vouchers to the Head Postmaster at Trivandrum who will enter the necessary particulars from the documents in a State Treasury Pass Book.

Payments to Sub Treasuries.

6. Payments made by Sub Offices into the Sub Treasuries should be made by preparing a receipt in duplicate (form A. C. 13) and sending it with the remittance to the Sub Treasury Officer who will retain the duplicates and return the original receipt duly signed to the Sub Postmasters. The Sub Treasury Officers will send the duplicate receipts to the Huzur Treasury and the Sub Postmasters will send the original receipts to the Head Postmaster who will enter the necessary particulars from the documents in his State Treasury Pass Book.

Note.—The amounts represented by the vouchers and receipts received from the Sub Post offices will also be entered in the Head Post Office cash book in the appropriate columns.

Adjustment of Accounts.

7. After the entry of each day's transactions in the Pass Book, it should be sent to the Huzur Treasurer at Trivandrum who will carefully compare the entries with the vouchers and receipts received by him from the State Sub Treasury Officers and after having initialed each entry, return the book to the Head Postmaster.

8. At the end of the month, the Head Postmaster will prepare a State Treasury account in the manner prescribed in clauses (i) and (iv) of para 7 of Appendix H of the Comptroller's Standing Orders and send it to the Huzur Treasurer for verification. The Huzur Treasurer will carefully check each entry with his register which will be posted from the vouchers and receipts already received by him and acknowledge the drawings and payments as recorded in the register, on the Treasury account in words under his signature. Any differences between the amounts acknowledged by the Huzur Treasurer and those entered by the Postmaster in the Treasury account should be added to or deducted from (as the case may be) the Treasury account by the Huzur Treasurer (Vide clause 1 of para 7 of Appendix H referred to above).

9. On return of the Treasury account from the Huzur Treasurer, the Head Postmaster will follow the rule prescribed in clauses (ii) and (iii) of para 7 of Appendix H and then send the Treasury account to the Resident for the settlement of the difference between the drawings and payments as acknowledged by the Huzur Treasurer. If the difference be a net drawing, the Resident will pay the amount to the Dewan of Travancore on a receipt noting the payment in red ink across the Treasury account as "amount paid to the Dewan of Travancore." In the case of the difference being due to a net payment to the State, the amount should be recovered from the Dewan and a similar note made on the Treasury account. The amount thus paid to or recovered from the Dewan should be entered in the appropriate column of the Treasury account with the Resident's Treasury and debited or credited to Post Office in the accounts of that Treasury and will be adjusted in the Comptroller's Office with reference to these entries.

10. The State Treasury account sheet when returned by the Resident together with the State Treasury suspense account to be prepared in the following form, should be forwarded to the Comptroller's Office by the Head Postmaster with the monthly cash account.

Appendix H—Standing orders of the Comptroller, Post Office.

* * * * *

7. Monthly Mysore State Treasury account Form (A. / C. 9)—(i).

At the end of the month, the Postmaster should enter the total payments and drawings, in words and figures, below the last transaction in the Treasury Pass Book, and then prepare the "Mysore State" Treasury account, which should be an exact copy of the Treasury Pass Book. The Treasury account should be signed and dated by the Postmaster and send to the Officer in charge of the Resident's Treasury, Bangalore (under a registered cover

addressed to the Postmaster, Bangalore), for verification. The Treasury Officer's verification will, in every case, be for the actual amounts which have been credited and debited in his accounts as rendered by him to the Accountant General, Madras, for the month. There will be a difference between the total amounts acknowledged by the Treasury Officer and those entered by the Postmaster in the Treasury account whenever drawings from or payments into Sub-Treasuries towards the end of a month are included in the cash account of the Head Office in the same month, but are not communicated to the District Treasury until the next month, or whenever transactions with Sub Treasuries towards the end of a month are communicated to the District Treasury in the same month, but are not included in the same cash account of the Head Office until the next month. In the former case, the Treasury Officer will strike off, and in the latter case, add those transactions.

(ii) As soon as the State Treasury account is received back from the Treasury Officer, Bangalore, the remarks &c. made by him, with the date entered by him, should be copied in the Treasury State Book and the Postmaster should compare the entries in the Treasury Pass Book with those in the verified Treasury account received back from the Treasury Officer, and if any fresh items have been added by the Treasury Officer in red ink, immediate steps should be taken to call for the receipt or vouchers for those items from the Post Offices concerned and bring the transactions into the cash account of the Head Office, if they have not already been accounted for.

(iii) The particulars regarding the transactions of one month which are brought into the accounts of the Head Office in the following month will be entered in the Treasury Pass Book for the month in which they are brought into the accounts of the Head Office, and against these, the following remark will be made "included in the verification of the Treasury Officer, Bangalore, for the month of——189 .". Such items will not be entered in the Treasury Account prepared for verification by the Treasury Officer, but will be struck out of the Pass Book with an appropriate remark before the Treasury account is copied.

(iv) The Treasury account should be dated by the Postmaster and totalled (in words as well as in figures) so as to agree with entries (3) of the Treasury suspense account before being sent to Bangalore for verification.

Payments.			Drawings.		
(1)	Balance of last month's accounts		(1)	Balance of last month	3,000
(2)	Paid into State Treasuries this month (as per cash account)	4,000	(2)	Drawn from State Treasuries this month as per cash account)	6,000
(3)	Total of items (1) and (2)	4,000	(3)	Total of items (1) and (2)	9,000
(4)	Deduct from both sides	4,000			4,000
(5)	Net amount due by State Treasury ... ..	...	(5)	Net amount due by Post Office	5,000
(6)	Net payments recovered and credited incorporated in the accounts of the Resident's Treasury in the following months		(6)	Net drawings paid and debited in the account of the Resident's Treasury in the following months	
	(a) .....	...		(a)	3,000
	(b) .....	...		(b)	1,000
					4,000
(7)	Balance (vide details below)		(7)	Balance (vide details below)	1,000

Date.	Name of State Treasury.	Amount paid.	Date.	Name of State Treasury.	Amount drawn.
30th May 1898.		1,000	30th May 1898.		2,000
		Net drawings as		above.	1,000

N^{o.} 2414.
V. S. 380.

Circular.

The attention of the Port Officers is drawn to the spread of the insect known as the "Chigo" or "Jigger" over Africa and to the possibility that the pest may invade India. They should be on the look out and should make enquiries from shipmasters and doctors in the case of vessels coming from countries which are infested by the insect. The following precautions should also be adopted, as far as practicable, in respect of any ship in which the existence of Jigger may be brought to light. Every one on board to be carefully examined before being allowed to land, and any person suffering from the pest to be detained until cured. The ship to be washed down with kerosine oil, and the ballast, if the ship is in ballast, to be discharged into the sea.

A memorandum about the insect is appended.

Huzur Cutcherry,) K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Trivandrum, 5th May 1899.) Dewan.

The Jigger or Chigo.

This insect *Sarcopsylla penetrans*, Linn., belongs to a group of degraded wingless Diptera, known by entomologists as Aphaniptera Siphonaptera Pulicidae. It is closely related to the common flea, from which, however, it differs in habits. Its nearest relation in Asia is *Sarcopsylla gallinacea*, Westwood, which was described by Professor Westwood (*Entomologists' Monthly Magazine*, Volume XI, 1874-75, p. 246) from specimens found fastened to the eyelids and on the neck of domestic fowls at Colombo. The same species has since been indentified on competent authority in specimens from Turkestan and from the United States of America (Gainesville Fla.)—vide A. S. Packard in U. S. Dept. Entomology Bulletin, Volume VII, 1894-95 p. 23. It is probable therefore, that *Sarcopsylla gallinacea* occurs all over the world. Its relative, *Sarcopsylla penetrans*, on the other hand, appears to have been confined to South America and the West Indies up to the middle of the nineteenth century, when it is alleged to have been introduced on to the West coast of Africa in sand ballast landed at Ambriz by a ship from Brazil. A good deal has been written about the jigger, the following being references to the more recent publications in which it is discussed. Packard, Proc. Ent. Soc., Washington Volume III. Jullien, *La Chique sur la Cote occidentale d' Afrique*, Bull. Soc. Zool. Fr. XIV, pp. 93-96 (containing notes on its habits).

Blanchard, Bull. Soc. Zool. Fr. 1899, pp. 95-99.

Raspail, *Note rectificative sur l'histoire de la Chique* Bull. Soc. Zool. Fr. XIV, pp. 366-369.

Grouet, Let. Nat. VII, pp. 6 and 13 (being a contribution to the Natural History of).

Packard, *Guide to the study of Insects* (New York, 1880, p. 390) quoted below.

Comstock, *Manual for the study of Insects*. Ithaca New York, 1895, p. 93 (quoted below).

Johnston, *British Central Africa*, London, 1897, p. 368 (quoted below).

Declé, *Three years in Savoye Africa*. London, 1898, pp. 374 and 567 (quoted below).

Linnæus (Syt. Nat 13 Edit., Ins. tom I, Pt. V, p. 2923) describes the jigger which he calls "*Pulex penetrans*," as being "rostro corporis longitudine," whereas the flea (his *Pulex irritans*) is rostro corpore brevior." Of the jigger he says: Habitat in America, pedes hominum intrans, ova deponens.

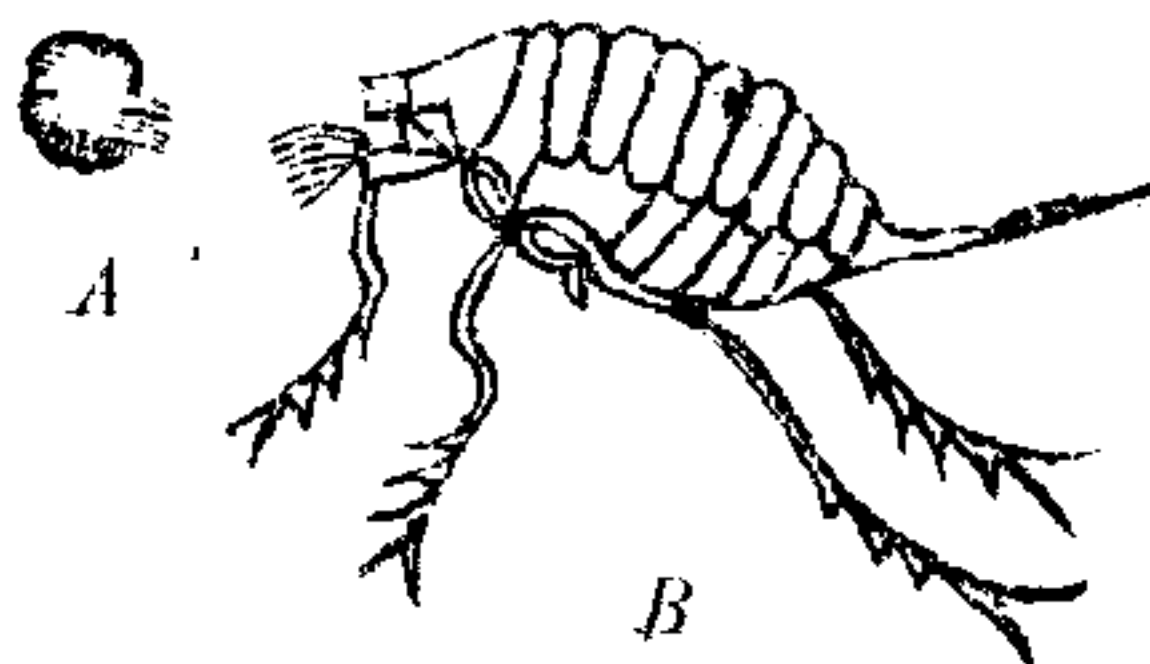
ulcera maligna saepe mortem causans, caute extrahendus, fusco rupefcens, abdomine subtus feminae ovis innumeris gravidae orbiculato, ad magnitudinis centuplam totius corporis intumescite."

Writing in the year 1781, Fabricius (*Species Insectorum*, Par. II, p. 383) refers to the previous descriptions of *Pulex penetrans* by Linnæus and others as follows:—

"P. Proboscide corporis longitudine Syst. Ent. 733, 2. Linn. Syst. Nat. 2. 1021. 2, pulex cutem penetrans, Catesb. Carol. 3, 10, tab. 10, Fig. 3, Acarus fuscus subcute nidulans, probosoide acutiori, Brown Jam 418." He adds, almost in the words used by Linnæus: "Habit at in America, pedes hominum intrans, ova deponens, cacoethem, saepe mortem causans, caute, extrahendus. Abdomen feminae ovis innumeris gravidum, orbiculatum, uti in termito fatali ad magnitudinem centuplam totius corporis intumescite."

A—Gravid female natural size.

B—Active stage, much enlarged.



Sarcopsylla penetrans, Linn, after Packard.

Packard, in his *Guide to the study of Insects* (New York, 1880, p. 390), speaks of the species as "one of the most serious insect torments of the tropics of America." He adds:—

"The female during the dry season, bores into the feet of the natives (though it also lives in dogs and mice, which accounts for its presence in houses), the operation requiring but a quarter of an hour, usually penetrating under the nails and lives there until her body becomes distended with eggs, the abdomen swelling out to the size of a pea. The presence of this insect often causes distressing sores. The chigo lays about 60 eggs, according to Karsten, depositing them in a sort of sack on each side of the external opening of the oviduct. The larvæ do not live in the body of the parent, or of its host, but like those of *pulex* live free on the ground. The best preventives against its attacks are cleanliness and the constant wearing of shoes or slippers when in the house, and of boots when out of doors."

[Comstock in his *Manual for the study of Insects* (Ithaca, New York, 1859) says, p. 493, under *Siphonaptera*—"The chigo or jigger, *Sarcopsylla penetrans*, is a small flea found in the West Indies and South America, which often causes serious trouble to men by burrowing beneath the skin of the foot. It is the fertile female that does this, and soon after entering its host the body of the flea becomes distended with eggs and acquires the size of a pea."]

An important contribution to the history of the insect in Africa is made by Sir Harry Johnston, in his *British Central Africa* (Methuen, London, 1897), p. 368 where he writes—

"The burrowing flea (*Sarcopsylla penetrans*) is quite a new arrival in this country. It is a native of South America and the West Indies, where it is usually known as the "Chigo" or "Jigger," and as such is supposed to be the origin of the sailor's oath—"Well, I'm jiggered!" In the earlier "fifties" a ship from Brazil landed sand ballast at Ambriz on the west coast of Africa, and thus introduced the jigger into the soil. The animal slowly spread through the sandier regions of Angola and along the West African Coast towards the Congo and Sierral Leone. At first it made its way up the Congo slowly, but Stanley's expedition and the spread of civilization over the Congo Free State carried this jigger far and wide. When I visited the Congo, the burrowing flea had scarcely got further up the river than Bolobo. Soon afterwards it reached the Stanley Falls, and thence made its way to Tanganyika in the Arab caravan. From Tanganyika it gradually spread southwards to Lake Nyasa, and was first heard of at Karonga about 1891. It reached South Nyasa

the following year, and in 1894 became a great pest at Zomba and throughout the Shire Highlands, finally reaching Chinde on the sea coast in 1895. Fortunately it is an insect which apparently only thrives on sandy soils, and therefore in moist parts of British Central Africa it is already commencing to disappear. At first it caused terrible sufferings amongst our naked-footed soldiers, policemen and postmen, many of whom became lame by its bites. It caused the administration to go to great expense in providing boots for all these people. Gradually, however, the natives are getting used to its attacks, as they are in West Africa and in the West Indies, and by care and constant attention to the feet are able to keep it at bay. The jigger is a very minute flea, only just visible. The female creeps under the skin, preferring, if possible those parts where there is a slight pressure, such as between the toes or fingers. The foot, however, is that portion of the human frame which it most usually attacks. Having burrowed under the surface of the skin the insect proceeds to lay a large number of eggs, which, together with itself, are enveloped in a white sac. After laying the eggs the mother dies, the young ones hatch out and proceed to devour all the surrounding tissues, burrowing in all directions until at last the neglected toe or other portion of the foot becomes honey-combed. In extreme cases mortification may set in, and the whole foot be lost even if the mischief spread no farther. But such a case as this could only occur when the insect first makes its appearance in a new country, and its advances are quite uninterrupted and neglected. If the jigger be removed within a few days after entry, the removal is very easy and relatively painless, and the evil consequences are *nil*. Still Europeans who are obliged to live in jigger-haunted localities should be careful to have their feet examined once a day by a native servant.

The natives are very sharp eyed, and on a white skin it is easy to see the jigger burrowing like a little blue point under the surface. A little carbolic oil dropped into the hole from which the burrowing flea has been extracted will allay the irritation, which is caused by some liquid the animal exudes, and will effectively kill any eggs that may have escaped from the sac.

Fortunately the skin surrounding the sac is tough, and a skilful operator easily removes it unbroken. The jigger attacks not only human beings, but monkeys, dogs, fowls and turkeys.

In his *Three years in Savage Africa*, London, 1898, Mr. Lionel Deele gives interesting particulars of the damage that the insect may occasion in the initial stage, which Sir H. Johnston describes, before the people have become accustomed to it. On page 374 Mr. Deele writes—

“At Sindai, where we arrived that evening, my reputation as a Mfumu had preceded me, and I was met by a man who came to show me his foot. The little toe was enormously swollen and full of matter. I told him to go and wash it because it would have to be opened. The imbecile misunderstood me and returned a quarter of an hour later, very tranquil, having cut off his toe. I dressed it, and in a few moments a dozen others had collected, with their feet in an awful condition from the jiggers. Half of them had removed the parts attacked, cutting themselves to the bone. Others had removed the big toe-nail. All these sores were most dreadful, and all I could do was to dress them with corrosive sublimate and iodoform.

It was there that I was first able to judge of the terrible havoc caused by funza-jiggers. In this village there was not a man, woman or child who was not covered with ulcers.

• Again, in pages 567 to 571 of the same volume, Mr. Deele writes—

“But there is another plague, quite as serious, that threatens South Africa—a plague that nothing will stop and that will seriously affect the labour market. I am speaking of the jiggers. This is an insect of the flea family, indigenous to South America. It was brought to West Africa by a slave ship. The jigger, or *Pulex penetrans*, is a small flea that burrows in the flesh, chiefly of the feet, choosing in preference the neighbourhood of the toe-nails. The female penetrates, under the skin with its head only sticking out; this head is so small that it can only be detected with a magnifying-glass, and cannot be seen in the skin of a black man. At first it causes no pain, but after a couple of days it gives the same sensation as a small thorn. After five to six days the body of the insect reaches the size of a pea, and is full of eggs; the pain is then very great, and when the insect has been extracted its place is marked by a deep ulcer, that usually gets badly inflamed and often brings on blood poisoning. The natives dig it out with a pointed piece of wood, tearing the skin all round to make a hole large enough to allow the body of the insect to come out without breaking the pocket of eggs. They imagine that if they break the pocket, the eggs will generate under their skin. They are right in a sense, as they possess no anti-

septics; and I have myself seen a fellow out of whom two hundred jiggers were extracted! But even when a hole has been made large enough to allow the insect to be removed, it is most painful to get it out, as it is fastened to the ulcer it has produced. The best way is to open the place where the insect is with a lancet, and then to syringe the wound well with a sublimate lotion. The body of the insect having been removed with a forceps the wound must again be well syringed and carbolic oil applied to it. In order to avoid these pests getting to a large size, white men ought to have their feet carefully examined twice daily. When a jigger is discovered, it can be easily removed during the first two days with the point of a needle. In many cases, however, they cannot be discovered until they have reached a certain size, and then extraction often amounts to a regular operation. Often they penetrate under the edge of the nails, and I have seen some of them right under the middle of the nail; this necessitated a most painful operation. Boots are of little avail, and only prevent you from getting large numbers of them. They jump like a flea, and get at your foot by the top of the boot. Besides, when they have invaded a country, they are found on the ground outside and inside every house. Although I had my feet examined twice daily, I have had as many as three extracted at one time, after they had reached a good size, as they had escaped the notice of my servants during three or four days. I had from two to four of them taken out almost daily. When Colonel Colvile started for the Unyoro expedition, out of eight white men four of us were unable to wear a boot or walk, on account of ulcers brought on by the jiggers. Colonel Colvile had seven of them extracted the day he left Kampala; and Dr. Moffat had to ride a donkey, his feet being tied up in bandages.

“But it is among the natives that they cause the most damage. Among the Soudanese troops in Uganda, I have myself made the following observations. At Fort Raymond the garrison consisted of 160 askaris (soldiers) and 70 porters; out of this number of men, 72 askaris and 30 porters were absolutely unfit for service through ulcers brought on by jiggers, and 30 more men were lame. At Fort Grant the proportion of invalids through jiggers was over 50 per cent. I was in charge of the Medical Department—having volunteered to help Major Owen during the war—and never in my life have I seen such awful ulcers. Some of the men had the bone of their big toe protruding fleshless for more than an inch, others had quite a square inch of the bone of the heel exposed. I remember, among others, a corporal whose foot was covered with an ulcer about five inches long by 3 inches broad. In some villages of Uduhu (south of Lake Victoria Nyanza) I found the people starving, as they were so rotten with ulcers from jiggers, that they had been unable to work in their fields, and could not even go to cut the few bananas that had been growing. In many villages of Uganda things were almost as bad. When I crossed Africa, I found the first trace of jiggers at Mabwe, half-way between Lake Nyasa and Lake Tanganyika. From there I found them all over the shores of Lake Tanganyika, in Uhha, in Unyamwezi, in Usikuma, all over the shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza, throughout Uganda and Usoga. The southern part of the Masai country alone was free from them.

“Sir Harry Johnston informed me last summer that the jiggers have come down to Blantyre, having, therefore, travelled about 500 miles southward in two years' time. I calculate, accordingly, that they will reach Mashonaland in about two years' time, and with the railway communication they will be all over the Cape Colony in a year more. In fact, I feel absolutely certain that they will invade the Colony before the year 1,900.* Those only who have seen what damage the jiggers cause can realize what the prospect means for South Africa. The matter is most serious, and steps should be taken to try to ward off the danger.

* They had already made their appearance in Beria in 1906.

“To give an idea of the prolific way in which they generate, I must explain that the moment the jigger is taken out of the flesh, she begins to lay her eggs; and I have counted, with a magnifying-glass, 150 eggs that came out of one jigger in less than 30 seconds, and she went on laying them for more than five minutes. Even if a jigger lays only 500 eggs—and this is far below the number—it must be remembered that these become insects in a few days, and it may be understood how the whole of Africa north of the Zambezi is now infested with them. Sandy soil is the most suitable to their development, and in all the sandy regions where I found them the place swarmed with them. The natives are chiefly responsible for their increase, as, instead of destroying them as they extract them from their skin, they merely throw them on the ground, where they soon generate.

“Animals are also attacked by them—dogs, monkeys, fowls, and others. I saw in Muanza, south of Lake Victoria Nyanza a tame eagle that had lost one of his legs through jiggers. In order to give an idea of the way in which these insects attack men, I may quote the example of a dwarf (one of those discovered by Mr. Stanley) who was in the service of Major Owen. The little fellow was very dirty, and while Major Owen went to Unyro, he was left for a month at Fort Raymond. When we returned there, we found that he could not walk, and, having examined him, I discovered that he was full of jiggers. I got a Soudanese to take them out, and the first day he got two hundred and eighty out of the boy's body. His feet, his toes, knees, hands, fingers, elbows, shoulders and back were full of them, and when he was brought to me after operation, he was a mass of blood, and it took me over an hour to bandage him.

“As I have explained, the natives dig the jiggers out with a pointed bit of wood, breaking the skin all round the body of the insect. The result is that the skin gets hardened and mortified, and when fresh jiggers get in the same spot, they cannot be discovered till they have grown quite large and often they are so deep in the flesh, having crept in by one of the crevices left in the mortified skin, that a hole half an inch deep has to be made before they can be got at. The result is usually a deep ulcer, dirt gets in, and the native medicines they apply to it, consisting of all sorts of filth, bring on gangrene, causing death or at least the loss of a limb. In many instances I have had to perform amputations of toes in order to save a man from the effects of gangrene, and in all such cases I found iodoform the most effective antiseptic to prevent ulceration after the jigger had been extracted.

“In fact, the natives soon learned its use; and when I arrived in Karagwe, a native chief, having heard that a white man had landed, came from a long distance to ask me for yellow medicine. A brother of his, he said, had some of the yellow *dawa* (medicine) given to him by a German officer, and if I would give him some, he would give me anything I liked. I gave him a little iodoform, and in the evening his *katikiro* (prime minister) came also to beg for some of it. I had obtained canoes from the Chief to take me to Uganda, and being short of iodoform I did not care to spare any more; so I made a mixture of iodoform and sulphate of zinc.

“The *katikiro*, however, soon returned, and complained that the medicine was not as yellow as the one I had given to the Chief. I replied that he could not expect the same medicine as a big Chief, and he quite understood the distinction.

“To conclude, I think that I have done my duty in pointing out the serious and new danger that threatens South Africa.

“I feel sorry to appear as a prophet of evil, but perhaps my warning may enable the Government to take steps to check the impending danger. I cannot think of any measure that may stop the invasion, but I should advise the responsible authorities to have the subject thoroughly studied so that, when this new plague makes its appearance, it may not take the people unawares, and that proper remedies may be known beforehand, and precautions recommended to avoid the spreading of the pest. From Central America and the West Indies, whence the jigger comes, considerable information can be obtained on the subject, and measures should be taken to obtain it without delay. My experience makes me look upon the jigger as the greatest curse that has ever afflicted Africa, and I hope that my warning will be taken up and turned to practical account.”

• It is to the above passages in Mr. Deele's book that reference is made in an article headed *A real danger to India*, which appears in the *Allahabad Pioneer*, dated 30th December 1898.

It will be seen from the above that the jigger can be a very serious pest when it first invades a country, though once the people get used to it, it becomes rather a nuisance than a grave infliction. This is borne out not only by the experience in British Central Africa described by Sir H. Johnston, but by what is said about the insect by those who have been in South America, where it is a constant source of possible annoyance to any one who incautiously goes about without shoes and who fails to take the precaution, which every one in Demerara is said to get used to, of examining his feet afterwards.

For those who wear shoes, however, and examine their feet often, the evil apparently becomes comparable to that caused by the musquito, in connection with which it would not be difficult to rake up harrowing tales of people who have got blood poisoning and even died from being bitten!

At the same time, the jigger evil is certainly one that is worth taking trouble to avoid importing into India.

In this connection it may not be out of place to observe that there has been for many years a large coolie and rice traffic between Calcutta and both South America and the West Indies, without the insect's succeeding in establishing itself on this side. It does not, of course, follow that it has never been brought to India, for it is a common remark amongst entomologists that what may amount to a serious pest in one place and time may in another locality or at another time find conditions so inimical that, though present, it may fail to multiply sufficiently to become noticeable. Two other points will also be observed in connection with the jigger: one is that damp coasts like those of Bombay and Calcutta are said to be unfavourable to its development; the other is that, although in slave dealing times there must have been considerable traffic between the west coast of Africa and the West Indies, where the jigger exists, it is believed to have been in ballast and not on the persons of coolies that the pest was eventually imported. This is easily explained by the life history of the insect, which passes one stage of its existence in a free state on the ground. The inference is obvious in regard to preventive measures, which would, of course, have to be used against South America and the West Indies as well as against Africa. In this connection it may be observed that what is known about the susceptibility of allied insects to the effect of different insecticides points strongly, it might be said conclusively, to the supposition that kerosine oil used broadcast would be the most effectual disinfectant on board ship against the jigger.

Further suggestions of utility might possibly be obtained through the Governments of such Colonies as Demerara and Jamaica; an important point to ascertain being the length of time the larval form is capable of living in a free state in ballast or dust on board ship. It would, of course, be to some extent upon this that would depend the length of time an infected vessel required to be quarantined, though supposing the observation recorded by Dr. Packard to be confirmed *viz.*, that the insect is parasitic upon mice as well as men, it is likely that rats also would be liable to act as hosts, in which case mere quarantining would be insufficient. It may be added that the burning of sulphur on board ship is quite as less against such insects as the jigger, though it is possible that it might have some effect in killing rats that might otherwise convey the infection. Upon the whole, the danger seems so remote, and the difficulty of really effectual preventive measures so great, that all that can be at all confidently recommended is to make masters and ships' doctors responsible for reporting cases of the pest on board; the vessel to be thereafter swabbed down with kerosine oil under the supervision of the Port Health Officer, and restrictions imposed upon the dumping on shore of sand ballast from infected localities.

Circular.

The attention of the Port Officers is invited to the Circular published in page 341 of the Gazette dated the 9th May 1899 as regards the measures to be adopted against a possible importation of the 'Jigger' into India.

As an additional precaution it is directed that when returning emigrants are examined for 'Jigger' the nature of the malady should be explained to them and they should be made to understand the importance of immediate report to a Government Dispensary in the event of their suffering from painful swelling between toes or under toe-nails.

3. The following modifications are made in the orders contained in the circular above referred to:—

(a) A 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or a 1 in 1000 solution of corrosive sublimate should be used in place of kerosine oil for disinfecting vessels infected with Jigger, and

(b) the word "ballast" should include only sand and earth.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
24th July 1899.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah the following rule is substituted in place of para 3 of the revised rules sanctioned for the working of the Veterinary Hospital, Trivandrum.

"Cattle for agricultural purposes belonging to poor ryots or others unable to pay the charges for treatment will be treated gratis. The Veterinarian will satisfy himself that such relief is given only to those really deserving. This exemption refers only to animals treated as out-patients."

For the Dewan,

P. THANU PILLAI,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }
16th July 1899. }

**Rules for the management and maintenance of the
Victoria Jubilee Town Hall Trivandrum, sanctioned by
His Highness the Maha Rajah.**

1. The control of the Town Hall will be vested in a Committee of Management appointed by Government.

2 The Committee shall consist of ten members, of whom

- two (2) shall be Europeans,
- two (2) shall be Eurasians,
- one (1) shall be a Native Christian,
- four (4) shall be Hindus, and

one (1) shall be a Mahomedan; and of these ten members not fewer than four (4) shall be non-officials (i. e. shall not be Government servants).

3. The Committee shall elect from among themselves their own Chairman and Secretary.

4. Four members shall form a quorum.

5. The Secretary shall be entitled to vote.

6. All office-bearers shall hold office for three years, but shall be eligible for re-nomination.

7. These rules may be revised by the Committee of Management, with the approval of Government, once in six years, with a view to introduce the elective system of appointing Trustees.

8. On the receipt of intimation in writing to that effect from the Dewan or the Survathikariakar that the Hall is required for any entertainment or public ceremony, the Committee shall place it at their disposal.

9. The Hall shall be let on hire by the Committee to the public on application being made to them for the following purposes:—

viz. for any public or private meetings, exhibitions, lectures, concerts, dinners, balls, theatrical or musical performances, or other entertainments and for any other purpose conducing to the moral, social, intellectual and physical welfare or rational recreation, of the inhabitants of, or visitors to, Trivandrum, without reference to

caste, creed or nationality, in such manner, and subject to such terms, conditions and rules, as the Committee for the time being shall, from time to time, direct or sanction.

10. The cost of establishment and of the maintenance of the building shall be borne by Government to whom the Committee shall deliver every month all the collections minus the lighting and other contingent charges.

11. The scale of the establishment shall be fixed subject to sanction of Government and that the establishment shall consist at present of

1	writer on Rs. 10	...	...	per mensem.
1	peon and lamp lighter on Rs. 7			"
1	gardener on Rs. 5	...	...	"
1	sweeper on Rs. 2	...	...	"

12. The scale of charges for the use of the Hall shall be fixed from time to time by the Committee, with the sanction of Government, and such scale shall be published in the Government Gazette. Until further notice, the scale shall be as follows:—

A. For Professional or Amateur Entertainments admission to which is charged for

	Rs.
For a single performance	20
For one week (six days)	90
For two weeks	150
For three weeks	180

B. For Private Entertainments, Prize Distributions, and Amateur Entertainments admission to which is not charged for

For a single day or night Rs. 15

C. For Public Meetings and Lectures open to the Public

For a single day or night Rs. 10

D. For purely charitable purposes

For a single day or night Rs. 10

The above charges shall, in all cases, be exclusive of lighting charges, which shall in all cases be paid extra by the lessee, according to rates settled by the Committee.

**By-Laws for the conduct of business by the Committee
of Management, Victoria Jubilee Town Hall,
Trivandrum.**

1. (a) The Committee shall meet once in three months or when convened by the Honorary Secretary, the place of meeting shall be the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall.

(b) Any member failing to attend three consecutive Quarterly meetings ceases to be a member, but may be recommended by the Committee for re-appointment.

2. The Honorary Secretary shall on behalf of the Committee, be the custodian of the records, the Hall and all that appertains to it.

3. The appointment or dismissal of employes and servants necessary for the up-keep and management of the Hall shall be vested in the Honorary Secretary subject to confirmation by the Committee.

4. The Committee shall appoint one or two from among themselves to audit the accounts in the last month of each Malabar year.

5. The Honorary Secretary shall lay before each meeting of the Committee an account of the receipts and disbursements and he shall also submit to the Committee a statement of all contingent expenses incurred by him during the quarter.

6. The Honorary Secretary shall act in accordance with Rule 10 framed by Government.

7. All communications relating to the renting of the Hall shall be addressed to the Honorary Secretary and disposed of by him, except such as require the special sanction of the Committee owing to deviation from rules or other cause.

8. All charges, fees, rents &c. must be paid in advance to the Honorary Secretary, half on registration, and the remainder on the day before the Performance. If failure is made in the payment of the whole, the fee paid on registration will be forfeited and the use of the Hall will not be allowed.

9. The Clerk in charge of the Hall shall be guided by the following rules:—

Rules for the guidance of the Clerk of the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, Trivandrum.

1. The Hall and the rooms must be swept daily and the walls kept free from dust.

2. The furniture and the doors and windows must be daily dusted.

3. The compound must be kept clean and the garden watered.

4. Every precaution must be taken against risk of fire.

5. The Clerk shall at once report to the Honorary Secretary any damage done to the Hall, or any accidental injury to it or to the furniture.

6. The Clerk shall keep a Register of all engagements of the Hall.

7. When any decorations are being put up in the Hall, the Clerk must be careful to see that no injury is done to the building or walls by nails, and if any injury is done or if attention is not paid to any objections made by him to the manner of carrying out the work, he shall at once report the matter to the Honorary Secretary.

8. The clerk must be present at every performance or entertainment in the Hall and should be the last to leave it locking the door himself.

No. _____

To

Form of Application for the Hall.
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

VICTORIA JUBILEE TOWN HALL, TRIVANDRUM.

Sir,

Please allow me the use of the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall for the purpose herein mentioned. I hereby agree to be bound by the conditions noted on the back.

Name of applicant.	Occupation.	Residence.	For what purpose the Hall is required.	Number of days and date.	Rent.		Remarks by the Honorary Secretary.	Order.
					Rs.	As.		

Date of payment by the Lessee.
Register No.
Receipt No.

Date.....19 ..

Applicant's signature.

No. _____

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TOWN HALL,
Trivandrum.....18 ..

To

Sir,

Your application dated.....
I have to inform you that the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall will be at your disposal on the.....
.....on the annexed conditions.

Yours faithfully,

Honorary Secretary,
Committee of Management,
Victoria Jubilee Town Hall.



CONDITIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE LESSEE.

1. The rent should be paid either in advance or half on registration and the remainder on the day before the performance. If failure is made in the payment of the whole, the fee paid on registration will be forfeited, and the use of the Hall will not be allowed.
2. Any damage done to the Hall and Furniture &c., during the occupancy of the Lessee must be made good by the Lessee.
3. The charge for lighting the stage and for all other lights must be borne by the Lessee, the lamps being supplied.
4. The Lessee should prevent smoking in the Hall and Balcony.
5. The Lessee shall have all the doors of the Hall and Stair-cases opened during the performance to prevent panic in the case of accident, and also shall have a proper guard at the entrances to prevent disturbances.
6. The Lessee shall see that all his property is removed by 10 o'clock next morning. If any be left behind it will be removed at the Lessee's risk, and secured in one of the rooms of the Hall, and B. Rs. 2 per day will be charged. If not removed within a week it will be sold by public auction after 3 days' notice posted on the door of the Hall, and the amount of rent due up to date will be recovered from the sale proceeds.
7. The Lessee shall not interfere in any way with the Clerk or any person deputed by him or with the servants attached to the Hall in the discharge of his or their duties during the Lessee's occupancy.
8. Rehearsals may be arranged for with the special sanction of the Honorary Secretary. B. Re. 1 per night shall be charged for each Night-Rehearsal, but the Hall must be cleared by twelve midnight. Three Day-Rehearsals (i. e., till 6 P. M.) shall be allowed free, but every subsequent Day-Rehearsals shall be charged B. Re. 1.
9. The scale of charges for the use of the Hall shall be as follows:—

A. For professional or amateur entertainments, admission to which is charged for

For a single performance	...	...	...	Rs. 20
For one week (six days) ...	...	...	...	" 90
For two weeks ...	...	...	...	" 150
For three weeks	...	...	...	" 180

B. For private entertainments, prize distributions, and amateur entertainments, admission to which is not charged for

For a single day or night	Rs. 15
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C. For public meetings and lectures open to the public

For a single day or night	Rs. 10
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D. For purely charitable purposes

For a single day or night	Rs. 10
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The above charges shall, in all cases, be exclusive of lighting charges, which shall in all cases be paid extra by the Lessee, according to the rates which will be settled by the Committee.

I hereby agree to be bound by the above conditions.

(Signature of Lessee).

CONDITIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE LESSEE.

1. The rent should be paid either in advance or half on registration and the remainder on the day before the performance. If failure is made in the payment of the whole, the fee paid in registration will be forfeited and the use of the Hall will not be allowed.
2. Any damage done to the Hall and furniture &c., during the occupancy of the Lessee must be made good by the Lessee.
3. The charge for lighting the stage and for all other lights must be borne by the Lessee, the lamps being supplied.
4. The Lessee should prevent smoking in the Hall and Balcony.
5. The Lessee shall have all the doors of the Hall and Stair-cases opened during the performance to prevent panic in case of accident, and shall also have a proper guard at the entrances to prevent disturbances.
6. The Lessee shall see that all his property is removed by 10 o'clock next morning. If any be left behind it will be removed at the Lessee's risk, and secured in one of the rooms of the Hall, and B. Rs. 2 per day will be charged. If not removed within a week it will be sold by public auction after three days' notice posted on the door of the Hall, and the amount of rent due up to date will be recovered from the sale proceeds.
7. The Lessee shall not interfere in any way with the Clerk or any person deputed by him or with the servants attached to the Hall in the discharge of his or their duties during the Lessee's occupancy.
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9. The scale of charges for the use of the Hall shall be as follows:—

A. For Professional or Amateur entertainments, admission to which is charged for

For a single performance	...	Rs. 20
For one week (six days)	...	" 90
For two weeks	...	" 150
For three weeks	...	" 180

B. For private entertainments, prize distributions and amateur entertainments admission to which is not charged for

For a single day or night	...	Rs. 15
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C. For public meetings and lectures open to the public

For a single day or night	...	Rs. 10
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D. For purely charitable purposes

For a single day or night	...	Rs. 10
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List of Anchal Pillar letter-boxes.

Names of stations where boxes are placed.	Names of the Anchal which the boxes are c
Aramboly ...	Tovala.
Tazhacudy ...	Bhuthapandi.
Cape Camorin ...	Mahadanapuram.
Vatasseri ...	Nagereoil.
Tiruppathisaram ...	Do.
Suchindram (Town) ...	Suchindram.
Tiruvangode ...	Padmanabhapuram.
Thuckalay ...	Do.
Eraniel (Town) ...	Eraniel.
Neendakara ...	Do.
Manavalakurichy ...	Do.
Paichipara ...	Kulasakaram.
Oonnavillakada ...	Kuzhittura.
Palliyadi ...	Do.
Pattanam ...	Puthukada.
Munchira ...	Do.
Cheruvarakonam ...	Parassala.
Kalikavila ...	Do.
Kollamkode ...	Do.
Uruttambalam ...	Neyattinkara.
Nellickakuli ...	Puvar.
Vilapu ...	Trivandrum.
Karamana ...	Do.
Puthentheruvu ...	Do.
Fort (Southern Street) ...	Do.
Kalpalakadavu ...	Do.
Punnapuram ...	Do.
Puttanchanta ...	Do.
Chalagramam ...	Do.
Cantonment ...	Do.
Taikad ...	Do.
Kallar ...	Pomudi.
Shencottah (Town) ...	Shencottah.
Ayikudi ...	Sampurvadakara.
Anjengo (British Territory) ...	Chirayinkil.
Madenvila ...	Do.
Kadakal ...	Kilimanur.
Varkala (Town) ...	Varkala.
Myanadcherry ...	Paravur.
Nedungolam ...	Chattannur.
Chinnakadai ...	Quilon.
Perunad ...	Do.
Tangacherry (British Territory) ...	Do.
Udayathittapuram ...	Chavara.
Koivila ...	Do.
Anantaramapuram ...	Adur.
Mannady ...	Do.
Pattam ...	Pattanapuram.

Names of stations where boxes are placed.	Names of the Anchal offices by which the boxes are cleared.
Panmana	Patanayarkulangara.
Kallada (Western)	Sastankotta.
Krishnapuram	Kayangulam.
Avur	Haripad.
Kartigapalli	Do.
Alaramapuram	Mavelikara.
Poothiakavu	Do.
Eraviperur	Thiruvella.
Talavadi	Do.
Pulikueel	Do.
Maipral	Do.
Puttankavu	Chengannur.
Kozhancherry	Arammala.
Ranni	Pattanamthitta.
Kaipattur	Do.
Beach	Alleppey.
Thondanikulangara	Alleppey.
Koothiathode	Shertallay.
Thaneernukkam	Do.
Mahammel	Kalavur.
Ezhupunna	Arukutti.
Taikadcherry	Vaikam.
Piravam	Do.
Vechur	Do.
Theckenparur	Udayamperur.
Mamala	Do.
Manjummel	Verapozhay.
Karugachal	Changanacherry.
Munampam	Parur.
Puthenvelikara	Do.
Puthanchira	Do.
Puthupalli	Kottayam.
Oolasha	Do.
Thalathangadi	Do.
Kulakada	Kottarakara.
Kainagari	Pulinkunnu.
Elavur	Kuttattukulam.
Chadayamangalam	Anjal.
Firuvalur	Alwaye.
Tircaryur	Muvattupuzha.
Vazhaculam	Do.
Kothamangalam	Do.
Aikaranad	Do.
Enanallur	Do.
Kaduthurithy	Ettumanur.
Kozha	Do.
Kitangur	Do.
Punjar	Errattupetta.
Mutholy	Pala.
Ponkunnam	Kanjirapallai.
Mundakayam	Do.
Kumili	Peermade.

List of letter boxes placed in Police Stations &c.

Names of Stations where boxes are placed.	Names of the Anchal offices by which the boxes are cleared.
Azhakiapandipuram Police Station ...	Bhuthapandi.
Mylady Do. ...	Suchindram.
Rajakamangalam Do. ...	Eraniel.
Karingal Do. ...	Do.
Arumana Do. ...	Kuzhittura.
Balaramapuram Do. ...	Nemom.
Vizhinjam Do. ...	Do.
Petta Do. ...	Trivandrum.
Kattakaday Do. ...	Aryanad.
Elathur Do. ...	Shencottah.
Tonnakkel Do. ...	Kazhakuttam.
Madavur Do. ...	Kilimanur.
Kunnikod Do. ...	Kottarakara.
Kallada (Eastern) Do. ...	Sastankotta.
Trikunnapuzha Do. ...	Haripad.
Ramangiri Do. ...	Changanacherry.
Pulincunnu Do. ...	Pulincunnu
Kumaracam Do. ...	Kottayam.
Tiruvarpu Do. ...	Do.
Talayolaparambu Do. ...	Vaikam.
Manimala Do. ...	Kanjirapally.
Pampadi Sathram ...	Kottayam.
Perappancode (Proverthy Cutcherry) ...	Vananapuram.
Chengannur Do. ...	Mannar.
Pallikal (Proverthy Cutcherry) ...	Kayangulam.
Pudupally Do. ...	Pallam.
Paracadavu Do. ...	Angamali.
Nemom (Mission English School) ...	Mannar.
Thiruvella (Old Taluq Cutcherry) ...	Thiruvella.
Pampakuda (Church) ...	Kuttattukulam.

NOTICE.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah it is hereby notified for general information that in view to afford additional facilities to the public, the price of Anchal cards has been reduced from 8 cash to 5 cash each, discount being allowed, as in the case of Anchal stamps, at the rate of 2 chs. per rupee for every 7 chs. and upwards. This arrangement will take effect from the 1st Makarom 1074.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
 Trivandrum, }
 5th Sept. 1898. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
 Dewan.

Transit Notice.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified for general information that the Transit cabin boat service between Trivandrum and Quilon has been abolished and that arrangements have been made to run two canoes instead.

The fare for each passenger is as follows: -

From Trivandrum to Chirayinkil	2 Chs.
„ Chirayinkil to Varkala	1 do.
„ Varkala to Paravur	2 do.
„ Paravur to Quilon	2 do.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }
18th August 1899. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

TABLE I.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS.

Distance from Trivandrum.	Rates from Trivandrum.		Rates from Station to Station.		Remarks.		
	Miles.	To.	Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.
17½	Chirayinkil	...	...	2	Trivandrum	...	...
24	Varkala	...	...	3	Chirayinkil	...	2
32	Paravur	...	1	1	Varkala	...	1
40	Quilon	...	1	3	Paravur	...	2
47	Chavara	...	2	1	Quilon	...	2
80	Ampalapuzha	...	3	2	Chavara	...	2
90	Alleppey	...	4	...	Ampalapuzha	...	1
111	Vaikam	...	5	...	Alleppey	...	2
121	Arukutti	...	5	3	Vaikam	...	1
129	Ernacullam	...	6	2	Arukutti	...	3
144	Parur	...	7	1	Ernacullam	...	3
154	Karupadana	...	7	3	Parur	...	3
175	Trichur	...	9	1	Karupadana	...	2
195	Shoranore	...	10	3	Trichur	...	1
					Shoranore	...	1

TABLE. III.

TIME TABLE OF THE RUNNING OF THE TRANSIT.

Stations.	Arrival.		Departure.		Re- marks
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
From Trivandrum to Shoranore.					
Trivandrum	4 & 6	The Government do not guarantee these times being kept to.
Chirayinkil ...	...	9-30 & 11-30	...	9-45 & 11-45
Varkala ...	12-15 & 2-15	...	12-30 & 2-30	...	
Paravur ...	3 & 5	...	3-15 & 5-15	...	
Quilon ..	7-15 & 9-15	...	...	1
Chavara ...	...	3	...	3-15
Ampalapuzha ..	2	...	2-15	...	
Alleppey ...	6	...	12	...	
Vaikam ...	...	8	...	10
Arukutti ...	2-30	...	2-45	...	
Ernacullam ...	6	...	12	...	
Parur ...	...	7	...	10
Karupadana ...	2	...	...	1
Trichur ...	...	7-30	...	9
Shoranore ...	5-30	...	...	...
From Shoranore to Trivandrum.					
Shoranore ...	...	...	...	2
Trichur ...	...	8-45	...	9
Karupadana ...	3-30	...	6	...	
Parur ...	9	...	11	...	
Ernacullam ...	...	6	...	8
Arukutti ..	...	11-15	...	11-30
Viakam ...	4	...	4-45	..	
Alleppey ...	...	2	...	3
Ampalapuzha..	...	6	...	6-15	
Chavara ...	7-30	...	7-45	...	
Quilon ...	10	...	...	3 & 5
Paravur ...	...	5-30 & 7-30	...	5-45 & 7-45
Varkala ...	...	8 & 10-15	...	8-15 & 10-30
Chirayinkil ...	1	10-45	1-15	11	
Trivandrum ...	5 & 7	..	...	...

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

A. W. FOORD

Superintendent, Madras Division
Head Quarters, Madras.

C. S. SMITH

Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Cochin Sub-Division.
Head Quarters, Cochin.
Departmental Office.

Trivandrum, a second class office—open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Telegraph Master in charge, S. C. Moothooswamy Pillay.

Signallers—J. Aseervadham and J. F. Gomez.

Postal combined Offices.
In charge of Postmasters.

Alleppey, Quilon and Kayangulam;—Second class offices open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Kottayam, Parur, Shencottah, Peermade, Changanacherry, Anjengo and Thiruvella;—

Third class offices open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

Nagercoil, and Colachel;—Third class offices open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from noon to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

Thuckalay, Martandam and Neyyattinkarai;—Third class offices open daily from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M. and from noon to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

Places within Free-delivery Radius to

Trivandrum; Vullacadavoo, Vuliathuray, Karamanai, Oolloor, Chakkay, Manakad

Nagercoil; Kottar, Oolaganasherry, Parakai, Parvathipuram, Puthayree, Sooshendrum, Thayrapoothur, Triputesaram, Vellamadam, Vuduveeswram.

Quilon; Ayetheel, Erravipuram, Kandacherra, Killyelloor, Kolloovela, Oomayloord, South Moorkatoo, Tangacherry, Theroovillarum, South Neendakarai.

Fixed express charges for boat-hire to be paid by the Sender:—

Place (Telegraph office at)	* Rs.	a.
Alleppey	1	...
Quilon ... ..	...	12
Trivandrum	1	8

Newspapers in Travancore registered under Press-rules:—

Published at	Title in full.	Abbreviated name.	Time of going to Press.
Kottayam ...	Malayala Manorama..	Manorama ...	8 A. M. Saturdays.
Nagercoil ...	Travancore Times ...	Times ...	3 A. M. Mondays.
Trivandrum ...	Western Star ...	Star ...	Wednesdays and Saturdays.

SUMMARY OF CHARGES.

Inland (Private and State) Telegrams.

Class.	First eight words or groups of five figures.		Each additional word or group of five figures.	
	R.	a.	R.	a.
Urgent	2	0	0	4
Ordinary	1	0	0	2
Deferred	0	8	0	1
Additional charges:—			R.	a.
Reply-paid telegrams Sec. II, Rule 91—				
Minimum			0	8
Maximum			2	0
Advice of delivery (Sec. II, Rule 105)			1	0
Multiple telegrams (Sec. II, Rule 109), each 100 words or less			0	4
Collation (Sec II, Rule 102)				One quarter of charge for telegram
Signalling by flag or semaphore to or from ships (Sec. II, Rule 126), per telegram			0	8
Boat-hire (see Sec. II, Rule 83 and Sec. XVII,				
Copies of telegrams, each 100 words or less (Sec. II, Rule 137)			0	4

For detailed Rules regarding Inland Telegrams, see Section II,
Foreign (Private and State) Telegrams.

To	Per word.			
	From India.		From Burma.	
	R.	a.	R.	a.
All countries in Europe except Russia and Turkey)	3	0	3	2
Ceylon	0	3	0	4½

For details of rules and rates for Foreign Telegrams, see Sections III to XI. The division of India and Burma is between Ramoo and Maungdaw. Ramoo Office is in India. Maungdaw Office is in Burma.

Inland Press Telegrams.

	First 32 words or groups of five figures.		Every four additional words or groups of five figures.	
	R.	a.	R.	a.
Urgent	2	0	0	4
Ordinary	1	0	0	2
Deferred	0	8	0	1

For detailed Rules, see Section II, Rules 127 to 133.

Foreign Press Telegrams.

To	From India.		From Burma.	
	R.	a.	R.	a.
Aden and Perim—per word ...	0	12	0	12
Malacca, Penang and Singapore—per word	0	8	0	8
Siam <i>via</i> Maulmeid—per word ..	0	4	0	4
Soukim .. per word ...	1	0	1	0
United Kingdom and France—per word...	1	0	1	0
New South Wales } per word ...	1	1	1	1
Victoria }				
West Australia } per word ...	1	0	1	0
South Australia }				
Queensland—per word ...	1	2	1	2
New Zealand—per word ...	1	5	1	5
Tasmania - per word ...	1	8	1	8
Hong-Kong -per word ...	0	10	0	10
Shanghai—per word ...	0	15	0	15
Labuan ...	0	10	0	10
Ceylon :—				
First 32 words or groups of 5 figures ...	1	8	2	4
Every four additional words or groups of 5 figures ...	0	3	0	4½
Offices on Mekrom coast including Jask ...	0	2		

For detailed Rules, see Section III:

Table of charges for Inland Telegrams.

Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent		Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
8 ...	0	8	1	0	2	0	21 ...	1	5	2	10	5	4
9 ...	0	9	1	2	2	4	22 ...	1	6	2	12	5	8
10 ...	0	10	1	4	2	8	23 ...	1	7	2	14	5	12
11 ...	0	11	1	6	2	12	24 ...	1	8	3	0	6	0
12 ...	0	12	1	8	3	0	25 ...	1	9	3	2	6	4
13 ...	0	13	1	10	3	4	26 ...	1	10	3	4	6	8
14 ...	0	14	1	12	3	8	27 ...	1	11	3	6	6	12
15 ...	0	15	1	14	3	12	28 ...	1	12	3	8	7	0
16 ...	1	0	2	0	4	0	29 ...	1	13	3	10	7	4
17 ...	1	1	2	2	4	4	30 ...	1	14	3	12	7	8
18 ...	1	2	2	4	4	8	31 ...	1	15	3	14	7	12
19 ...	1	3	2	6	4	12	32 ...	2	0	4	0	8	0
20 ...	1	4	2	8	5	0	33 ..	2	1	4	2	8	4

Table of Charges for Inland Telegrams.—(Continued.)

Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent		Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
34 ...	2	2	4	4	8	8	68 ...	4	4	8	8	17	0
35 ...	2	3	4	6	8	12	69 ...	4	5	8	10	17	4
36 ...	2	4	4	8	9	0	70 ...	4	6	8	12	17	8
37 ...	2	5	4	10	9	4	71 ...	4	7	8	14	17	12
38 ...	2	6	4	12	9	8	72 ...	4	8	9	0	18	0
39 ...	2	7	4	14	9	12	73 ...	4	9	9	2	18	4
40 ...	2	8	5	0	10	0	74 ...	4	10	9	4	18	8
41 ...	2	9	5	2	10	4	75 ...	4	11	9	6	18	12
42 ...	2	10	5	4	10	8	76 ...	4	12	9	8	19	0
43 ...	2	11	5	6	10	12	77 ...	4	13	9	10	19	4
44 ...	2	12	5	8	11	0	78 ...	4	14	9	12	19	8
45 ...	2	13	5	10	11	4	79 ...	4	15	9	14	19	12
46 ...	2	14	5	12	11	8	80 ...	5	0	10	0	20	0
47 ...	2	15	5	14	11	12	81 ...	5	1	10	2	20	4
48 ...	3	0	6	0	12	0	82 ...	5	2	10	4	20	8
49 ...	3	1	6	2	12	4	83 ...	5	3	10	6	20	12
50 ...	3	2	6	4	12	8	84 ...	5	4	10	8	21	0
51 ...	3	3	6	6	12	12	85 ...	5	5	10	10	21	4
52 ...	3	4	6	8	13	0	86 ...	5	6	10	12	21	8
53 ...	3	5	6	10	13	4	87 ...	5	7	10	14	21	12
54 ...	3	6	6	12	13	8	88 ...	5	8	11	0	22	0
55 ...	3	7	6	14	13	12	89 ...	5	9	11	2	22	4
56 ...	3	8	7	0	14	0	90 ...	5	10	11	4	22	8
57 ...	3	9	7	2	14	4	91 ...	5	11	11	6	22	12
58 ...	3	10	7	4	14	8	92 ...	5	12	11	8	23	0
59 ...	3	11	7	6	14	12	93 ...	5	13	11	10	23	4
60 ...	3	12	7	8	15	0	94 ...	5	14	11	12	23	8
61 ...	3	13	7	10	15	4	95 ...	5	15	11	14	23	12
62 ...	3	14	7	12	15	8	96 ...	6	0	12	0	24	0
63 ...	3	15	7	14	15	12	97 ...	6	1	12	2	24	4
64 ...	4	0	8	0	16	0	98 ...	6	2	12	4	24	8
65 ...	4	1	8	2	16	4	99 ...	6	3	12	6	24	12
66 ...	4	2	8	4	16	8	100 ...	6	4	12	8	25	0
67 ...	4	3	8	6	16	12							

Rules for Telegrams sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council under Gazette Notification, P. W. D., No. 245, dated the 25th June 1897, with effect from 1st July 1897.

SECTION I.

GENERAL.

1. TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN INDIA are distinguished as follows :
 - (a) GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICES.—These include the Telegraph Departmental Offices and Postal Combined Offices.
 - (b) RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES.—These include State Railway Offices and Railway Offices not the property of the State, which are licensed for working under Section 4, Act XLII of 1885. Under this head are also included Telegraph Offices on Canals.
2. BUSINESS HOURS—I. Telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices during the hours they are open for business

according to their classification notified in the List of Offices published in the *Telegraph Guide*.*

II. Telegraph Offices of the 1st class are open day and night.

III. Telegraph Offices of the 2nd class are open 14 hours daily, or from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. (local time†), except on Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday, when they are open only from 7 to 9 A. M. and from 4 to 9 P. M. These hours are subject to modification to suit local requirements.

IV. Telegraph Offices of the 3rd class are open about seven hours daily, and usually from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. (local time†), except on Sunday's, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday, when they are open only from 7 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. These hours are subject to modification to suit local requirements.

V. Railway Telegraph Offices accept telegrams during the hours for which they are open for Railway business, but always subject to the necessities of Railway traffic.

3. TELEGRAM FORMS are supplied free at all Telegraph and Post Offices.

4. TRANSLATION OF TELEGRAMS.—At Telegraph Offices in places other than the Presidency towns and Rangoon, every assistance possible is to be afforded to natives in the translation of the telegrams into *English*, and of telegrams in *English* addressed to them into the vernacular.

5. COMPLAINTS.—All complaints should be addressed to the *Superintendent, Check Office Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta*.

SECTION II.

RULES FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL.

1. INLAND TELEGRAMS are those which are sent to, or received from, places within Indian limits. Such telegrams are subject to the regulations laid down from time to time by the Government of India.

2. THE ACCURACY OF TELEGRAMS IS NOT GUARANTEED, and the Sender and Receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors, or delays.

3. LEGIBILITY AND FORMS.—To secure accuracy and rapidity of transmission, senders of telegrams are advised to write them in a clear and unmistakable hand, and on the proper forms, which can be obtained free of charge at all Telegraph and Post Offices. Telegrams written on plain paper are, however, accepted at all Offices.

Note.—Books (price 4 annas each) containing 100 forms for Inland Telegrams, with counterfoils, can be purchased at the principal Government Telegraph Offices.

4. OFFICES WHERE INLAND TELEGRAMS ARE ACCEPTED.—Inland telegrams are accepted at all Telegraph Offices and Post Offices in India, except at some Branch Post Offices. They are also accepted under certain conditions at Military Field Telegraph Offices.

* See Section XII.

† In towns where Madras time, as used by Railways, is adopted for convenience as local time, that custom should be followed.

5. **POSTAL COMBINED OFFICES** are Postal Telegraph Offices in telegraph connection with other Telegraph Offices.

6. **POSTAL RECEIVING OFFICES** are Post Offices which are not in telegraph connection with Telegraph Offices, but which receive Inland telegrams and despatch them by post to a Telegraph Office. Such telegrams are sent registered and postage-free by first post.

7. **INLAND TELEGRAMS MAY BE ALSO POSTED BY THE SENDER TO THE NEAREST TELEGRAPH OFFICE**, together with Telegraph or Postage stamps sufficient for their payment, and in this case a receipt for the amount will be returned post-free to the sender. In the case of a telegram sent by post to a Telegraph Office, under the preceding or this rule, with an insufficient number of stamps, the deficiency will be recovered from the Addressee (see Rule 71).

8. **RAILWAY OFFICES.**—All paid Telegrams, except Press (see Rule 132), can be sent from any Government Telegraph Office to any Railway Telegraph Office, or *vice versa*, without additional charge.

9. **OBJECTIONABLE TELEGRAMS**—Telegraph Offices are required to refuse to transmit any telegram which may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character. Should the character of a telegram be open to doubt, the matter shall be referred to a Secretary to Government if the telegram be tendered at a seat of Government, or to the chief Civil or Military Officer if tendered at another place.

10. **GENERAL DIVISION.**—Inland telegrams are divided into three classes :—

- (a) State (or Government) telegrams (Rule 37 to 44).
- (b) Service telegrams (Rules 45 to 48).
- (c) Private telegrams.

Note.—State telegrams have no priority over Private telegrams, and take their turn with the latter according to Class (Rules 62 and 63), in the order in which tendered.

MODE OF WRITING, etc.

11. **CHARACTERS.**—Inland telegrams must be written legibly in characters which have their equivalents in telegraphic signals. These characters or signals are the following :—

(a) Letters.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S,
T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

(b) Figures.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

Note.—There are no telegraphic signals for Roman numerals, such as *I, II*, etc.

(c) Stops and other signs.

Full-stop (.), Comma (,), Semicolon (;), Colon (:), Note of interrogation (?), Note of exclamation (!), Apostrophe ('), Hyphen (-), Brackets or sign of a parenthesis (), Inverted Commas (" "), Bar of division (/), Underline.

(d) *Special Instructions and Conventional Signs.* (See Rules 15 to 17).

Abbreviated form.	English meaning,
BPD ...	Boat paid (Rule 83).
BPIN ...	Boat paid double (Rule 83).
RP ...	Reply paid (Rule 91).
RP Rs.—	Reply paid—rupees or annas (Rule 91).
TC ...	Collation or repetition (Rule 101).
PC ...	Telegram with Telegraphic Advice of delivery (Rule 104).
Express ...	Express (Rules 113 and 114).
XP ...	Express paid (Rule 115).
XP Rs.—	Express paid—rupees or annas (Rule 115).
Post ...	Post (Rule 114).
PR ...	Post Registered (Rule 118).
RO ...	To be delivered open Rule 80).
MP ...	To be delivered into the hands of the Addressee himself (Rule 79).
TR ...	To be kept at Telegraph Office till called for (Rule 81).

12. **LANGUAGE, etc.**—Subject to the above limitation, telegrams may be sent in *English* or in the vernaculars, or in any foreign language, or in Cipher if written in Arabic numerals. Fictitious words *i. e.*, words not recognised in any language (such as *Angler-log*, *Brutaster*, etc.), and wrongly spelt words are inadmissible.

Note.—Groups of letters not forming words (“Letter cipher”) cannot be transmitted in Private telegrams, unless they represent Trade or Commercial marks, or are among the abbreviations sanctioned by Rule 58.

13. **ERASURES, etc.**—Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or re-written word, must be authenticated by the sender or by his representative.

14. **PARTS OF A TELEGRAM.**—The different parts forming an Inland telegram should be written in the following order:—

- (a) Special Instructions if any (Rules 15—17).
- (b) The address (Rules 18—33).
- (c) The Office of origin.
- (d) The Sender’s Name (Rule 34).
- (e) The Text.

15. **SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.**—The Sender should write upon the form, in the space marked *Official Instructions*, his Special Instructions (if any) regarding delivery at destination, prepayment of reply, advice of delivery, collation (or repetition), open delivery, or delivery only to the addressee himself, etc.

16. In the case of a Multiple telegram, the Special Instructions which concern each addressee should be written immediately before his name; however, if the Multiple telegram is also a collated (or repeated) one, it is sufficient if the Special Instruction for collation precedes the first address.

17. Special Instructions should be written in the abbreviated forms given in Rule 11 (d) and put between signs of parenthesis. They are not charged for.

Note.—For further particulars regarding the Sender’s Instructions, see Rules 91, 100, 104, etc.

18. ADDRESS.—The address includes the Addressee's name and address, and the name of the Office to which the telegram is to go. Care should be taken that the latter is written as given in the List of Telegraph Offices published in the *Telegraph Guide*.*

19. The address should contain all the particulars necessary to ensure the delivery of the telegram without search or enquiry.

20. In the case of large towns, the address ought to contain the name of the street and the number of the house, or, in the absence of these particulars, to specify the profession of the Addressee or given any other useful information.

21. Even for small towns, the name of the Addressee ought to be, as far as possible, accompanied by additional particulars to guide the Delivering Office in case of alteration of the proper name.

22. INSUFFICIENT ADDRESS.—Telegrams, the address of which does not satisfy the conditions laid down in the preceding rules, are nevertheless accepted and transmitted at the Sender's risk.

23. In every case the Sender has to bear the consequences of an insufficient address which, after the telegram has been despatched, can neither be completed nor altered, except by a paid Service Advice (Rule 46).

24. CODE OR ABBREVIATED ADDRESSES.—The Addressee's name and address may be written in a Code or abbreviated form. However, the right of an Addressee to have a telegram thus addressed, delivered to him, is subject to an arrangement made between such Addressee and the Telegraph Office which has to deliver the telegram (see Rule 26).

25. When a telegram is addressed to the care of a person, who has registered an abbreviated address, the word or words representing the Code address should be preceded by the words "care of," or their equivalent.

26. REGISTERED ADDRESSES.—Any firm or individual expecting to receive telegrams can register a Code or Abbreviated Address at the Government Telegraph Office from which such telegrams have to be delivered. The fee for registration of each such address is Rs. 10 per calendar year, payable in advance on the 1st January, or Rs. 50 for all time, with an additional fee of Rs. 5 for every change of the word or words selected.

27. A Code or Abbreviated Address may be registered on any date; thus, if on 1st November an address is registered, ten rupees are charged, and a second charge of ten rupees is made if the address is renewed on 1st January following. The additional fee of five rupees is charged for every change of the word or words selected, or transfer to another Telegraph Office, but not for change of residence within the delivery limits of the registering Office, or for change of name or title of firm or person, so long as the identity is the same and it is not a case of transfer from one firm to another: if it is a case of transfer, a fee of ten rupees is charged.

28. Code or Abbreviated Addresses are considered confidential.

29. No Code or Abbreviated Address can be accepted which has already been registered locally by another firm or individual.

30. The Government Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having a Code or Abbreviated Address if such Address has not been registered, or for delay in delivering such telegram. Registration is essential in all

* See Section XII.

cases of persons who frequently receive telegrams addressed to them by an abbreviated name, and Telegraph Officials can decline to deliver such telegrams if, after notice has been given, the address has not been registered.

31. For Code or Abbreviated Addresses only genuine words or real names may be registered. Combinations of Christian names and surnames, combinations of parts of two names, combinations of two separate words, misspelt abbreviation of one or more words, are all inadmissible.

32. The following are examples of inadmissible Code addresses :

Granotel for *Grand Hotel*.

Willsmith for *William Smith*.

Brooksons for *Brook and Sons*.

Macmeth for *Macdowell, Methven & Co.*

33. Persons wishing to register Code or Abbreviated Addresses are invited to choose uncommon words, not their own names, to avoid all risk of telegrams being misdelivered to other persons of the same name.

34. **SENDER'S NAME.**—This means the actual name or designation of the Sender. Name and designation cannot both be admitted free. If the Sender should desire his own designation or address to be telegraphed in addition to his name, it must be paid for. A telegram cannot be sent by several persons in their separate names ; it must be in the name of only one individual or firm ; it may, however, be sent by a party acting jointly having a recognised collective capacity, but the designation or style of such party must be used, not their several names. The Sender's name and address may, however, be transmitted free in a Code or Abbreviated form if registered under Rule 26.

35. **TEXT.**—No Private telegram or series of telegrams containing more than five hundred words can be sent at any one time by any individual or firm, and no subsequent telegram by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the telegraph lines be free of all other traffic.

Note.—Regarding the length of Press telegrams, see Rule 123, VIII.

36. **SIGNATURE.**—The true signature and address of the Sender must always be written at the foot of the telegram. The Sender of a Private telegram can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

STATE TELEGRAMS.

37. **DEFINITION.**—A State telegram is a telegram sent by an official of the British Government on British Government business.

Note.—Municipal Commissioners and the officials and servants of a Municipality or of a Guaranteed or Private Railway are not entitled to send State telegrams, nor are the officials and servants of Native States.

38. **PRINCIPLES TO BE OBSERVED.**—The Government of India has laid down the following principles to be observed in the classifying, etc., of State telegrams, but their application rests with the Sender, not with the Telegraph Official.

(1) When it is not necessary that a reply (by post or wire) should be despatched within office hours of the same day, the message should be classed *Deferred*. (2) When it is considered essential that the reply should be sent the same day, the message should be classed *Ordinary*. (3) Messages should only be classed *Urgent*—(a) in cases of real emergency ; (b) in cases where the despatching Officer knows

that the line is blocked, and considers his message sufficiently important to take precedence of ordinary traffic. (4) Telegrams should, except when extreme precision is important, be expressed in as few words as are consistent with clearly conveying the intended meaning; and mere auxiliary or connective words, which can obviously be filled in by the receiver, should be omitted.

39. CIPHER LANGUAGE.—The text of State telegrams written in Cipher language may be formed either of groups or series of figures, or of groups or series of letters, having a secret meaning; but a combination in the same telegram of figures and of letters, having a secret meaning, is not admitted.

40. COLLATION.—State telegrams, when they are written in figure or letter cipher, are always repeated in their entirety (Rule 103) by the receiving Officer in the same manner as is done with "collated" telegrams (Rule 100). When partially written in cipher, the cipher portions only are repeated.

41. PAYMENT, ETC.—State telegrams must be marked *State* by the Sender, and, as a rule paid for in cash or stamps prior to despatch. The charges are the same for State as for Private telegrams. The rule regarding prepayment (Rule 64) will be relaxed in case of great emergency; but whenever an Urgent or Ordinary State telegram is tendered for transmission under this permission, the Sender must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it, and pay them into the Telegraph Office within 24 hours. The rule cannot be relaxed in case of Deferred State telegrams.

42. AT RAILWAY OFFICES.—State telegrams are not accepted at Railway Offices at places where there is also a Government Office, except in cases of emergency, or when the Sender's Office or residence is much closer to a Railway Office than to a Government Office.

43. ABBREVIATED TITLES.—In Inland State telegrams abbreviations of the titles of Government Officials are used. A list of the abbreviations sanctioned is published in the *Telegraph guide*.*

44. CLEAR LINE TELEGRAMS.—On emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have power to "clear the line" within Indian limits, *i. e.*, to suspend the receipt and despatch of all telegrams until the one for which the line is cleared is passed on:

- (1) The Governor-General of India.
- (2) The Governors of Madras and Bombay.
- (3) Commander-in-Chief in India.
- (4) Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces, Punjab, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.
- (5) Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, Burma, and the Punjab, Lieutenant-Governor of North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.
- (6) Secretaries to the Government of India.
- (7) Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Burma.
- (8) Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam.
- (9) Agents to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.

* See Sections XXI (A) and XXI (B).

- (10) Commissioners of Sind and Peshawar.
- (11) The Residents at Hyderabad (Decan) and Mysore.
- (12) The Maharaja of Patiala from the (Patiala Office only).
- (13) Director-General of Telegraphs.
- (14) An officer commanding a force in the field : provided that, if such officer shall not hold the rank of a General Officer, the power shall be limited to the case of messages for despatch to the head-quarters of the Local Government or Administration within the jurisdiction of which the force is operating.

The telegrams so sent are, however, to be paid for as other State (Urgent) telegrams. The words *Clear Line* should be written before the Text.

SERVICE TELEGRAMS.

45. Service telegrams are divided into Service telegrams properly so called, and Service Advices. The former classification includes—

- (a) those on the service of the Government Telegraph and Postal Departments, which are sent free to and from any Telegraph Office ;
- (b) those sent free on the service of certain foreign Governments, regarding which the Government of India prescribes special instructions in each case.

Paid Service Advices are Service telegrams exchanged between Telegraph offices under Rules 46 and 47.

PAID SERVICE ADVICES.

46. The Sender and Receiver of any telegram already transmitted or in course of transmission may, within an interval of seventy-two hours (not including Sundays) following the handing in or delivery of such telegram, as the case may be, cause inquiry to be made or instructions to be given respecting it by telegraph. They can also, in order to make or obtain corrections, cause a telegram, which they have sent or received, to be repeated entirely or in part, by the Office at destination, or by the Office of origin or any intermediate Office. In all such cases they have to deposit the following amounts :

- (a) The cost of the telegram making the request.
- (b) The cost of a telegram for the reply, if a reply by telegraph is wanted.

47. Rectifying, completing or cancelling telegrams, and all other communications relating to a telegram already despatched or in course of transmission, when they are addressed to a Telegraph Office, must be exchanged exclusively between the Offices under the form of paid Service Advices at the cost of the Sender or the Receiver making the demand.

48. The charges for Service Advices necessitated through errors of service are refunded under Rules 142 (g) and 144.

COUNTING OF WORDS.

49. CHARGEABLE WORDS.—All that the Sender writes in his telegram to be transmitted is included in calculating the charge, with the exception of the Special Instructions referred to in Rule, 15, the address (as defined in Rule 18), the name of the Telegraph Office or origin, and the Sender's name or designation, all of which are trans-

mitted free. No other words can be transmitted, unless paid for as part of the Text and Telegraph Officials are authorized to omit from the address any words not essential for the correct delivery of the telegram.

50. STOPS, ETC.—With the exceptions provided for in Rules 54, 57 and 129 signs of punctuation, apostrophies and hyphens are neither charged for nor signalled.

51. PREAMBLE —Words, numbers, and signs added by Telegraph Officials for official purposes are not charged for. The day, hour, and minute (Madras time) at which a telegram is booked, when tendered for despatch, are added by the Telegraph Office and transmitted free. Senders may date or time their telegrams if they desire, but in such case their dates or times will be charged for (see Rule 49.)

52. COMBINATIONS OR ALTERATIONS OF WORDS. contrary to the usage of the language are not admitted. However, the names of towns and countries, patronymics (family names) of one and the same person, the names of places, squares boulevards, streets, etc. the names of vessels, integral and fractional numbers written in words, and compound words admitted as such in *English* or *French*, and which can, if a question arises, be justified by reference to a dictionary, may be respectively written as single words, without either apostrophe or hyphen.

The words *halfpenny*, *twopence*, *threepence*, etc., up to *elevenpence* may be written as single words.

53. The following are examples of combinations of words admissible and inadmissible as single words.

(a) Examples of combinations admissible as single words.

Cowhide.	Rapeseed.
Gingellyseed.	Sheepskin.

(b) Examples of combinations inadmissible as single words.

Tapestry patterns.	Wheat cargo.
Counteroffer.	Bee boxes.
Bank action.	Discharging day.
Wire answer.	Steamer cargo.
Inner harbour.	Coast sailing.
Bourse credit.	Hull steamer.
Sail insurance.	Alright.
Steam coals.	Allright.
Tuesday morning.	

54. The following are each counted as one word only :

(a) Every word of fifteen letters or less which fulfils the requirements of Rules 12, 52, 53. Words containing more than fifteen letters are charged for as two words up to thirty letters, and so on by multiples of fifteen plus one word for any excess.

(b) Each isolated character, letter, or figure, including the initials of persons and of such abbreviations as *B. S. C.* or *R. A.*, which are treated as isolated letters, however written by the Sender.

(c) Each underline.

(d) The two signs constituting a parenthesis.

(e) Inverted commas, the two signs placed at the commencement and end of one and the same passage.

55. USE OF APOSTROPHES AND HYPHENS.—Words separated by an apostrophe and words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words. The apostrophes or hyphens are not charged for or signalled.

56. FIGURES, LETTER CIPHER, COMMERCIAL MARKS, ETC.—Numbers written in figures are counted as one word for each five figures which they contain, *plus* one word for any excess. The same rule applies to the calculation of groups of letters in State telegrams as well as to groups of figures and letters used either as Commercial marks or in Semaphoric telegrams.

NOTE I.—When Commercial marks form part of the text of a telegram, the Sender should certify them to be such at the foot of the form.

NOTE II.—To avoid error, Senders of telegrams are invited to write numbers in words rather than in figures.

57. SIGNS, ETC., USED WITH FIGURES OR LETTERS.—Decimal points, commas, dashes, and bars of division are each counted as a figure or a letter respectively in the group in which they occur. This also applies to letters added to figures to form Ordinal numbers.

58. ABBREVIATIONS.—Common titles, which in their full form are expressed by a single word, such as *Captain*, *Reverend*, and *Esquire*, may be written in their usual abbreviated forms, such as *Capt.*, *Rev.*, and *Esq.*, each of which counts as one word. Similarly common abbreviations of single words, such as *Rs.* (for *Rupees*), *lbs.* (for *pounds*), are admissible and count each as one word. *F. O. B.*, *C. F. I.*, *A. M.*, and *P. M.*, when written as separate letters, are each counted as three and two words respectively; but these special abbreviations when written *fo*, *cf*, *am*, *pm*, are accepted each as one word. The abbreviations *B/L*, *C/O*, and *%* are also counted each as one word. No other abbreviations of compound words or expressions, except those specified in this rule, are accepted as one word.

59. EXAMPLES OF COUNTING.—The following examples show how the rules for counting words are to be interpreted :

	Number of Words.		Number of Words.
Leveson-Gower (<i>Family name</i>)	2	A. Gower (<i>initial and family name</i>)...	2
Levesongower (<i>Family name</i>).	1	Agower (<i>evasion: inadmissible</i>)...	—
John Henry (<i>Christian names</i>)	2	Bara Bazaar	2
Johnhenry (<i>Christian names</i>).	2	Barabazaar	1

	Number of Words.		Number of Words.
Responsibility (14 characters)	1	R. A.	
Misrepresentation (17 characters)...	2	RA } (for Royal Artillery)	2
Prince of Wales (ship)	3	Ra.	
Princeofwales (ship)	1	Envthf (6 characters. Secret letters in State telegrams, or Commercial marks)	2
Readdressed	1	Ch 23 (Commercial mark)	2
Re-addressed	2	G. H. F. 45 (Commercial mark)	4
Dont ...	1	197a/199a (Commercial mark)	4
Don't ...	2	A P	
Mother-in-law	3	M (Commercial mark)	1
Motherinlaw	1	3	
All right	2	M (Commercial mark)	2
All-right	2	The business is very urgent	
Allright	2	come without delay (8 words and 2 underlines)	10
Alright (misspelt: inadmissible)	—	Received news of you indirectly (very bad) telegraph immediately. (9 words and 1 passage within parenthesis)	10
44½ (5 figures and signs)	1	Received letter from Pera reliable source which says "conversion business hindered by syndicate bankers" Text including a passage in inverted commas	15
44½ (6 figures and signs)	2	V' P. P. (for "Value payable parcel")	3
44½ (5 figures and signs)	1	Vpp. (for "Value payable parcel")	3
414·55 (6 figures and signs)	2	M O (for "Money Order")	2
44/2 (4 figures and signs)	1	Mo (for "Money Order")	2
44/ (3 figures and signs)	1	As. (for "annas")	1
2% (4 figures and signs)	1	Co. (for "Company")	1
17th ...	1	Etc. (for "et cetera")	1
1529th...	2	Mr. (for "Mister")	1
10 Rs. 10 as.	4	Mrs. (for "Mistress")	1
10 Rs. 10	3	No. (for "Number")	1
Rs. 10, 10 (or) Rs. 10/10	2	d. (for "pence")	1
11h 30 ...	3	s. (for "shillings")	1
11, 30 ...	1	Cwt. (for "hundredweight")	1
Eigat/10	2		
5/twelfth	2		
30 ^a (30 raised to the power of a)*	7		
15 × 6 (15 multiplied by 6)*	4		
Two hundred and thirty four	5		
Two hundred and thirty four (23 characters)	2		
E.	1		
E. M. (Isolated letters, initials of names)	2		
B. S. C. } for Bengal Staff			
BSC	3		
Bac			

* The telegraph is not able to reproduce such expressions as 30^a, 15+6, etc. Senders of telegrams must, therefore, replace them by the full signification, thus:—30 raised to the power of a, 15 multiplied by 6 etc.

CHARGES.

60. CLASSES.—There are three classes of telegrams—*Urgent*, *Ordinary* and *Deferred*. These classes apply equally to State and Private telegrams. The corresponding charges between any two Offices in India or Burma are as follows:

	Urgent.	Ordinary.	Deferred.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First 8 words or groups of five figures ...	2 0	1 0	0 8
Each additional word or group of 5 figures	0 4	0 2	0 1

No charge for the address and Sender's name (see Rules 18, 34, and 49),

PRECEDENCE.

61. URGENT TELEGRAMS receive instant transmission and have precedence over Ordinary telegrams and the right of special deli-

very at destination. In cases of life and death, or of extraordinary emergency, an Urgent telegram can be sent from any office at any time.

62. ORDINARY TELEGRAMS are transmitted in their turn after Urgent telegrams and are delivered by messengers between day-break and 9 P. M. (local time).

63. DEFERRED TELEGRAMS are not transmitted till the wires are clear of Urgent and Ordinary telegrams, but they are delivered by messengers between day-break and 9 P. M. (local time).

PAYMENT OF CHARGES.

64. CHARGES HOW PAID.—With the exceptions provided for in Rules 41, 70, and 125, all charges on telegrams must be prepaid as follows :

I. *If handed in—*

(a) At Government Telegraph Departmental Offices, in cash or telegraph stamps.

(b) At Field Telegraph Offices, in cash, or in Telegraph or Postage stamps.

(c) At Postal Combined Offices, in cash, or in Telegraph or Postage stamps, at the option of the Sender.

(d) At Postal Receiving Offices, in cash, or in Telegraph or Postage stamps, at the option of the Sender.

(e) At Railway Telegraph Offices, in cash or Telegraph stamps, at the option of the Sender.

II *If sent by post* to any Telegraph Office from a place where there is no Telegraph Office, in Telegraph or Postage stamps.

65. TELEGRAPH STAMPS ARE DOUBLE-HEADED.—The upper half is returned on the Receipt (whereby the Sender receives a guarantee that his telegram has not been suppressed for the sake of the stamps) and the lower half is affixed to the telegram as a voucher to Government that it has been prepaid. The following are the Telegraph stamps in use: one anna, two annas, four annas, eight annas, one rupee, R2½, R5, R10, R25, R50. They can be purchased at all Treasuries and Government Telegraph Departmental Offices.

66. AFFIXING STAMPS etc.—Telegraph stamps must be affixed on the spaces left blank for the purpose on the telegram form—the upper half on the receipt, the lower half on the telegram,—and the Sender should see that the stamps are defaced with the Office-stamp which bears the name of the Office and the date. When Telegraph stamps are used only in part payment of the cost of a telegram at a Government Office, as, for instance, in the case of a telegram paid for partly by a Reply-Pass, (Rule 93), or at a Post Office in the case of a telegram paid for partly in Postage stamps, the entire stamps must be affixed lengthways on the telegram and no portion on the Receipt. In the case of Railway Telegraph Offices, if telegraph stamps are used either in part or in whole payment of the cost of a telegram, the entire stamp must be affixed to the telegram and no portion to the receipt.

67. DAMAGED STAMPS.—Telegraph Stamps which have been cut in two before being sent into a Telegraph Office, or which are in any way defaced, discoloured, or damaged are not accepted.

68. The value of damaged Telegraph stamps will ordinarily be refunded on application to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, if such application be accom-

panied by a statement of the cause of damage, and if no doubt exists that the damaged stamps are genuine and that the damage was not intentional.

69. RECEIPTS are given for telegrams at all Telegraph and Post Offices, but the upper halves of Telegraph stamps are not returned upon the receipts at Railway Offices in any case, or at other Offices in the cases named in the latter part of Rule 66. When Postage stamps are used no portion of the stamps appear on the receipt.

70. TELEGRAMS FROM SHIPS.-- Telegrams arriving by mail steamers and other vessels, for onward transmission by telegraph, may be transmitted without prepayment; but no such telegram, whether prepaid or not, will be transmitted until the name of the vessel from which it is received is known at the Telegraph Office.

71. DELIVERY OF TELEGRAMS WITH EXCESS CHARGES.—In every case where charges have to be collected on arrival (see Rules 7, 70 and 126), the telegram is delivered to the Addressee only upon payment of the amount due.

72. UNDERCHARGES made in error, and charges and expenses not recovered from the Addressee in consequence of his refusal to pay them, or the impossibility of finding him, must be made good by the Sender.

73. OVERCHARGES made in error are returned to those entitled to them. No refund, however, is made of the value of the stamps in excess affixed by the Sender, unless he applies for it to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department Calcutta*, and sends with his application the receipt granted for the telegram (see Rules 142 (h) and 141).

INTERRUPTION OF TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION : TRANSMISSION IN DUPLICATE.

74. When, in the course of transmission of a telegram, an interruption takes place in the regular telegraph communications, the Office beyond which the interruption has taken place at once sends the telegram by post (registered) or by some more rapid means, such as, for instance, by an alternative telegraph route.

75. As soon as communication is re-established, the telegram is transmitted afresh by telegraph, unless its receipt has been previously acknowledged, or unless, on account of an exceptional accumulation of traffic, this retransmission would be clearly injurious to the total traffic.

CANCELLATION.

76. If the Sender of an Inland telegram wishes to cancel it before transmission has begun, he can do so; and the charges less a fee of 4 annas will be returned: Provided that, if the telegram has been stamped either by the sender or by the booking office and the stamps have been obliterated the charges shall be refunded under Rule 142, clause (1) only on application being made to the Superintendent check office Government Telegraph Department Calcutta within the period prescribed by Rule 144. If the telegram is in course of transmission or has already been despatched, it can be cancelled only by a paid Service Advice (Rule 46) addressed to the Terminal Office. In this case no refund is admissible. If, in addition, the Sender wishes to be informed by telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram; otherwise he is informed by post.

DELIVERY AT DESTINATION.

77. ACCORDING TO ADDRESS AND ORDER.—Telegrams are, according to their addresses, either delivered at the residences of the Addressees, or kept at the Telegraph Office till called for. They are, in all cases, delivered at, or sent to, their destinations in order of receipt and priority.

78. FREE DELIVERY LIMITS.—Telegrams are delivered free of charge within five miles of a Telegraph Office. Beyond this free delivery limit telegrams are sent by post without charge, or by such other means as the Sender may arrange and pay for (Rules 113 to 118). For telegrams to be delivered by boat (see Rule 83).

79. PERSONS TO WHOM TELEGRAMS MAY BE DELIVERED.—A telegram taken to the Addressee's place of residence may be delivered either to the Addressee, or to any adult member of his family, or to any of his employes, lodgers or guests, or to the porter of the hotel or house, unless the Addressee has named in writing a special person, or the Sender has requested by writing on the form, in the space marked *Official Instructions*, the Special Instruction (*M. P.*)—see Rule 11 (*d*),—that the telegram may be delivered only into the hands of the Addressee himself. In this case the Office at destination writes the request in full upon the envelope and gives the necessary instructions to the messenger.

80. OPEN DELIVERY.—The Sender may also request that the telegram may be delivered open by writing on the form in the space marked *Official Instructions*, the Special Instruction (*R. O.*)—see Rule 11 (*d*). This request is reproduced on the copy handed to the Addressee, which is delivered without an envelope, simply folded with the Address written on the back.

81. TELEGRAMS TO BE KEPT TILL CALLED FOR.—When the telegram bears the Special Instruction *to be kept at the Telegraph Office till called for* (*T. R.*), it is delivered only to the Addressee himself or to a person duly appointed by him.

82. DELIVERY ON SHIPS.—Telegrams addressed to passengers of a vessel arriving at a port are delivered, if possible, before disembarkation.

83. DELIVERY BY BOAT.—When an Inland telegram has to be delivered on board a ship which cannot be reached without a boat (*i. e.*, when the ship is not alongside a wharf, pier or jetty) or at a place which cannot be reached without a boat, the Sender must prepay boat-hire, otherwise the telegram will be handed to the Post Office, by the terminal Telegraph Office, for delivery at the Sender's risk. The indication *Boat-hire paid* (*B P D*), or *Boat-hire paid double* (*B P D N*)—if the Sender wishes the telegram sent on board at night—should be entered on the form, in the space marked *Official Instructions*. Boat-hire prepaid, but not expended, will be refunded (see Rules 142 (*f*) and 144).

A list of fixed express charges for boat-hire for certain places in India is published in the *Telegraph Guide*.*

84. REPLY GIVEN TO MESSENGER.—Save in the case of delivery by the ordinary post beyond the free delivery limit, the messenger who delivers a telegram may be entrusted with the reply, provided he be not detained for this purpose more than five minutes. The fact of the reply having been given to the messenger, and the amount paid to him, should be mentioned on the receipt given for the original telegram.

* See Section XVII.

85. **RE-ADDRESSING.**—Should the addressee of a telegram have left the place to which it is addressed, it will, if returned unopened with definite instructions as to the new Address, be retransmitted without extra charge. Similarly, it will be retransmitted immediately on receipt to any new destination, if the Addressee has left written instructions at the Telegraph Office, or if his new Address is known.

Note.—Inland telegrams are also retransmitted to Ceylon, if the Addressee has left for that country, but in that case the full charge for the telegram from India to Ceylon is collected from the Addressee.

86. **UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.**—When a telegram cannot be delivered, the Office at destination sends a Service telegram to that effect and the Sender is informed except in the case of

(a) Telegrams addressed.

“To await arrival, Telegraphic resante, Poste resante or care of Telegraph (or Post) office and,

(b) Telegrams to places beyond the free delivery radius which have been duly posted and are subsequently returned as undelivered by the Post Office to the Telegraph Office which posted them.

87. When in consequence of inexact or insufficient Address or of the Addressee's absence or refusal, Bearing charges have not been paid at destination, the amount of these charges is mentioned in the Service telegram and the Sender is bound to make them good.

88. If the messenger finds no one at the Address given, who will consent to receive a telegram for the Addressee, a notice is left at the house, and the telegram is brought back to the Office to be delivered to the Addressee, when he claims it.

89. **UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.**—Telegrams unclaimed or not delivered are not kept after six weeks by the Office of destination.

90. **DIRECTIONS ABOUT DELIVERY.**—All directions, which persons leave at Telegraph Offices, regarding the delivery or re-transmission of their telegrams, should be renewed at intervals of at most six months.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(A) *Prepaid Replies.*

91. The Sender of a Private telegram, or of a State telegram addressed to a person other than a British Government Official, can prepay a reply, but the payment must be not less than eight annas or more than two rupees, and must not contain any fraction of an anna. The sender of a Reply paid telegram should write the Special Instruction (*RP*) followed by the amount paid, thus: *RPR*—on the form, in the space marked *Official Instruction* [see Rule 11 (*d*)] These words are not charged for.

92. At destination the Telegraph Office delivers to the Addressee an Order or Pass, which entitles him to send free of charge from any Telegraph or Receiving Office in India, and within the value of the amount prepaid, a telegram to any destination in India. The telegram, if sent, must be accompanied by the Pass.

Note.—A Pass issued for a Reply to an Inland telegram cannot be used to frank a Foreign telegram or *vice versa*. Two or more Inland Passes may be used to frank one Inland telegram, but one Pass may not be used to frank two or more telegrams. A Pass cannot be used to frank a telegram on which Advice of delivery (Rule 104) or cost of a Reply is prepaid: nor can Passes be used in payment of Express or other delivery charges, which must always be paid in cash or stamps.

93. When the charge for a telegram paid for by a Pass exceeds the value of the Pass, the difference must be paid in cash or stamps

(Rule 66, If, on the other hand, the value of the Pass exceeds that of the Reply, no refund of the difference will, under any circumstances, be given.

94. The Pass is only available for two months (date of issue included) after which it lapses. When the Addressee does not use the Pass, its value will be refunded (see Rules 142) (d) and 144).

95. If the Addressee refuses the telegram or the Pass, the Office of destination at once sends a telegram to that effect and the Sender is informed. This telegram takes the place of the Reply paid for.

96. Should it be impossible, from causes other than refusal (Rule 95), to effect delivery of a Reply-paid telegram, the terminal Office sends a telegram to that effect to the Sender, and the amount deposited will be refunded on application (see Rules 142 (e) and 144).

97. When a telegram to which a reply is prepaid is addressed to a place where there is no Telegraph Office, the telegram and Pass are forwarded to destination from the nearest Telegraph Office by ordinary post free of charge.

98. It is not compulsory on the Addressee to send a reply. The duty of the terminal Office consists simply in the delivery of the Pass for the amount prepaid, and the Addressee is at liberty to do what he pleases with it.

99. The Sender of a State telegram addressed to a Government Official cannot prepay reply. In the case of a State telegram addressed to other than a Government Official, any sum deposited by the Sender under Rule 91 must be intended for no other purpose than to cover the cost of a return telegram.

(B) *Collated (or Repeated) telegrams.*

100. *Collation* consists in the entire telegram being repeated back immediately on its receipt by each office concerned in its transmission.

101. The Sender of any telegram can require it to be *collated* to insure correctness. In this case he must write the Instruction (TC) see Rule 11 (d), in the space marked *Official Instructions*. This Instruction is not charged for.

102. The charge for collation is equal to one-fourth the charge for the telegram. In calculating this charge, fractions of an anna are disregarded.

103. State telegrams written in figure or letter cipher are invariably collated free of charge (see Rule 40.)

(C) *Advice of delivery.*

104. The Sender of a telegram can require that a notice of the date and time at which his telegram is delivered to the Addressee shall be notified to him as soon as possible after its delivery. He should write on the form in the space marked *Official Instructions* the abbreviation (PC)-- see Rule 11 (d). When the telegram is forwarded to its final destination by post, this notice mentions the date and time of its delivery to the Postal Service. This advice of Delivery may be addressed to him at any place he may name.

105. The charge for an Advice of Delivery by telegraph is one rupee.

106. A telegraphic Advice of Delivery ranks for transmission as an ordinary Private telegram.

107. In the case of non-delivery, provided for in Rule 86, the Advice of Delivery is preceded by the Service Advice required by that Rule. The Advice of Delivery is sent later on, either after delivery of the telegram, if that has become possible, or after the lapse of 24 hours, if delivery has not been effected, and in the latter case it again intimates the cause of non-delivery.

108. An Advice of Delivery, when it reaches the Office of origin of the telegram, is notified to the Sender.

(D) *Multiple telegrams.*

109. ADDRESSED TO ONE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—Except as provided for in Rule 119, a telegram addressed, with or without transmission by post* to several persons in one locality, or to the same person at several places of residence in one locality, is charged for as a single telegram; but a copying fee of four annas per 100 words, plus four annas for the excess, is charged for each destination after the first.

110. ADDRESSED TO MORE THAN ONE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—A telegram addressed to several persons, or to the same person, in localities where delivery is to be effected by different offices, is charged for as so many separate telegrams.

III. If the Sender wishes each copy of the telegram to bear only the Address of the person to whom it is to be delivered, he should write in the space marked *Official Instructions* the words—*Addresses*. If, on the other hand, he desires that each Addressee shall be made aware to what other persons the telegram has been addressed, he should write the words *Communicate all Addresses*. In the absence of such Special Instructions, it will be assumed that he wishes only one Address to appear on each copy. In either case these Instructions are not charged for.

112. Replies cannot be prepaid on multiple telegrams.

(E) *Telegrams for places where there are no Telegraph Offices.*

113. POST OR EXPRESS.—Telegrams addressed to places where there are no Telegraph Offices may be delivered at destination according to the request of the Sender either by Post or by Express.

114. THE ADDRESS of telegrams to be conveyed beyond the telegraph lines should be written as follows:

(a) John Doe, Esq., Sherghotty, Post Gya,

(b) John Doe, Esq., Nynan, Express Hooghly Point.

The name of the terminal Telegraph Office is always entered last, as in the examples above.

115. Express charges must be prepaid by the Sender. If the charges are notified in the *Telegraph Guide*, the telegram bears before the Address the Instruction *Express paid (XP)* only. If not, the Sender must pay such sum as he thinks sufficient, and the telegram must bear the Special Instruction *Express R—, (XP - R)*. If the sum deposited is found to be insufficient at the Terminal Office, the telegram is posted.

116. POSTAGE.—No charge is made for postage on a telegram addressed to a place in India where there is no Telegraph Office, or to a place out of India to which Indian Inland Postal rates apply, but on a telegram to be posted to a place beyond the limits of the

*Copies of a multiple telegram will only be delivered by Post from the terminal Telegraph Office when addressed to places beyond the telegraph lines. Such copies cannot be posted to places where there is a Telegraph Office.—See Rule 110.

Indian Inland Postal Tariff; i. e. Aden and Ceylon the following additional charges must be paid to cover postage and registration.

(i) On a telegram to be posted to the United Kingdom or any British Possession which has joined the Penny Postal Union.

One anna, if the message is to be posted unregistered and three annas if it is to be posted registered.

(ii) On a telegram to be posted to a country which has not joined the Penny Postal Union—three annas, if the message is to be posted unregistered, and five annas, if it is to be posted registered.

117. INLAND TELEGRAMS POSTED FROM INDIA ETC, FOR PLACES IN CEYLON.—Inland telegrams to be posted to Ceylon should be addressed to Tuticorin from which place a daily Mail boat leaves for Columbo.

Example—

Address :—

To Tuticorin.

From Calcutta.

J. Young, Oriental Hotel, Colombo, Post Tuticorin.

Text—*Start by first steamer.*

From *W. Collins.*

The charge for such a telegram is the usual Inland rate according to class and as stated in Rule 116 there is no charge for postage.

118. INLAND TELEGRAMS POSTED FROM INDIAN PORTS.—An Inland telegram telegraphed to an Indian port to be posted under Rule 116 a place beyond Indian limit must have the name of the port preceded by the words Post or Post Registered according as the Sender wishes the message to be sent unregistered added to the address.

• Example—

Address :—

*Mrs. Johnson, 20, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, London,
Post Registered Bombay.*

Calcutta.

From *W. Johnson.*

Text—*Afraid my letter missed mail. Am quite well.*

The charges for such a telegram would be the usual Inland rate according to the class (Urgent Ordinary or Deferred at sender's choice) plus one anna for Postage under Rule 116 if the sender desired the message to be registered before being posted he would write "Post registered Bombay" in place "Post Bombay" at the end of the address and the charge for postage and registration would then be 3 annas under Rule 116.

Note.—Telegrams to be forwarded by post Registered and received at the General Post Office Bombay up to within 3 hours of the time of sailing of the Home-ward mail if not to be registered they will be posted if received within 1½ hours of the time of sailing.

119. Telegrams as in the preceding Rule may also be Multiple (see Rule 109), but in such case the Sender must pay the copying fee for each additional Address, and also an additional postage and registration fee (five annas) for each. But such telegrams cannot be addressed partly to persons beyond the sea, and partly to persons at the port itself. If the Sender wants the telegram also delivered to a person at the port itself, he must send it as a separate telegram.

120. EMPLOYMENT OF POST.—In case of telegrams for destinations over five miles distant from the terminal Telegraph Office, that Office has the right to post such telegrams—

(a) in the absence of directions in the telegram as to the means of delivery to be employed, or

- (b) when there is an unpaid claim against the Addressee for delivery charges on a previous telegram, which he has refused to pay.

Telegrams for destinations over five miles distant from the terminal Telegraph Office must be posted by that Office—

- (a) when such has been the request expressly made by the Sender (Rule 113) or the Addressee (Rule 85), or
 (b) when the Office has no more rapid means of delivery at disposal.

(F) *Semaphoric Telegrams.*

121. SEMAPHORIC TELEGRAMS are telegrams exchanged with ships by means of semaphores established on shore.

122. SEMAPHORE STATIONS.—The following are the Government Telegraph Offices, which are Semaphore stations:—

Achipur.	Elephant Point.
Amherst.	False Point Light-house.
Budge-Budge.	Hooghly Point.
Diamond Harbour.	Mud Point.
Diamond Island.	Saugor Island.

123. LANGUAGE.—Semaphoric telegrams must be written in *English* or in the signals of the *Universal Commercial Code*. In the latter case they are considered as Cipher telegrams.

124. ADDRESS.—When a semaphoric telegram is for a ship at sea, the Address must contain, in addition to the ordinary direction, the name or official number of the vessel for which it is intended and its nationality.

125. PREAMBLE.—The word *Semaphoric* should be written in the space marked *Official Instructions* on a telegram to be so signalled to a ship.

126. CHARGES, etc.—The charge for Semaphoric telegrams is the usual charge, *plus* a fixed fee of eight annas. In case of Semaphoric telegrams addressed to ships, the charges must be paid by the Sender; in case of such telegrams received from ships, the charges must be paid by the Addressee before delivery.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

127. RATES.—The following are the rates charged for Press telegrams:

	First 32 words or groups of five figures.		Every four additional words or groups of five figures.		Remarks. *
	R.	as.	R.	as.	
Urgent	2	0	0	4	} Between any two Government Telegraph Offices in India and Burma.
Ordinary	1	0	0	2	
Deferred	0	8	0	1	
No charge for the Address and Sender's name.					

128. CONDITIONS.—A Press telegram to be accepted at Press rates must fulfil the following conditions:

I.—It must be addressed to a newspaper, the name of which has been registered by the Director-General of Telegraphs. A list of such registered newspapers is published in the *Telegraph Guide*.* Applications for the registration of newspapers should be made on forms to be obtained at Government Telegraph Department Offices.

II.—It must be addressed to the newspaper in accordance with its registered title, and to the town at which the newspaper is registered as being printed and published.

III.—It must, except as provided hereafter in condition V, contain only intelligence which is clearly intended for publication in the strict sense of the term and must not contain commercial news of any kind.

IV.—It must be written in plain *English* so as to be intelligible to the transmitting Offices, and must contain nothing of concealed meaning either in Code language or Cipher.

V.—It may also be a telegram sent from or to the newspaper by its registered title (but not in the name of the editor, publisher, manager, or any other person), to or from its correspondents or employes on the subject of a telegram published, or to be published, or to an Official† of the Government Telegraph Department on matters of Press business.

VI.—If a Press telegram be addressed to the editor, publisher, manager, or any other person connected with the newspaper by name or designation, it is chargeable at the full inland rates (see Condition II.)

VII.—Whenever demanded, a copy of every newspaper in which a Press telegram is published must be furnished to the Telegraph Office from which that Press telegram was delivered.

VIII.—A single Press telegram must not exceed 256 words (8 units of charge.) Long news messages must be broken up into separate telegrams, all of which must be numbered and each of which, except the last, must contain the words *More to follow*. These words and the numbers should be written by the Sender in the space left in the telegram for *Official Instructions*, and they will not be charged for.

Example.—A long news message of 1,000 words would require at least four telegrams numbered, in the space set apart for *Official Instructions*, 1, 2, 3, and 4, and Nos. 1, 2, and 3 would also bear the words *More to follow* in the *Official Instructions*.

129. STOPS.—In Press telegrams, where the sense so often depends upon the punctuation, especially in the case of long messages, full-stops will be signalled free of charge, but this privilege will not be extended to other signs of punctuation.

130. The Press telegram rates apply only to telegrams which satisfy all the conditions of Rule 128, and any subsequent claim made by the Government Telegraph Department for the difference between Press and full Inland rates must be satisfied immediately on demand.

131. BEARING PRESS TELEGRAMS.—Press telegrams may be accepted Bearing from correspondents, provided that any newspaper,

* See Section XX.

† Such telegrams should invariably be addressed to the *Director, Traffic Branch*.

which may desire the facility, obtains previous special sanction from the Director-General of Telegraphs.*

132. RAILWAY OFFICE.—Except in the case of such Railway Administrations as may be willing to accept Press messages for transmission within the limits of their respective Railways when the wires are not occupied by telegrams on the business of the Railways, the Press Telegram Rules do not apply to Railway Telegraph Offices. Press messages cannot be transferred from one telegraph system to another (see Rule 8).

133. DELIVERY.—Press telegrams of all classes, Urgent, Ordinary or Deferred, are sent out for delivery as soon as received, by day or by night.

RECORDS.

134. PERIOD OF PRESERVATION.—The originals and copies of telegrams are kept for three days only in Government Telegraph Offices, after which time they are sent to the *Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, where they are preserved for four months from the month following that in which the telegram was deposited, and then destroyed.

135. SECRECY.—The originals or copies of telegrams can only be communicated to the Sender or to the Addressee after proof of identity, or to the authorized representative of either of them.

136. COPIES.—The Sender or the Addressee of a telegram, or the authorised representative of either, or any or all of them have a right to be furnished with a certified copy of the original telegram or of the copy delivered at destination, on application to the Telegraph Office within three days, or to the *Superintendent, Check Office Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta* within the period of preservation (see Rule 134). This right lapses after the expiration of the time fixed for preserving the records.

137. A fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy delivered in conformity with Rule 136, if the telegram does not exceed 100 words. Over 100 words, this charge is increased by four annas for each 100, or fraction of 100, words.

138. Copies cannot be supplied unless the Senders, the Addressees, or their authorized representatives furnish the necessary information to enable the telegrams, to which their requests refer, to be found.

139. EXTENDED PRESERVATION.—On the ground of pending or contemplated judicial proceedings, application may be made by an interested party, to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, for the preservation of specified telegrams exchanged between other persons. Such application must be made within the period of preservation, and such telegrams will then be preserved for a period of four months beyond the ordinary date for destruction under Rule 134; at the expiration of this further period, they will, in default of a renewed application, be destroyed. It must be understood that the duty of the Telegraph Department in the matter is confined to making the search and preserving the telegrams, if found. No information as to the result of the search will be furnished, and any telegrams answering the description given, which may be found, will be produced only on the order of a competent Court of law or other competent Authority.

* Applications for such sanction should invariably be addressed to the *Director Traffic Branch*.

140. FEES FOR SEARCHING FOR TELEGRAMS.—Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office at once to trace the telegrams applied for under either Rule 136 or Rule 139, the cost of searching for them must be deposited by the applicant. A fee of one rupee is charged for searching through the telegrams of any Telegraph Office for one day: thus, if it be required to examine the telegrams of two Telegraph Offices over a period of five days, the searching fee will be ten rupees.

REFUNDS.

141. STATE TELEGRAMS.—No refunds will, under any circumstances, be made for a State telegram of any class, except in the case of over-charge provided for in Rule 145.

142. PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.—Refunds of the following charges on Private telegrams are made, on application, to those who originally paid them:

- (a) The full cost of every telegram which, through the fault of the Telegraph service, has failed to reach its destination.
- (b) The full cost of every *Urgent* or *Ordinary* telegram which has been subjected to serious delay through the fault of the Telegraph service.
- (c) The full cost of every Collated telegram (Rule 101) which, owing to errors made in transmission, has manifestly failed to accomplish its object, unless the errors have been rectified by paid Service Advices under Rule 46.

Note.—No refund is granted for errors made in the transmission of uncollated telegrams.

- (d) The full amount of every sum deposited in advance with the object of obtaining a reply (Rule 91) when the Addressee has not made use of the Pass (Rule 94). This refund may be made to the holder of the Pass.
- (e) The full amount of the sum deposited for a reply to a telegram which, from causes other than refusal, has not been delivered (Rule 96). The Sender should forward with his application for refund—see Rule 144—the receipt granted for the original telegram, and the report of non-delivery received by him.
- (f) Express charges and Boat-hire prepaid, but not expended
- (g) The full cost of all paid Service Advices sent under Rules 46 and 47, if the repetition shows that the word or words repeated were transmitted incorrectly at first.

When the word or words of which the repetition is requested are written in a doubtful manner by the Sender, the Office of origin adds to the repetition a note "*writing doubtful.*" In this case no refund is made.

- (h) The value of excess stamps affixed by the Sender (Rule 73).
- (i) The value of the stamps affixed to a telegram cancelled before transmission, less fee of four annas (Rule 76).

143. No refund is made for the telegram which has given occasion to a request for correction, nor are any refunds made for rectifying or completing telegrams exchanged direct between the Sender and Addressee (see Rule 47).

144. Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting telegrams, should be addressed to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta*. Such claims for refund must be made within two months from the date of the telegram; but this period is extended to two months in the case of a Collated telegram (Rule 101), or of a telegram on which the cost of a reply (Rule 91) or an Advice of Delivery Rule (104) has been prepaid.

145. STATE AND PRIVATE.—When no doubt exists as to an overcharge having been made on an Inland State or Private telegram by the mistake of an official at any Telegraph Office, the overcharge is to be at once refunded by such Office (Rule 73).

SECTION III.

RULES FOR FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

FOUNDED ON THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CONVENTION.

Note.—The Articles and Regulations quoted in the margin denote the corresponding rules in the International Telegraph Convention. Points not specifically provided for in these rules are dealt with in the manner prescribed in the Convention.

GENERAL.

1. FOREIGN TELEGRAMS are those which are sent to, or received from, places beyond Indian limits. Such telegrams are subject to the regulations laid down by the *International Telegraph Convention*, to which the Government of India is a party. None of the parties to the Convention accept any responsibility on account of Foreign telegrams. (For tariffs and rates, see Rules 80 to 82).

2. LEGIBILITY AND FORMS.—To secure accuracy and rapidity of transmission, Senders of telegrams are advised to write them in a clear and unmistakable hand, and on the proper forms which can be obtained free of charge at all Telegraph Offices. Telegrams written on plain paper are, however, accepted at all Offices.

Note.—Books (price 4 annas each) containing 100 forms for Foreign telegrams, with counterfoils, can be purchased at the principal Government Telegraph Offices.

3. OFFICES WHERE FOREIGN TELEGRAMS ARE ACCEPTED.—Telegrams for Ceylon are accepted at all Telegraph Offices in India, also at a few Postal Receiving Offices. Telegrams for other countries are accepted at all Offices of the Government Telegraph Department, also at a certain number of Postal Combined Offices and Railway Telegraph Offices.*

Note I.—Foreign telegrams are only accepted at Field Telegraph Offices when fully prepaid either in postage or telegraph stamps, and then at the Sender's risk.

Note II.—Foreign telegrams, except for Ceylon, cannot be accepted at any Railway Telegraph Office at places where there is also a Government Telegraph Office.

4. OBJECTIONABLE TELEGRAMS.—The parties to the Convention reserve to themselves the right of stopping the transmission of every Private telegram which may appear dangerous to the security of the State, or contrary to the laws of the country, to public order, or to decency. The Terminal or any Intermediate Office may exercise this control on condition of immediately advising the Office of origin.

5. Telegraph Offices in India are required to refuse to transmit any telegram which appears to be of the above character. Should the character of a telegram be open to doubt, the matter will be re-

Art. 7 and
Reg. XLVI,
1 and 2.

* In Section XII, the letter *f* is placed before all Telegraph Offices authorised to accept Foreign Telegrams.

ferred to a Secretary to Government, if the telegram be tendered at a seat of Government, or to the chief Civil or Military officer if tendered at another place.

6. Each of the Contracting Governments reserves to itself the right to suspend the service of International telegraphy for an indefinite period, if it deem necessary, either generally, or only upon certain lines and for certain classes of correspondence. Art. 8.

7. GENERAL DIVISION.—Telegrams are divided into three classes: Art. 5 and
Reg.
XXXIII, 1.

(a) State (or Government) telegrams (Rule 49).
(b) Service telegrams (Rule 59).
(c) Private telegrams.

In transmission, State telegrams take precedence of other telegrams, and service telegrams take precedence of Private telegrams.

WRITING AND ACCEPTANCE OF PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.

8. Private telegrams may be written in plain language or in Secret language unless addressed to a country in which the use of Secret language in telegrams is prohibited, or partly in one and partly in the another. Secret language is sub-divided into Code and Cipher language. Art. 6.

9. PLAIN LANGUAGE is that which offers an intelligible sense in one or several of the languages authorised for International telegraphic correspondence. Reg. VII, 1.

Note.—The following are the languages † authorised for Foreign telegrams in Plain language, subject to the conditions of rule 17:

Arabic	Greek	Roumanian
Armenian	Hebrew	Russian
Bohemian	Hungarian	Ruthenian
Bulgarian	Illyrian	Servian
Croatian	Italian	Siamese
Danish	Latin	Slavonic
Dutch	Malay	Spanish
English	Norwegian	Swedish
Flemish	Persian	Turkish
French	Polish	
German	Portuguese	

Telegrams from India to Ceylon and *vice versa* may be in the Vernacular languages of India or Ceylon or in any of the above languages. These Vernaculars are inadmissible in Foreign telegrams except in the case of Ceylon.

10. By "TELEGRAMS IN PLAIN LANGUAGE" is understood those which are written entirely in Plain language. The presence of Commercial marks does not, however, alter the character of a telegram in Plain language. Reg. VII, 2.

11. CODE LANGUAGE is that which is composed of words each having an intrinsic sense, but which do not form intelligible phrases in one or more of the languages authorised for telegraphic correspondence in Plain language. Reg. VIII, 1.

12. Words in Code language must not contain more than ten characters according to the Morse alphabet (Rules 17 and 18); they must be taken from one or more of the following languages: German, English, Spanish, French, Dutch, Italian, Portuguese, and Latin. Reg. VIII, 2.

Note.—In Indo-Ceylon telegrams, the use of Vernacular words is admissible as Code.

† To the list add Annamite and Japanese.

Reg. VIII, 3. 13. PROPER NAMES may only appear in telegrams written wholly or partly in Code language so long as they are used with their meaning in plain language.* Proper names however, which appear in the *Official Vocabulary* (or list of words published by the International Telegraph Office at Berne) may be admitted with a Code meaning.

Reg. VIII, 4. 14. PRODUCTION OF CODE BOOK.—The Telegraph Office at which a telegram in Code language is presented for transmission may demand of the Sender the production of his Code in order to ascertain whether the above Rules 11 to 13 have been strictly observed.

Note.—Senders of telegrams are warned against the use of Vocabularies or Code Books containing Proper names or words not recognised in the eight languages named in Rule 12. Among such books are certain editions of *Linde's Latin Combination Code*; *Verini's Code*; the *Nonpariel Code*; the *ABC Code*; and the *Exchange Telegraph Code*, which, amid admissible words, contain combinations of letters which, though they have the semblance of words, are not recognized words of the eight languages.

Reg. IX, 1. 15. CIPHER LANGUAGE is that which is formed of groups or of series of figures having a secret meaning.

Reg. IX, 2. 16. CIPHER LANGUAGE must, in Private telegrams, be composed exclusively of Arabic figures. The employment of letters or groups of letters having a secret meaning is prohibited. Letters employed as Commercial marks, and the letters representing the signals of the *Universal Commercial Code* and employed in Semaphoric telegrams, are not considered as letters having a secret meaning.

Reg. X, 1. 17. CHARACTERS.—The telegram to be transmitted must be legibly written in characters which have their equivalents in the official table of Morse telegraph signals, and which are in use in the country where the telegram is presented.

Reg. X, 2. 18. The following are the characters in use in India.

(a) *Letters.*

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R,
S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

(b) *Figures.*

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

Note.—There are no telegraphic signals for Roman numerals, such as *I, II*, etc.

(c) *Signs of punctuation, etc.*

Full stop (.), Comma (,), Semicolon (;), Colon (:), Note of interrogation (?), Note of exclamation (!), Apostrophe (') Hyphen (-), Brackets or signs of a parenthesis (), Inverted commas (" "), Bar of division (/), Underline.

Note.—With the exceptions given in Rules 69, 77, and 182 the above stops and other signs are not counted or transmitted in Foreign telegrams.

Reg. XIX, 1.

Note.—The two letters "ch" when coming together in a *bona fide* word used either as Code or Plain language are counted as one, so also are the twin letters "æ" "œ" and "uc" commonly used to represent the German modified vowels ä, ö and ü.

* In such cases the Sender should explain in writing on the telegram below his signature what they represent. The explanations are neither transmitted nor charged for.

Example:—

[Text of telegram.] *Comilla Critical Marseilles Ecliptic Duration Robinson.*

[Signature.]

Comilla (vessel) Marseilles (port): Robinson (consignee).

(d) Special Instructions and Conventional Signs.

French.	Abbreviated form.	English meaning.
Réponse Payée ...	RP	Reply paid (Rule 121).
Réponse payée <i>x</i> mots ...	RP <i>x</i> .	Reply paid <i>x</i> words (Rule 191).
Collationnement ...	TC.	Collation or repetition (Rule 129).
Télégramme avec accuse de réception télégraphique ...	PC.	Telegram with Telegraphic advice of delivery (Rule 134).
Télégramme avec accuse de réception postal ...	PCP.	Telegram with postal advice of delivery (Rule 134).
Télégramme à faire suivre ...	FS.	Telegram to follow Addressee (Rule 138).
Exprès ...	Exprès	Express (Rule 152).
Exprès payé ...	XP.	Express paid (Rule 158).
Exprès payé <i>x</i> francs ...	XP fr. <i>x</i>	Express paid <i>x</i> francs (Rule 155).
Exprès payé télégraphe ...	XPT.	Express paid, Telegraph (Rules 156 and 157).
Expres paye lettre ...	XPP.	Express paid, Post (Rule 156 and 157).
Poste ...	Poste.	Post (Rule 152).
Poste recommandée ...	PR.	Post Registered (Rule 163).
Remettre ouvert ...	RO.	To be delivered open (Rule 101).
Remettre en mains propres ...	MP.	To be delivered into the hands of the Addressee himself (Rule 109).
Telegraphe restant ...	TR.	To be kept at Telegraph Office till called for (Rules 102 and 117).
Poste restante ...	PG.	To be kept at Post Office till called for (Rules 102 and 117).
Poste restante recommandée ...	PGR.	To be Registered and kept at Post Office till called for (Rule 106).
<i>x</i> Adresses ...	TM <i>x</i> .	<i>x</i> Addresses (Rule 147).
Communiquer toutes adresses ...	...	Communicate all addresses (Rule 150).

19. ERASURES, ETC.—Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or re-written word must be authenticated by the Sender or by his authorised representative. Reg. X, 3.

20. PARTS OF A TELEGRAM.—The different parts forming a Foreign telegram should be written in the following order: Reg. XI.

- (a) Special Instructions (Rules 21—23).
- (b) The Address (Rule 24 - 44).
- (c) The Senders' name (Rules 45 and 57).
- (d) The Text (Rules 46 and 57).

21. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.—The Sender should write upon the form, immediately before the Address, his Special Instructions, if any, regarding delivery at destination, prepayment of reply, advice of delivery, collation (or repetition), or regarding the telegram being one "to follow," to be delivered open or only to the Addressee himself, etc. Reg. XII, 1.

22. In the case of a Multiple telegram, the Special Instructions which concern each Addressee should be written immediately before his name; however, if the Multiple telegram is also a Collated (or repeated) one, it is sufficient if the Special Instruction for Collation (Rule 129) precedes the first Address. Reg. XII, 2.

Reg. XII, 3. 23. Special Instructions may be written in the abbreviated forms allowed in Rule 18 (*d*). In this case they must be put between signs of parenthesis, which are neither charged for nor signalled, and so written they are counted each as one word only [Rule 69 (7)]. When they are written in full, they should be in *French*.

Note.—For further particulars regarding the Sender's Instructions, see Rules 100, 110, 120, 129, and 133.

Reg. XIII, 1. 24. ADDRESS.—Every Address must contain at least two words, the first designating the Receiver, the second indicating the name of the Telegraph Office of destination. The latter should be spelt as in the *Official List of Offices (Nomenclature des bureaux télégraphiques)*—see Rule 69.)

Reg. XIII, 2. 25. The Address should contain all the particulars necessary to ensure the delivery of the telegram. These particulars, with the exception of names of persons, should be written in *French*, or in the language of the country to which the telegram is addressed.

Reg. XIII, 3. 26. The Address of Private telegrams should be such that delivery can be effected without search or enquiry.

Reg. XIII, 4. 27. In the case of large towns, the Address ought to contain the name of the street and the number of the house, or, in the absence of these particulars, to specify the profession of the Addressee or give any other useful information.

Reg. XIII, 5. 28. Even for small towns, the name of the Addressee ought to be, as far as possible, accompanied by additional particulars to guide the Delivering Office in case of alteration of the proper name.

Reg. XIII, 6. 29. The name of the country, or of the territorial sub-division of destination is essential whenever there is room for doubt as to the direction in which the telegram is to go, especially in cases where there are two or more Offices of the same name.

Reg. XIII, 7. 30. The last word in the Address should, as a rule, be the name of the Telegraph Office of destination. This name can be followed only by that of the country or of the territorial sub-division, or by both of these. In the latter case the name of the territorial sub-division should follow immediately after that of the Telegraph Office of destination.

Reg. XIII, 7. 31. When the name of the Office of destination has not yet been published in the *Official Nomenclature*, the name of the country of destination is compulsory.

32. TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN NEIGHBOURHOOD OF LONDON.—In telegrams addressed to the following Telegraph Offices, all of which are in the neighbourhood of London, it is not necessary to add the word *London* in the Address :

Acton.	Edmonton.	Leytonstone.
Anerley.	Finchley.	Mortlake.
Balham.	Hampstead.	Southgate.
Blackheath.	Hanwell.	Tooting.
Catford.	Hendon.	Walthamstow.
Chingford.	Hornsey.	Whetstone.
Chiswick.	Lewisham.	
Ealing.	Leyton.	

Telegrams for places in London itself, the names of which do not appear in the *Official Nomenclature* (Rule 24), cannot be accepted unless addressed *London* as the name of the Terminal Office. For Instance, a telegram for Paddington in London must be ad-

dressed to London as the Terminal Office, otherwise it will be missent to Paddington in Australia, an Office of the same name given in the *Official Nomenclature*.

33. **INSUFFICIENT ADDRESS.**—Telegrams, the Address of which does not satisfy the conditions laid down in the preceding rules, are nevertheless accepted and transmitted at the Sender's risk. Reg. XIII, 8.

34. In every case the Sender has to bear the consequences of an insufficient Address. Reg. XIII, 10.

35. **CODE OR ABBREVIATED ADDRESSES.**—The Address may be written in Code or in an Abbreviated form. But the right of an Addressee to have a telegram thus addressed delivered to him is subject to an arrangement made between such Addressee and the Telegraph Office which has to deliver the telegram (see Rule 40). Reg. XIII, 9.

Note.—Senders of Foreign telegrams to England under Code or Abbreviated Addresses are warned that unless such Addresses are registered, not only with the Indo-European and Eastern Telegraph Companies, but also with the British Post Office, there is a risk of non-delivery, especially in the event of interruptions on one route requiring telegrams to be diverted to another. Registration at the Eastern or Indo-European Companies' Offices is not recognised by the British Post Office. Telegrams should not be sent *via* Turkey to Code or Abbreviated Addresses in England unless such Addresses have been registered by the British Post Office. Claims for refunds on telegrams are rejected by the authorities in England when Addresses have not been duly registered.

36. **REGISTERED ADDRESSES.**—Any firm or individual expecting to receive telegrams can register a Code or Abbreviated Address at the Government Telegraph Office from which such telegrams have to be delivered. The fee for registration of each such Address is Rs. 10 per calendar year, payable in advance on the 1st January, or Rs. 50 for all time, with an additional fee of Rs. 5 for every change of the word or words selected.

37. A Code or Abbreviated Address may be registered on any date; thus if on 1st November an Address is registered, ten rupees are charged, and a second charge of ten rupees is made if the Address is renewed on 1st January following. The additional fee of five rupees is charged for every change of the word or words selected, or transfer to another Telegraph Office, but not for change of residence within the delivery limits of the registering Office, or for change of name or title of firm or person, so long as the identity is the same, and it is not a case of transfer from one firm to another: if it is a case of transfer, a fee of ten rupees is charged.

38. Code or Abbreviated Addresses are considered confidential.

39. No Code or Abbreviated Address can be accepted which has already been registered locally by another firm or individual.

40. The Government Telegraph Department accept no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having a Code or Abbreviated Address, if such Address has not been registered, or for delay in delivering such telegram. Registration is essential in all cases of persons who frequently receive telegrams addressed to them by an abbreviated name, and Telegraph Officials can decline to deliver such telegrams if, after notice has been given, the Address has not been registered.

41.* For Code or Abbreviated Addresses only genuine words of the eight languages specified in Rule 12, or real names may be

* Rules 41 and 42 apply only to Addressee registered in India. A similar rule is in force in England. Telegrams, the Code Addresses of which infringe the above condition, will, however, be accepted and forwarded at the Sender's risk. In this case the Code Address will be charged for under rule 70, the Sender being liable for any subsequent claim from the Office of destination on account of undercharge under Rules 68 and 78.

registered. Combinations of Christian names and surnames, combinations of parts of two names, combinations of two separate words, mis-spelt abbreviations of one or more words are all inadmissible (see Rule 67).

42* The following are examples of inadmissible compounds :—

Granotel for *Grand Hotel*.

Willsmith for *William Smith*.

Brooksons for *Brook and Sons*.

Macmeth for *Macdowell, Methven & Co.*

Fitzpatric for *Fitzpatrick*.

43. Persons wishing to register Code or Abbreviated Addresses are invited to choose uncommon words, not their own names, to avoid all risk of telegrams being mis-delivered to other persons of the same name.

Reg. XIII, 9. 44. When a telegram is addressed to the care of a person who has registered an Abbreviated Address, the word or words representing the Code Address should be preceded by the words "care of," "chez," or their equivalent.

Reg. XV, 1. 45. THE SENDER'S NAME may be in an abbreviated form or be omitted.

Reg. XIV. 46. TEXT.—The text of a telegram may be omitted.

47. SIGNATURE.—Every telegram must be authenticated by the signature of the Sender, which is not charged for or transmitted.

Reg. XV, 2. 48. The Sender of a Private telegram is bound to prove his identity if requested to do so by the Telegraph Department.

STATE TELEGRAMS.

Art. 5, 1. 49. DEFINITION.—State (or Government) telegrams are generally defined in the Convention to be those which emanate from the Chief of the State, Ministers, Commanders-in-Chief of Land or Sea Forces, and Diplomatic or Consular Agents of the Contracting Governments; also the replies to such telegrams.

50. FROM BRITISH OFFICIALS.—The only British Government Officials in India who are allowed to send Foreign State telegrams are those who have been specially authorized to do so by the Government of India. A complete list of these Officials will be published in the *Telegraph Guide*.† Foreign telegrams classed State, tendered by Officials not named in that list, will be treated as Private telegrams. State Telegrams to Ceylon will, however, be accepted from all British Government Officials.

Reg. XVI, 2. 51. REPLIES TO STATE TELEGRAMS.—The right to send a reply as a State telegram is established by the production of the original State telegram.

Reg. XVI, 3. 52. FROM CONSULAR AGENTS.—Telegrams from Consular Agents engaged in Commerce are only considered as State telegrams when they are addressed to State Officials and are connected with the business of the State.

* Rules 41 and 42 apply only to Addresses registered in India. A similar rule is in force in England. Telegrams, the Code Addresses of which infringe the above condition, will, however, be accepted and forwarded at the Sender's risk. In this case the Code Address will be charged for under rule 70, the Sender being liable for any subsequent claim from the Office of destination on account of undercharge under Rules 68 and 78.

† See Section XXII.

53. LANGUAGE.—The text of State telegrams may, under all circumstances, be written in Plain language or in Secret language (Code or Cipher). These languages may be employed in combination in one and the same telegram, with the exception mentioned in Rule 56. Reg. XVI, 4.

54. PLAIN LANGUAGE.—The provisions of Rules 9 and 10 are applicable to State telegrams written in Plain language, but see Rule 72 for telegrams partly in Plain language and partly in Secret language. Reg. XVI, 5.

55. CODE LANGUAGE.—The text of State telegrams in Code language may be formed of words having a maximum of ten characters, and taken from one or more of the following languages: *German, English, Spanish, French, Dutch, Italian, Portuguese or Latin.* Reg. XVI, 6.

56. CIPHER LANGUAGE.—The text of State telegrams written in Cipher language may be formed either of groups or series of figures, or of groups or series of letters, having a secret meaning; but a combination in the same telegram, of figures and of letters having a secret meaning, is not admitted. Reg. XVI, 7.

57. SENDER'S NAME AND TEXT.—State telegrams without Sender's name or text are accepted. Reg. XVI, 9.

58. State telegrams, when they are written in Secret language (Code or Figure or Letter Cipher), must be repeated in their entirety by the Receiving Office in the same manner as is done with Collated telegrams (Rules 130 and 131). Reg. XVI, 11.

SERVICE TELEGRAMS.

59. SERVICE TELEGRAMS are those which emanate from the Telegraph Administrations of the Contracting States, and which relate either to the service of the International telegraphs or to objects of public interest agreed upon between the said Administrations. Service telegrams are divided into Service telegrams properly so called, and Service Advices. All Service telegrams are transmitted free, except in the cases specified in Rules 60 and 61. Art. 5, 2.

PAID SERVICE ADVICES.

60. The Sender or Receiver of any telegram already transmitted or in course of transmission may, within an interval of 72 hours (not including Sundays) following the handing in or delivery of such telegram, as the case may be, cause enquiry to be made, or instructions to be given respecting it, by telegraph. Reg. XVIII.

They may also, in order to make or obtain corrections, cause a telegram which they have sent or received, to be repeated, entirely or in part, by the Office of destinations or by the office of origin or any intermediate office. In all such cases they have to deposit the following amounts:—

- (a) the cost of the telegram making the request;
- (b) the cost of a telegram for the reply if a reply by telegraph is wanted.

61. Rectifying, completing or cancelling telegrams, and all other communications relating to a telegram already despatched or in course of transmission, when they are addressed to a Telegraph Office, must be exchanged exclusively between the Offices under the form of Paid Service Advices at the cost of the Sender or the Receiver making the demand. Reg. XVIII, 2.

Reg. XVIII, 5. 62. The charges for the above-mentioned Advices are refunded when the Advice is necessitated by errors of the telegraph service [see Rule 190 (f) (j)]. Application for such refunds should be addressed to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, and should be supported by receipts granted.

Reg. XVIII, 6. 63. When the words of which the repetition is requested are written in a doubtful manner, the Office of origin adds to the repetition a note: "Writing doubtful." In this case no refund can be made.

COUNTING OF WORDS.

Reg. XIX.

64. WHAT IS COUNTED.—All that the Sender writes upon the form, to be transmitted to his correspondent, is charged for and consequently included in the number of words. However signs of punctuation, apostrophes and hyphens are neither charged for nor signalled. (For exception, see Rule 182.)

Reg. XIX, 2.

65 PREAMBLE.—The name of the Office of origin, the date, and time of booking,* the instructions as to the route, and the words, numbers or signs which constitute the preambles and are added by the Telegraph Office for official purposes, are not charged for; such of these particulars as reach the Office of destination appear on the Addressee's copy

Reg. XIX, 3.

66 The Sender may insert particulars referred to in Rule 65 wholly or in part in the *text* of his telegram, but in that case they will be charged for.

Reg. XIX, 4.

67 COMBINATIONS OR ALTERATIONS OF WORDS contrary to the usage of the language are not admitted. However, the names of towns and countries patronymics (family names) of one and the same person, the names of places, squares, boulevards, streets, etc., the names of vessels, integral and fractional numbers written in words, and compound words admitted as such in *English* or *French* and which can, if a question arises, be justified by reference to a dictionary, may be respectively written as single words without either apostrophe or hyphen (see Rule 75).

Reg. XIX, 5.

68 COUNTING BY OFFICE OF ORIGIN DECISIVE.—The counting of words by the Office of origin is decisive. When, however, a telegram contains combinations or alterations of words contrary to the usage of the language of the country of destination, the office of destination is empowered to recover from the Addressee the amount of the under-charge. In this case the telegram is not delivered to the addressee until he has paid the additional charge. If the Addressee should decline to pay the additional sum demanded, a Service Advice is sent to the office of origin, explaining the cause of non-delivery and mentioning the amount of the under-charge due. Should the sender, duly notified of the reason for non-delivery, agree to pay the under-charge, a Service Advice is sent to the Office of destination, which then delivers the telegram.

Note—In applying this Rule in India the language of the country is considered to be *English*. The rule applies also to the Vernaculars in case of telegrams from Ceylon (Rules 9 and 12).

* In India all telegrams are booked by Madras time, which is 5 hours 21 minutes in advance of Greenwich time.

69. In all languages the following are each counted as one word only : Reg. XX, 1.

1. In the Address :

(a) The name of the Telegraph Office of destination when written as given in the first column of the *Nomenclature des bureaux télégraphiques* (Rule 24) even when the name is followed by that of the country or of the territorial subdivision in which the Office is situated.

(b) The names of countries or of territorial subdivisions if they are written as given in the said *Nomenclature*.

2. Each word in Code language which fulfils all the requirements of Rules 12 and 55.

3. Each isolated character, letter or figure.

4. Each underline.

5. The two signs constituting a parenthesis.

6. Inverted commas, *i. e.*, the two signs placed at the commencement and end of one and the same passage.

7. Special Instructions written in the abridged form authorised in Rule 18 (*d*).

70. PLAIN LANGUAGE.—In telegrams written entirely in Plain language, each single word, and each combination of words authorised in Rule 67 is counted respectively for as many words as the number of times it contain 15 characters according to the Morse alphabet, plus one word for the excess, if any. Reg. XX, 3.

71. CODE LANGUAGE.—In Code language, the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten characters. Reg. XX, 4.

72. MIXED TELEGRAMS.—Words in Plain language inserted in the text of a mixed telegram, *i. e.*, composed of words in Plain language and words in Code language are each counted as one word up to ten characters, any excess being counted as a word by indivisible series of ten characters. Reg. XX, 4.

NOTE.—This Rule applies also to Proper Names used without secret meaning in the text of telegrams in Code language.

73. If the mixed telegram contains in addition Cipher language, the passages in Cipher are counted according to the stipulations of Rule 76. Reg. XX, 4.

74. If the mixed telegram is composed only of Plain language and of Cipher language, the passages in Plain language are counted according to the stipulations of Rule 70, and the passages in Cipher language according to those of Rule 76. Reg. XX, 4.

75. USE OF APOSTROPHES AND HYPHENS.—Words separated by an apostrophe or joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words. The apostrophes or hyphens are not charged for or signalled (Rule 64). Reg. XX, 5.

76. FIGURES, LETTER CIPHER AND COMMERCIAL MARKS.—Numbers written in figures are counted as one word for each five figures which they contain, plus one word for any excess. The same rule applies to the calculation of groups of letters in State telegrams as well as Commercial marks or in Semaphoric telegrams (See Rule 168.) Reg. XX, 6.

NOTE.—When Commercial marks form part of the text of a telegram the Sender should certify them to be such at the foot of the form.

Reg. XX, 6. 77. SIGNS USED WITH FIGURES.—Decimal points, commas, dashes and bars of division are each counted as a figure or a letter in the group in which they occur. This also applies to letters added to groups of figures to form ordinal numbers.

Reg. XX, 7. 78. INADMISSIBLE GROUPS OR WORDS.—When the office of origin discovers, after the transmission of a telegram, the presence in such telegram of unauthorised groups of letters, (see Rules 9, 12, 55, and 67), or when the Office of destination notifies to the Office of origin the existence of such groups or words, the latter office, for the calculation of the short charge to be recovered from the Sender, counts the groups or words above-mentioned in conformity with Rule 76, that is, at five characters to the word.

Reg. XXI. 79. EXAMPLES OF COUNTING.—The following examples show how the rules for counting words are to be interpreted :

	No. of words.	
	In address.	In Text.
New-York	1	2
Newyork	1	1
Frankfurth am Main	1	3
Frankfurth a/M	1	2
Frankfurthmain	1	1
Sanct Poelten	1	2
Sanctpoelten	1	1
Emmingen, Hannover*	1	2
Emmingen, Württemberg*	1	2
New South Wales	1	3
Newsouthwales	1	1
XP. fr. 250. (<i>Special Instruction</i>)	1	...

* *Hannover* and *Wurttemberg* following *Emmingen* serve to complete the designation of two Offices of the same name in one and the same State, and are so printed in the first column of the official *Nomenclature* (Rules 24 and 69).

	Number of words.		Number of words.
Van de Brande	3	Inconstitutionnalité (20 characters)...	2
Vandebrande (<i>name of person</i>)	1	A-t-il	3
Du Bois	2	C'est-à-dire	4
Dubois (<i>name of person</i>)	1	Aujourd'hui	2
Belgrave Square	2	Aujourdhui	2
Belgravesquare (<i>contrary to the usage of the language</i>)	2	Porte-monnaie	2
Hyde Park	2	Portemonnaie	1
Hydepark (<i>contrary to the usage of the language</i>)	2	Prince of Wales (<i>ship</i>)	3
Hydepark Square†	2	Princeofwales (<i>ship</i>)	1
Hydeparksquare (<i>contrary to the usage of the language</i>)	2	44½ (5 characters) ...	1
St James Street	3	44½ (6 characters)	2
Saintjames Street	2	44·5 (5 characters)	1
Rue de la Paix	4	44/2 (4 characters)...	1
Rue delapaix	2	44/ (3 characters) ...	1
Responsabilité (14 characters)	1	2 0/0 (4 characters) ...	1
Kriegsgeschichten (15 characters)...	1	E	1
		E. M. (<i>Isolated letters, initials of names</i>)...	2

† In this case the expression *Hydepark*, written as one word, counts as only one word because the word *park* forms part of the name of the Square.

	Number of words.		Number of words.
Emvthf (6 characters, Secret letters in State telegrams or Commercial marks) ...	2	Eight/10	2
Ch 23 (Commercial mark) ...	2	Huit/10	2
G. H. F. 45 (Commercial mark)...	4	5/douzièmes	2
197a/199a (Commercial mark).	4	5/twelfths	2
$\frac{A P}{M}$ (Commercial mark) ...	1	5bis	2
$\frac{3}{M}$ (Commercial mark) ...	2	30a (30 exposant a)*	3
2 P %	3	30a (30 raised to the power of a)*	7
54-58 (5 characters)	1	15 x 6 (15 multiplié par 6)*	4
17me (4 characters)	1	15 x 6 (15 multiplied by 6)*	4
17th (4 characters)	1	Low hundred and thirty four...	5
Le 1529me (1 word and 1 group of 6 characters) ...	3	Two hundred and thirty four (23 characters)...	2
The 1529th (1 word and 1 group of 6 characters) ...	3	Troisdeuxtiers	1
10 francs 50 centimes (or) 10 fr. 50 c...	4	Unneufdixièmes	1
10 shillings 10 pence (or) 10s. 10d...	4	Deux mille cent quatre vingt quatorze...	6
10 Rs. 10 As.	4	Deuxmillecentquatrevingt-quatorze (32 characters)...	3
10 fr. 10	3	The business is very urgent; come without delay (8 words and 2 underlines)...	10
10s. 10	3	Received news of you indirectly (very bad) telegraph immediately. (9 words and 1 passage within parenthesis).	10
10 Rs. 10	3	Received letter from Pera reliable source which says "conversion business hindered by syndicate bankers." (Text including a passage in inverted commas)	15
fr. 10. 50	2		
s. 10. 10	2		
Rs. 10. 10 (or) Rs. 10/10	2		
11h 30	3		
11. 30	1		

* The telegraph is not able to reproduce such expressions as 30^a, 15 x 6, etc. Senders of telegrams must, therefore, replace them by the full signification, thus: -- 30 raised to the power of a, 15 multiplied by 6, etc.

Note.—The abbreviations *job*, *efi*, *cif*, *B/L*, *C/o*, and *o/o* are also counted each as one word.

TARIFFS AND CHARGES.

80. CHANGES IN TARIFFS.—The franc is the monetary unit employed in Foreign Tariffs, and as all accounts with Foreign Administrations have to be settled in gold, the charges in India are subject to alteration in accordance with changes in the rate of exchange. The Tariffs for telegrams are made up of the shares of the different Administrations concerned, which may alter them from time to time. The Tariffs vary also according to the Route employed (Rules 91 to 93).

Art. 10 and Reg. XXVIII, 5. Reg. XXIII Reg. XLII, 1.

81. CHARGE BY THE WORD.—The charge for a telegram is by the word pure and simple, and the minimum charge is for a telegram of two words. (Rules 24, 45, and 46).

Reg. XXIV.

Note.—Tables showing the rates per word to Foreign countries will be published in the *Telegraphic Guide**

82. TARIFF AREAS.—For Tariff purposes India is divided into two areas, namely, India Proper and Burma. When in the course of transmission a Foreign telegram has to traverse both of these areas, the charge per word is always two annas higher than when it has to traverse only one.

* See Section IV to XI.

83. **FRONTIER OFFICES.**—The Frontier Offices, or Offices which directly exchange telegrams with Foreign Administrations, are as follow :

(a) Bombay, Karachi, and Madras in the Indian area, which exchange telegrams with the Eastern Telegraph Company, the Indo-European Telegraph Department, and the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, respectively. Madras is also ordinarily the Frontier Office for Ceylon.

(b) Moulmein in the Burma area, which exchanges telegrams with the Siamese Administration.

(c) Bhamo in the Burma area, which exchanges telegrams with the Chinese Administration.

All Foreign telegrams originating in India or Burma have to pass through one or other of these Frontier Offices.

Reg. XXX, 1. 84. **THE CHARGES FOR TELEGRAMS MUST BE PREPAID**, with the exception of the additional charges on telegrams to follow (Rule 144 Express charges (Rule 154), Semaphoric telegrams received from ships (Rule 171), and extra charges for alterations or illegal combinations of words discovered by the Office of destination (Rule 68), all of which are recovered from the Addressee.

Reg. XXX, 85. **RECEIPTS.**—The sender of a Telegram can claim a receipt showing the amount paid.

Reg. XXX, 4. 86. In every case where charges have to be collected on arrival, the telegram is delivered to the Addressee only upon payment of the amount due.

87. **STATE TELEGRAMS.**—The Rule about prepayment is relaxed in case of telegrams of great emergency from British Government Officials, who have been duly authorised (Rule 50) to send Foreign State telegrams. Whenever a telegram is sent without prepayment under this Rule, the Sender must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it, and pay them into the Telegraph Office within twenty-four hours.

88. **CASH OR STAMPS.**—At Offices authorised to accept Foreign telegrams, the charges must be paid in cash or stamps. (For particulars—see Rules for Inland telegrams.)

NOTE.—In all cases in which postage stamps are used for payment of Foreign telegrams, sufficient additional stamps must be affixed to cover the postal discount of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna in the rupee.

Reg. XXXI, 1, 89. **UNDER-CHARGES** made in error, and charges and expenses not recovered from the addressee in consequence of his refusal to pay them, or the impossibility of finding him, must be made good by the Sender.

Reg. XXXI, 2. 90. **OVER-CHARGES** made in error are returned to those entitled to them. No refund, however, is made of the value of the stamps in excess affixed by the Sender, unless he applies for it to the Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta, and sends with his application the Receipt granted for the telegram.

ROUTE.

Reg. XLII, 1. 91. The Different Routes to be given to telegrams are indicated by concise directions in the Tariff Tables published in the *Telegraph Guide*.* The sender, who wishes to prescribe the Route, should write the corresponding direction on the telegram. The Sender

* See Section IV to XI.

may specify the actual Route to be followed or mark the telegram *Best Route or Cheapest Route*. Indications as to Route are transmitted free (Rule 65). Reg. XLII, 2.

92. When the Sender has prescribed the Route to be followed the Telegraph Offices concerned are bound to carry out his wishes, unless the Route named be interrupted, or transmission by it seems likely to involve serious delay, in which cases the Sender cannot raise any objection to the employment of another Route. Reg. XLII, 3.

93. If on the contrary, the Sender specifies no Route, the telegram is sent by the best working route for which sufficient charges have been received. Where the charges are the same the Offices where Routes diverge will decide by which to forward the telegram. Reg. XLII, 4.

94. When the Sender requests that his telegram be transmitted by telegraph to a particular Office which he specifies, and thence by post to destination, the Offices must carry out his instructions. Reg. XLII, 5.

INTERRUPTION OF TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION. TRANSMISSION IN DUPLICATE.

95. When, in the course of transmission of a telegram, an interruption takes place in the regular telegraph communications, the Office beyond which the interruption has taken place at once sends the telegram by post (registered) or by some more rapid means, such as for instance by an alternative telegraph Route. Reg. XLIII, 1.

96. As soon as communication is re-established, the telegram is transmitted afresh by telegraph, unless its receipt has been previously acknowledged, or unless, on account of an exceptional accumulation of traffic, this retransmission would be clearly injurious to the total traffic. Reg. XLIII, 2.

97. Telegrams cannot be diverted to a more expensive Route until the Sender has paid the additional cost. Reg. XLIII, 3.

STOPPAGE OF TRANSMISSION. CONTROL.

98. BEFORE TRANSMISSION.—The Sender of a telegram, on proving his identity, can stop its transmission, if in time. Reg. XLV, 1.

99. When he withdraws or stops it before transmission has begun, the charges are returned, less a fee of four annas. Reg. XLV, 2.

100. If the stamps have already been defaced, the refund can be made only by the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, to whom the Receipt should be sent with an application.

101. AFTER TRANSMISSION.—If the telegram has been transmitted by the original Office, the Sender's only means of requesting its cancellation is by a paid Service Advice, forwarded in accordance with Rule 60. So far as is practicable, this Service Advice is transmitted in succession to the different Offices to which the original telegram was transmitted, until it overtakes the latter. If the Sender has also paid for a reply by telegraph, the Office which cancels the telegram advises the Office origin of the fact. If no reply has been paid for, the cancelling Office communicates the information to the office of origin by an unpaid letter. The Office of origin returns to the Sender the charges for his first telegram, for the cancelling Service Advice, and for the telegraphic reply, in respect of the distance not traversed, after deducting the Postal charges, if any. Reg. XLV, 3.

DELIVERY AT DESTINATION.

Reg.
XLVII, 1.

102. ACCORDING TO ADDRESS.—Telegrams are delivered, according to their addresses, either at residence or *Poste restante* or *Telegraphe restant* (see also Rules 106 and 117).

Reg.
XLVII, 2.

103. ORDER.—Telegrams are, in all cases, delivered at or sent to their destinations in the order of their receipt and priority.

Reg.
XLVII, 3.

104. FREE DELIVERY LIMITS.—Telegrams addressed to places of residence within the delivery limits of the Telegraph Office are at once taken to their addresses.

Note.—In India telegrams are delivered free of charge within five miles of a Telegraph Office. Beyond that limit, the post is employed without charge, unless a special means of delivery has been paid for by the Sender.

105. REPLY GIVEN TO MESSENGER.—In India the telegraph messenger who delivers a telegram may be entrusted with the Reply, provided he be not detained for this purpose more than five minutes. The fact of the reply having been given to the messenger and the amount paid to him should be mentioned on the Receipt given for the telegram.

Reg.
XLVII, 4.

106. DELIVERY BY POST.—Telegrams which have to be deposited *Poste restante* are remitted immediately to the Post Office by the Terminal Telegraph Office. If telegrams bear the instruction *Poste* they are posted as prepaid letters, without charge to Sender or Addressee. If they bear the instruction *Poste recommandee* or (PR) they are posted as registered letters. (See Rules 163 and 164.)

Note.—In India all Foreign telegrams which have to be posted to destination are posted as registered letters.

Reg.
XLVII, 5.

107. DELIVERY ON SHIPS.—Telegrams addressed to passengers of a vessel arriving at a port are delivered, if possible, before disembarkation.

108. When a telegram in India has to be delivered on board a ship, which cannot be reached without a boat (*i. e.*, when not alongside a wharf, pier or jetty), the cost of boat hire must be paid by the Addressee (Rule 154.)

Note.—On telegrams to Ceylon addressed to persons on board ships in Ceylon ports, the Sender must prepay twelve annas for boat hire. He should write the abbreviation *YP* (which is counted and charged as one word) before the Address to indicate that boat hire has been prepaid. (See Rule 158.)

Reg.
XLVIII, 1, 2.

109. PERSONS TO WHOM TELEGRAMS ARE DELIVERED.—A telegram taken to the Addressee's place of residence may be delivered either to the Addressee, or to any adult member of his family, or to any of his employés, lodgers or guests, or to the porter of the hotel or house, unless the Addressee has named in writing a special person, or the Sender has requested, by writing before the Address, the instructions *Remettre en mains propres* or (MP) (Rule 18 *d*) that the telegram be delivered only into the hands of the Addressee himself. In this case the Delivery Office writes the request upon the envelope and gives the necessary instructions to the messenger.

Reg.
XLVIII, 1, 2.

110. OPEN DELIVERY.—The Sender may also request that the telegram be delivered open, by writing before the Address, the instructions (Rule 18 *d*) *Remettre ouvert* (RO). This request is reproduced on the copy handed to the Addressee, which is delivered in India without an envelope, simply folded with the address written on the back:

111. No advice is sent under this Rule where a telegram duly posted under Rule 162 is returned by the Post Office as undelivered. Nondelivery of a read telegram should be reported to the office by

which it was re-addressed whence if necessary a nondelivery report will sent to the office of origin.

112. UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.—When a telegram cannot be delivered, the Office of destination after a brief delay, sends a Service Advice to the Office of origin, stating the cause of non-delivery and repeating the Address exactly as received. If necessary this Advice is completed by stating the reason for refusal (see Rule 68) or by indicating the charges to be claimed from the Sender [see Rules 141 and 153.] Reg. XLVIII, 3.

113. The Office of origin verifies the correctness of the Address, and, if it has been erroneously transmitted, rectifies it immediately by a Service Advice. Reg. XLVIII, 4.

114. If the Address has not been mutilated, the Office of origin communicates, if practicable, the Advice to the Sender. The latter can only complete, rectify or confirm the Address by a paid telegram in the form of a paid Service Advice (Rule 60). Reg. XLVIII, 5.

115. If it becomes possible to deliver a telegram after transmitting Advice of non-delivery without having received one of the rectifying Advices referred to in Rules 113 and 114, the terminal Office sends a second Service Advice to the Office of origin. This information is communicated to the Sender if he has received notice of non-delivery. Reg. XLVIII, 6.

116. If the messenger finds no person who will consent to receive the telegram for the Addressee, a notice is left at the residence indicated and the telegram is taken back to the Telegraph Office to be delivered to the Addressee, or any person authorised by him to take delivery of it, upon application from either. Reg. XLVIII, 7.

117. POSTE RESTANTE TELEGRAPHE RESTANT.—When a telegram is addressed *Poste restante* or *Telegraphe restant*, it is delivered only to the Addressee or a person duly appointed by him. Reg. XLVIII, 8.

118. Any telegram which cannot be delivered by the end of six weeks is, subject to the provisions of Rule 174, not kept by the Office of destination. Reg. XLVIII, 9.

119. DIRECTIONS ABOUT DELIVERY.—All directions, which persons leave at Telegraph Offices regarding the delivery or retransmission of their telegrams, should be renewed at intervals of at most six months.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(A) *Prepaid Replies.*

120. The Sender of a telegram can prepay the reply which he requests his correspondent to forward; but the prepayment cannot exceed the cost of a telegram of 30 words to the same destination by the same Route, unless it be to obtain, in conformity with the terms of Rule 60, the repetition of a telegram previously transmitted, Reg. I, 1.

121. When the Sender prepays a reply, he should write on the form, before the Address, the Special Instruction *Réponse payée*, or (*R P*), adding the number of words to be prepaid for the reply, and pay the corresponding amount, within the limits authorised by the last foregoing rule. If he does not state the number of words, the amount to be collected is the charge for a telegram of ten words by the same Route. Reg. I, 2.

Note.—A reply of less than two words cannot be prepaid. See Rules 24, 45 and 46.

Reg. LI, 1. 122. At the place of destination the Delivery Office remits to the Addressee an Order or Pass, which entitles him to send, free of charge, and within the limits of the amount prepaid, a telegram to any destination whatever from any Telegraph Office of the Administration granting the Pass.

Note.—A Pass issued for a Reply to an Inland telegram cannot be used to frank a Foreign telegram and *vice versa*. Two or more Foreign Passes may be used to Frank one Foreign telegram, but one Pass may not be used to frank more than one telegram.

Reg. LI, 2. 123. When the charge for a telegram, paid for by a Pass, exceeds the value of the Pass, the difference must be paid in cash or stamps. If, on the other hand, the value of the Pass exceeds that of the Reply the difference is refunded by the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, to the Sender of the original telegram if he apply for it. This refund is only made on the authority of the Administration which delivered the original telegram.

Note.—In the case when the telegram with the deposit for reply originated in India the refund of the unused portion is made by the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta*.

Reg. LI, 3. 124. The Pass may be used in payment for a telegram only during a period of six weeks from the date of issue.

Reg. LI, 4. 125. When the Addressee does not use the Pass, the money deposited for the Reply can be refunded to the Sender under the conditions of Rule 190 (g).

Note.—In case of a Pass delivered in India, the Addressee should, before the expiration of three months from the date of issue, send the Pass to the Check Office as above, accompanied by a claim for refund in favour of the Sender.

Reg. LI, 5 and 6. 126. If the Addressee refuses the telegram or only the Pass for the Reply, the Delivery Office immediately informs the Sender by a paid Service Advice which is transmitted as a Private telegram paid for by the Pass.

Reg. LI, 7. 127. When a Reply-paid telegram cannot be delivered immediately on arrival from any cause *other than refusal*, a Non-delivery Report is sent as a Service Advice as prescribed by Rule 112.

Reg. LI, 8. 128. If there is no rectification and if the endeavours made to find the Addressee remain fruitless, the Pass remains attached to the telegram during the period of retention fixed by Rule 118. At the end of this period the amount of the Pass may be refunded to the Sender under the conditions given in Rule 190 (g).

(B) *Collated (or Repeated) Telegrams.*

Reg. LIII, 1. 129. The Sender of a telegram can require it to be collated (or repeated). In this case he should write before the address the Special Instruction for collation, *viz.*, (T C), which is charged for as one word (Rule 69 (7)).

Reg. LIII, 2. 130. State telegrams written in secret language are invariably collated free of charge.

Reg. LIII, 3. 131. Collation consists in the entire telegram being repeated back immediately on its receipt by each Office concerned in its transmission.

Reg. LIII, 4. 132. The charge for collation is equal to one-fourth of that of a telegram of the same length by the same Route.

Note.—In calculating the charge for collation fractions of an anna are disregarded.

(C) *Advice of Delivery.*

133. The Sender of a telegram can require that a notice of the date and time at which his telegram is delivered to the Addressee shall be notified to him as soon as possible after its delivery. When the telegram is forwarded to its final destination by post this notice mentions the date and time of its being posted. Reg. LIV, 1.

134. The notice is sent by telegraph if the Sender writes before the Address the Special Instruction *Accusé de réception* or (P^C), which are charged for as in Rule 69 (7), and pays a charge equal to that of a telegram of ten words for the same destination by the same Route. It is sent by post if the Sender writes before the Address the Special Instruction *Accusé de réception postal* or (PCP) and pays a charge of five annas for postage. Reg. LIV, 2.

135. In the case of non-delivery provided for in Rule 112, the Advice of Delivery is preceded by the Service Advice required by that Rule. The Advice of Delivery is sent later on, either after delivery of the telegram, if that has become possible, or after the lapse of 24 hours if delivery has not been effected, and in the latter case it intimates the cause of non-delivery. Reg. LV, 3.

136. A postal Advice of Delivery contains the same information as a Telegraphic Advice of Delivery. It is sent under a prepaid registered cover by the officer in charge of the Delivery Office to the officer in charge of the Office of origin. Reg. LV, 4.

137. The Advice of Delivery, telegraphic or postal, when it reaches the Office of origin of the telegram, is notified to the Sender Reg. LV, 5.

(D) *Telegrams to follow.*

138. The Sender can require, by writing before the Address the Special Instruction *Faire Suivre* or (F S), that the Office of destination shall cause his telegram to follow the Addressee. Reg. LVI, 1.

139. The Sender of a telegram *Faire Suivre* cannot in any case prepay either a Reply or an Advice of Delivery for such telegram. Reg. LVI, 2.

140. When a telegram bears the Special Instruction *Faire Suivre* or (F S) without further instructions, the Office of destination writes after the Address transmitted, the new address, if any, supplied at the residence of the Addressee, and sends the telegram forward to its new destination. The same course is followed until the telegram is delivered or no new address is furnished. Reg. LVI, 3.

141. If delivery cannot be effected, and if no new Address is furnished, the telegram is kept in deposit and its non-delivery reported as in Rule 112. The Service Advice of Non-delivery must show the amount of the charges to be claimed from the Sender. Reg. LVI, 4.

142. If the Special Instruction *Faire Suivre* or (F S) is accompanied by successive Addresses, the telegram is transmitted to each of the destinations mentioned until the last, if necessary. In case of non-delivery the last Office treats it in accordance with the provisions of Rule 141. Reg. LVI, 5.

143. The original contents of a telegram *Faire Suivre* are transmitted in full to the successive Offices of destination, and reproduced in the copy delivered to the Addressee. Reg. LVI, 6.

Reg. LVI, 7. 144. The charge to be collected from the Sender for a telegram *Faire suivre* is simply the charge up to the first destination, all the Addresses being counted in the number of words charged for. The supplementary charges are collected from the Addressee.

Reg. LVI, 9, 11, & LVII, 9. 145. Foreign telegrams received in India can be re-addressed any Departmental Postal or Railway Telegraph office within Indian limits without extra charge.

146. TELEGRAMS RE-ADDRESSED TO CEYLON.—Foreign telegrams arriving in India can also be re-addressed to Ceylon, if the Addressee has left for that country. In such case the re-addressing charge recovered from the Addressee is the usual charge between India and Ceylon.

Note.—No Foreign telegram arriving in India can be re-addressed to any Foreign country, except Ceylon.

(E) *Multiple Telegrams.**

Reg. LVIII, 1. 147. A MULTIPLE TELEGRAM may be addressed, either to several persons in the same locality or in different localities served by the same Telegraph Office, or to the same person at several Addresses in the same locality, with or without re-forwarding by post or express, if the Special Instruction *à Adresses* or *(T M x)*, [Rule 18 (d)], which enters into the number of words charged for, be written before the Address. (Rule 22.)

Reg. LVIII. 148. If the Address of a Multiple telegram contains any Supplementary Instructions, it is written in accordance with Rule 22.

Reg. LVIII, 3. 149. A Multiple telegram is charged for as a single telegram; but a copying fee of five annas per telegram not exceeding one hundred words, is charged for each Address after the first. Above one hundred words, an additional fee of five annas is charged for every additional, or fraction, of hundred words. In calculating this fee the total number of words in the text, Sender's Name and Address are counted, the charge for each copy being reckoned separately.

Reg. LVIII, 4. 150. In the first case specified in Rule 147 each copy of the telegram delivered will bear its own particular Address only, unless the Sender has requested the contrary. The latter request must be included in the number of words charged for and entered before the Address as follows:—*Communiquer toutes adresses*.

(F) *Telegrams for places where there are no International Telegraph Offices.*

Reg. LIX, 1. 151. POST OR EXPRESS.—Telegrams addressed to places where there are no International Telegraph Offices may be delivered at destination, according to the request of the Sender, either by Post or by Express (Rules 157 and 158), but delivery by Express cannot be demanded, except for those States which have organised a system of transport more rapid than the post and have notified to the other States the arrangements provided for such service (Rule 159).

Reg. LIX, 2. 152. THE ADDRESS of telegrams to be conveyed beyond the telegraph lines should be written as follows:—*Poste (or Express) M. Muller Johannisthal, Berlin*, the name of the Terminal Telegraph Office being entered last (see Rule 30).

* Multiple telegrams cannot be sent, *vide* the Northern Atlantic Cables.

153. When a telegram which bears the instruction *Express* and has involved expense is not delivered, the Office of destination enters in the Advice of non-delivery referred to in Rule 112 the amount to be recovered from the Sender on this account. Reg. LIX, 3.

154. Charges for transport beyond the delivery limits of Telegraph Offices by quicker means than the post, in States where such service is organised, or, as a rule, collected from the Addressee, (For exceptions—see Rules 155, 156 and 158). Reg. LX, 1.

155. When the Sender desires to prepay the cost of transport, and if he can himself fix the amount to be collected under this head by the Telegraph Office of origin, the telegram must bear the Special Instruction (charged for) *Expres paye frances—(XP or frances—)*. If the sum deposited is found to be insufficient, the difference is claimed from the Addressee, but, if it exceeds the actual cost, the difference is not refunded. Reg. LX, 2.

156. A Sender who does not know the amount of the transport charges can relieve the Addressee from the payment of any charge whatever, either by paying the charge of a telegram of five words to the same destination by the same route, or by paying a fee of five annas for postage and by depositing in addition, by way of security, a sum to be fixed by the Office of origin with a view to subsequent settlement. The telegram bears the instruction *Expres paye telegraphe* or (XPT) or else, *Expres paye lettre*, (XPP). This instruction is written before the Address and is charged for. Reg. LX, 3.

157. The Telegraph Office which receives for delivery a telegram with the instruction *Expres paye telegraphe* or (XPT) notifies to the Office of origin by a paid Service Advice the charge to be collected for transport. This information is given by prepaid and registered letter in cases where the Special Instruction is *Expres paye lettre* or (XPP). On receipt of this information the Office of origin settles with the Sender. Reg. LX, 4.

158. When the Administration of destination has previously fixed and notified the charge for transport, payment by the Sender is obligatory. In this case the telegram must bear before the Address the instruction *Expres paye* or (XP), which is included in the number of words charged for (Rule 23), and there is no necessity for the Office of destination to report to the Office of origin the actual cost of delivery. Reg. LX, 5.

159. All fixed Express transport charges notified by other Administrations are shown in the Tariff Tables published in the *Telegraph Guide*.*

160. EMPLOYMENT OF POST.—The Terminal Telegraph Office is entitled to employ the post— Reg. LXI, 1.

(a) in the absence of directions in the telegram as to the means of portage to be employed ;

(b) when the means indicated differ from the mode adopted and notified by the Terminal Administration (Rules 158 and 159), or

(c) when it is a question of transport by Express to be paid for by an Addressee who has previously refused to pay such charges.

161. The employment of the post is obligatory upon the Terminal Telegraph Office— Reg. LXI, 2.

(a) when a request to this effect has been expressly made by the Sender (Rule 151), or

(b) when the Terminal Office has no more rapid means at its disposal.

Reg. LXI, 3. 162. Telegrams of every kind, which have to be sent to their destination by post, are handed to the Post Office by the Terminal Telegraph Office without any charge being made to the Sender or Addressee, except in the cases provided for under Rules 163 and 164.

Reg. LXI, 4. 163. POST REGISTERED.—Telegrams to be posted as registered letters are subject to a fee of five annas. The Special Instruction *Poste recommandée* or (P R) charged respectively as two and one word (Rule 23) must be written before the Address (Rule 21).

Note I.—All Foreign telegrams, which have to be posted to destination in India, are sent by post registered (Rule 106).

Note II.—Foreign telegrams delivered by His Highness the Nizam's State are delivered in duplicate. The first copy is posted unregistered by the Terminal Telegraph Office, and then that Office telegraphs the second copy, marked *Duplicate*, to Hyderabad (Decan), where it is posted registered through the British Post Office.

Reg. LXI, 5. 164. TELEGRAMS TO BE SENT BY POST to a country other than that of their telegraphic destination are subject to a fee of five annas.

Reg. LXI, 6. 165. TELEGRAMS TOO LATE TO BE POSTED REGISTERED.—When a telegram, to be forwarded as a registered letter, cannot immediately be registered, it is, in order to take advantage of a postal departure, first posted as an ordinary letter, a duplicate being sent as a registered letter as soon as possible.

Note.—This applies to all Foreign telegrams posted in India. The second copy will always be marked *Duplicate*.

(G) Semaphoric Telegrams.

Reg. LXII, 1. 166. SEMAPHORIC TELEGRAMS are telegrams exchanged with ships at sea by means of Semaphores established on the coasts of any of the contracting States.

167. SEMAPHORE STATIONS.—The following Telegraph Offices in India are Semaphore stations:—

Achipur.	Elephant Point.
Amherst.	False Point Light-house.
Budge-Budge.	Hooghly Point.
Diamond Harbour.	Mud Point.
Diamond Island.	Saugor Island.

Reg. LXII, 2. 168. LANGUAGE.—Semaphoric telegrams must be written, either in the language of the country in which the Semaphore station which has to signal them is situated, or in signals of the *Universal Commercial Code*. In the latter case they are considered as Cipher telegrams.

Reg. LXII, 3. 169. ADDRESS.—When they are for ships at sea, the Address must contain, in addition to the ordinary direction, the name or official number of the vessel for which they are intended, and its nationality.

Reg. LXII, 5. 170. PREAMBLE.—In every Semaphoric telegram the word *Séma-phorique* is signalled free in the Preamble.

Reg. LXII, 6. 171. THE CHARGE for telegrams exchanged with ships at sea by means of Semaphores is fixed at ten annas per telegram. This charge is added to the cost of its transmission by the electric telegraph, calculated according to the ordinary rules. The total is

collected from the Sender, for telegrams addressed to ships at sea, and from the Addressee, for telegrams signalled from ships at sea (Rule 84).

172. TRANSMISSION.—Telegrams from a ship at sea are transmitted to their destination in signals of the *Universal Commercial Code* when the sending ship requests it. Reg. LXIII, 1.

173. When such request has not been made, they are translated into ordinary language by the Official of the Semaphore station and transmitted to destination. Reg. LXIII, 2.

174. NON-DELIVERY.—In case the ship to which a Semaphoric telegram is addressed does not arrive within the term of twenty-eight days, the Semaphore station forwards a Service Advice to the Sender on the morning of the 29th day. The Sender has the power, on paying the ordinary cost of a telegram of ten words to the Semaphore station, to request that the Semaphore continue to present his telegram for another period of thirty days, and so on. If this request is not made, the telegram is destroyed on the thirtieth day, excluding the day of deposit. Reg. LXIII, 3.

(H) *Combination of Special Telegrams.*

175. In applying Rules 120 to 174, the facilities given to the public for Prepaid replies, Collated telegrams, Advice of Delivery, telegrams "to follow," Multiple telegrams, and telegrams to places where there are no International Telegraph Offices, can be combined, the instructions in Rules 21 to 23 being duly observed. Reg. LXIV.

Exception.—The Sender of a telegram "to follow" cannot in any case prepay a Reply or an "Advice of Delivery" (Rule 139).

FOREIGN PRESS TELEGRAMS AT REDUCED RATES.

See Reg. LXXIX.

176. UNITED KINGDOM.—Telegrams in plain *English* containing news or intelligence for publication in newspapers are transmitted *viâ* Theran or *viâ* Suez from the United Kingdom to India and Burma, and from Government Telegraph Offices in India and Burma to the United Kingdom, at reduced rates* subject to the following conditions:—

I.—The newspapers, their correspondents or agents, are required to address their telegrams to a registered newspaper,† and such newspaper is prohibited from selling, distributing or communicating such telegrams to clubs, exchanges or news-rooms, or disposing of them for any purpose whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, other than for publication in registered newspapers.

II.—Telegrams at the reduced rate shall not be allowed to interfere with the transmission of telegrams at full rates, and in order to ensure this, the transmission of such news telegrams may be deferred or suspended, or interrupted until any State or Private telegram, or any Press telegram at full rates, which may be on hand, shall have been transmitted and completed. On the lines of the Indian Telegraph Department such telegrams will take precedence with Ordinary Inland telegrams.

* For reduced rates see "Summary of charges."

† A list of Newspapers registered in India is given in Section XX.

III.—No telegrams shall be transmitted at the reduced rate except for publication in a newspaper, and they must be written in plain *English* so as to be intelligible to the transmitting Offices. Telegrams containing news or information not for publication, or containing Code words or words of concealed meaning, or groups of figures or ciphers, shall be paid for at the full tariff rates.

IV.—The news transmitted in such telegrams at the reduced rates must be duly published in the newspapers to which they may be addressed, or satisfactory reasons be given for non-publication, in the absence of which full tariff rates will be chargeable.

V.—All Press telegrams at the reduced rate must be prepaid, except under special arrangements made by an authorized newspaper for a specially nominated correspondent.

VI.—The reduced rate for Press telegrams applies only when all the above conditions have been satisfied, and any subsequent claim made for the difference between the reduced and full rates must be satisfied immediately on demand.

177. CANNOT BE MULTIPLE.—A Press telegram sent as above at reduced rates cannot be Multiple; in other words it must be addressed to only one newspaper.

178. HOW MARKED ETC.—Press telegrams must be marked *Press* by the Senders, and the benefit of Press rates must be claimed by them at the time the telegrams are tendered for despatch.

179. OTHER PLACES.—On exactly the same conditions* Press telegrams can be sent to or from—

- (a) Aden *viâ* Bombay;
- (b) Penang and Singapore *viâ* Madras;
- (c) Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand *viâ* Madras;
- (d) Souakim *viâ* Aden or *via* Suez;
- (e) France, *viâ* Suez (Telegrams to French newspapers must be in *French*);
- (f) Siam *viâ* Moulmein;
- (g) Hongkong and Shanghai *viâ* Madras;
- (h) Places in the United States of America in respect of which rates are for the lines being *viâ* Suez.

180. Except as provided in the four last foregoing rules, Press telegrams to and from the abovenamed places at reduced rates come under the general rules for Private Foreign telegrams.

181. PRESS TELEGRAMS FOR CEYLON are accepted at reduced rates* under the same general rules and conditions as Inland Press telegrams (see Rules for Inland telegrams). In other respects Press telegrams for Ceylon come under the general rules for private Foreign telegrams.

182. STOPS.—In Press telegrams, where the sense so often depends upon the punctuation, especially in the case of long messages, full-stops will be signalled free of charge, but this privilege will not be extended to any other signs of punctuation. (Rule 64).

* For reduced rates see "Summary of charges."

RECORDS.

183. TIME KEPT.—The originals and copies of telegrams are kept for three days only in Government Telegraph Offices, after which time they are sent to the *Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, where they are preserved for twelve months from the month following that in which the telegram was deposited and then destroyed. Reg. LXVIII, 1, 2.

184. SECRECY.—The originals or copies of telegrams can only be communicated to the Sender or to the Addressee, after proof of identity, or to the authorised representative of either of them. Reg. LXIX, 1.

185. COPIES.—The Sender or the Addressee of a telegram or the authorised representative of either, has a right to be furnished with a certified copy of such telegram or of the copy delivered at destination, if the latter has been preserved by the delivery Administration. This right lapses after the expiration of the time fixed for preserving the records. Reg. LXIX, 2.

186. A fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy delivered in conformity with Rule 185, if the telegram does not exceed 100 words. Over 100 words, this charge is increased by four annas for each 100, or fraction of 100, words. Reg. LXIX, 3.

187. Telegraph Administrations are not obliged to produce or give copies of the telegrams above-mentioned, unless the Senders, the Addressees, or their authorized representatives, furnish the necessary information to enable the telegrams, to which their requests refer, to be found. Reg. LXIX, 4.

188. PRESERVATION.—On the ground of pending or contemplated judicial proceedings, application may be made by an interested party to the Government Telegraph Check Office for the preservation of specified telegrams exchanged between other persons. Such application must be made within twelve months of the dates of the telegrams, and such telegrams will then be preserved for a period of four months beyond the ordinary date fixed for destruction under Rule 183, at the expiration of this further period they will, in default of a renewed application, be destroyed. It must be understood that the duty of the Telegraph Department in the matter is confined to making the search and preserving the telegrams, if found. No information as to the result of the search will be furnished, and any telegrams answering the description given which may be found, will only be produced on the order of a competent Court of law or other competent authority.

189. FEES FOR SEARCHING FOR TELEGRAMS.—Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office at once to trace the telegrams applied for under either Rule 185 or 188, the cost of searching for them must be deposited by the applicant. A fee of one rupee is charged for searching through the telegrams of any Telegraph Office for one day: thus: if it be required to examine the telegrams of two Telegraph Offices over a period of five days, the searching fee will be ten rupees.

Note.—Applications for the originals or for copies of telegrams may be addressed to the Telegraph Office within three days of the date of deposit or receipt of such telegrams, or to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department Calcutta*, within twelve months (Rule 183).

REFUNDS.

Reg. LXX, 1. 190. REFUNDS of following charges are made, on application, to those who have paid them :

(a) The full cost of every telegram which, through the fault of the Telegraph service, has failed to reach its destination.

(b) The full cost of every telegram of which the Sender has requested cancellation owing to an interruption of the specified route.

(c) The full cost of every telegram which, through the fault of the Telegraph service, has either suffered a greater delay than it would have if sent by post, or which has not been delivered within 144 hours.

(d) The full cost of every *Collated* telegram which, owing to errors made in transmission, has manifestly failed to accomplish its object, unless the errors have been rectified by paid Service Advices under Rule 60.

Note.—No refund is given for errors made in the transmission of uncollated telegrams.

(e) The charges pertaining to any Special Service which has not been performed.

(f) The full cost of every paid Service Advice sent under Rule 60 necessitated by an error of the telegraph service.

Note.—Except in the case provided for in clause (j) below.

(g) The full amount of every sum deposited in advance with the object of obtaining a reply, when the Addressee has not made use of the Pass, and when before the expiration of *three* months from the date of issue this Pass is in the possession of, or has been returned to, the Telegraph Administration which granted it.

(h) The charges in respect of the telegraph section not traversed when, owing to an interruption of the telegraph route, the telegram in question has been forwarded to its destination by post or by some other means of transit. The charges incurred in replacing the original telegraphic route by any other means of transport are, however, deducted from the amount to be refunded.

(i) The cost of every word omitted in the transmission of a telegram unless the error has been rectified by means of a paid Service Advice under Rule 60.

(j) The sums deposited on account of paid Service Advices (Rule 60) and for their respective replies, if the repetition does not agree with the first transmission, but under the condition that in any case where certain words have been correctly and others incorrectly reproduced in the original telegram, the charge for the words which, in the request for repetition and in the reply, refer exclusively to the words correctly transmitted the first time, will not be refunded.

(k) The excess, if any, in the value of a pass for a telegraphic reply, over the actual cost of the telegram paid for by means of the Pass.

- (l) The cost of every telegram stopped under Rules 4 and 6. Regs. LXX 1, & LXXIII, 1
191. In the case of a partial refund of the cost of a Multiple telegram, the quotient obtained by dividing the total charge collected by the number of copies determines the cost of each copy, the telegram counting, for this purpose, as one copy. Reg. LXX, 2.
192. In the cases provided for in clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (h) and (i) of Rule 190, the refund applies only to the charges of the actual telegrams lost, cancelled, delayed or mutilated, including the supplementary charges not expended, but not to telegrams which may have been either necessitated or rendered useless by such non-delivery, delay or mutilation. Reg. LXX, 3.
193. When the errors due to the Telegraph service have been rectified by means of paid Service Advices under Rules 60 and 61, the refund applies only to the cost of these paid Service Advices. No refund is due for the telegrams to which the Service Advices refer. Reg. LXX, 4.
194. No refund is made on account of rectifying telegrams which, instead of being exchanged between Telegraph Offices in the form of paid Service Advices, are exchanged direct between the Sender and Addressee. Reg. LXX, 5.
195. Rules 190 to 194 are not applicable to telegrams traversing the lines of non-adhering Administrations which refuse to accept the obligation of refunds. Reg. LXX, 6.
196. Every claim for refund should be made, under penalty of rejection, within six months of the date of the telegram. Reg. LXXI, 1.
197. Every claim should be made by the Sender to the Telegraph Administration under which the telegram originated and should be accompanied by documentary evidence, namely:—in case of non-delivery or of delay, by a written statement from the Terminal Office or from the Addressee; and in case of alteration or omission, by the copy of the telegram delivered to the Addressee. In case of telegrams sent from India, the claim should be accompanied by the Receipt (Rule 85). The claim can, however, be presented by the Addressee to the Administration of destination, which decides whether it must deal with it, or whether it must be forwarded to the Sending Administration. Reg. LXXI, 2.
- Note.*—In India all claims for refunds should be addressed to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.*
198. When a claim is admitted to be well founded by the Administrations concerned, the refund is made to the applicant by the Telegraph Administration under which the telegram originated. Reg. LXXI, 4.
199. If the Sender does not reside in the country where he deposited his telegram for transmission, he can have his claim forwarded to the original Telegraph Administration through the medium of another Administration. In this case the latter is deputed to make the refund, if need be. Reg. LXXI, 5.
200. No claim is admitted when a telegram is in question, which, not being in accordance with the conditions prescribed for observance by the public with regard to composition, language, legible writing, address, instructions for transport beyond the telegraph lines, etc., has been accepted for transmission at the Sender's risk.

**Table of Charges for Foreign Telegrams from INDIA
to EUROPE (excepting Russia and Turkey) via
Suez or Teheran.**

Words.	Charge.		Words	Charge.		Words	Charge.		Words	Charge.	
	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
1 ...	3	...	26 ...	78	...	51	153	...	76 ...	228	...
2 ...	6	...	27 ...	81	...	52	156	...	77 ...	231	...
3 ...	9	...	28 ...	84	...	53	159	...	78 ...	234	...
4 ...	12	...	29 ...	87	...	54	162	...	79 ...	237	...
5 ...	15	...	30 ...	90	...	55	165	...	80 ...	240	...
6 ...	18	...	31 ...	93	...	56	168	...	81 ...	243	...
7 ...	21	...	32 ...	96	...	57	171	...	82 ...	246	...
8 ...	24	...	33 ...	99	...	58	174	...	83 ...	249	...
9 ...	27	...	34 ...	102	...	59	177	...	84 ...	252	...
10 ...	30	...	35 ...	105	...	60	180	...	85 ...	255	...
11 ...	33	...	36 ...	108	...	61	183	...	86 ..	258	...
12 ...	36	...	37 ...	111	...	62	186	...	87 ...	261	...
13 ...	39	...	38 ...	114	...	63	189	...	88 ...	264	...
14 ...	42	...	39 ...	117	...	64	192	...	89 ...	267	...
15 ...	45	...	40 ...	120	...	65	195	...	90 ...	270	...
16 ..	48	...	41 ...	123	...	66	198	...	91 ...	273	...
17 ...	51	...	42 ...	126	...	67	201	...	92 ...	276	...
18 ...	54	...	43 ...	129	...	68	204	...	93 ...	279	...
19 ...	57	...	44 ...	132	...	69	207	...	94 ...	282	...
20 ...	60	...	45 ...	135	...	70	210	...	95 ...	285	...
21 ...	63	...	46 ...	138	...	71	213	...	96 ...	288	...
22 ...	66	...	47 ...	141	...	72	216	...	97 ...	291	...
23 ...	69	...	48 ...	144	...	73	219	...	98 ...	294	...
24 ...	72	...	49 ...	147	...	74	222	...	99 ...	297	...
25 ...	75	...	50 ...	150	...	75	225	...	100 ...	300	...

**Table of Charges for Foreign Telegrams from BURMA
to EUROPE (excepting Russia and Turkey) via
Suez or Teheran.**

Words,	Charge.		Words	Charge.		Words	Charge.		Words	Charge.	
	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
1 ...	3	2	26 ...	81	4	51 ...	159	6	76 ...	237	8
2 ...	6	4	27 ...	84	6	52 ...	162	8	77 ...	240	10
3 ...	9	6	28 ...	87	8	53 ...	165	10	78 ...	243	12
4 ...	12	8	29 ...	90	10	54 ...	168	12	79 ...	246	14
5 ...	15	10	30 ...	93	12	55 ...	171	14	80 ...	250	...
6 ...	18	12	31 ...	96	14	56 ...	175	...	81 ...	253	2
7 ...	21	14	32 ...	100	...	57 ...	178	2	82 ...	256	4
8 ...	25	...	33 ...	103	2	58 ...	181	4	83 ...	259	6
9 ...	28	2	34 ...	106	4	59 ...	184	6	84 ...	262	8
10 ...	31	4	35 ...	109	6	60 ...	187	8	85 ...	265	10
11 ...	34	6	36 ...	112	8	61 ...	109	10	86 ...	268	12
12 ...	37	8	37 ...	115	10	62 ...	193	12	87 ...	271	14
13 ...	40	10	38 ...	118	12	63 ...	196	14	88 ...	275	...
14 ...	43	12	39 ...	121	14	64 ...	200	...	89 ...	278	2
15 ...	46	14	40 ...	125	...	65 ...	203	2	90 ...	281	4
16 ...	50	...	41 ...	128	2	66 ...	206	4	91 ...	284	6
17 ...	53	2	42 ...	131	4	67 ...	209	6	92 ...	287	8
18 ...	56	4	43 ...	134	6	68 ...	212	8	93 ...	290	10
19 ...	59	6	44 ...	137	8	69 ...	215	10	94 ...	293	12
20 ...	62	8	45 ...	140	10	70 ...	218	12	95 ...	296	14
21 ...	65	10	46 ...	143	12	71 ...	221	14	96 ...	300	...
22 ...	68	12	47 ...	146	14	72 ...	225	...	97 ...	303	2
23 ...	71	14	48 ...	150	...	73 ...	228	2	98 ...	306	4
24 ...	75	...	49 ...	153	2	74 ...	231	4	99 ...	309	6
25 ...	78	2	50 ...	156	4	75 ...	234	6	100 ...	312	8

BRITISH POSTAL RULES.
INLAND POSTAGE RATES.
PREPAID RATES.

Each Post-Card.	Letters.	Packets.		Parcels.			Unregistered Parcel.				
		Newspapers, Books and Patterns.		Postage payable in cash.			Postage payable in cash.				
Single.	Reply.	Not exceeding ½ tola.	Exceeding ½ tola but not exceeding 1½ tola. For every additional 1½ tola or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 10 tolas.	For every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas. For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof.	For every 20 tolas.	For 40 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas up to 440 tolas.	
¼	½	½	1	1	½	4	8	4	2	4	4
an.	an.	an.	an.	an.	an.	as.	as.	as.	as.	as.	as.

UNPAID POSTAGE CHARGEABLE ON DELIVERY.

For an unpaid letter or packet—double the prepaid rate.
 For an insufficiently paid letter or packet—double the deficiency.
 For an unpaid parcel—the prepaid rate.

VALUE-PAYABLE COMMISSION.			INSURANCE FEES.		
When the amount specified for realisation does not exceed			When the value declared does not exceed		
Rs. 10.	Rs. 25.	Every additional Rs. 25 up to Rs. 600.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Every additional Rs. 100.
2	4	4	2	4	4
annas.	annas.	annas.	annas.	annas.	annas.

REGISTRATION FEE—Two annas (*in stamps* for each letter or packet registered)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT CHARGE—One anna (*in stamps* for registered articles and *in cash* for ordinary parcels)

INLAND MONEY ORDER COMMISSION.

ORDINARY MONEY ORDERS.

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10...2 annas.
 On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25...4 annas.
 On any sum exceeding Rs. 25...4 annas for every complete sum of Rs. 25 and 4 annas for the remainder; provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10 the charge for it is only 2 annas.

The value of a single money order may not exceed Rs. 600.

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

(Commission includes cost of Telegram)

				Rs.	Ans.
On sums not exceeding	...	...	...	Rs. 25	1 4
„ exceeding	Rs. 25	but not exceeding	„	50	1 8
„	50	„	„	75	1 12
„	75	„	„	100	2 0
„	100	„	„	125	2 4
„	125	„	„	150	2 8
„	150	„	„	200	3 0
„	200	„	„	250	3 8
„	250	„	„	300	4 0
„	300	„	„	350	4 8
„	350	„	„	400	5 0
„	400	„	„	450	5 8
„	450	„	„	500	6 0
„	500	„	„	550	6 8
„	550	„	„	600	7 0

Telegraphic money orders are issued and paid outside the usual office hours ; also on Sunday.

Indian Postal Abstract.**I.—GENERAL INFORMATION.****I.—CLASSES OF WORK UNDERTAKEN BY POST OFFICE.**

The Indian Post office undertakes the following classes of work :—

It conveys and delivers letters, post cards, newspapers, books and packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise: these articles may be sent registered or unregistered.

It conveys and delivers parcels containing goods, merchandise or miscellaneous articles.

It remits sums of money from one person to another by means of money orders. Such remittances may be made by post or telegraph.

It insures the value of the contents of letters and parcels declared at the time of posting.

It collects from the addressees of letters, packets and parcels any sums that the senders may specify for recovery before the articles are delivered, the value so collected being remitted to the senders. This is termed the value-payable system. The same system may also be made available for Railway Receipts for goods sent, not through the Post Office, but by Railway.

It performs the business of Savings Banks, which are established for the depositing of small sums of money put aside as savings. The Post Office also purchases and sells Government Securities for depositors in Savings Banks.

At places where there is no Telegraph Office, the Post Office receives telegrams from the public and forwards them to the nearest Telegraph Office, it also delivers telegrams sent from the nearest Telegraph Office.

2.—CLASSES OF POSTAL ARTICLES.

The following are the various classes of postal articles :—

A letter may contain any writing or article whatsoever; but if it contains currency notes, or manifestly contains stamps, cheques, hundies, &c., it must be registered, while if coin, bullion, jewels or precious stones are enclosed, the letter must also be insured.

A book packet may contain anything printed, engraved or lithographed, such as, books, newspapers, papers, engravings, photographs, music, proofsheets, &c., also blank paper or card, it may also contain manuscript papers, such as deeds, invoices, accounts, manuscripts for press, &c., which are not of the nature of a private and personal communication.

A pattern packet may contain only actual trade patterns or samples of merchandise, possessing no saleable value.

A parcel may contain any article; but if coin, bullion, jewels, precious stones or articles of intrinsic value are enclosed, the parcel must be insured. Only one letter of the character of a personal communication to the addressee may be enclosed in a parcel.

A Post card should bear only the address of the person for whom it is intended on the face of the card, the communication to the addressee being written on the reverse; it may not be cut, folded or otherwise altered. If desired, a label bearing in print only the name and address of the addressee may be affixed on the face of the card; this label may not exceed 2 inches in length by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in breadth. A receipt stamp may also, if necessary, be affixed on the back of the card; but with these exceptions no paper or other article may be attached to a post-card.

A reply post-card is a double post-card, the second or reply half of which is intended to be returned to the original sender with his correspondent's reply written upon it.

3.—THINGS THAT MAY NOT BE SENT BY POST.

The public are prohibited from sending the following articles through the post:—Explosive substances such as gunpowder, matches and percussion caps, and substances, such as glass, liquids, oil, sulphuric acid, &c., which either from their own nature or by reason of insecure packing, may injure other articles of the post or harm the persons of Postal servants; contraband articles and opium (unless conveyed on account of Government), indecent or obscene books, writings, pictures, &c.

4.—RESPONSIBILITY OF THE POST OFFICE.

The Post office is exempt from all responsibility for the loss of any article passing through the post, unless the article has been insured, and in no case whatever does the Department accept responsibility for any damage (as distinguished from loss) to an article, whether insured or not. The registration of an article makes its transmission safer, the article being forwarded under special precautions, but the Post Office is not responsible in case of the loss, mis-delivery, detention &c., of a registered article. In regard to unregistered articles of which no record is kept, it is almost impossible, in case of loss, to institute satisfactory inquiries, although every effort will be made by the Department to do so.

In the case of insured articles, the Post Office will compensate the sender for any actual loss of contents occurring in transit, except in the cases enumerated in the *Postal Guide* which may be briefly described as follows:—

(a) when the article is delivered in outwardly good condition, or when it has been taken delivery of without remark as to its condition;

(b) when there has been fraud or wrong or incomplete declaration on the part of sender or addressee, or when the article is mis-delivered owing to incorrectness or incompleteness of the address written by the sender;

(c) when intimation of loss is not given by the sender within three months from the date of posting;

(d) in the case of "partially insured" articles, when the loss is due to highway-robbery within the territory of a Native State.

5.—MANNER OF ADDRESSING ARTICLES FOR THE POST.

It is most important that the addresses on articles should be as concise and distinct as possible. It is recommended that the address should, whenever possible, be in English, or at least the Post-town of destination should be in that language, and should be written or printed in bold, clear characters. The name of the addressee should be written first; then his occupation and place of residence: lastly special prominence should be given to the Post-town, which should be on a separate line, and in larger characters than the rest of the address. Below the Post-town, the name of the District or Zilla should be added, if the town is not well known or if there is more than one Post-town of the same name. If the names of the town and the district are the same, and there is more than one place of the same name, the name of the Province should be given.

Examples—

Lalla Ram Din,
Cloth Merchant,
Lal Chak
GOPALAPORE.
(District Rajshahi.)

Babu Sreckissen Ghosal,
Pandit, Govt. School,
Hyderabad.
(Sind.)

The name and address of the sender should always be written in the lower left-hand corner of the cover, especially in the case of registered, insured and value-payable articles and parcels, so that if the addressee is not found, the article may be returned to the sender without being opened by the Dead Letter Office.

6.—MANNER OF CLOSING ARTICLES FOR THE POST.

Every article consigned to the Post should be enclosed in a durable cover, suited for protecting the contents from damage by pressure and friction. Articles not properly secured are liable to damage when being stamped by the Post Office, and they are also subjected to much pressure and friction in the mail bags while in transit. Stout paper, wood or tin, according to the size and nature of the contents, should be used to enclose articles. Wax cloth is not desirable as an outer covering; if necessary, it may be used as an *inside* covering. If a piece of paper bearing the address is affixed to an article enclosed in wood, tin, cloth &c., the address should also be written on the covering itself, to provide against the paper being accidentally detached in transit.

Book and Pattern packets must not exceed $2 \times 1 \times 1$ feet in the dimensions, pattern packets may not weigh more than 40 tolas, but there is no limit or weight for book packets. The covers in which packets are enclosed must be open at both ends, so that the contents may be readily examined; but samples of seeds or substances which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags or boxes capable of being easily opened for inspection.

Newspapers, circulars and other such publications should be folded into a compact form usually not more than 8×4 inches in size. The address printed on the wrapper or labels should be in large bold type. The use of *white* paper is recommended for the labels.

Parcels should be strongly secured, and no parcel may exceed 25 seers (2,000 tolas) in weight. There is no restriction as to size, except that the parcel must not be of such a size or shape as to cause inconvenience in carriage.

Insured articles must be so secured that the contents cannot be abstracted without visible damage to the covering. Every insured article must be sealed with a clear device (not a current coin), all the seals being of the same kind of wax and bearing the same impression. The seals must be not more than 3 inches apart over each join or sewing in the cover of a *parcel*, and not more than 2 inches apart over each fold or seam in the cover of a *registered letter*. The following mode of closing both insured and uninsured registered letters is recommended as being safer than any other:—A thread should be passed through the cover, and the ends tied and a seal affixed over the knot. This mode of fastening will make it impossible to abstract the contents by cutting the sides of the envelope unless the thread in the centre is also cut. Senders of registered and insured letters are recommended to use cloth-lined registration envelopes, which can be purchased at the Post Office. (See clause 11.)

7.—ADVANTAGES OF PREPAYMENT.

Paid articles are forwarded by the shortest route and delivered at the earliest opportunity; whereas unpaid articles are liable to delay. Payment is therefore recommended in every case.

8.—FORMS OBTAINABLE GRATIS.

All forms prescribed for use by the public in regard to the despatch of registered, insured or value-payable articles, parcels or money orders, and for every other class of postal business, are supplied free of charge by the Post Office.

9.—COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POST OFFICE.

A letter containing a complaint against the Post Office may be sent, free of postage, to any Postal Officer, provided that the sender subscribes the cover as a "Complaint against the Post Office," and adds his full signature on the cover.

Complaints should be preferred as soon as possible after the date of the occurrence to which they relate.

Whenever complaint is made of overcharge or delay in the delivery of an article, the cover or wrapper of the article, bearing the Post Office marks upon it, should accompany the letter of complaint: otherwise no enquiry is possible.

10.—RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following are the rates of postage charged on the various classes of articles:—

PREPAID RATES.

Each Post-Card.		Letters.			Packets. Newspapers, Books and Patterns.		Parcels. (Postage payable in cash.)		
Single.	Reply.	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ tola.	Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ tola but not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ tolas	For every additional $1\frac{1}{2}$ tola or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 10 tolas.	For every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas, but not exceeding 40 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof.
$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	1	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	4	8	4
anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	annas.	anna.	annas.	annas.	annas.

Unpaid postage chargeable on delivery—

For an unpaid letter or packet—double the prepaid rate.

For an insufficiently paid letter or packet—double the deficiency.

For an unpaid parcel—the prepaid rate.

Registration fee.—*two annas* (in stamps.)

Acknowledgment charge.—*One anna* (in stamps for registered articles and in cash for ordinary parcels.) The acknowledgment will be signed by the addressee and returned to the sender.

Certificate of posting.—*Half anna* (to be affixed by a postage stamp on a paper bearing an exact transcript, written by the sender of the address on an article. This paper will be returned to sender after being stamped by Post Office in proof of the article having been posted.)

Insurance fee.—*Four annas* for every 100 rupees value (but if value does not exceed Rs. 50, the fee is only *two annas*), payable in stamps for letters and in cash for parcels.

Partial insurance.—At *half* these rates, is applicable to articles that have to travel through certain Native States; such articles are not insured against highway robbery within Native territory.

11.—POSTAGE STAMPS, ENVELOPES &C., AVAILABLE FOR SALE.

Postage stamps are of the following values, *viz.*,—

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, 1 anna, $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna, 2 annas, $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas, 3 annas, 4 annas, 6 annas, 8 annas, 12 annas, 1 rupee, 2 Rs., 3 Rs., and 5 Rs.

Post-cards are of the following values, *viz.*, $\frac{1}{4}$ anna (inland) and 1 anna (foreign).

Reply post-cards cost double these rates.

Embossed Envelopes are of the following values, *viz.*,

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, and 1 anna; these are sold at the value denoted on them. Besides these, the following special descriptions of envelopes are sold:—*Half-anna* square envelopes, at 10 annas 6 pies per packet of 16, or 8 pies each singly: *one anna* square envelopes, at 9 annas 3 pies per packet of 8, or one anna 2 pies each singly; small registration envelopes, at Rs. 2-2-6 per packet of 16, or 2 annas

2 pies each singly; large registration envelopes, at Re. 1-5-3 per packet of 8, or 2 annas 8 pies each singly. Registration envelopes are *cloth-lined* and are strongly recommended for enclosing currency notes, &c., sent registered or insured by post.

One-anna receipt-stamps are also sold at all Post Offices.

12.—DEFACED STAMPS NOT TO BE USED.

Postage stamps which have been obliterated by the Post Office, or which are defaced, torn, cut or otherwise rendered imperfect, cannot be used for the payment of postage, nor can the embossed or impressed stamps cut out from envelopes and post-cards. The embossed envelope itself is only intended to be used as a cover to *letters*; but printed matter may be sent in an embossed envelope, provided the flap of the envelope is left open: if cut open either wholly or partially or if used, whether cut open or not, as a wrapper for a newspaper, the envelope is not recognized in payment of postage. The using for the payment of postage of a stamp that has once passed through the post, with intent to cause loss to the Government, is an offence punishable with two years' imprisonment, or with fine or with both.

II.—RULES RELATING TO THE POSTING AND DELIVERY OF ARTICLES.

13.—MANNER OF POSTING ARTICLES.

Unregistered letters, post-cards and packets may be posted in any Post Office letter-box, but packets (including newspapers) may not be posted in any letter-box marked "For letters only." Letter-boxes are kept open day and night for the reception of articles.

If a certificate of posting (see clause 10) is desired, the article must be presented within the prescribed hours at the window of the Post Office.

Registered, insured and value-payable articles and parcels must invariably be presented, within the prescribed hours, at the window of the Post Office, and a receipt will in every case be given to the sender of the Post Office for such articles (except for V. P. unregistered book packets). The documents, &c., to be presented with each of these classes of articles are mentioned under the appropriate heads, further in this clause.

If an acknowledgment (signed by the addressee) is desired for a registered article or a parcel, it must be asked for at the time of posting.

Registered articles.—A letter, post-card, newspaper, book packet or pattern packet may be registered. Prepayment of postage and registration fee and of acknowledgment fee (if any) by means of postage stamps is compulsory.

Parcels.—A parcel must be presented with a receipt ready prepared by the sender in the prescribed form, which may be obtained free at the Post Office. Prepayment is optional, but partial prepayment is not permitted. The postage, if paid, must be in cash, as also the charge for acknowledgment fee, if an acknowledgment is desired.

Insured articles.—Only registered letters and parcels may be insured. Prepayment of all charges is compulsory.

The article to be insured must be presented with a declaration (in the prescribed form, obtainable free at the Post Office) of its contents and their value; if currency notes are enclosed, the serial number, general number and value of *each* note should be mentioned thus:—B/8—No. 05636 for Rs. 100. An acknowledgment signed by the addressee will be returned free, to the sender; if this is not received in due time, complaint should be at once made to the Post Office.

Value-Payable articles.—Instructions for the posting of value-payable articles are separately given in section III.

14.—NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers registered not exceeding 4 tolas in weight may be posted with $\frac{1}{4}$ anna over-printed stamps affixed.

15.—RECALL OF ARTICLES ONCE POSTED.

If the sender of an article which has been posted desires its return to him before delivery, he must pay a fee of Re. 1 and present a written application at the Post Office, stating his reasons for seeking the return of the articles. This application will be submitted for the orders of the chief postal authority in the Province, whose sanction must be obtained before the article can be returned. If delivery of the article is to be stopped by telegram, the sender must pay all telegraph charges.

16.—DELIVERY OF ARTICLES.

Postmen are not permitted to demand any charge on delivering articles, except such amounts as may be marked by the Post Office for recovery on the articles themselves; any postman seeking to extort a gratuity from the addressee of an article is liable to severe punishment. Unpaid articles will not be delivered unless the postage due on them is immediately paid, and registered or insured articles and parcels will not be delivered unless the addressee signs a receipt for them.

Insured articles exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value and all value-payable articles (except value-payable unregistered book packets and value-payable articles on which the value to be recovered does not exceed Rs. 10) are delivered only at the Post Office window. If the addressee refuses to receive any article, he must immediately return it, unopened to the postman, and he is recommended to write the word "Refused" on the cover.

A person living outside the delivery beat of the postmen, may send his own messenger regularly to the Post Office, to receive his correspondence, and, if he *authorises* the Postmaster to do so in writing, the Postmaster will also deliver to the messenger, on the latter's receipt, any registered and insured articles and parcels and the amounts of any money orders arriving, for the addressee.

Accounts of postage will, if desired, be opened with persons living at a distance from the Post Office, such as planters, &c. Under this arrangement, a deposit of money must be lodged in advance with the Post Office to cover postage due on unpaid articles delivered to the addressees or their messengers. When the amount deposited is nearly expended, the addressee will be informed, so that a farther deposit may be made.

17.—RE-DIRECTED ARTICLES.

Postal articles will be re-directed without any extra charge on account of re-direction; thus, if an article was fully prepaid originally it will be delivered free, no matter how often it may be re-directed, but if any postage was originally due, this amount alone will be recovered on delivery.

Persons changing their residence, should communicate their new address to the Post Office, both at the place which they are leaving and at the place to which they are going.

If an article is to be re-directed, it must be returned to Post Office unopened, with particulars of the revised address, or it may be reposted unopened *within the local limits* of the Post-town where it was delivered; if it is a registered or insured article or a parcel, the receipt accompanying it must be returned unsigned, with the article, to the postman. Failing these conditions, the article will be considered as an unregistered article posted for the first time, and charged accordingly.

18.—UNDELIVERED ARTICLES.

If an article is not delivered, owing to the addressee's whereabouts not being traceable, or owing to the addressee's having refused it, it is returned to the sender. If necessary, the article is sent first to the Dead Letter Office, where it may be opened to ascertain the name and address of the sender. A refused article is returned at once to the sender; other articles are ordinarily kept in deposit in the Post Office for three weeks.

If there is any postage due on a refused article, the sender is bound by law to pay it; other undelivered articles are returned free.

If neither the addressee nor the sender can be traced, the article is retained in the Dead Letter Office and then destroyed as follows:—

1	Packets disposed of forthwith.	
2	Post-cards	1 month.
3	Newspapers and Pattern Packets	3 months.
4	Parcels of no value	3 do.
	„ containing valuable property	1 year.
5	Letters	6 months.

III.—VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

19.—CONDITIONS AND RATES OF COMMISSION.

The undermentioned classes of articles may be sent as “value-payable,” that is, the sender may, at the time of posting specify a fixed sum not less than 4 annas and not more than Rs. 1,000, to be realized before delivery of the article; the Post Office will recover this amount from the addressee, and will remit it to the sender by means of a money order; deducting from the amount recovered the commission payable on the money order; in the case of *unregistered Book Packets*, however, the sender is required to *prepay* the money order commission by means of stamps at the time of posting. The commission to be paid is calculated at the ordinary inland money order rates which are given in clause 25.

The sum specified for recovery need not be the actual value of the contents, nor need the contents of a V. P. article possess any intrinsic value; for instance, a bill may be sent, the sum specified for recovery being the amount of the sender’s claim against the addressee.

20.—ARTICLES THAT MAY BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

The following classes of articles may be sent under the value-payable system:—

- Parcels.
- Registered letters.
- Registered packets.
- Unregistered book-packets (fully prepaid).

Railway receipts presented open at the Post Office or goods and Parcels sent by Railway (see clause 23).

Anything on which money is to be collected can be sent under the value payable system, provided always that the sender *declares* that the article is sent in execution of a *bona fide* order. Legal documents, bonds, insurance policies, promissory notes, railway receipts, bills, invoices, &c., may be sent value-payable.

A value-payable parcel or registered letter may be also insured under the rules relating to insured articles. The value declared for insurance need not be the same as the amount specified for recovery from the addressee; thus if a watch were returned after repair to its owner by value-payable post, the amount to be recovered would be only the cost of repair, while the sum insured would be the value of the watch itself.

21.—MANNER OF POSTING VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

A value-payable article must be presented by the sender at the Post Office, accompanied by the prescribed printed form (which may be obtained *free* at the Post Office). There is a special form to be used in sending V. P. unregistered book packets, and no receipt is given to the sender for these articles: on this form the sender must affix postage stamps representing the amount of money order commission payable. In all cases the sender must sign a declaration on the form which is to accompany a V. P. article, stating that the article is sent in execution of a *bona fide* order. The sender should write his name and address clearly on each article.

When a V. P. article is to be also insured, it should be presented at the Post Office, accompanied by the declaration of contents prescribed in clause 13; and also by the appropriate form referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The manner of despatching Railway Receipt Notes under the value-payable system is separately described in clause 23.

22.—DELIVERY OF VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

Value-payable parcels and registered articles upon which the value recoverable does not exceed Rs. 25 are delivered by the postman to the addressee's residence; but when the sum recoverable exceeds Rs. 25 these articles are delivered only at the Post Office window; intimation of arrival of the article will be given to the addressee, with a receipt for the article to be signed by him on the reverse of the intimation; when this receipt duly signed, is presented at the Post Office, together with the value recoverable, and also any postage that may be due, the article will be delivered.

Value-payable unregistered book packets will be delivered by the postman at the addressee's residence on payment of the value recoverable; no receipt is required from the addressee.

After delivery, the value recovered will be remitted to the sender by means of a money order, commission being previously deducted at the rates mentioned in clause 19 except in the case of V. P. unregistered packets, for which the full amount recovered will be remitted to the sender.

23.—TRANSMISSION, UNDER VALUE-PAYABLE SYSTEM, OF RAILWAY RECEIPT NOTES FOR GOODS AND PARCELS.

If a person sending goods or parcels by railway wishes to secure payment of their value from the addressee before delivery, he should adopt the following procedure:—

The consignment should be addressed, not to the person for whom it is intended but to the sender himself at the station where it is to be delivered. Thus if Gokul Chand of Delhi sends a package by railway to James Morgan at Dinapore he should address the package to—

GOKUL CHAND,

DINAPORE.

The package should then be booked at the railway station, and a railway receipt note will be granted by the booking clerk to Gokul Chand *in favour of Gokkul Chand*.

This receipt note should be endorsed by Gokul Chand to James Morgan of Dinapore.

The receipt note should then be presented open at the Post Office by Gokul Chand, accompanied by the form prescribed for value-payable parcels and registered packets, on which postage stamps to the value of 2 annas should be affixed in payment of postage. The Post Office will then transmit the receipt note to James Morgan and inform him of its arrival, but will not deliver the railway receipt note until he has paid the amount specified for recovery. Thus the addressee cannot obtain delivery of the consignment until he has obtained the receipt note from the Post Office: for the Railway Administration will not deliver the goods to him unless he produces the receipt note as evidence of his right to a consignment addressed not to him but to Gokul Chand.

NOTE 1.—For special rules applicable to certain State Railways and other Railways, see *the Indian Postal Guide*.

NOTE 2.—Nothing in these rules shall be held to prohibit the transmission of Railway receipt notes enclosed in value-payable registered letters or in value-payable registered or unregistered packets: but in such case the goods or parcels may be delivered up by the Railway without production of the corresponding receipt notes, and consequently without recovery from the consignee of the amount specified.

IV.—MONEY ORDERS.

24.—MANNER OF ISSUING AND PAYING INLAND MONEY ORDERS.

A person wishing to send a remittance by money order must fill in the necessary particulars on the prescribed form (obtainable free at the Post Office). These particulars, viz., the payee's and his own name and address and the amount of the order must be written every clearly and the remitter should add his signature.

The value of each order may not exceed Rs. 600 and may not include a fraction of an anna.

The money order form contains a coupon, on which the remitter may write any communication to the payee; this coupon will be delivered free to the payee, and the remitter is recommended to write upon it his name and address and the amount of the remittance.

The money order form, together with the value of the order *plus* the commission (*see next clause*), must be presented at the Post Office window, and a receipt will be granted to the remitter. This receipt should be carefully examined to see that it contains no errors or omission, and should be retained by the remitter.

The Post Office will undertake the transmission of the order to the payee and will pay it through the postman at the latter's residence if at a post town the postman will pay the amount on obtaining the payee's signature on the money order and on the acknowledgment.

The acknowledgment signed by the payee will be returned free of charge to the remitter. Delay in the receipt of the acknowledgment should at once be brought to the notice of the Post Office by the remitter.

Money orders may be re-directed to any place free of charge. If the payee cannot be found or refuses to take payment, the amount of the order will be at once returned to the remitter.

25.—RATES OF COMMISSION.

The commission charged on the issue of ordinary inland money orders is as follows:—

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	2 annas.
On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25 ...	4 annas.
On any sum exceeding Rs. 25 ...	4 annas for every complete sum of Rs. 25, and 4 annas for the remainder: provided that if the remainder do not exceed Rs. 10 the charge for it is only 2 annas.

Thus, a money order for Rs. 75 would cost 12 annas; an order for Rs. 80 would cost 14 annas, and an order for Rs. 90 would cost 1 rupee.

26.—TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

A money order may be advised by telegraph instead of by post, in which case the following rates of commission (which include cost of telegram) will be charged:—

					Rs.	As.
On sums not exceeding	Rs. 25	...	...	...	1	4
„ exceeding	Rs. 25 but not exceeding	Rs.	50	...	1	8
„	„	„	50	„	1	12
„	„	„	75	„	2	0
„	„	„	100	„	2	4
„	„	„	125	„	2	8
„	„	„	150	„	3	0
„	„	„	200	„	3	8
„	„	„	250	„	4	0
„	„	„	300	„	4	8
„	„	„	350	„	5	0
„	„	„	400	„	5	8
„	„	„	450	„	6	0
„	„	„	500	„	6	8
„	„	„	550	„	7	0

Telegraph money orders may be presented at the Post Office window at any hour during the day (including Sundays and Post Office holidays) at which work is going on in the Post Office, even outside the ordinary hours at which the office is open to the public. Telegraph money orders are paid immediately on receipt of the telegram advising the remittance.

The remitter of a telegraphic money order must fill up the ordinary inland money order form, and write the words "By Telegraph" across the form. Nothing should be written on the coupon, as that portion of the form is not forwarded to the payee. An acknowledgment, signed by the Postmaster of the office of payment, will be returned by Post to the remitter, the amount of the order being paid by the postman at the payee's residence.

The value of a single telegraphic money order may not exceed Rs. 600, and may not include any broken sum less than a rupee. A telegraphic money order may be obtained for any sum of rupees up to Rs. 150 but not a fraction of a rupee, but if the amount exceeds Rs. 150, the telegraphic money order must be for a sum which is a multiple of Rs. 10.

A telegraphic money order will be directed by telegraph free of charge; if the payee cannot be found or refuses to take payment, the remitter will be communicated with by telegraph through the Post Office of issue.

V.—POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

27.—GENERAL RULES RELATING TO THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

The object of Government in establishing Post Office Savings Bank is to provide a ready means for the deposit of savings, and so to encourage thrift. Any person, man, woman or child, may deposit money, which Government will repay with interest at the rate of one pie or 3 pies per month on every complete sum of six rupees. Parents and other relatives and guardians may also deposit money on behalf of minors (that is, persons who have not completed the age of 18 years), but such money will not be repaid during the minority of the minors to any one except their guardians.

No sum less than four annas can be deposited for a first deposit and not a fraction of an anna for the subsequent deposits; and no one is allowed to deposit more than Rs. 2,00 during a single year, nor may any one have at any time more than Rs. 2,000 at his credit.

Interest is calculated on the lowest balance at the credit of a depositor's account on any date from the close of the fourth day of the month to the end of the month. The amount of interest will be added to each account once a year after the 15th June.

Money can be withdrawn once a week. A pass-book will be supplied, free of charge, to each depositor; in this book will be entered each deposit or withdrawal made, together with the balance at credit after each transaction. The pass-book must be carefully kept by depositor and must be presented at the Post Office whenever money is deposited or withdrawn.

Savings Bank accounts may be transferred from one Post Office to another without any charge.

The Post Office will, if desired, invest in Government securities the money deposited in the Savings Banks. Such securities may be purchased or sold on behalf of depositors, through the agency of the Post Office.

Further information as to the mode of depositing and withdrawing money at Post Office Savings Banks will be found in the "Rules for Depositors in Post Office Savings Banks," which can be seen at any Post Office.

No. P. D. 1291.

NOTIFICATION.

In supersession of the value assigned to European sail twine in item No. 42 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 204 dated the 18th February 1896, it is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that the said article shall be assessed to duty *advalorem*.

Huzur Cutcherry,
on circuit,
Camp Cape Comorin,
6th November 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 1329.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified that ail "Quackenbush" and "Gem" air guns which are not adapted for use with explosive substances should be classed as toys and assessed to duty at 5 per cent *advalorem* under No. 110 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 204 dated the 18th February 1896.

Huzur Cutcherry,
16th November 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 1574.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that only such iron chains as are composed of studded links in lengths of not less than 15 fathoms each with both end links of every length made parallel sided without studs or stay pins and of iron of two lengths greater diameter than that of the cable to which they belong or as are tested, stamped and certified under the Statute 27 and 28 Vict: Chapter 27 (an act for regulating the proving and sale of chain cables and anchors) should be classed as cables for the purposes of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 204 dated the 18th February 1896.

Huzur Cutcherry
Trivandrum,
27th December 1898.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 230.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction the exemption of "Singally and Sozille" from the import duty leviable thereon under No. 6 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 204 dated the 18th February 1896.

Huzur Cutchery,
on circuit,
Camp Vaikam,
22nd February 1899. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 231.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that steel, basic, all sorts (other than galvanised or tinned basic steel sheets) and steel, basic, sheets (if galvanised), (No. 15 of "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 204 dated the 18th February 1896) shall on import be assessed to duty advalorem.

Huzur Cutcherry,
on circuit,
Camp Vaikam,
22nd February 1899. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 412.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that machinery (and component parts thereof) for the distillation of spirits are exempted from the import duty leviable thereon under Item No 14, General Duties of Tariff Notification No. P. D. 204 dated the 18th February 1896.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum.
17th April 1899. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 657.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, the following duties have been imposed with effect from this date in addition to those chargeable under No. 8 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 204 dated the 18th February 1896, upon the importation into Travancore of sugar of the kinds hereinafter specified, produced in or exported from the countries hereinafter mentioned under bounties as hereinafter

determined and declared, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise:—

Countries.	Kinds of Sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.		
			Per cwt.	Rs.	As. P.
Argentine Republic ...	All kinds ...	6 centavos per kilogram.	9	2	0
Austria-Hungary...	Sugar under 93 per cent and of at least 88 per cent polarization...	1.37 florins per 100 kilograms	0	14	0
	Sugar under 99½ per cent and of at least 93 per cent polarization...	1.46 florins per 100 kilograms	0	15	0
	Sugar of at least 99½ per cent polarization...	2.10 florins per 100 kilograms	1	5	0
Belgium ...	Raw sugar ...	4.50 francs per 100 kilograms	1	6	0
	Refined sugar ...	5.36 francs per 100 kilograms	1	10	0
Denmark ...	Do. ...	1.12 crowns per 100 kilograms	0	8	0
France ...	Raw sugar from 65 to 98 per cent polarization for beet-root sugars or 65 to 97 per cent for French Colonial sugar...	10.82 francs per 100 kilograms of refined sugar of 100 per cent polarization*	3	4	0
	Sugar candies ...	11.51 francs per 100 kilograms	3	7	6
	Refined sugars in loaf or crushed, clear, hard and dry...	Do. ...	3	7	6
	Raw and refined sugars in grains or crystals of a minimum standard of 98 per cent polarization...	11.17 francs per 100 kilograms	3	6	0
Germany ...	Raw sugar of at least 90 per cent polarization and refined sugar under 98 per cent and of at least 90 per cent polarization...	2.50 marks per 100 kilograms	0	15	3
	Candy and sugar in white hard loaves, blocks, crystals &c., of at least 99½ per cent polarization...	3.55 marks per 100 kilograms	1	6	0
	All other sugar of at least 98 per cent polarization...	3 marks per 100 kilograms	1	2	0
Holland ...	Raw beet sugar of less than 98 per cent polarization...	2.2354 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined (100 per cent)*...	1	7	0
	Raw beet sugars of at least 98 per cent polarization...	Three-fourths of above bounty or 1.7655 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined* ...	1	2	0
	Refined beet root sugars ..	0.2946 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined in addition to above rate ...	0	3	0
	Refined sugar from materials other than beet-root raw sugar		in addition to above rate.		
Russia ...	Sugar of at least 99 per cent polarization...	0.50 rouble per pood (36.113 lbs. avoirdupois)	3	11	0
	Sugar of less than 99 per cent polarization but not less than 88 per cent...	0.44 rouble per pood ...	3	4	0
	Sugar of less than 88 per cent but not less than 75 per cent...	0.38 rouble per pood ...	2	13	0

* The out-put of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes and one and a half per cent for loss in refining.

Memorandum on "polarization" as applied to sugar.

The term "polarization" as used in relation to sugar denotes the proportion of pure sacchrose or crystallizable sugar, sometimes called in analysis "cane sugar" which is shown by the polariscope to be contained in a given sample of sugar, whatever its origin.

The polariscope is an instrument designed for the purpose of passing a ray of polarised light, through a solution of the sugar, which it is desired to examine. A solution of the sugar is prepared according to a fixed formula; the tube of the polariscope is filled with this solution and a reading is taken on a scale in degrees of 100 parts. The polariscope is so constructed that a ray of light first passes through a quartz plate which polarizes it; the polarized ray then passes through the body of sugar solution by which (owing to the peculiar property of cane sugar) it is deviated; this deviated ray is again restored to its original plane by a series of compensating quartz plates, the thickness of which is regulated by a mechanical arrangement and gives the measure of deviation in terms of percentage of pure sugar, according to the strength of the sugar under examination. This point of compensation is indicated by the colour of the two halves of a disc (into which shape the field of light in the instrument is brought) observed by the operator to be equal.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
1st June 1899.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 745.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information under the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that Antiplague Serum is exempted from the import duty leviable thereon under Item No. 11, General Duties of Import Tariff Notification No. P. D. 204 dated the 18th February 1896.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd June 1899.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 746.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that hoopsteel, galvanized, shall on import be assessed to duty at one per cent, *advalorem*.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd June 1899.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 801.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that goods, the produce of Native States, which, after being exhibited at the Paris Exhibition of 1900, are returned to Travancore are exempt from the whole of the customs duty, if any, leviable thereon under the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 204 dated the 18th February 1896.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
6th July 1899.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 841.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that fittings of steel (such as brands, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like) for steel pipes and tubes shall, on importation, be assessed to duty at the rate at which steel pipes and tubes are assessed, namely, one per cent *advalorem*.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
12th July 1899.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 900.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that machinery (and component parts thereof) for the casting of type are exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under No. 14 "General Duties" of Tariff notification No. P. D. 204 dated the 18th February 1896.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
19th July 1899.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 1074.

NOTIFICATION.

In continuation of notification No. P. D. 657 dated the 1st June 1899, it is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that the rates of additional duty on sugar mentioned against Belgium have been reduced from this date as mentioned below:—

For

<i>Kinds of sugar.</i>	<i>Bounties bestowed.</i>	<i>Additional duties to be levied.</i>
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Rs. As. P.

Raw sugar ...	4.50 francs per 100 kilograms ...	1-6-0
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Refined sugar.	5.36 francs Do. ...	1-10-0
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Read

Raw sugar ...	4.05 francs Do. ...	1-4-0
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Refined sugar.	4.60 francs Do. ...	1-6-0
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Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
23rd August 1899.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 1133.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that the duty of five per cent *ad valorem* leviable under Item No. 15, "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 204 dated the 18th February 1896, on tie bars of iron or steel shall be reduced to one per cent *ad valorem*.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
1st September 1899. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 1134.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that a duty of 8 per cent on a Tariff valuation of Rs. 105 on one lakh of Beedies weighing 175 lbs. (145 lbs. tare and 30 lbs. nett) will be levied in future, in supersession of that now levied under clause 6 of the Import Tariff Notification No. P. D. 204 dated the 18th February 1896.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
1st September 1899. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 1222.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to exempt from payment of import duty all machinery (and component parts thereof) described item No. 14 "General duties" of Tariff Notification No. P. D. 204 dated the 18th February 1896 without reference to the industry for which it is intended.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
25th September 1899. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 1225.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that the following rules are made regarding the assessment of the additional duties on sugar imported from countries where differential rates of bounty are payable according to percentage of polarization :—

1. If the importer declares that bounty has been paid on the sugar imported at the highest rate shown for the country of production or export in Notification No. P. D. 657 dated the 1st June 1899, the corresponding rate of additional duty shall be levied and it shall not be necessary to have the sugar tested in Travancore.

2. If the importer declares that the bounty was paid at any rate below the highest, the sugar shall be tested.

3. The object of the test shall be to enable the customs authorities to determine the class in which the sugar should be deemed to have been placed for the payment of bounty; and the additional duty shall be assessed at the rate corresponding to the rate of bounty which the result of the test, in the opinion of the customs authorities, indicates as the rate of bounty paid. The additional duty shall be collected at the rate assessed by the customs authorities under this rule, unless the importer shall produce documentary evidence to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that the bounty was actually paid at a lower rate, when the additional duty shall be collected at the rate corresponding to such lower rate of bounty.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
26th September 1899. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 1429.

CIRCULAR.

Doubts having been raised as to whether doors and windows sashes, door-frames &c. are chargeable with export duty under Article XIX of the Export Tariff, it is hereby directed that almyrahs, tables, door and window frames and sashes and other articles which have been manufactured in the country and on which the labour spent represents not less than 25 per cent of their value shall be allowed to be exported duty free.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
6th December 1898. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 838.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that an export duty of 5 per cent on a Tariff valuation of Rs. 1,000 per cwt. will be levied on all gum of the Vengai tree (Gum-Kino) exported from Travancore.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
11th July 1899, }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 1029.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that the duty leviable on salt-fish under No. X of the Export Tariff has been reduced from 5 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on a Tariff valuation of Rs. 3 per cwt. from the 1st Chingom 1075 as an experimental measure for 3 years.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
 Trivandrum, }
 10th August 1899. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
 Dewan.

No. P. D. 1589.

NOTIFICATION.

In supersession of the rates mentioned in the schedule appended to the Rules dated the 18th December 1896 for goods stored in the "Dangerous Goods Godown" at Alleppey, it is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that in future only single rates will be charged on such goods. Such goods should not hereafter be stored in any other part of the town.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
 Trivandrum, }
 30th December 1898. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
 Dewan.

No. P. D. 703.

**Rules under section 5 of Regulation VI of 1063 passed
 on the 13th June 1899.**

I. No person shall have in his possession without a license from the Division Peishcar or from the Government opium contractor more than one tola of any preparation of opium used in smoking or 3 tolas of any preparation of opium or any medicine of which opium forms an ingredient, or 3 tolas of raw opium used for purposes other than smoking, provided that such opium has been purchased from the Government opium contractor or from a medical practitioner or druggist licensed under Rule 2.

II. The Division Peishcar may grant a license for a period not exceeding three years to be specified therein to any duly qualified medical practitioner or druggist residing within the Division authorising him to possess or sell opium or to manufacture, possess or sell any preparation of opium or any medicine of which opium forms an ingredient *for medical purposes only*. Provided that the opium possessed or sold or used in the preparation or medicine when such preparation or medicine is manufactured in the country has been purchased from the Government contractor, his sub-contractor or agents. The license shall state the quantity of opium allowed to be kept or sold by the licensee.

III. No person shall import any preparation of opium or any medicine of which opium forms an ingredient without a license from the Division Peishcar.

IV. Any license granted under Rule II or III shall be cancelled if the Division Peishcar be satisfied that the licensee has been dealing in opium for other than purely medicinal purposes under the cover of such license.

V. Licenses granted under the foregoing rules shall be as nearly as possible in the following forms:—

No.

License under Rule I.

A, Resident of.....* Proverthy in the Taluk of.....*,
.....* Division is hereby authorised by

* (Here enter the names
of Proverthy, Taluk and
Division.)

(here enter the name of Peishcar or Govern-
ment opium contractor as the case may be) to
have in his possession..... tolas of opium.

Date.

Signature and Seal.

No.

*License under Rule II for the possession and sale of opium,
and for manufacture of preparation of opium or medicine contain-
ing opium.*

A, resident of.....Proverthy in the Taluk of.....,
Division, following the profession of medical practitioner, is hereby
authorised by the Division Peishcar of.....to possess and retail
opium or (and) to manufacture preparation of opium or medicine
of which opium forms an ingredient from the date of this license
to the date of.....107 upon the following conditions:—

(1) That he shall possess or sell or use in the preparation or
medicine no opium but such as he may purchase from the Govern-
ment contractor, his sub-contractors or agents.

(2) That he shall use such opium preparation or medicine *bona
fide* for medical purposes only.

(3) That he shall not keep or sell such opium in virtue of the
license at any other place than the premises the boundaries of
which are specified here below.

(4) That he shall keep no larger quantity thantolas of
opium.

(5) That this license shall be cancelled if opium is kept or sold
for any other than medicinal purposes.

(6) That he shall be bound by any additional rules which may
from time to time be passed under Regulation VI of 1063.

Date.

Signature and Seal.

No.

Import license under Rule III.

A, resident of.....Proverthy in the Taluk of.....Division,
is hereby authorised by the Division Peishcar to import (here state
quantity) of (here enter the name of the preparation of opium as
tincture of opium) within (here enter the time allowed for landing)
through the port of (here enter the name of the Port).

Date.

Signature and Seal.

No.

License under Rule II for possession or sale of preparation of opium or medicines containing opium.

A, resident of.....Proverthy in the Taluk of.....
..... Division, is hereby authorised to have in his possession
and to sell during one year commencing on the 1st day of the month
of....., (here state the name of the preparation or medicine)
upon the following conditions :—

(1) That he shall not use such preparation for any other than
medicinal purposes.

(2) That the license shall be cancelled if it is used to cover
illicit trade in opium.

Date.

Signature and Seal.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 713.

NOTICE.

In continuation of notice No. ³⁷⁹_{P. D.} dated the 9th April 1898, it
is hereby notified under section 8 of Regulation IV of 1073 that the
maximum quantity of intoxicating drugs that may, without a permit,
be transported, is one tola.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }
15th June 1899. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 714.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 11 of Regulation IV of 1073
that the maximum quantity of liquor and intoxicating drugs that
a person may have in his possession without a license is as specified
below :—

<i>Kind.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>
1. Arrack	One Imperial quart.
2. Toddy	One Do.
3. Intoxicating drug ...	One Tola.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }
15th June 1899. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

No. P. D. 1110.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that goods not cleared from the Custom
House within four months from date of entry of vessel will be sold
by public auction, after due notice in the Official Gazette. The
proceeds will be applied to the payment of duty and other charges
and the surplus (if any) will be paid to the owner on application
within one year from date of sale.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum, }
29th August 1899. }

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

**Statement showing the different rates charged by Kanthimathinatha Pillay & Co's
Transit Company, Tinnevelly.**

Description.	From Tinnevelly to Trivandrum and <i>vice versa</i> .						From Oliganacherry to Tinnevelly and Trivandrum and <i>vice versa</i> .						Remarks.
	Usual.			Special.			Usual.			Special.			
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
To Europeans for a whole Transit...	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	...	These are not invariable. Owing to the competition of other companies, the charges are sometimes reduced.
To Natives for a whole Transit ...	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	
Do. for a single passenger ...	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	
Parcels or goods for every 25 lbs. or 1 Maund...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
For a single passenger to mid-stations from Tinnevelly and Trivandrum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At the rate of five pies per mile.

Table showing the rate chargeable on the Trivandrum and Thencausy Transit lines by Palvarnam Pillay.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trivandrum and vice versa.			From Tinnevelly and from Trivandrum to Oliganacherry.			From Oliganacherry to Tinnevelly and Trivandrum.	From Tinnevelly to Thencausy and vice versa.			Remarks.												
	Ordinary.	Extra.		Ordinary.	Extra.			Ordinary.	Extra.														
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.					
Whole first class bandy for Europeans...	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	...	12	4	...	7	2	...	9	8	...	.
Whole second class bandy for Europeans...	15	2	...	20	4	
Whole first class bandy for natives.	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	7	10	...	4	2	...	6	2	...		
Passengers each	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
For parcels of 25 lbs. equal to 1 Maund...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...

At 5 pies each passenger per mile for the intermediate stations between Oliganacherry and Tinnevelly.
 At 6 do. do. do. do. and Trivandrum.

Statement of charges made by M. R. and Co. from Trivandrum to Tinnevelly.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trivandrum and from Trivandrum to Tinnevelly.			From Tinnevelly and Trivandrum to Oliganacherry.			From Oliganacherry to Trivandrum and Tinnevelly.			Remarks.						
	Usual Bandy.	Extra Bandy.		Usual Bandy.	Extra Bandy.											
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.				
1st class Bandy for Europeans	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	...	12	4	...	
2nd Do. Do. Do.	15	4	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Do. Do. Natives	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	7	10	...	
For each Native Passenger	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	..	...
Parcels for each 25 lbs. or 1 Md. ... ..	...	6	...	...	...	...	..	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
For the intermediate stations from Oliganacherry to Trivandrum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At 6 pies per mile.
For the intermediate stations from Oliganacherry to Tinnevelly ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At 5 pies per mile.

TABLES OF MONEY.

BRITISH INDIAN CURRENCY.

<i>Rupee</i>	<i>Annas</i>	<i>Pice</i>
1	16 =	192
	1	12

The Queen's Rupee weighs 180 grains or $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an ounce Troy and contains $\frac{1}{12}$ ths, or 165 grains of pure silver, and $\frac{1}{12}$ th or 15 grains of alloy.

32 Rupees weigh 1 lb. Troy. $38\frac{3}{8}$ ths Rupees, 1 lb. Avoirdupois. Other silver coins of British Indian currency bear in all respects a due proportion to the Rupee.

TRAVANCORE CURRENCY.

Travancore Varahen (Gold coin) = $52\frac{1}{2}$ Cullian Fanams.

Do. Half Do. (Do.) = $26\frac{1}{4}$ Do. Do.

<i>Rupee</i>	<i>Anandarayan Pannam</i>	<i>Cullian Pannam</i>	<i>Chuckram</i>	<i>Cash</i>
1	= $3\frac{1}{2}$ =	7 =	28 =	448
	1	2	8	128
		1	4	64
			1	16

$30\frac{1}{2}$ Chuckrams weigh 1 Queen's Rupee; consequently 1 Chuckram weighs very nearly 6 grains. The silver of the Chuckram is 94.53125 per cent. fine, and therefore 2.86459, or nearly 3 per cent. better than that of the Queen's Rupee, which is only $91\frac{2}{3}$ ds fine. The established rate of exchange, viz. $28\frac{1}{2}$ Chuckrams per Queen's Rupee, is therefore nearly 4 per cent. less than a fair equivalent.

Half and quarter Rupee coins valued at 14 and 7 chs. respectively have been coined and are now in circulation.

COCHIN SIRKAR CURRENCY.*

<i>Rupee</i>	<i>Verarayan Pannam</i>	<i>Pooten</i>	<i>Pice</i>
1 =	$3\frac{1}{2}$ =	$19\frac{1}{4}$ =	$211\frac{3}{4}$
	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$60\frac{1}{2}$
		1	11

COINS CURRENT AT SHENCOTTAH.

4 Pice	=	1 Thootoo.
48 Thootoos		1 Rupee.
$48\frac{3}{4}$ Pice		1 Vella Pannam.
192 Pice or $4\frac{5}{7}$ Vella Pannam (at the rate of $16\frac{1}{3}$ Vella Pannams for 1 Pagoda)	}	1 Rupee.

* Current also in British Cochin.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES &c. USED IN TRIVANDRUM.

Reduced to Equivalents in English Denominations.

WEIGHTS.

1	Pannam	=	6	Grains (approximately.)
13	Pannams	= 1 Callenjoo	= 78	do. „
13	Callenjoo	= 1 Pallam	= 1,014	do. „
7½	Pallams	= 1 Rautel	= 7,605	do. „

GRAIN MEASURE.

1	Naully	=	20	Cubic Inches
4	Naulies	= 1 Edungally	= 80	do.
10	Edungallies	=	1	Purray

LIQUID MEASURE.

4	Thodums	= 1 Naully	= 20	Cubic Inches (approximately)
4	Naulies	= 1 Edungally	= 80	do. „
10	Edungallies	=	1	Purray.
12	do.	=	1	Chothanay.
5	Chothanais	=	1	Codum.

MEASURE OF LENGTH, APPLICABLE TO LAND AND TIMBER, &c.

1	Angoolam	=	1¼	Inch English approximately
24	Angoolams	= 1 Kole	= 30	Inches „ = 2½ Feet „
4	Koles	1 Thendoo	10	„ „
800	Thendoos	1 Nauligay	8,000	„ „
2,000	do.	1 Crosam	20,000	„ „
4	Crosams	1 Yogena	80,000	„ „

MEASURE OF TIME.

8	Nodies	= 1 Mathra	= 0.1	Second.
4	Mathras	1 Gunnidum	0.4	„
10	Gunnidums	1 Vyerpoo	4.0	Seconds.
6	Vyerpoos	1 Vinauligay	24	„
60	Vinauligays	1 Nauligay	24	Minutes.
2½	Nauligays	1 Munneynebrum	1	Hour.
7½	do.	1 Yaumam	3	Hours or 1 Watch.
60	do or 8 Yaumams	1 Divvassam	1	Day.
7	Divvassams	1 Wauram	1	Week.
15	do.	1 Packsham	15	Days (nearly.)
2	Packshams..	.. ..	1	Lunar Month.
1	Mausam ..	.. ..	1	Native Month (29 to 31 days.)
2	Mausams	1 Rretoo	The	Native Season
6	Rretoos	1 Waroosham	1	Year.

TRAVANCORE WEIGHTS, &c.

WEIGHTS OF COPPER, IRON, NUTS, PEPPER, &c.

16	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams		1 Callenjoo.
16	Callenjoo		1 Pallam.
100	Pallams		1 Tulam.
20	Tulams		1 Pauram.

WEIGHTS OF SUGAR, TOBACCO, OPIUM, &c.

10	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams		1 Callenjoo.
21	Callenjoo		1 Pallam.
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pallams		1 Rautel.
24	Rautels		1 Maund.
150	do.		1 Toontoo.
4	Toontoos		1 Candy.

WEIGHT OF SALT.

1	Garce	=	120 Maunds.
1	Maund		3,200 Tolas or Rupees.
1	Parah		1,050 Tolas.
1	Coomb		1,68,000 Tolas.
1	Indian Maund		82 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Avoirdupois.

MEASURE OF SALT.

10	Edungalies	=	1 Parah.
160	Parahs		1 Coomb.

WEIGHTS USED AT QUILON.

3	Pallams	=	1 Seer.
2	Seers		1 Rautel.
20	Rautels		1 Tulam.
28	do.		1 Kutcha Maund.
30	do.		1 Pucka do.

GRAIN MEASURE, USED IN NAUNJYNAAD.

360	Grains of Paddy	=	1 Chevadoo.
5	Chevadoos		1 Allackoo.
2	Allackoos		1 Olluck.
4	Ollucks		1 Puddy.
8	Puddies		1 Mercal.
21	Mercals		1 Kotta.

Table No. I.

For converting Travancore to British Indian Currency.

Travancore Currency.			British Currency.			Travan- core.								
Rs.	Chs.	C.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rupees.	Q.	Rs.	As.	P.	Q.	Rs.	Chs.	C.
"	"	1	"	"	0.42	1	0	15	8.63		0	28	0	
"	"	2	"	"	0.84	2	1	15	5.26		1	27	8	
"	"	3	"	"	1.26	3	2	15	1.89		2	27	0	
"	"	4	"	"	1.68	4	3	14	10.53		3	26	8	
"	"	5	"	"	2.11	5	4	14	7.16		4	26	0	
"	"	6	"	"	2.53	6	5	14	3.79		5	25	8	
"	"	7	"	"	2.95	7	6	14	0.42		6	25	0	
"	"	8	"	"	3.37	8	7	13	9.05		7	24	8	
"	"	9	"	"	3.79	9	8	13	5.68		8	24	0	
"	"	10	"	"	4.21	10	9	13	2.32		9	23	8	
"	"	11	"	"	4.63	11	10	12	10.95		10	23	0	
"	"	12	"	"	5.50	12	11	12	7.58		11	22	8	
"	"	13	"	"	5.47	13	12	12	4.21		12	22	0	
"	"	14	"	"	5.89	14	13	12	0.84		13	21	8	
"	"	15	"	"	6.32	15	14	11	9.47		14	21	0	
"	"	1	"	"	6.74	16	15	11	6.11		15	20	8	
"	"	2	"	"	1.47	17	16	11	2.74		16	20	0	
"	"	3	"	"	8.21	18	17	10	11.37		17	19	8	
"	"	4	"	"	2.95	19	18	10	8.00		18	19	0	
"	"	5	"	"	9.68	20	19	10	4.63		19	18	8	
"	"	6	"	"	4.42	30	29	7	6.95		29	13	8	
"	"	7	"	"	11.16	40	39	4	9.26		39	8	8	
"	"	8	"	"	5.89	50	49	1	11.58		49	3	8	
"	"	9	"	"	0.63	60	58	15	1.90		58	27	0	
"	"	10	"	"	7.37	70	68	12	4.21		68	22	0	
"	"	11	"	"	2.11	80	78	9	6.53		78	17	0	
"	"	12	"	"	8.84	90	88	6	8.84		88	12	0	
"	"	13	"	"	3.58	100	98	3	11.16		98	7	0	
"	"	14	"	"	10.32	200	196	7	10.32		196	14	0	
"	"	15	"	"	5.50	300	294	11	9.48		294	21	0	
"	"	16	"	"	11.79	400	392	15	8.64		392	28	0	
"	"	17	"	"	6.53	500	491	3	7.80		491	6	8	
"	"	18	"	"	1.26	600	589	7	6.96		589	13	8	
"	"	19	"	"	8.00	700	687	11	6.12		687	20	8	
"	"	20	"	"	2.74	800	785	15	5.28		785	27	8	
"	"	21	"	"	9.47	900	884	3	4.44		884	6	0	
"	"	22	"	"	4.21	1000	982	7	3.60		982	13	0	
"	"	23	"	"	10.95	2000	1964	14	7.20		1964	26	0	
"	"	24	"	"	5.68	3000	2947	5	10.80		2947	10	8	
"	"	25	"	"	0.42	4000	3929	13	2.40		3929	23	8	
"	"	26	"	"	7.16	5000	4912	4	6.00		4912	8	0	
"	"	27	"	"	1.89	6000	5894	11	9.60		5894	21	0	

Table No. II.

For converting British Indian to Travancore Currency.

Table No. III.

For converting Rupees, Annas and Pice to Pounds, Shillings and Pence.

.Q. Rs.	As.	P.	=T. Rs.	Chs.	C.	Rupees.	As.	P.	£	S.	D.
"	"	1	"	"	2-37	0	1	0	0	0	1½
"	"	2	"	"	4-75	0	2	0	0	0	3
"	"	3	"	"	7-12	0	3	0	0	0	4½
"	"	4	"	"	9-50	0	4	0	0	0	6
"	"	5	"	"	11-87	0	5	0	0	0	7½
"	"	6	"	"	14-25	0	6	0	0	0	9
"	"	7	"	1	0-62	0	7	0	0	0	10½
"	"	8	"	1	3-00	0	8	0	0	1	0
"	"	9	"	1	5-37	0	9	0	0	1	1½
"	"	10	"	1	7-75	0	10	0	0	1	3
"	"	11	"	1	10-12	0	11	0	0	1	4½
"	1	"	"	1	12-50	0	12	0	0	1	6
"	2	"	"	3	9-00	0	13	0	0	1	7½
"	3	"	"	5	5-50	0	14	0	0	1	9
"	4	"	"	7	2-00	0	15	0	0	1	10½
"	5	"	"	8	14-50	1	0	0	0	2	0
"	6	"	"	10	11-00	10	0	0	1	0	0
"	7	"	"	12	7-50						
"	8	"	"	14	4-00						
"	9	"	"	16	0-50						
"	10	"	"	17	13-00						
"	11	"	"	19	9-50						
"	12	"	"	21	6-00						
"	13	"	"	23	2-50						
"	14	"	"	24	15-00						
"	15	"	"	26	11-50						
1	"	"	"	28	8-00						
2	"	"	2	1	0-00						
3	"	"	3	1	8-00						
4	"	"	4	2	0-00						
5	"	"	5	2	8-00						
6	"	"	6	3	0-00						
7	"	"	7	3	8-00						
8	"	"	8	4	0-00						
9	"	"	9	4	8-00						
10	"	"	10	5	0-00						
20	"	"	20	10	0-00						
30	"	"	30	15	0-00						
40	"	"	40	20	0-00						
50	"	"	50	25	0-00						
60	"	"	61	2	0-00						
70	"	"	71	7	0-00						
80	"	"	81	12	0-00						
90	"	"	91	17	0-00						
100	"	"	101	22	0-00						

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