

Report on the Administration of Cochin.

For the Year 1041 M. E. 1865-66 A. D.

JUDICIAL.

THE two Regulations passed in the year under report having been noticed in the Report for 1040 M. E. it is only necessary here to state that, in accordance with the provisions of one of them, duly qualified persons have been appointed as Pleaders in all the Civil Courts of the Country.

2. The Penal Code (Act 45 of 1860) has been partially introduced into this Country. No offence punishable under the old Regulations is to be exempt from punishment in consequence of the introduction of the Penal Code, and, in the same manner, no act, which was not formerly a punishable offence, is to be made punishable in consequence of its being laid down as an offence in any Section of the Penal Code. But when a person may be convicted of an offence punishable under the old Regulations the Criminal Courts are required to award punishment according to the scale of punishments prescribed in the Penal Code.

3. Thus the Penal Code has become a portion of the Laws of the Country, and henceforth there can be no great variations in the punishments awarded for similar offences by different Courts or by the same Court on different occasions.

4. A Regulation recently passed for extending the powers vested in Moonsiffs and for defining their jurisdiction will be reserved for notice in the report for the Current year.

5. The changes made in the personel of the Trichoor Zillah Court were noticed in the last Administration Report. I will only therefore observe here that the Court is now more efficient than it was.

6. The Sirkar was in hopes of obtaining the services of a British Principal Sudr Ameen for the office of 1st Judge of the Appeal Court but, though disappointed in this respect, it has succeeded in securing those of one as well qualified for the post as most of the Principal Sudr Ameen in the British Service. I allude to V. Subramanya Pillay B. L. late 1st Judge of the Zillah Court at Alleppy in Travancore. The Degree he has taken is a guarantee of his legal attainments and in the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice he has had considerable experience in having held, successively, the posts of Moonsiff, Register of the Appeal Court, and Zillah Judge in Travancore. The habits and customs of the inhabitants of Travancore and Cochin are very similar and so are the land tenures &c. The knowledge and experience therefore acquired in the one country must necessarily be very valuable in the other. The late 1st Judge, R. M. Venketasoobba Iyen, was appointed Dewan Peishkar and V. Subramanya Pillay was appointed 1st Judge of the Appeal Court in October last.

7. The following extract from a Report received from the Appeal Court exhibits the operations of the Courts both on their Civil and Criminal sides.

Civil Justice.

"4. The following Table exhibits the number of original suits pending, filed, decided and remaining in the year under review as compared with those of the preceding year."

Years.	Courts.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Decreed.	Remaining.
1040	Anjikaimail Zillah...	217	345	562	320	242
	Trichoor Do.	128	279	407	279	128
	Ernacollum Moonsiff	60	697	757	669	90
	Irinjalacoda Do.	54	537	591	499	92
	Wadacancherry Do.	204	664	868	809	59
	Chittoor Do.	84	513	597	527	70
	Total...		747	3035	3782	3101	681
1041	Anjikaimail Zillah,...	242	464	706	391	315
	Trichoor Do.	128	416	544	328	216
	Ernacollum Moonsiff	90	994	1084	955	129
	Irinjalacoda Do.	92	732	824	721	103
	Wadacancherry Do.	59	1093	1152	1080	72
	Chittoor Do.	70	550	620	528	63
	Total...		681	4249	4930	4059	871
	Difference in 1041...	-66	+ 1214	+ 1148	+ 958	+ 190

"5. From the foregoing it will be seen that the aggregate

Anjikaimail	Zillah	119
Trichoor	Do.	137
Ernacollum	Moonsiff	295
Irinjalacoda	Do.	191
Wadacancherry	Do.	429
Chittoor	Do.	37
Total.....		1214

number of original suits filed in 1041 is 4,249 and is 1,214 more than in the preceding year, and if we go a year further back, and compare the file of 1041 with that of 1039 we find the increase to be 2,303. The cause of this increase was surmised in the last annual Report, vizt, the introduction of the new Civil Procedure Code and the high quotations of the markets. The respective increase is given in the Margin. That of the Wadacancherry Moonsiff is strikingly great."

"6. The number of original suits pending at the end of 1041 is greater than in the preceding year and the number decided has been vastly more."

"7. The following exhibits the number of Appeals, Special Appeals and Reviews."

Years.	Courts	Appeal.					Special Appeal					Review.				
		Pending.	Filed.	Total	Decreed.	Remaining	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Decreed.	Remaining	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Decreed.	Remaining
1040	{ Appeal Court.....	71	82	153	110	43	6	8	14	12	2	4	3	7	5	2
	{ Anjikaimal Zillah.....	6	52	58	31	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1
	{ Trichoor Do.....	15	16	31	5	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	3	3
	Total...	92	150	242	146	96	6	8	14	12	2	4	11	15	9	6
1041	{ Appeal Court.....	43	70	113	75	38	2	25	27	25	2	2	1	3	3	0
	{ Anjikaimal Zillah.....	27	71	89	32	66	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
	{ Trichoor Do.....	26	52	78	58	20	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0
	Total...	96	193	289	165	124	2	25	27	25	2	6	1	7	7	0
Difference in 1041...		+4	+43	+47	+19	+28	+4	+17	+13	+13	0	-2	-10	-8	-2	-6

"8. The following Table will shew in one view the amount of work done by each of the Courts."

Years.	Courts.	Pending.	Filed	Total.	Decided	Remaining
1040	{ Appeal	81	93	174	127	47
	{ Anjikaimal Zillah	223	399	622	352	270
	{ Trichoor Do.	143	295	444	287	157
	{ Ernacollum Moonsiff	60	697	757	667	90
	{ Irinjalacoda Do.	54	537	591	499	92
	{ Wadacancherry Do.	204	664	868	809	59
	{ Chittoor Do.	84	513	597	527	70
	Total...	849	3196	4053	3268	785
1041	{ Appeal	47	96	143	103	40
	{ Anjikaimal Zillah	270	535	805	424	381
	{ Trichoor Do.	157	468	625	389	236
	{ Ernacollum Moonsiff	90	991	1081	555	126
	{ Irinjalacoda Do.	92	732	824	721	103
	{ Wadacancherry Do.	59	1093	1152	1080	72
	{ Chittoor Do.	70	550	620	584	36
	Total...	785	4418	5253	4256	997
Difference in 1041...		-64	+1222	+1280	+988	+212

"9. From the foregoing it will be seen that the number of suits disposed of in the Appeal Court has been 24 less than in the preceding year but in all the other Courts it has been greater. The aggregate number of suits decided in 1041 exceeds that of 1040 by 988. The increase in the several Courts is shewn in the margin. The number pending at the end of the year is greater than in last year, but, when compared with

the large number decided, the result is satisfactory."

"10. The following gives the number of original suits decreed and the number of Appeals therefrom in 1040 and 1041."

Appellate Court.	ORIGINAL COURTS.	1040			1041		
		Decreed.	Appealed.	Average of Appeal.	Decreed.	Appealed.	Average of Appeal.
Appeal Court.	{Anjikaimal Zillah.....	320	59	18.4 P Ct.	391	39	10 P Ct.
	{Trichoor Do.....	279	16	5.7 „ „	328	34	10.2 „ „
Anjikaimal Zillah.	{Ernacollum Moonsiff.....	667	44	6.6 P Ct.	955	59	6.1 P Ct.
	{Irinjalacoda Do.....	495	8	1.6 „ „	721	12	1.7 „ „
Trichoor Zillah	{Wadacancherry Moonsiff...	809	12	1.5 P Ct.	1080	32	2.9 P Ct.
	{Chittoor Do.....	527	4	0.9 „ „	584	20	3.4 „ „

"11. In former years, the number of appeals from the Anjikaimal Court used to be considerably greater than from the Trichoor Court, but in the year under review they may be said to be at par, the Returns exhibiting only 5 more in the former, and proportionally less, as the ratio of appeals from the former is only 10 per cent, whereas, that of the latter is a trifling more. This however is not to be attributed solely to the diminution of Appeals from the Anjikaimal Court, for whilst the ratio of appeals from that Court has fallen from 18.4 to 10 per cent, that of the Trichoor Court has risen from 5.7 to 10.2 per cent."

"12. The ratio of appeals from the Ernacollum and Irinjalacoda Moonsiff Courts may be said to be the same as in the preceding year, but that of the Wadacancherry has nearly doubled and of the Chittoor quadrupled."

"13 The Appeal from the Ernacollum Moonsiff Court looks rather greater when compared with those from the other Moonsiffs but this is owing to the heaviness of the file as well as to the proximity of the Appellate Court."

"14. The following will shew the number of decisions of the Appellate Courts and the manner in which the cases were disposed of."

Appellate Court.	Original Court.	Numbers.	Amicable settle- ment.	Struck off.	On Merit.		
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.
Appeal.....	Anjikaimal Zillah.....	53	10	0	16	11	16
	Trichoor Do.	25	11	1	9	0	4
	Total..	78	21	1	25	11	20
Anjikaimal Zillah	Ernacollum Moonsiff.....	27	6	3	10	3	5
	Irinjalacoda Do.	5	1	1	0	0	3
	Total...	32	7	4	10	3	8
Trichoor Zillah...	Wadacancherry Moonsiff...	27	3	0	11	3	10
	Chittoor Do. ...	29	5	0	5	4	15
	Total...	56	8	0	16	7	25

"15: The Anjikaimal Zillah Court is shewn here to a great disadvantage, for the number of decrees reversed and modified, amounts to 27 and is out of proportion to that confirmed which is only 16. The same remark is applicable to the Moonsiff of Chittoor though his decisions are not so many as the Anjikaimal Court's."

"16. By the annexed Table it will be seen that the number of Decrees pending execution has been considerably reduced. In 1040 it was 4,447 most of these were in fact dormant decrees and of a longer standing than 12 years; and these have been struck off according to a recent Ruling by which it was held that

the limitation Act (Regulation I of 1010, Sec: 6 Cl. 2) applied to decrees as well as to suits."

COURTS.	Pending.	Moved for	Total.	Struck off according to the Reg. of Limitation.	Executed.	Total.	Remaining
Appeal.....	342	36	378	335	17	352	26
Anjikaimal Zillah.....	1723	247	1970	1725	117	1892	128
Trichoor Do.....	1813	286	2099	1956	100	2056	43
Ernacollum Moonsiff.....	131	418	549	266	234	500	49
Irinjalacoda Do.....	91	310	401	138	215	353	48
Wadacancherry Do.....	147	353	500	251	157	308	92
Chittoor Do.....	200	176	376	118	174	292	84
Total...	4447	1826	6273	4789	1014	5803	470

"17. The duration of suits in some of the Courts has been greater than in the preceding year, but it has to be noted that the average of 1010 was struck on all cases decided, whether on merit or otherwise, but that of 1011 is only on cases decreed on merit".

COURTS.	1010				1011			
	Number disposed of	Average duration			Number decreed on merit	Average duration		
		yr.	m.	d.		yr.	m.	d.
Appeal	127	"	7	13	64	"	8	15
Anjikaimal Zillah	352	"	6	11	329	"	6	28
Trichoor Do.	287	"	4	28	308	"	"	8
Ernacollum Moonsiff	667	"	1	20	661	"	1	21
Irinjalacoda Do.	499	"	1	23	506	"	1	16
Wadacancherry Do.	809	"	4	4	876	"	3	12
Chittoor Do.	527	"	1	3	305	"	1	4

"18. The average duration in the Trichoor Court appears to be great but this is caused by a large number of old cases dispo-

ed of during the year under Report. It may be marked however that the Wadacancherry Moonsiff's Returns do not speak favorably for him though it exhibits a slight improvement on the preceding year."

"19. The amount of Institution Fees and of Stamp Penalties levied in 1041 as compared with that of the previous year is shewn below."

Institution Fees	1040			1041			Diff. in 1041		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	Appeal.....	4558	15	1	3067	1	8	-1491	13	5
Anjikaimal Zillah....	6772	4	0	12535	12	10	+5763	8	10
Trichoor Do.....	5012	7	10	7506	8	6	+2494	0	8
Ernacollum Moonsiff	1286	13	0	1791	4	10	+ 504	7	10
Irinjalacoda Do...	902	15	6	1276	0	2	+ 373	0	8
Wadacancherry Do...	1115	6	8	1673	0	6	+ 557	9	10
Chittoor Do....	792	10	8	865	6	10	+ 72	12	2
Total...	20441	8	9	28715	3	4	+8273	10	7

Stamp Penalties &c.	1040.			1041.			Diff. in 1040		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	Appeal	19	5	7	250	0	1	+ 230	10	6
Anjikaimal Zillah...	4558	15	10	8484	4	3	+3925	4	5
Trichoor Do. ...	2755	13	8	7233	11	10	+4477	14	2
Ernacollum Moonsiff	955	3	10	1186	5	10	+ 231	2	0
Irinjalacoda Do...	715	11	6	1129	13	10	+ 414	2	4
Wadacancherry Do...	732	1	10	1283	5	11	+ 551	4	1
Chittoor Do...	710	3	5	885	7	7	+ 175	4	2
Total...	10447	7	8	20453	1	4	+10005	9	8

"20. The total increase in 1041 as appears from the above is upwards of Rs. 18,000. This is owing chiefly to the increase in the number of suits filed during the year."

"21. The number of Judgment Debtors in the Gaols at the end of the year under review is small, being only 13 and is 6 less than in the previous year.

Criminal Justice.

"22. With regard to the Criminal Administration we have to make the following remarks."

"23. The calendar of the Zillah Criminal Courts were heavier in the year under review than in the one preceding, as will appear from the subjoined Table."

CRIMINAL COURT.	Years.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.		Total.	Remaining.
					Disposed of.	Committed to Sessions.		
Anjikaimal.....	{ 1040	7	81	88	66	15	81	7
	{ 1041	7	108	115	89	24	113	2
Difference in...	1041	0	+27	+27	+23	+9	+32	-5
Trichoor.....	{ 1040	1	39	40	24	15	39	1
	{ 1041	1	44	45	34	8	42	3
Difference in...	1041	0	+5	+5	+10	-7	+3	+2

"The total number of cases received by the Courts is 152 which exceeds that of the previous year by 32. The increase is more than 25 per cent, and is chiefly in the Anjikaimal Court."

"24. The rate of commitments from the Anjikaimal Court to the Sessions has somewhat risen, whilst that from the Trichoor Court has considerably diminished, as will be seen by the following."

COURTS.	Years.	Numbers disposed of.	Of them numbers committed to Sessions.	Rate of Commitments.
Anjikaimal.....	{ 1040	81	15	18.5 per cent.
	{ 1041	113	24	21.2 " "
Trichoor.....	{ 1040	39	15	38.5 per cent.
	{ 1041	42	8	19 " "

[NOTE.—In the Report for 1040 a slight error was committed in calculating the rates of commitments.]

"25. The Files of the Sessions and Appeal Court have also been heavier than in the preceding year."

COURTS	Years	Pending	Filed	Total	Disposed of	Committed to Appeal	Total	Remaining
Sessions.....	{ 1040	3	30	33	25	3	28	5
	{ 1041	5	32	37	23	9	32	5
		1041	+2	+2	+4	-2	+6	+4	0
Appeal.....	{ 1040	0	3	3	1	0	1	2
	{ 1041	2	9	11	11	0	11	0
		1041	+2	+6	+8	+10	0	+10

"26. The average delay of cases has been greater in those referred to the Appeal Court, but in other cases it has been somewhat reduced, as will be seen by the following.

COURTS.	1040			1041			Dif. in 1041	
	Numbers disposed of	Average delay		Numbers disposed of	Average delay		Average delay	
		M.	D.		M.	D.	M.	D.
Appeal Referred Cases.....	1	1	12	11	2	27	+1	15
Sessions.....	25	2	25	23	2	13	-0	15
Anjikaimal.....	66	0	23	89	5	21	-0	2
Trichoor.....	24	0	29	34	0	15	-0	14
Total...	116	1	25	157	1	2	-0	23

"27. The following will shew the interval between the dates of apprehension ; commitment and final disposal."

COURTS.	Number of Cases	From apprehension to commitment.				From commitment to final disposal.			
		Above 6 Months		Under 6 Months		Above 6 Months		Under 6 Months	
		Above 6 Months	Under 6 Months but Above 3 Months	Above 6 Months	Under 6 Months	Above 6 Months	Under 6 Months but Above 3 Months	Above 6 Months	Under 6 Months
Anjikaimal.....	89	2	0	27	0	1	88		
Trichoor.....	34	1	0	33	0	0	34		
Sessions.....	23	0	0	23	0	8	15		
Appeal Referred Cases..	11	0	0	11	0	5	6		

"28. It will be seen that no case has pended above 6 months from commitment to final disposal, but in the Police 3 cases have overrua that period."

POLICE.

8. The number of complaints preferred to the Police in the year under report was 1339. This is in excess of those preferred in 1040 by 148.

9. Including the balance of the previous year the total number of cases before the Police was 1350.

10. 108 cases were disposed of without requiring the attendance of the persons against whom the charges were preferred.

11. The number of cases disposed of after procuring the attendance of the Defendants was 1,235 and the number of persons therein concerned was 3,769.

12. 246 cases, in which 715 persons had been charged with various petty offences were compromised by the parties, and the Defendants were dismissed at the request of the complainants.

13. The Police awarded punishment in 356 cases. The number of persons convicted was 663 and the number acquitted 247.

14. The number of cases committed to the Criminal Courts was 151 or 31 cases in excess of the committals of the previous year. The number of persons concerned was 425 or 12 less than in 1040.

15. Two cases in which 23 Prisoners were concerned were called up and disposed of by the Magistracy.

16. At the end of the year 7 cases only (in which 17 Prisoners in all were concerned) were undisposed of.

17. The number of persons fined by the Police was greatly in excess of those fined during the previous year. The comparison stands thus,

In 1040	Persons	390	Fines	Rs. 1,933½
In 1041	Do.	538	Do.	„ 2,821.

18. Of the above number 76 persons concerned in 32 cases were fined Rs. 1,561 under the Orders of the Dewan the amounts of fines awardable by the Police being considered inadequate to the same.

19. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment or corporal punishment by the Police was,

In 1040. Imprisonment 158. Corporal Punishment 61.

In 1041 Do. 61. Do. 64.

20. Of the above number 9 persons were sentenced to imprisonment exceeding one month under the orders of the Dewan and the corporal punishment, in every case, was inflicted with his sanction.

21. The average time occupied in the disposal of cases was very much the same as in the previous year viz., from date of complaint to date of disposal 26 days and from the apprehension of offenders to the date of disposal 17 days.

22. The Police Ameen at Nemary investigated and disposed of, under the orders of the Dewan, 11 cases of Criminal breach of contract 1 case was dismissed for want of proof, 8 cases were compromised by the Parties and the Prisoners in the two remaining cases were punished.

23. The number of gang Robberies committed during the year under report was greater than the number committed during the previous year. The situation of the country affords facilities for the perpetration of such crimes for, as stated in the Administration Report for 1040, the Territories of this State are so intermixed with those of Travancore and of the British Government that Robbers have great facilities in evading detection by escaping into the neighbouring States. It is, however, very gratifying to record the ready and active co-operation which the Police officers have generally received from the Police of both the British and Travancore Governments.

24. The following extract from a letter addressed by the Dewan to the British Resident will not, it is presumed, be uninteresting as it affords an example of the manner in which such crimes are planned and executed and of the value of the co-operation of the Police of the neighbouring States.

No. 511 dated
7th August 1866.

"I beg to request your particular attention to case No. 10 on the list. In this case more than 30 persons, mostly British

" subjects, assembled at Chowghaut in the house of one of them
 " and starting after sunset came to a Village within 6 miles of
 " Trichoor at midnight, attacked the Prosecutor's house, illtreated
 " the inmates and robbed them of property to a large amount
 " and returning to Chowghaut divided the booty amongst them
 " and dispersed before daybreak. Were it not for the bold and
 " courageous resistance offered by the Prosecutor and his friends
 " all the Robbers would, in all probability, have escaped detection.
 " The Prosecutor, who fortunately was not in the house when it
 " was attacked, collected together his friends while the robbery
 " was being committed and with their assistance attacked the
 " Robbers and drove them off knocking down and securing 5 of
 " them, of whom two died the next morning from injuries sus-
 " tained during the affray. I cannot here omit to mention the
 " praiseworthy and energetic conduct of the Sub Magistrate of
 " Chowghaut and of the Inspector of Police on the occasion in
 " question. They were at the scene of the robbery soon after it
 " occurred, followed up the information obtained from the persons
 " seized and by their own active exertions succeeded in apprehend-
 " ing many of the Robbers, some of whom confessed their crime,
 " a few giving up at the same time their share of the booty or
 " as much of it as remained in their possession. These Prisoners
 " have been handed over, as an exceptional case, to the Sirkar
 " Authorities but such a length of time elapsed between their ap-
 " prehension and their re-examination before the Tassildar that
 " the instigators of the robbery, who are rich men, had succeeded in
 " tampering with the evidence. Four of the principal witnesses
 " when examined on oath before me denied all knowledge of the
 " Robbery and disowned their depositions taken by the Sub Magis-
 " trate, in consequence of which I was obliged to release 2 of the
 " Prisoners, and I fear many more will be released by the Court."

25. The case has since been disposed of and out of the 18
 persons committed to the Sessions Court only 3 were convicted.
 The others were released, some with and some without any re-
 currence for their future good behaviour. But the perjured Wit-
 nesses have met with their deserts, and the fact of so many of the
 Robbers having been apprehended and the necessity they were
 under of buying off the witnesses to escape conviction may pos-
 sibly deter others from committing such crimes.

26. The Prosecutor and his friends, many of whom received
 severe injuries, have been rewarded for their courageous conduct
 and the Dewan has recommended that a reward should be given
 to the Inspector of Police at Chawghaut and to the Constables
 under him as a mark of the approbation with which the Sirkar
 views their energetic and praiseworthy conduct on the occasion
 in question.

27. A daring robbery was committed not far from Tri-poontoorah, the residence of the Royal Family; and the Travancore Police, under the orders of the Dewan Peishkar in charge of the Northern Division of Travancore, afforded every assistance to the officers of this Sirkar in apprehending the robbers and recovering the stolen property.

28. As the mutual assistance of the British, Travancore and Cochin Police on occasions such as those above referred to cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect I have ordered the Police officers of this Sirkar to afford like aid and co-operation whenever required by the British or Travancore Police.

29. The System of Oolium or gratuitous service was greatly modified during the year under report. His Highness, taking into consideration the hardship and oppression occasioned to his subjects by the system formerly in force, directed that all supplies for the Palaces, Ootparrahs and other public Institutions should ordinarily be procured in the market and that on special occasions, when it may be found necessary to collect such supplies from the ryots through the agency of the Village officials, they should be paid for at the market rates, that the coolies and others employed on Sirkar works should receive such rates of hire as they would obtain if employed by private individuals. The Oolium service has thus been divested of its most objectionable features and it is proposed gradually to abolish it altogether.

JAILS.

30. The following Statement shows the number of Convicts and other Prisoners in the Jails.

	1040			1041		
	Convicts.	Other Prisoners.	Total.	Convicts.	Other Prisoners.	Total.
Remaining at the end of the previous year...	146	42	188	166	46	212
Admitted during the year.....	102	31	133	157	59	216
Total.....	248	73	321	323	105	428
Released during the year.....	75	27	102	109	47	156
Died.....	7	0	7	5	0	5
Total.....	82	27	109	114	47	161
Remaining at the end of the year.....	166	46	212	214	53	267

At the end of the year there were thus 214 Convicts and 53 Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.

31. Besides the above there were also 66 persons, under trial, secured in the Jails.

32. The Sirkar Jails have hitherto been very healthy but as the number of Prisoners is increasing it is necessary to find additional accommodation for them. It is accordingly proposed to enlarge the Jail at Trichoor or to build a new and more commodious one there.

33. Of the 214 convicts in the Jails at the end of the year

27 were sentenced to imprisonment for life.

5 Do. Do. Do. from 16 to 28 years.

37 Do. Do. Do. from 8 to 15 Do.

70 Do. Do. Do. from 4 to 7 Do.

75 Do. Do. Do. below 4 Do.

34. The expenses connected with the Jails, exclusive of European Medicines, are as follows.

For food and clothing &c.	Rs.	12,157-13-9
Guarding &c.....	„	2,650-0-0
Repairs.....	„	25-9-11

Total Rupees 14,837-7-8

35. Dr. Whitton the Medical officer to the Sirkar has submitted a very interesting Report on the Jails at Ernacollum and Trichoor.

36. From this Report it would appear that the Jails are far from what they should be in respect to their situation, extent, ventilation, cleanliness &c. The Jails have however continued very healthy notwithstanding the above circumstances and in order that the causes which have led to this healthiness may be duly investigated the Report is given below in extenso.

It must be borne in mind that Dr. Whitton's report is for the Calendar year 1866 and not for the Malabar year 1041 M. E.

**Report on the Circar Jails at Ernacollum and
Trichoor for the year 1866.**

"THE Circar Jail at Ernacollum is situated on the West side of the town, about 35 yards from, and facing the backwater, it consists of four rooms occupied by the prisoners, arranged in two stories, at either side of a central passage. The two lower rooms each measure 23 feet by 18 feet, and 9 feet 10 inches high, the two upper rooms each measure 23 feet by 18 feet, and 8 feet 10 inches high in front of this passage and in advance of the building there exists a guard room."

"2. To the East or rear of this building there is a yard enclosed by a wall about 15 feet high, this yard measures 26 feet from East to West, and 63 feet from North to South. Within this yard there are two wells, one to the Northern end, and the other to its Southern extremity, in this yard a verandah extends along the Eastern side of the building in which the prisoners are confined, it is 6 feet wide, and is tiled, in this the cooking of all food used by the prisoners is carried on."

"3. The Northern well was the only one existing up to the year 1859, when it was found that the water was so nauseous and unpleasant to drink, that the new or Southern well was made."

"4. To the front or West and within the Jail another yard exists, it is 40 feet from East to West, and 63 feet from North to South, this yard is not made use of by the prisoners, within this yard are the guard room above referred to, occupying a space of 20 feet 2 inches by 13 feet 10 inches, a store-room to the Northern extremity measuring 14 feet 6 inches, by 8 feet, and a garden railed off on its Southern extremity, measuring 37 feet by 23 feet."

"5. In front or to the West of this yard is a row of buildings, viz., the hospital to the North measuring 23 feet 10 inches by 16 feet, a central passage measuring 10 feet 4 inches by 16 feet, a room 16 feet by 11 feet sometimes used as a female ward when there are any females in the Jail, and a storeroom to the South, measuring 16 feet by 10 feet 6 inches, this latter room has never been used for any other purpose than keeping lumber."

"6. To the front of the Jail and external to it, there is a verandah running North and South 63 feet long, and 7 feet wide, only occupied by sepoys on guard. In this verandah there are certain windows opening into the hospital, and into the ward above stated to be sometimes used for female prisoners, but all these are kept permanently closed, the buildings are all tiled."

"7. PRISONERS.—During the year 1865 there was a daily average number of prisoners confined within the Jail of 107, during the whole of that year only 3 deaths occurred, one was a case of Phthisis, one of Dysentery, and one of Diarrhæa."

"8. During the last year the daily average No. of prisoners, confined within the Jail has been 149, during this period 7 deaths have occurred, 2 from Small pox, 2 from Cholera, 1 from Diarrhæa, and 2 from Dropsy. I may here observe that the two cases of Dropsy were long standing cases, and were suffering from the disease, of which they died, long before admission into the Jail, the two Small pox cases occurred amongst the working convicts who were engaged on the roads, one occurred in the month of January, and the other in December, at both which periods Small pox was prevalent outside the walls of the Jail, and it is a fair inference that they contracted the disease when out at work, the disease did not spread to the other prisoners—of the two cases of Cholera, 1, the first, occurred amongst the working party, and the 2nd a prisoner under trial may have contracted the disease from him, as it occurred on the 3rd day after the first case was attacked, the case of Diarrhæa was one of a chronic character, the man suffered for about 2 months before his death."

"9. The total number of admissions into hospital during the past year has been 215. I have classified them below."

	Admitted.	Died.
Disease of the skin.....	65	0
Diarrhæa.....	51	1
Rheumatism.....	24	0
Fevers.....	21	0
Dropsy.....	16	2
Ulcers.....	17	0
Cholera.....	3	2
Small pox.....	3	2
Ophthalmia.....	1	0
Other diseases.....	14	0
	215	7

"10. It will be observed that the number of Skin diseases is very large."

"11. DUTY AND EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.—The prisoners in Jail consist of those under trial, those sentenced to work on the roads, those sentenced to give security, and Civil debtors—of these the prisoners sentenced to work on the roads does not include

more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole, so that two-thirds of the whole lead a perfectly idle life. The hours for work are from 8 o'Clock A. M. until 4 o'Clock P. M., between these hours they are allowed 1 hour to rest, so that they work only for 7 hours daily. The work does not appear to be hard, and during working hours they are chiefly employed on the roads."

"12. The food allowed to the prisoners consists of 28 Ounces of rice, and 3 pie, for the working party, the prisoners under trial and those undergoing simple imprisonment receive 28 Ounces of rice only, out of this quantity they have to supply themselves with curry, fish &c., by bartering a portion of their allowance of rice with the contractor, Civil debtors receive an allowance of Annas three per diem."

"13. It will be seen that the prisoners have no fixed diet, being allowed to please themselves in the way of bartering their rice for such articles as fish, vegetables, &c."

"14. CLOTHING.—2 yards of cloth twice, and a cumblie once in a year is supplied to the working party, but to no others."

"15. PERSONAL CLEANLINESS OF PRISONERS.—The higher castes according to their usual custom bathe daily, but the others seldom bathe, and there is no regulation to enforce it, hence probably the large number of cases of skin disease."

"16. There has not been any epidemic in the Jail since the year 1839, when 8 cases of Cholera occurred, at that time Cholera was prevailing as an epidemic with great virulence outside the walls of the Jail, since that time although several epidemics of Small pox and Cholera have prevailed without the walls of the Jail, an epidemic has not existed inside the Jail."

"17. The two upper rooms for the confinement of prisoners each contain 3657 cubic feet of space, the two lower rooms contain 4071 cubic feet of space each, so that the total cubic space available for the prisoners is 15,456 feet, allowing 618 cubic feet for each prisoner, the above space is a fraction less than would be required for 24 prisoners but what has been the case, as above stated the average daily strength of prisoners within the Jail has been 149, and during the month of July there was an average daily strength of 179 prisoners within the Jail, the sickness during that month does not appear to have been above the average, indeed on some days the number of prisoners confined reached 200."

"18. The two lower rooms are ventilated by two windows in each, each window being 4 feet, by 4 feet 3 inches, the upper

rooms are ventilated by 3 windows each of a similar size, these are partly blocked up with thick iron railings. I may state that these windows are of but little use, as they are furnished with shutters which are frequently closed by the prisoners, the stench and heat within the rooms whilst the prisoners are locked up is most intolerable, within these rooms the prisoners are confined from 6 o'Clock P. M. until 6 o'Clock A. M."

"19. The cooking is all performed in the verandah before referred to, between 6 and 8 o'Clock A. M. and from 4 to 6 o'Clock P. M."

"20. According to European ideas, the sanitary state of the Jail is of the very worst description, that the prisoners should enjoy such remarkably good health is indeed surprising, so much so that I have brought the matter to the notice of several high Authorities, amongst whom were the Inspector General and Dpty: Inspector General of Hospitals, during their late visits to Cochin, as also to the Inspector General of Jails."

"21. In a report like the present it can hardly be expected that I should do more than give a general outline of the sanitary state of the Jail, I however quote the words of Dr. Pringle in his report for the year 1850, since which time no alteration has been made in the Jail."

"The Prisoners in the Jails at Ernacollum and Trichore have been very healthy during the past year. They are well fed, and amply cared for in every respect, and their hard labour is not too severe. The Jail at Ernacollum is conveniently and well situated, but the building is too small for the number of prisoners confined in it, the ventilation is bad and cannot be attained in the existing plan of the building—any epidemic or contagious diseases breaking out in the Jail in its present crowded state would most certainly prove very fatal. The building consists of four rooms, 2 on the ground floor, and 2 above, each room is 18 feet broad 23 feet long and 10 feet high and in each room it is not unusual to place upwards of 40 prisoners during the night. There is no female ward, and female prisoners at night are confined in the passage leading through the Jail, during the day they mix with the other prisoners. There is no necessary or similar convenience attached to the Jail, and for the purposes of nature the prisoners are merely marched outside the prison walls, and expected to manage as they best may, the consequence is that the stench and filth around the Jail is intolerable. During the night the prisoners are not permitted to leave the Jail, and there is no provision for casual attacks of bowel complaints &c., urine is usually voided in a corner of the compound close

“ to the well, and the water is thus tainted and rendered unwhole-
 “ some and unfit for drinking or culinary purposes. There is no
 “ cook-room, and the victuals are cooked in the back lower
 “ verandah. It is only surprising that with so much filth, and in
 “ such a crowded state of the Jail at Benacollun, more serious
 “ cases of illness have not occurred. The Jail at Trichore is more
 “ commodious, and better adapted for the confinement of prisoners.”

“ 22. In making the foregoing statements it must not be understood that I undervalue sanitary improvements in Jails for natives. I have merely jotted down facts which have come to my observation, as to elucidating the causes that have produced such general healthiness on the part of the prisoners, such a low rate of mortality, and an absence of epidemics when these were raging with great virulence outside the walls of the Jail, I withhold offering an opinion, but I wish to offer 2 suggestions and the first is, the system adopted in dieting the patients allows each, according to his individual taste, to select, in a great measure, the articles he may be inclined or accustomed to make use of as diet, so that he is subject to but little change after admission, and the 2nd is the people of Cochin as a rule have the greatest antipathy to fresh air in their sleeping apartments, crowding and closeness appear to be the chief desiderata of such places, the apartment cannot be too hot or too close for them, and on admission they appear to approve of the impure atmosphere of the prison rooms, so much so, that as a rule they close the windows, apparently in order to add to their comfort. Nor is it necessary for me in this place to go more particularly into the system of conservancy adopted in the Jail, suffice to say that the extract from Dr. Pringle's report of the Jail for the year 1850, gives a fair resumé of what not only then existed, but of what exists, at the present time.”

“ 23. The Jail at Trichore is situated to the North of the town, and is about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the West of the British Residency. It consists of 4 rooms upon the ground floor, raised upon a basement of about 3 feet high, there are two rooms on either side of and communicating by doors with a central passage, this building is used as a Jail for the prisoners to sleep in, it is situated on the South side of the road leading from the Residency.”

“ 24. On the opposite side of the road there exists an enclosure in which are placed various small buildings used by the different castes for the purpose of cooking in, within this enclosure there existed various cess pools into which the whole of excrement &c., was thrown, these have now at my suggestion been closed up, and a suitable latrine has been made outside the

walls of the Jail, I am happy to say that an intelligent native has been found willing to make use of this as manure for an adjoining paddy field."

"25. The rooms for the occupation of the prisoners are pretty similar in ventilation, size, and number, to those of the Jail in Ernacollum, the diet is similar, and the regulations in force are also pretty similar."

"26. The average daily number of prisoners in this Jail for the past year has been 129, the number of deaths during the same period has been 3 only, one being a case of fever, one of dysentery, and one of dropsy. The total No. of admissions into hospital during the year has been 259."

"27. The prevailing classes of disease have been

	Admitted.	Died.
Diarrhæa.....	57	0
Colic.....	37	0
Constipation.....	46	0
Fevers.....	37	1
Dysentery.....	29	1
Skin diseases.....	12	0
Other diseases.....	41	1
	259	3

"28. The building appears to me to be quite too small to accommodate so large a number of prisoners, and I have recommended an addition, in the form of an Eastern and Western wing, of two wards, each 50 feet by 30 feet."

"29. It will be remarked that this Jail has like that at Ernacollum enjoyed an immunity from epidemic diseases, no case of Cholera or Small pox having occurred within the year, although these diseases have been very prevalent outside the walls of the Jail."

"30. It will also be remarked that the number of skin diseases is considerably less than in that at Ernacollum, probably owing to the greater cleanliness on the part of the prisoners, if the system of compulsory bathing were to be introduced into the Jail at Ernacollum, I have no doubt but that the number of skin diseases would be greatly diminished."

REVENUE.

Land Revenue:

37. The Land Revenue of the State for the year under

1037	Rs. 579,367	report amounted to Rupees 584,954 - in
1038	" 563,323	
1039	" 583,364	excess of that of the previous year by
1040	" 583,154	
1041	" 584,954	Rs. 1,800.

38. A part of the Revenue was derived from the Lake cultivation near Trichoor the extent of which fluctuates considerably being dependent on the depth of water in the Lake at the proper time for commencing the cultivation. The Monsoon of the year 1040 M. E., was unusually heavy and the consequence was an immense quantity of water in the Lake at the time when agricultural operations had to be commenced. The Ryots found it difficult to get rid of the water and hence a large extent of the Lake remained uncultivated—otherwise the Land Revenue would have been much greater.

39. A new canal has been commenced from Trichoor to Moonayam and will be completed during the current year. This canal runs across the Lake and connects it with the Caroovanoor River. The principal object in view in making this canal was to improve the water communication with Trichoor but it is probable that it may be used advantageously for draining the Lake earlier than would otherwise be practicable and also as a Reservoir from which the lands may be supplied to a certain extent with fresh water when necessary.

40. The Report for 1039 M. E., contained an account of the Lands in the Cochin Forests which have been leased to some European Gentlemen and others for the cultivation of Coffee.

41. The whole quantity of land leased out for this purpose is 7,060 Acres which form 12 Estates of different extents.

42. The Estates called Peroomparatha and West Peroomparatha of 250 and 160 Acres respectively, granted originally to Messrs. Faithfull and Keir, have since passed into the possession of the Malabar Coffee Company limited and are now under the management of Mr. William Smith. Nearly 120 Acres of the former and 80 Acres of the latter Estate have been cleared and planted. About 90 Acres (40 + 50 = 90) have been cleared but not planted and there remains only 30 + 50 = 80 Acres to be cleared.

43. The Varlavachan Estate of 250 Acres granted to Mr. J. B. MacIntyre is now owned by Mr. H. E. Church and others and is under the management of Mr. G. S. Dupen. A hundred Acres have been cleared and planted.

44. The Manalaroo Estate of 1000 Acres granted to Messrs. Norman Stewart and J. B. MacIntyre and the Pothoopara Estate of 800 Acres originally owned by the late Mr. J. H. Berry have been bought by Messrs. Scott Brothers & Co. The former Estate is under the management of Mr. J. Grant and the latter under that of Mr. H. M. Crawford. About 150 Acres of each Estate appear to have been cleared and planted and about 57½ Acres of the Pothoopara Estate have been cleared.

45. The Polyumpara Estate of 1,000 acres granted to Mr. J. Walker is managed for him by Mr. W. Smith. About 115 acres have been cleared and planted.

46. Totaycaut Govinda Menon the original grantee of the Totaycaut Estate is still the owner of it. It consists of 200 acres of which 65 have been cleared and planted and 43½ acres cleared and ready for the plants. A native of the name of Chathoo is in charge of the Estate.

47. Nothing as yet has been done on the Cumbolakady Estate of 200 acres, the Cottingady Estate of 200 acres, the Padagherry Estate of 1000 acres, the Lilly Estate of 1000 acres and the Mary Anne Estate of 1000 acres granted respectively to J. Burns, J. H. Berry, J. H. Aspinwall, M. H. Scott and H. Crawford Esquires.

48. The Cochin Forest Lands appear to be well suited for the cultivation of Coffee. Some of the Estates will be subject to assessment during the current year.

CUSTOMS.

49. The interportal arrangements have been in operation throughout the year and, as previously anticipated, have resulted in the reduction of the Customs Revenue collected at the Sirkar Ports through the Agency of its own officers to an insignificant figure.

1037 Rs.	93,334	
1038 "	136,599	
1039 "	129,333	
1040 "	92,247	
1041 "	103,334	

50. No duty has been levied on Tobacco, British Indian Tobacco having in a great measure supplanted Foreign Tobacco on which alone an Import Duty is leviable under the arrangements above mentioned. Any small quantity of Foreign Tobacco imported into the country was brought in through British Cochin and consequently did not pay duty to the Sirkar on importation.

51. The export duty on Pepper dwindled down from Rupees 1,722 in 1040 M. E. to Rupees 533 in 1041 M. E. With this decrease the Interportal arrangements had of course nothing to do. The deficiency is probably owing to the carelessness of the District servants in not taking measures to prevent the exportation of Pepper which had not paid the prescribed duty.

52. The Land and Backwater chowkies have all been removed and the British Indian Tariff and Rates of Duty have been adopted at the Sirkar Ports. These Ports being in the vicinity of British Cochin cannot compete with the latter and the trade at these Ports was so insignificant in the year under report that the duty collected amounted to little more than 100 Rupees.

53. The amount entered under this head is therefore made up principally of sums received from the British Government in accordance with the Interportal arrangements between the two Governments.

54. By these arrangements the British Government agreed to make over to the Sirkar one half of the Customs Receipts of British Cochin and further guaranteed a Customs Revenue of not less than 100,000 Rupees and Import duty on Tobacco of not less than 10,500 Rupees.

55. These arrangements were in operation during 11 months of the Official year ending the 30th April 1866 and for this period the proportion of the amount of Customs guaranteed by the British Government was Rupees 101,291-10-8, viz. Import duty on Tobacco, Rupees 9625-0-0, and duty on other goods Rupees 91,666-10-8.

56. The amount realized at the Sirkar Ports during the period above mentioned was Rupees 262-14-9 and the moiety of the Customs Receipts of British Cochin received from the British Government was Rs. 19,683-12-6 making a Total of Rs. 19,946 11-3. Hence the amount payable by the British Government to this Sirkar in consequence of the guarantee (Rs. 101,291-10-8 - Rs. 19,946-11-3) was Rs. 81,344-15-5. This amount was duly received and brought to account.

57. Adding to the above mentioned sum of Rupees 101,291 10-8 the amount collected at the Sirkar Ports subsequently to the 30th April but previously to the close of the Malabar year, Rs. 59-7-10, the moiety of the Customs Receipts of British Cochin for May 1866, Rupees 1631-7-6, and the Export duty on Pepper

Rs. 533-15-10 and deducting from the total of the above sum Rs. 4-8-0, being Customs duty collected at the Sirkar Ports in June 1865 and credited in the accounts of the year 1040 M. E. and Rupees 177-10-6 of the collections of the 11 months of the last official year, remitted in consequence of the goods on which they were due being imported for a charitable Institution at Trevandrum, the actual Customs Revenue of the year under report was Rupees 103,334-7-4.

58. This is in excess of the Customs Revenue of 1040 M. E. by Rs. 11,087-8-3 but it should be borne in mind that during the period of about 2½ months of the latter year little or no Customs Revenue was collected by the Sirkar owing to the Interportal arrangements having come into operation and to the non-payment of the amount guaranteed for that period till after the close of the year.

59. In the last Report it was mentioned that in addition to the Import duty levied on Tobacco the Sirkar derived a Revenue from this article by the grant of Licenses for the sale of it. With the view of diminishing the loss sustained by the abolition of the duty on British Indian Tobacco the rates demanded for Licenses were increased in the year under report from Rupees 20, 10 and 5 to Rupees 50, 20, and 10, respectively, on 1st 2nd and 3rd class Licenses. The Revenue derived from this source was Rs. 7,920 or 1,800 Rupees in excess of that received in 1040 M. E.

60. The Travancore Government have by a Notification Published under date the 30th Karkadagom 1041

SCHEDULE.		Rate of duty.
1	All produce of the Coconut tree ... ..	...5 per cent.
2	Arcca Nuts in every form... ..	Do.
3	All produce of the Palmyra tree	Do.
4	Paddy and other Grain, and Oil seeds	Do.
5	Oil of all kinds	Do.
6	Butter, Ghee, Fat, Lard &c.	Do.
7	Hides and horns of all kinds	Do.
8	Wood in logs, beams, planks &c.	10 Do.
9	Ginger, green and dried and galangal	5 Do.
10	Salt fish	Do.
11	Coffee	Do.
12	Tamarind and crab-fruit	Do.
13	All produce of the sugar cane	Do.
14	Arrow-root, in root and flour	Do.
15	Turmeric, Pinjal, Manchanay and Maramungal	Do.
16	Kacholum	Do.
17	Hemp, Jute and other vegetable fibrous substance	Do.
18	Fishing nets	Rs. 15 per candy
19	Pepper	Do.
20	Chunam and shells	6 per cent.

13th August 1866.
limited the levy of export duty on Goods imported into the Territory of that Sirkar to the articles noted in the margin. This list, it will be observed, contains most of the valuable productions of Travancore but a variety of minor articles has thus been

exempted from export duty and the concession is no doubt highly appreciated by the petty dealers of the two States.

ARKARY AND OPIUM.

61. The Receipts under the head of Arkary are in excess of those of the previous year by Rupees 1,490 but in 1040 the actual receipts were below the amount due by Rs. 5,887 owing to default of payment on the part of one of the Farmers. When the Arkack Farm for 1041 was put up for sale Cholera was raging throughout the Country and occasioning great distress among all classes of the people. This was probably one of the causes of the low amount obtained for the Farm. This year however the amount has risen to Rs. 22,752.

62. The Opium Revenue amounted in the year under report to Rs. 2,316 only owing, doubtless, to the article having been smuggled into the country. An example however was made in the year under report of a person detected in and convicted of smuggling a large quantity of the Drug and it has had the desired effect, the amount of the Farm for the current year (1042) being considerably in excess of that for 1041 M. E.

SALT.

63. One of the conditions of the recent Interportal arrangements was that the Sirkar should raise their selling price of Salt to that obtaining in the neighbouring British Territories. This assimilation of prices came into operation in May 1865 and there was an immediate and marked decrease in the consumption of Salt and during the Malabar year 1041, the year under report, there was a decrease in the quantity sold of 176,542 Indian Maunds and a consequent decrease in the Revenue from this source of the large sum of Rupees 115,776-12-3.

64. Formerly when Salt was sold in this State at a considerably lower rate than that prevailing in British India a portion of the Sirkar Salt found its way into the neighbouring Districts of Malabar and Coimbatore and the assimilation of the selling price was expected to occasion a considerable decrease in the sales but no serious loss of Revenue was anticipated as it was thought that the decrease in the sales would be more than made up by the increase in the selling price.

Years.	Ind. Mls.	Rs.
1037	217,242½	178,794
1038	249,206	200,956
1039	166,323½	152,000
1040	210,971	170,470
1041	31,128½	54,093

65. *The estimated consumption of Salt per head in India is about 16 lbs and, at this rate, the quantity which should be consumed in this country, the population of which is now more than 400,000, must be 6,400,000 lbs, equal to 77,777 Indian Maunds or upwards.*

66. *The large difference between the quantity which should have been sold and the quantity actually sold in the year under report is owing partly to the clandestine manufacture and sale of Country Salt and the negligence of the underpaid servants of the Salt Department but principally to the smuggling into Cochin of British and Travancore Salt.*

67. *In a country so largely intersected by sheets of Salt water as Cochin is the clandestine manufacture of Salt is attended with no great difficulty. It is not made in large quantities in any particular place but hundreds of persons employ themselves in making it and find it a very lucrative occupation owing to the high price at which Salt is sold by the Sirkar. The quantity produced by each individual is perhaps small but the total quantity so produced is by no means inconsiderable.*

68. *It is not easy to suppress the illicit manufacture and sale of Salt but no pains will be spared this year to effect the object.*

69. *It is proposed also to increase the salaries of the Servants of the Salt Department which will no doubt make them more zealous in the discharge of their duties.*

70. *A remedy for smuggling is the establishment of a few Banksalls for the sale of Salt in the localities where the smuggling is carried on. Care must of course be taken to give no reasonable cause of complaint to the Officers of the British and Travancore Governments.*

71. *The sale of Salt in the District of Malabar must have increased considerably since the interportal arrangements came into operation and the increase in the amount of Revenue under this head has no doubt fully compensated the British Government for the guarantees alluded to under the head of Customs.*

E D U C A T I O N .

72. The Sanscrit, Hebrew, and Vernacular Schools continue as they were at the date of the last Report.

73. An English School has been established at Irinjalacoda since the date of the last Report and two additional Schools will soon be established, one at Chittoor and the other at Koonunkolum.

74. His Highness the Rajah's High School at Ernacollum is flourishing. The Dewan has watched the progress of this Institution with considerable interest and it is to him a pleasing task to record the complete success which has attended the present Head Master's endeavours for its improvement.

75. Tho' strict in the discharge of his duties Mr. Sealy is kind and considerate in his treatment of the Scholars who consequently give him willing obedience. Mr. Sealy has succeeded in maintaining a wholesome discipline without which no large Establishment could long exist.

76. There are at present 171 boys receiving instruction. This shows an increase of 26 boys over the number in the School at the date of the last Report. The Head Master has been reluctantly compelled to refuse admission to several boys in consequence of the lower classes being already over-crowded and to there being no accommodation for an additional class in the present buildings. Had there been more space the number would have been greater.

77. It is not long since the School Establishment was revised and the Staff of Teachers considerably increased. The subsequent increase in the number of boys has caused the establishment of an eighth Class with a supernumerary Teacher and it is expected that a ninth Class and another Teacher will soon be required. The following is an extract from the Head Master's report.

"The subjects taught in the various classes remain the same mainly as recorded in my last report. Advance has been made in each subject in all the classes. In the First Class a considerable portion of time and attention has been given to the study of Algebra and Euclid. In the former of these two subjects the Class has read up to Quadratic Equations for a first reading, and in the latter the First Book with a large number of problems deducible from it. In these two subjects the boys of the class are very unequally advanced."

"English Poetry has also been added to the subjects of study. In all the classes below the 1st and 2nd more attention than before has been given to Malayalim and the Grammar of the language has been especially studied. A great difficulty however is experienced, as we have been unable to get any copies of the Malayalim Grammar. The Vernacular studies will I trust receive greater attention when we are able to secure the services of a well qualified Munshi which up to this date I have been unable to meet with."

78. Lately when a few of the students applied for admission to the U. C. S. Examination some difficulty was experienced in ascertaining their correct ages. The Head Master has since caused the production of the Horoscopes of all Hindoo boys and the certificate of birth or baptism in the case of Christian boys, and the School admission Register now contains reliable evidence of the ages of the scholars with a few exceptions. The ages of the pupils now vary from 8 to 21.

79. The following Table will, I think, be found interesting. It is a comparative statement of the number of boys belonging to different sections of the community in December 1865 and in December 1866 and the number of those who have left the school since March 1865 as well as the total number admitted since February 1865.

	Present December 1865.	Present December 1866.	Left since March 1865.	Total admitted since Feb- ruary 1865
Brahmins	33	32	19	51
Ellayatha.....	1	1	0	1
Elavan.....	2	2	0	2
Konganis.....	2	6	2	8
Mahometans.....	2	2	3	5
Naidu.....	0	0	1	1
Nambiar.....	1	1	0	1
Pandi Sudras.....	10	10	6	16
Pesharadi.....	1	1	0	1
Protestants.....	4	2	2	4
Roman Catholics.....	42	43	11	54
Sudras.....	40	61	5	66
Syrians.....	3	4	1	5
Unni.....	1	2	0	2
Vellalara.....	1	1	0	1
Warriers.....	2	3	0	3
Total...	145	171	50	221

80. It will be perceived that the number of Sudras has increased 50 per cent whereas the number of boys belonging to the other classes remain much the same as they were at the end of the year 1865.

“It appears hence that the Sudras are especially foremost
 “in availing themselves of the education offered by the Sirkar
 “and from the fact that out of the 66 who have entered the
 “School 5 only have left it (a very small number when com-
 “pared with others in the column of those who have left) that
 “they also value the education they receive and are steady
 “students.

81. As in the previous year there were two examinations in the year under report and in the second examination, which took place in December last, there was a distribution of prizes to three or more of the most deserving boys of each class. The examinations were conducted by some of the officers of the Sirkar and by some European Gentlemen of Cochin.

82. The Head Master's Report was closed before the end of the year and hence he was unable to give a statement of the Receipts and Expenditure for 1866 but he states that “the Receipts amount to a little more than those of last year (Rs. 1010-7-4)” but with this difference that a much larger proportion of the money has been contributed by the School, the Sirkar having only added Rupees 300.

83. The School is still very crowded notwithstanding the erection of an additional building for the accommodation of some of the lower classes. A Plan and Estimate for the erection of a new School house capable of accommodating 350 boys have been prepared and submitted, and the building will be commenced without delay.

PUBLIC WORKS.

84. The Shoranoor Bridge continues to be the most important of the Public Works in course of execution. Whether the dimensions of the Bridge be considered or the benefits and advantages which may result therefrom it stands pre-eminently at the head of all the public works that have ever been undertaken by the Cochin Government.

85. The amount already expended on the Bridge is Rupees 238,470-4-2 of which Rupees 31,628-3-10 were disbursed in the year under report.

86. Several schemes for bringing the Rail over the Bridge into the Cochin Territory have been proposed but nothing has as yet been determined on. However it is only a question of time. The admirable Port of Cochin will, doubtless, at no distant date be connected by the Rail with the rest of India and the Shoranoor Bridge will facilitate the undertaking.

87. The Girders &c. for the two remaining Bays have been despatched from England and are daily expected at Beypoor whence they can easily be taken by Rail to Shoranoor. The Bridge works are in a forward state of progress and it is confidently expected that the Bridge will be completed before the commencement of the next Monsoon.

88. By means of a temporary platform across the two bays, for which Iron girders have not yet been provided, the Engineer in charge made the bridge available for His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore and suite on His Highness' recent visit to Madras.

89. The improvements in the water communication between Trichoor and Moonayom may be said to have been completed. The canal has been excavated throughout and is now practicable for boats of every description. There are a few places where the excavation is not of the prescribed depth. These will be deepened during the ensuing dry Season.

90. The total expenditure on this work up to the end of the year 1041 M. E. was Rs. 19,100 of which Rs. 10,000 were laid out in that year (the year under report).

91. The Edlathoorthy canal has not yet been commenced but Col. Walker has been down here lately and the work will, no doubt, be commenced without much delay.

92. The portion of the canal, however, lying between Moonayom on the North and the new canal leading to Chowghaut on the South has been deepened by order of the Sirkar. Boats plying between Cochin and Chowghaut do not pass through this portion of the canal and as it was not likely therefore that the British Government would bear any part of the expense of the work it was thought unnecessary to delay it till the other portions of the canal had been commenced.

93. The Total outlay on Public Works in the year under report was Rupees 125,878-11-2. This is about 50,000 Rupees less than that of the previous year but amounts to 13 per cent of the total Revenue of the State.

94. The following statement shows the nature of the Public Works and the sums expended on them.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	Expendi- diture in 1041.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees
The Shoranoor Bridge.....	31,628	
Trichoor water communication.....	10,000	
The Rapal embankment.....	3,719	
The Chittoor Irrigation Works.....	2,413	
The embankment between Araat and Inja.....	2,000	
Repair of the Caravanoor Bridge.....	1,444	
The Attoor and Elavatingal Dam.....	1,302	
Minor Works.....	6,654	
Total outlay on Bridges, Roads, Canals &c...		59,160
Barracks for the Nair Sepoys at Tripoontorah	3,010	
Talook Cutcherry at Ernatollum.....	2,246	
Repairs and additions to the buildings occu- pied by the Detachment of British Troops at Trichoor.....	2,035	
The Adlooveppoo Cutcherry &c. at Tripoon- torah.....	1,000	
The office at Narakel.....	1,126	
Minor Works.....	5,784	
Total outlay on offices and other public buildings		15,201
Pagodas.....		20,011
Palaces.....		21,141
Residencies.....		2,262
Public Bungalows, Ootporahs &c.....		5,910
Miscellaneous.....		2,184
Grand Total...		125,872

PORTS AND HARBOURS.

95. The Port of Narakel was largely availed of by the shipping during the past S. W. Monsoon and was the regular resort of the Bi-monthly Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

96. The capabilities of this Port were again shewn during the gale of the 22nd October last. On that occasion the Commander of one of the Vessels in the Cochin Roads apprehending danger took his ship to Narrakel where she was in smooth water while the sea, North and South of it, was so high that there was no communication with the shore.

97. In July last several miles of submarine cable were landed at Narrakel from Calcutta ex Steamer *Punjab* for Back-water crossings.

98. Some inconvenience was experienced by the shipping from the want of a well, where fresh water could be obtained, but this desideratum will shortly be supplied.

99. The number of Vessels which resorted to the Port during the last S. W. Monsoon was 28, aggregating 16,759 Tons, showing an increase over the preceding year of 7 Vessels aggregating 2,541 Tons. Particulars respecting these Vessels will be found in the statement appended to this Report.

100. The Port dues collected amounted to Rupees 1,172-1-4 against Rupees 902-2-0 collected during the previous year.

101. The following Notice, defining the limits of the Ports of Narrakel and Mallipoorum, was published in December last.

1st.—The limits of the Port of Narrakel, embracing the limits of smooth water, extend from Nairambolum, Northward, to $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile S. of the Narrakel Flagstaff.

2nd.—The limits of the Port of Mallipoorum extend from $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile N. of the Custom House to the same distance S. of it.

3rd.—It is hereby further notified that all goods landed at or shipped from any part of the coast, not comprised within the limits above defined, or attempted to be conveyed through the channel formed across the ridge of sand fringing the coast at Ochunthoorty will be treated as contraband and will be liable to seizure and confiscation.

STATEMENT of Ships and Vessels arrived at or departed from the Port of Narrakel and of the Goods imported and Exported there from September 1865 to October 1866.

Date of Arrival	Date of Departure	Ships.	Commander.	Nation.	Tons.	Port dues.			From whence Arrived	Whither bound	Goods Imported	Goods Exported	Remarks.			
						Rate p Ton. Ans.	Rs.	As.						P.		
1865 Septr. Decr.	12 13	1865 Septr. Decr.	14 15	Ship Royal Tar Schooner Felicite	I. Mark Th. P. Moothoo	English do.	717 48	0 2	0 5	0 15	0 4	Bombay Cochin	Cochin do.			
1866 Jany.	10	1866 Jany.	11	Do. Struggler	Th. M. J. Fernandez	do.	62	1	3	14	0		do.			
" Fety.	29	" Febry.	2	Bark M. A. Evans	J. Davies	do.	323	2	40	6	0	Cochin	do.			
" April	3	" "	19	Do. Miranda	J. Good	do.	456	2	57	0	0	do.	do.			
" May	6	" "	6	Schooner Struggler	Th. M. J. Fernandez	do.	62	1	3	14	0	do.	do.			
" May	19	" May	20	Steamer Burmah	A. Irvine	do.	807	0	0	0	0	do.	Calcutta			
"	31	" June	1	Do. Arabia	J. Maddison	do.	807	2	100	14	0	Tuticoreen	Bombay	1 Box Specie		67 Casks Coconut Oil 143 Robins Copprah 25 Cases & 6 Bags Coffee 1 Parcel Sundries 1 Case Oilman Stores 1196 Cwts Pepper
June	5	June	5	Do. Cashmere	P. McCorkindale	do.	810	2	101	4	0	Bombay	Calcutta	1 Case Cricket kit		
"	8	"	19	Bark Frileuse	P. Olliver	French	372	2	46	8	0	Cochin	Belle Isle			
"	20	"	21	Steamer Arabia	J. Maddison	English	807	0	0	0	0	Bombay	Calcutta	205 Cases Wines 6 Packs Specie 256 Slabs Zinc 74 Bales Merchandise		
"	"	"	"	Do. India	J. Ballantine	do.	791	2	93	14	0	Calcutta	Bombay	100 Bags Sugar 1 Case Telegraph Stores 7 Casks Asphalte		39 Casks Coconut Oil 12 Cases & Bags of Coffee
"	"	July	20	Bark William Gillies	J. McCulloch	do.	475	2	59	6	0	Glasgow	Colombo	500 Tons Coal		
"	24	"	21	Ship Phatte Allum	Na. Ibrahim Bin [Ismaiel]	do.	605	2	75	10	0	Calcutta	Allepee	9358 Bags of Rice		1380 Bundles Coir Yarn 52 Robins Copprah 10 Casks Coconut Oil
July	5	"	6	Steamer India	J. Ballantine	do.	791	0	0	0	0	Bombay	Calcutta	39 Bales Piece Goods 21 Slabs Zinc		4 Packages Private Effects
"	7	"	7	Do. Burmah	A. Irvine	do.	807	2	100	14	0	Calcutta	Bombay			35 Casks Coconut Oil & 1015 Coils Coir Rope
"	19	"	20	Do. Punjab	C. Day	do.	810	2	101	4	0	do.	do.	1 Case Telegraph Cable 20 Bales Piece Goods & Twists 109 Empty Casks 2 Bundles Lead 3 Cases Merchandise 45 Bags & 7 Pieces of Brass 1 Parcel Paper 2 Bags Sugar 8 Boxes Twists & Piece Goods		
"	20	"	20	Do. Burmah	A. Irvine	do.	807	0	0	0	0	Bombay	Calcutta	43 Bales Piece Goods 200 Bags Uyidoo Gram 50 Slabs Copper 16 Packs Do.		161 Cwt Potatoes 2 Boxes Specie 1 Box Sample
August	4	August	4	Steamer Punjab	C. Day	do.	810	0	0	0	0	Bombay	Calcutta	1 Case Merchandise 1 Case Merchandise 4 Do. Telegraph Stores 1 Bale Piece Goods 1 Parcel Stores 1 Case 1 Cask C. Arrack 2 Cases & 15 Bales Piece Goods		
"	"	"	"	Do. Cheduba	W. H. Parker	do.	538	2	67	4	0	Calcutta	Bombay	500 Bags Ghatty Oorid 1 Case Stationery 20 Cases Guano 1 Parcel Sample		
"	18	"	19	Do. India	J. Ballantine	do.	791	0	0	0	0	do.	do.	263 Bags Sugar 1 Box Telegraph Stores 8 Packages Machinery or Coffee Pulper		6 Bundles Coir Matting
"	19	"	"	Do. Cheduba	W. H. Parker	do.	538	0	0	0	0	Bombay	Calcutta	11 Boxes Specie 1 Bundle Wearing Apparel 90 Bales Piece Goods & Twists		
"	30	"	30	Do. Cashmere	P. McCorkindale	do.	810	2	101	4	0	Calcutta	Bombay	2 Parcel & 1 Box Sundries 1 Parcel Printed Books 10 Cwts Bird Shot 10 Bundles Lead wg. 10 Cwts		
Septr.	5	Septr.	6	Do. India	J. Ballantine	do.	791	2	98	14	0	Bombay	Calcutta			
"	19	"	19	Do. Cashmere	J. McCorkindale	do.	810	0	0	0	0	do.	do.			93 Bags Potatoes 1 Parcel Sample
"	20	"	20	Do. Burmah	A. Irvine	do.	807	2	100	14	0	Calcutta	Bombay			1 Bundle Coir Matting
October	23	October	25	Brig Shahool Ahmed	Th. C. Cooty	do.	65	2	8	2	0	Cochin	Cochin			
"	"	"	"	Bark Anna	A. Sarabochin	Austrian	442	0	0	0	0	do.	do.			
28 Vessels					Total		16759		1172	1	4					

POST OFFICE.

102. The salaries of the Postal Department have been increased and some additional Runners employed and letters are now transmitted and received more quickly and with much greater punctuality than before.

103. Postage is now charged on all letters and parcels sent by post which are not strictly official so that the Department is now to a certain extent self-supporting.

104. The Rules connected with this Department and published with the sanction of His Highness the Rajah are as follows:—

“Whereas it is the desire of the Sirkar that new arrangements should be adopted in its Unjell Service, in supercession of the system, which has hitherto obtained, of the gratuitous carriage of Letters and Parcels of all descriptions and of all sizes and weights, respecting the levy of Postage on all correspondence and parcels other than those on the Public Service, the following Rules are established and are to have effect from the 1st Cunny 1042 M. E. corresponding with the 15th September 1866.

1. Parties desirous of forwarding through the Sirkar Unjell any Letters, Newspapers, Books or Banghy parcels are required to pre-pay postage at the rates specified in the subjoined Tables according to the weight of the Letters, Newspapers, Books or Banghy parcels and to the distance of the places to which they are addressed. Receipts will be granted at each Unjell office for all Letters, Parcels &c., received on the payment of postage.

Table No. I.			Table No. II.		
Rates of Postage on Letters			Rates of Postage on Newspapers		
Not exceeding in weight	Postage		Not exceeding in weight	Postage	
	Pns.	Csh.		Pns.	Csh.
½ Tolah.....	1	0	6 Tolah.....	1	0
1 Do.....	2	0	12 Do.....	2	0
1½ Do.....	3	0	18 Do.....	3	0
2 Do.....	4	0	24 Do.....	4	0
For every additional Tolah or fraction of a Tolah above 2 Tolahs			For every additional Tolah or fraction of a Tolah one poothern more.		
two pootherns more.					

Table No. III. Rates of Postage on Books			Table No. IV. Rates of Postage on Banghy Parcels				
Not exceeding in weight	Postage		Not exceed- ing in weight	For distance			
	Pns.	Csh.		Not exceed- ing 50 Nali- gas or Mal- Miles.	Exceeding 50 Miles	Pns.	Ch.
10 Tolahs.....	1	0	20 Tolahs.	1	0	2	0
20 Do.....	2	0	50 Do....	2	0	4	0
40 Do.....	4	0	100 Do....	4	0	8	0
60 Do.....	6	0	200 Do....	8	0	16	0
80 Do.....	8	0	300 Do....	12	0	24	0
100 Do.....	10	0	400 Do....	16	0	32	0
120 Do.....	12	0	500 Do....	20	0	40	0
			600 Do....	24	0	48	0
Above 120 Tolahs' weight, Books will be charged at Banghy Rates.			Banghy Parcels exceeding 600 Rs. in weight will not be recei- ved.				

2. A fee of (3) three poothens per Mile will be charged on letters sent by Express.

3. Letters, Newspapers, Parcels &c., posted within one hour of the closing of an Unjell-packet will be forwarded by that packet. Those posted subsequently will be detained for the next packet.

4. All Newspapers, Books, &c., sent by the Unjell shall have a wrapper with both ends open so that the contents of the parcel may be known by the Unjell servants.

5. All Banghy parcels despatched by Unjell are to be well covered and sealed.

6. All necessary measures shall be adopted for the careful conveyance of Banghy parcels &c. forwarded by Unjell. But should any loss or damage be sustained due enquiries shall be instituted as to the cause of such loss and the parties, by whose neglect it was caused, shall be made personally responsible for the same. But the Sirkar will not be responsible for such loss or damage.

7. These Rules not being applicable to communications forwarded by Unjell on the business of the Sirkar its Officers and Servants are authorized to frank their Official communications by writing their names and Official designations in full, also the words, "On the Sirkar Service only" on the superscription side of such communications."

MILITARY.

105. The Madras Government having placed at the disposal of the Sirkar the services of two Non-commissioned Officers as many of the Sepoys as could be spared from duty were put under them and have been drilled for the last 10 months. These already shew a marked improvement in their bearing and appearance.

FORESTS.

106. The work done by this Department in the year under report was satisfactory.

107. The number of Teak logs and Taldoms sent down to the Depôts at Ernacollum and Ponany were 1,101 and contained 2,076 $\frac{2}{18}$ Candies. Thus there was an increase of 145 logs, aggregating 223 $\frac{1}{18}$ Candies, over the quantity received in 1040.

108. Of the above logs 397, measuring 580 $\frac{3}{8}$ Candies, were sold for Rs. 10,076 and 101, measuring 211 $\frac{13}{18}$ Candies, valued at Rs. 3,331, were used for public works.

109. The greater part of the logs remains unsold as the prices offered for them were unfavourable.

110. The Koottikanum or Seignorage, levied by the Sirkar on Anjely and other trees cut by private individuals, amounted to Rs. 3,651. In 1040 it amounted to Rs. 9,410 so that in the year under report there was a decrease of Rupees 5,758 under this head.

111. The sale of Sundry goods and other Miscellaneous sources of revenue produced in 1041 Rs. 6,170 against Rs. 4,169 in 1040.

112. The total Revenue derived thro' the Agency of the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 23,228 in 1041 and Rs. 50,140 in 1040.

113. The decrease is owing, as already stated, to a portion only of the Teak timber having been sold during the year under report.

114. The Teak Timber of the Chittoor Forests is removed under two contracts, one for dry and old trees and the other for green trees. The price payable for the dry and old timber is very low and as the duration of the contract for the removal of such timber was limited to the end of the last year the contractor endeavoured to remove a much greater quantity of it than usual. Hence, although the quantity of Timber removed was somewhat

larger than that of the previous year, the price paid to the Sirkar was only Rupees 18,995 or Rs. 4,849 less than the amount realized in the previous year.

115. The contractor has agreed to pay, for the future, double the rates at which the dry and old timber has hitherto been removed by him.

116. In the year under report the Conservator of Forests captured four wild Elephants and the Sirkar lost one of its Elephants.

MEDICAL.

117. The following are reports on the Sirkar Hospital at Ernacollum, and on Vaccination in the Cochin State for the year 1866 from the Medical Officer to the Cochin Government.

Report on the Cochin Circar Hospital at Ernacollum for the year 1866.

“The Cochin Circar Hospital was founded in the year 1848 by H. H. Rama Vurma, late Rajah of Cochin, it at first consisted of a temporary building erected on the site of the present Hospital, in the following year the present building was erected. It is situated about 37 yards from the back-water, and faces towards the West, it at first consisted of two wards, the one for males, and the other for females, subsequently in 1852 two extra rooms were added on as Northern and Southern wings, the Northern is now used as an extra male ward, and the Southern is used as a surgery.”

“2. During the past year a dead house for the examination of post mortem cases, and a storeroom were erected at my request to the rear of the Hospital.”

3. “The number of cases treated during the past year has been 244 in patients, and 1501 out patients.”

“4. THE PREVAILING DISEASES amongst the in patients have been dropsies, and ulcers, 65 of the former, and 62 of the latter having been treated. Amongst the out patients the prevailing diseases have been, diseases of the stomach and bowels 539, of the skin 182, fevers 122, and ulcers 125, of these 18 deaths are recorded amongst the in patients, and 10 amongst the out patients.”

“5. OPERATIONS.—47 operations have been performed during the year as will be seen by a reference to the subjoined table, from this table many of the minor operations in every day practice have been excluded, and only the more important ones have

been entered, the success attending these is proved by the fact of the operation being succeeded in only one case by death, and that in a difficult case of parturition."

"6. DIET.—The diet of patients admitted into Hospital is provided by the Circar, it is supplied by a contractor, and consists of three meals, conjee being given in the morning, and rice at mid-day and evening, the quantity allowed for each patient daily is $1\frac{1}{2}$ measure of rice with curry stuff, these are prepared by the cook to whom firewood is supplied, in cases requiring extras, meat, wine, &c., are given, and accounted for in the monthly bill—the diet is sufficient."

"7. CLOTHING.—The clothing has been sufficient up to the present. During the last year no indent for clothing has been made as that which remained from the previous year was found to be ample for the year that has just expired, an indent has been sent to and sanctioned by the Dewan for a supply of clothing for the next year, consisting of 24 cloths for men, 24 cloths for women, pillows &c."

"8. FURNITURE &c.—The cots in use by the patients are 10 in number, they are old, rickety, and unfit for further use. I have applied to and received sanction from the Dewan, for the supply of 24 new cots similar to those in use in the Cochin Civil Dispensary."

"9. MEDICINES.—Hitherto the medicines have been procured from houses in Bombay, or Madras. At my recommendation sanction was obtained to procure them direct from home, and accordingly an indent was despatched to a first class house in Europe. The medicines are now daily expected, having arrived sometime ago at Bombay, the invoice which has been received, proves the course adopted to have been most judicious, the prices of various articles being more than 50 per cent cheaper, besides the articles will be received in a fresh condition."

"10. ESTABLISHMENT.—The establishment consists of Mr. Gunther, Apothecary, Mr. Notherman, Assistant Apothecary, 1 Peon, 1 Cook, 1 Ward Cooly, 1 Nurse, and 1 Totie, this is found with the assistance of a contractor to be sufficient.

"11. I here wish to bring to notice the zeal with which Mr. Gunther has performed his duties during the past year, during that time I have had ample opportunities of becoming acquainted with the mode in which he conducts his work, I can only say that I feel the greatest confidence in his skill and judgment, and that a desire conscientiously to discharge his duties appears to actuate him."

"12. GENERAL REMARKS.—The Circular Hospital continues to enjoy the confidence of the people. The objects of the institution, viz. the alleviation of sickness by the judicious administration of gratuitous medical aid, and the supply of food and shelter to those who by illness have been reduced to extreme poverty, have been most effectively carried out, and many a poor sufferer has had cause to thank the enlightened policy which actuated the Circular in the formation and support of such a noble institution. A statement of the number of cases treated together with a list of operations performed is herewith subjoined."

Return of Surgical Operations performed in the Circular Charity Hospital at Ernacollum during the year 1866.

			Cured.	Died.
Abscess in the Throat.....	1	Opened.....	1	0
do. lower jaw.....	1	do.	1	0
Cancer of the lip.....	2	Removed.....	2	0
do. Penis.....	1	Amputated.....	1	0
Carbuncle on the back.....	1	Crucial Incision.....	1	0
Diseased arm.....	2	Amputated.....	2	0
do. leg.....	2	do.	2	0
Dislocation of the jaw.....	1	Reduced.....	1	0
do. shoulder.....	1	do.	1	0
Delivery.....	4	By forceps.....	3	1
Foreign body from the Nostril..	3	Removed.....	3	0
Fracture of the arm.....	1	Adjusted.....	1	0
do. fore-arm.....	1	do.	1	0
do. thigh.....	1	do. ..	1	0
Hydrocele.....	4	Tapped and Injected.	4	0
Nails of both great toes.....	1	Extracted.....	1	0
Phymosis.....	4	Circumcised.....	4	0
Paraphymosis.....	1	Reduced.....	1	0
Polypus Nasi.....	5	Extracted.....	5	0
do. of the pharynx.....	1	Removed by ligature.	1	0
Ranula.....	1	Removed.....	1	0
Sinuses of the groin.....	1	Opened.....	1	0
Tumours.....	5	Removed.....	5	0
Wound on the Head.....	1	Sutured.....	1	0
do. on the inside of the thigh.	1	do.	1	0

**Annual Return of Sick treated in the Circular Charity Hospital
at Ernacollum during the year 1866.**

	In Patients.				Out Patients.			
	Admitted.	Discharged	Died.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged	Died	Remaining.
Fevers.....	14	12	2	0	122	120	0	2
Diseases of the brain.....	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0
do. Eye.....	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
do. Lungs.....	4	2	0	2	73	73	1	1
do. Stomach and Bowels.....	24	17	5	2	539	530	3	0
do. Skin.....	14	14	0	0	182	178	0	4
Dropsies.....	65	50	8	7	95	81	5	9
Rheumatic affections.....	10	10	0	0	71	70	0	1
Veneral affections and diseases of the Genital Organs.....	24	21	0	3	97	86	0	11
Abscess and Ulcers.....	62	50	1	11	123	119	0	4
Wounds and Injuries.....	7	6	1	0	61	61	0	3
Other Diseases.....	20	18	1	1	122	120	0	2
Total.....	214	200	18	26	1501	1449	10	42

**Report on Vaccination in the Cochin Circular
State for the year 1866.**

"I can safely say that during the past year vaccination has made rapid strides in advance of former years. The main object I have had in view was to insure the adoption of perfect vaccination, and to check as much as lay in my power the desire evinced by vaccinators to secure a goodly show of numbers rather than quality in the execution of their work."

"2. The Circular vaccination establishment consisted in the early part of the year of a head vaccinator, 3, 1st class vaccinators, and 5, 2d Class vaccinators, with the pay of Rs 16, Rs 10 ½ and Rs 7 respectively. It must be obvious that such pay was quite inadequate to secure the services of a good class of men, or to insure zeal and attention to their duties, the result was as might be expected, the department was quite inefficient, and although the returns came in steadily, and showed enormous numbers, yet I failed to see the one thing most essentially required viz.,

quality. Indeed to show the apathy then existing, one vaccinator on being admonished on account of absence from his post without leave during the prevalence of smallpox, resigned, probably thinking he could do as well elsewhere."

"3. Situated as the Circar vaccinators are in different parts of the country, I fear that anything like an efficient check upon the numbers successfully vaccinated will be next to an impossibility, but I shall detail the steps which have been taken not only to secure a knowledge of their business in the part of the vaccinators, together with zeal in the performance of their duties, but to insure the use of genuine lymph."

"4. In the first place it was necessary to establish a spirit not only of contentment by improving the status of vaccinators, but also to encourage a spirit of emulation by making promotion depend upon individual exertions, accordingly I obtained sanction for an increase of about 50 per cent to the then existing pay on the condition that each vaccinator before being promoted to the higher rates should not only display zeal as a vaccinator, but also pass an examination in the use of Bazaar Medicines, the text book to be used being Dr. Warings' "Bazaar Medicines," a work specially intended for the use of vaccinators, a number of copies of this work were procured, and a copy supplied to each vaccinator."

"5. The study of this work will well qualify them to treat many of milder diseases affecting people in their districts, and the status that they may acquire by being able to treat ordinary diseases, will no doubt, indirectly assist them in the furtherance of their calling as vaccinators."

"6. I am happy to be able to say that Government have approved of my suggestions, and that on fulfilling the conditions prescribed, each vaccinator will come upon the new rate of pay, the new rate sanctioned being as follows, 1 head vaccinator at Rs. 22-8-0, 4 1st Class vaccinators at Rs. 14 each, and 4 2nd class vaccinators at 10 Rs. each."

"7. To ensure the use of good lymph, a quantity was obtained direct from Europe in the month of June last, the experiment proved successful. A lecture was delivered by me to the students at the high school at Ernacollum, at which by the advice of the Dewan a number of the Cochin Circar officials attended, the benefits conferred by its use as a prophylactic were explained, and statistics of its advantages as derived from reports of its use amongst the various European armies were dwelt upon."

"8. I may fearlessly say that by its introduction into the high school as a compulsory condition of admission into that institution, a formidable barrier to its general use has been removed, one Brahmin finds it convenient to smother his dislike, and undergo the operation, another perhaps convinced of the advantages to be derived from vaccination submits."

"9. Without going into the cause more particularly, it is certain that the operation is not now looked upon with such distrust as formerly, every credit is due to Mr. A. F. Sealy, Head Master of the School at Ernacollum, for the zeal with which he induced numbers of Brahmins and others to submit to the operation, and also for having made it a compulsory condition of admission into the school."

"10. To ensure a knowledge of their business on the part of the vaccinators, I have had three of the vaccinators under my immediate instruction in turn during the year, these men have attended daily at my dispensary, bringing the cases on which they have operated for my inspection, so that I have been able to explain to them the points which characterise the true vaccine vesicle, and the vaccinators in the various districts have sent me periodical supplies of the lymph in use by them, for the purpose of having its genuineness verified."

"11. In conclusion I would beg to point out a circumstance that causes me considerable anxiety, it is the apathy which some of the Circar officials show in looking after vaccinators who may be posted in their districts, there is no check so valuable as that which may be used by the chief official of the district, they have to countersign the returns of the vaccinator, and a little inquiry or admonition judiciously given by them, would have a most salutary as well as a most encouraging effect."

"12. Subjoined is a statement of numbers vaccinated during the year 1866."

Annual Return of Persons Vaccinated in the Cochin Territories during the year 1866.

Vaccinators.	District.	Hindoos		Christians		Mahomedans		Total of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Head Vaccinator Ramalingum.....	Cannanoor.....	350	200	281	167	51	48	1097	1013	84
1st class Vaccinator Cholooloomothoo.	Chittoor.....	318	241	83	46	48	34	770	730	40
Do. Terrisen.....	Shelakarah.....	302	215	192	182	139	98	1126	1022	104
Do. Karrassen.....	Tallapally.....	315	192	187	250	67	62	1073	1000	73
2d Do. Ramalingum.....	Mugundaporum	319	180	200	230	78	45	1052	952	100
Do. Apparoo.....	Matencherry....	328	228	100	99	42	31	828	738	90
Do. Moonipen.....	Cochin.....	91	26	429	156	0	0	702	351	351
Do. Manika.....	Yennamakel....	164	179	83	64	12	14	516	430	86
Do. Shree Vygunda Numbec....	Trichoor.....	214	119	249	151	34	24	791	714	77
		2401	1578	1804	1345	471	356	7955	6950	1005

PRESS.

118. The value of the work done in the Sirkar Press during the year under report amounted altogether to Rs. 865-4-9 of which the value of work done for the Sirkar was Rs. 791-14-11.

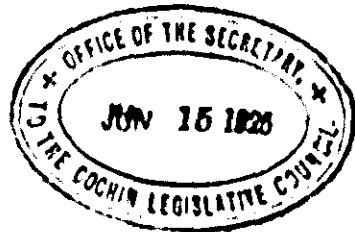
119. The cost of the establishment exclusive of supervision was the same as in the previous year.

POPULATION.

120. The population as stated in the Administration Report for 1040 M. E. corresponding with 1864-65 of the Christian Era amounted, according to the Census taken in 1032, to 399,056 souls and there has been no Census since that year.

FINANCIAL.

121. The following statement shows the Receipts and Disbursements for the year under report.



128. The salaries of the Judicial and other Departments had been previously increased and the total increase on salaries within the last 5 or 6 years amounts to nearly 50,000 Rupees.

129. The Miscellaneous Expenses shew a decrease of nearly 80,000 Rupees, owing principally to a smaller quantity of Salt having been purchased in 1041 than in the previous year.

130. The total Receipts of the year under report were Rupees 963,006 or Rupees 112,224 less than those of the previous year.

131. The decrease in the total Receipts was considerable but a corresponding decrease was effected in the Disbursements.

132. The total Disbursements in 1041 amounted to Rupees 944,193 or Rupees 130,687 less than those of 1040 M. E.

133. The Revenue of the year under report was in excess of the Disbursements by Rupees 18,812 and hence the Cash Balance at the end of the year (Rupees 469,357) was greater than that of the previous year by the abovementioned sum.

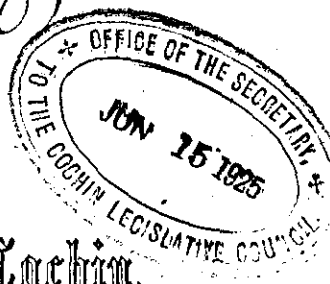
134. The total value of the goods on hand at the close of the last year was Rupees 268,662 or Rupees 176,485 in excess of the value of the goods on hand at the end of 1040 M. E.

HUZOOR CUTCHERRY }
Choverah in Cochin }
3rd April 1867 }

T. SHUNGOONNY MENON,

Dewan.

(50)



REPORT

ON THE

Administration of Cochin.

FOR THE YEAR 1042 M. E. 1866-67 A. D.

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JUDICIAL.

ONE important measure in the way of legislation, which had been matured at the date of the last Report, came into operation during the year under review. This is a Regulation for defining the procedure and jurisdiction of the Moonsiffs' Courts no provision having been previously made for the guidance of these Courts beyond a very general one rendering the procedure of the Zillah Courts applicable to them as far as practicable.

2. Their jurisdiction in Civil Suits has now been increased from One hundred to Two hundred Rupees, and their decisions in petty cases as well as the judgments of the Zillah Courts on appeal, to a certain limit, have been made final with a view to the diminishing of litigation. Provision, however, has been made, in accordance with the practice of the British Courts, for reserving questions of Law for special reference to the Appeal Court.

3. At the commencement of the current Malabar year (1043) a material change was effected in the system of Criminal procedure by the abolition of the Sessions Court. Under the old organization the Criminal Courts were precluded from passing sentence in cases of felony or other heinous offences, and these were committed to the Sessions Court which was presided over by one of the Judges of the Appeal Court in rotation. The Criminal Courts have now been declared competent to pronounce judgment in cases of every degree of gravity, their sentences, however, being referrible for the confirmation and approval of the Appeal Court if they exceed the assigned limits of their jurisdiction.

4. The necessity of a second trial in cases of a grave nature being thus obviated the result has proved, up to the present time, most favorable to their speedy disposal, and there is reason to hope that the beneficial effect of the change will be still more evident in the course of the present year. By the new organization powers are given to individual Judges of the Zillah Courts to dispose of cases whereas, previously, the concurrence of at least two Judges was required for the carrying out of any decision.

5. Since the close of the year 1042 some long contemplated changes have been carried out in the constitution of the Zillah Court of Anjikaimal, and Regulation II of 1043 for the limitation of suits has been passed, but these changes will more properly be explained in the Report for the current year.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

6. The operations of the several Courts, on their Civil side, are exhibited in the Statements A. B. C. and D. in the Appendix.

7. From a careful analysis of the statistics furnished by the Appeal Court it appears that the aggregate number of original suits brought forward in all the Courts has been steadily on the increase for some years past. The number of suits in the year under review (1042) exceeds that in the previous year by 528, that in 1040 by 1742, and that in 1039 by 2831 giving an average annual increase of 943 cases during the last three years.

8. In the present year, however, the distribution of this increase is different for whereas there has been a large addition to the files of the Moonsiffs' Courts the suits in the Zillah Courts have declined by 224. This is apparently the consequence of the extension of the powers of the Moonsiffs which must have given a new direction to many suits formerly cognizable only by the Zillah Courts.

9. It is satisfactory to observe that the Courts have generally kept pace with this steady increase of cases on their files, a larger number of original suits, than in the previous year, having been disposed of in all the Courts excepting the Irinjaloocda and Wadakancherry Moonsiffs' Courts where the business has been more than ordinarily heavy.

10. The extension of the facilities afforded for the adjustment of small claims by the establishment of more Moonsiffs' Courts will, ere long, be absolutely required; and it is hoped that the one proposed to be established immediately at Trichoor will considerably lighten the work of the adjacent Courts.

11. The Report of the Appeal Court gives the following comparative statement of the Appeals filed and disposed of in the Zillah Courts in the years 1041 and 1042 M. E.

	Filed including arrears.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1041	176	90	86
In 1042	202	116	86

12. The Appeals to the Zillah Courts against the decisions of the Moonsiffs were 116 or somewhat more than 3 per cent of the aggregate number of decisions. The ratio of appeals to appealable decisions is nearly four and a half per cent.

13. The Appeals disposed of by the Zillah Courts were equal to the number received, viz. 116, and may be classified in the following order:—

Decrees confirmed	53
Do. reversed or modified	36
Appeals disposed of by private adjustment or otherwise..	27
	<u>116</u>

14. The number of reversals or modifications gives a percentage of 31 on the Appeals decided and of one on the total number of suits disposed of by the Moonsiffs, a result, as the Appeal Court justly observe, by no means unsatisfactory.

15. The work of the Appeal Court in the year under review, as compared with that of the previous year, may be thus summarized.

In 1042.	Pending and Filed.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
Appeals	179	110	69
Special Appeals	24	18	6
Reviews of Judgment....	4	1	3
Total..	<u>207</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>78</u>
 In 1041.			
Appeals	113	75	38
Special Appeals	27	25	2
Reviews of Judgment....	3	3	0
Total..	<u>143</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>40</u>

16. The regular and special Appeals filed during the year under report amount to 163 being 68 more than in the preceding year. This increase is accounted for by the comparatively larger number of decisions passed by the Zillah Court of Trichoor during the same period and, in no inconsiderable degree, to the inducement given to the adoption of legal remedies by the appointment of a higher and better qualified class of Pleaders to practise before the Courts, a measure which has gone far to inspire public confidence and to remove the obstructions which previously existed to the vindication of private rights.

17. Of the Appeals preferred 61 were from the decrees of the Anjikaimal and 80 from those of the Trichoor Zillah Court, and the total number was in the proportion of 14 per cent of all the decisions passed by the Zillah Courts and of 18 per cent of the decisions which were appealable.

18. The Appeal Court disposed of 129 Appeals or 26 in excess of the preceding year. The proportion of Decrees, confirmed or otherwise disposed of, to those reversed or modified is 56 to 44 per cent.

Decrees reversed or modified	56
Do. confirmed	51
Appeals adjusted or otherwise disposed of	22
Total..	129

19. The average duration of suits in the several Courts compared with that of the previous year will be seen from the following table:

COURTS.	1041				1042			
	Number disposed of	Average duration		Number disposed of	Average duration			
		Months	Days		Months	Days		
Appeal Court	103	8	15	129	6	9		
Anjikaimal Zillah	392	6	28	371	10	8		
Trichoor Do.	331	12	8	428	6	1		
Moonsiffs' Courts	3,340	3	6	3,631	2	6		

20. These results are, no doubt, very satisfactory. As regards the Appeal Court a decided improvement over the previous year is perceptible, and the comparison might have been still more favorable but for some cases of long standing which were disposed of during the period embraced in this Report.

21. The amount of Institution Fees collected during the year was Rupees 30,538 and of Stamp Penalties and fines Rs. 19,057 making together Rs. 49,595.—vide Statement E in the Appendix.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

22. The Statement F. in the Appendix exhibits the operations of the Appeal and Zillah Courts on their Criminal side.

23. The results deducible from these Returns contrast favorably with those obtained in the preceding year.

24. The number of cases committed to the Criminal Courts during the year was 133, which was less than that in the previous year by 19, the decrease being entirely in the Anjikaimal Court. The commitments, together with the 5 cases which remained undecided at the close of 1041, give a total of 138.

25. Of these 138 Cases 33 were re-committed to the Sessions Court under the Law then in force, and 104 were disposed of by the Criminal Courts themselves, leaving but one case undecided at the end of the year.

26. The cases transferred to the Sessions Court, as well as those which remained on the Calendar of the previous year, were finally disposed of in the year under Report excepting four which were referred to the Appeal Court, being cases of murder or other descriptions of culpable homicide or of Dacoity.

27. The number of referred cases was remarkably small not amounting to one half of the average of previous years, a circumstance which may fairly be attributed to the exercise of a sound discretion by the Sessions Judges in excluding cases where sufficient evidence was wanting to warrant conviction and in promptly disposing of those in which they were themselves fully competent to inflict punishment.

28. In all the referred cases conviction followed, the sentences varying from 5 years' rigorous imprisonment to imprisonment for the natural term of life.

29. The number of persons committed for trial in all the Courts exercising criminal jurisdiction, during the year under report, was 323 or less than that in the previous year by 108. The number actually put on their trial, inclusive of persons committed in the previous year, was 382 of whom 155 were convicted, 225 acquitted or discharged, and 2 died before trial.

30. The following were the offences of which the 155 persons, above referred to, were convicted.

Murder	2
Manslaughter	2
Dacoity	24
Theft	44
Criminal breach of trust	2
Perjury	10
Forgery	7
Assault and other offences	64
	155

31. The convictions were in the proportion of 44 per cent to 37 per cent in the previous year.

32. The average period between commitment and disposal in the several Criminal Courts in 1042, as compared with 1041, is as follows.

	1041.	1042.
	days.	days.
Sessions Court	73	25
Anjikaimal Criminal Court.	21	9
Trichoor Do. Do.	15	5

33. In cases referred to the Appeal Court the interval between the date of reference and final decision averaged, in the year under report, 28 days to 2 months and 9 days in the previous year.

34. A marked improvement in the duration of criminal cases is thus observable in all the Courts.

35. The average time between the date of apprehension or appearance of the prisoner before the Police and the disposal of the case by the Criminal Courts has been 35 days.

36. Twelve appeals were preferred from the decisions of the Criminal Courts, and, in 7 cases, the sentences were reversed or modified.

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POLICE,

37. It is satisfactory to notice that the Police Statistics of the year under review exhibit a sensible diminution of crime.

38. The number of charges preferred to the Police in the year was 1218 being 121 less than those preferred in 1041.

39. The cases before the Police, including the number remaining undecided in the previous year, amounted to 1225.

40. One hundred and thirty cases were disposed of at the preliminary investigation without the attendance of the parties complained against being required.

41. The number of cases disposed of, after procuring the attendance of the Defendants, was 1082 and the number of persons concerned in them was 3,144.

42. Three hundred and three cases, in which 773 persons had been charged with various petty offences, were compromised by the parties, and the accused were discharged at the instance of the complainants.

43. Punishment was awarded in 252 cases. The number of persons convicted was 498 and the number acquitted 225.

44. The number of cases committed to the Criminal Courts was 127 or 24 cases less than the commitments of the previous year. The persons concerned were 372 or 53 less than in 1041.

45. One case, in which 7 persons were concerned, was specially examined and disposed of by the Dewan in his capacity of Magistrate.

46. Thirteen cases, in which 63 persons were concerned, remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

47. The number of persons punished by fine and the amounts levied are less than in the preceding year as will be seen from the following comparison.

In 1041	Persons	538	Fines	Rs. 2821.
In 1042	Do.	413	Do.	„ 2241.

48. Of the persons fined 103, concerned in 25 cases, were fined in the sum of Rs. 1244 under special orders from the Dewan, the penal jurisdiction of the Police Officers being insufficient to meet these cases.

49. The number of persons sentenced severally to imprisonment and to corporal punishment, as compared with the previous year, is as follows.

In 1041	Imprisonment	61	Corporal punishment	64.
In 1042	Do.	63	Do.	22.

50. The period of imprisonment awarded against 12 of these offenders exceeded one month, and the punishment in these cases was inflicted under special orders from the Dewan. Corporal punishment can in no case be inflicted without his sanction.

51. The average duration of cases disposed of is somewhat less than in the previous year being 21 days from the date of complaint and 18 days from the date of apprehension of the accused.

52. The Police Ameen at Neemary, whose appointment was created for the special benefit of the planting interests on the adjacent hill slopes, took cognizance of 32 cases of criminal breach of contract which were disposed of under the orders of the Dewan in the following manner. Two cases were dismissed for want of evidence, 29 were adjusted by mutual agreement, and punishment was awarded against the offender in the remaining case.

53. The increase of gang robberies formed an unfavorable feature in the last Report but it is gratifying to observe that the measures adopted for the repression of this description of crime have been in a great measure effectual, four cases only having been brought to notice during the year 1042 (of which two were committed for trial and two dismissed) whereas the number of cases in 1041 was nineteen.

54. Towards the termination of that year negotiations were entered into with the Travancore Government for the establish-

ment of a reciprocal system of executing criminal warrants in the two States and for facilitating the detection of stolen property conveyed beyond the territorial limits of either State. The completion of such an arrangement cannot but tend to advance greatly the ends of justice and to restrain serious offences against property accompanied by violence.

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JAILS.

55. The following Statement exhibits the number of Convicts and other prisoners in the two Jails of Trichoor and Ernacollum.

	In Jail at the commencement of the year	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Died.	Escaped.	Released.	Total.	Remaining.
Convicts sentenced to hard labor.	214	89	303	10	3	74	87	216
Other prisoners	53	116	169	0	0	131	131	38
Total	267	205	472	10	3	205	218	254

56. There were 216 Convicts under sentence of rigorous and 16 of simple imprisonment at the close of the year, and 22 prisoners were detained from having failed to furnish security. Besides these there were 13 Civil debtors and one prisoner under trial for a criminal offence.

57. The periods of imprisonment awarded to the Convicts were as follows:—

For life	28	Convicts.
From 15 to 28 years	12	„
From 8 to 14 years	40	„
From 4 to 7 years	68	„
From 1 to 3 years	71	„
Below 1 year	13	„
	232	„

58. The expenses incurred in the two Jails, exclusive of the cost of European medicines and medical attendance, are,

For diet and clothing Rs.	13,313	13	9
Guarding &c.,	3,007	6	7
Repairs	2,038	7	11
Total Rupees	18,359	12	3

59. From the Report of Dr. Whitton, the Medical Officer in charge, it would appear that the Jails have continued remarkably healthy notwithstanding the disadvantages of situation and the non-existence of those sanitary conditions usually insisted on in such Establishments.

60. The absence of a female ward and of a suitable latrine for the prisoners in the Ernacollum Jail has been specially brought to notice. The construction of a new Jail Hospital apart from the Jail, for the more effectual separation of the sick from the healthy, and to facilitate the carrying out of the hospital rules, has been recommended by Dr. Whitton.

61. The necessity of improved accommodation in both the Trichoor and Ernacollum Jails, to meet the gradual increase in the number of prisoners, is becoming more and more apparent, and the question of considerably enlarging these Jails or of erecting new ones with necessary out-offices, adapted to the requirements of modern sanitary science, is engaging the earnest attention of the Sirkar.

62. A block of four wards for Female prisoners in the Trichoor Jail was recently sanctioned, and the work is now in progress.

63. The following statistics have been furnished by the Medical Officer but it must be remembered that his report is for the Calendar year 1867 and not for the Malabar year 1042 the year under report.

64. The average daily number of prisoners in the Ernacollum Jail was 89.

65. The number of deaths was 4, one being a case of apoplexy where constitutional predisposition existed, one of severe

dysentery, in which the disease proved fatal in four days, and two cases of small pox which occurred at a period when the Epidemic was prevailing in the vicinity of the Jail.

66. The total number of admissions to the Jail Hospital for the year was 82 as hereunder.

Diseases of the stomach.....	21
Ditto. skin	13
Dropsy	2
Abscess and ulcers	19
Fevers	7
Rheumatic affections	7
Eruptive fevers	5
Other diseases	8
	<hr/>
	Total 82

67. In the Trichoor Jail the daily number of prisoners averaged 149 for the year and that of the sick somewhat under five.

68. Only two deaths occurred, one from general dropsy and the other from Diarrhœa. No case of Cholera or Small pox occurred in this Jail, and there were only five cases of acute dysentery in all of which the patients recovered. This is very remarkable considering the overcrowded state of the Jail during the year.

69. There were 110 admissions to the hospital, the diseases being as under.

Diarrhœa.....	24
Fevers.....	20
Skin diseases.....	16
Colic.....	12
Constipation.....	10
Dysentery.....	5
Other diseases.....	23
	<hr/>
	Total.... 110

70. No change has taken place in the dieting or employment of the prisoners since the last Report.

LAND REVENUE.

71. The receipts in this principal branch of revenue amounted in the year under review to Rs. 5,90,243-8-0 or somewhat under 55 per cent of the entire revenue of the Sirkar. As compared with the income of the previous year there is an increase, under this head, of Rs. 5288 which may be mainly attributed to agricultural operations having been carried on to a greater extent in the Lake near Trichoor than was practicable in 1041 in consequence of unseasonable rains.

72. Some portion of this excess must also be referred to the resumption of Inams and to increased cultivation generally.

73. The new canal, under construction at the date of the last report, from Trichoor to Moonayom and across the Lake has been completed and it is hoped that this work will afford improved facilities for cultivation in the Lake and mitigate the evil arising from unfavorable seasons.

74. The Coffee Estates which have come into existence in the Cochin Forests must, for some time to come, form an interesting item in a Report on the Revenue resources of this State. The subjoined table presents, in one view, the number of Estates which have been formed with the extent of each.

ESTATES.	LESSEES.	RESIDENT AGENTS.	AREA IN ACRES.
1 Perumparatha ...	Malabar Coffee Company.	Mr. W. Smith	250
2 Perumparatha West	Malabar Coffee Company	Ditto.	160
3 Varlavachen ...	Mr. H. E. Church	Mr. G. S. Dupen	250
4 Polyumpara ...	Mr. J. Walker	Mr. W. Smith	1000
5 Coombalacoody ...	Mr. J. Burns		200
6 Manalaroo ...	Messrs Aspinwall & Co.	Mr. J. Grant	1000
7 Collingady ...	Mr. J. H. Berry		200
8 Pothoopara ...	Messrs Aspinwall & Co.	Mr. H. M. Crawford	800
9 Vadagherry ...	Mr. J. H. Aspinwall		1000
10 Lily Estate ...	Mr. M. H. Scott		1000
11 Totaycant ...	T. Govindo Menon	Chathoo	200
12 Mary Anne Estate	Mr. H. Crawford		1000
13 Sherenelly ...	Mr. William Smith		250

75. No great progress appears to have been made in Estates Nos. 5, 7, 9, 10 and 12. Some of the other Estates have been worked to a greater or less extent and the period of rent-free occupancy being about to expire, in the case of many of them, they will soon begin to yield a revenue to the Sirkar.

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CUSTOMS.

76. Under the Interportal arrangements between the British Government and this Sirkar the revenue, under this head, is chiefly derived from the amount of compensation received from the former, the abolition of the Inland Chowkies, combined with the diversion of the principal portion of the trade of the Sirkar Ports to British Cochin, having materially diminished the Customs collections through the agency of its own officers.

77. The actual receipts show an increase of Rs. 3,511 over those of the previous year but they were less than the customs revenue guaranteed by Government, viz:

1041	Rs. 1,03,334-7-4	
1042	„ 1,06,846-1-8	
	—————	
Diff.	„ 3,511-10-4	

110,500 Rupees. This is owing to the British Government having altered the period of the close of its official year which now terminates on the 31st March instead of, as formerly, on the 30th April, by which arrangement the amount due under the guarantee was paid for 11 months only instead of a whole year.

78. The moiety of the Customs receipts of British Cochin for the eleven months ending on the 31st March 1867, including the whole of the duty levied on Tobacco, was Rs. 25,773-10-6 which, together with the receipts at the Sirkar Ports up to the same period, viz. Rs. 5,523-2-11, amounted to Rs. 31,296-13-5.

79. The proportion of the annual Customs revenue guaranteed by the British Government computed for the above mentioned eleven months, or from the 1st May 1866 to the 31st March 1867, was Rs. 1,01,291-10-8. Deducting from this sum Rs. 31,296-13-5, the aggregate of the items embraced in the preceding para, the balance is Rs. 69,994-13-3 which was the amount received from the British Government on account of the guarantee.

80. The abovementioned proportion of the guarantee, Rs. 101,291-10-8 added to the moiety of the Customs receipts of British Cochin for April, May & June 1867, viz: Rs. 6,510-11-3, the amount of miscellaneous duties collected at the Sirkar Ports between the 31st March and the 15th August, the date of the close of the Malabar year 1042, Rs. 603-5-3, and the Export duty levied by the Sirkar on Pepper, Rs. 131-4-0, gives a total of Rs. 1,08,536-15-2.

81. If from this aggregate amount the sum of Rs. 1,690-13-6, being a moiety of the Customs receipts of British Cochin for May 1866 plus the Sirkar collections for May, June and the first half of August 1866, brought to account in the year $\frac{1041 \text{ M. E.}}{1865-66}$, be taken the actual Customs revenue of the year under review would amount to Rs. 1,06,846-1-8.

82. The depression of the trade in foreign Tobacco in this State has continued during the year under review. No direct importations have been made, and any quantity which entered this territory found its way through British Cochin. The duty formerly levied on British Indian Tobacco has been altogether abandoned.

83. The amount realized on Licences for the sale of Tobacco was Rs. 7,960-0-0 being somewhat in excess of the receipts from this source in the previous year.

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ABKARY AND OPIUM.

84. The disadvantageous circumstances under which the Abkary Farm was sold in 1041, and which operated in greatly reducing the income under this head, were explained in the last Report.

Years.	Abkary	Opium	
1038	Rs. 25,803	Rs. 6,000	were explained in the last Report.
1039	" 29,606	" 3,550	This source of Revenue has since some-
1040	" 17,377	" 2,600	what recovered and the revenue in 1042
1041	" 18,867	" 2,316	shows an increase of Rs. 3,884.
1042	" 22,752	" 3,624	

85. The receipts of the year under report do not amount, however, to the sum for which the Farm was sold in 1040, viz: Rs. 23,265, although the actual sum realized in that year was only Rs. 17,377 owing to the failure on the part of one of the farmers to fulfil his engagement.

86. An improvement is also noticeable under the head of Opium the revenue being greater than that of the preceding year by Rs. 1,308. The efforts which are made for the suppression of smuggling will, it is hoped, still further augment this source of income.

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SALT.

87. The remarkable fluctuations which this branch of revenue has undergone since the recent alteration in the selling price of salt would perhaps render it not undesirable to go back to the period when that change came into operation.

Years.	Ind. Maund.	Rupees
1038	249,206	200,956
1039	166,323½	132,000
1040	210,971	170,470
1041	34,428¾	54,693
1042	88,066½	150,024

88. In conformity to one of the conditions of the interportal arrangements the Sirkar in May 1865 fixed the selling price of salt at the rate obtaining in the neighbouring British territory thus raising the previous selling rate by more than a hundred per cent.

89. A marked decrease in the sales of salt immediately followed and in the year 1041 there was a falling off of 176,542 Indian Maunds and a consequent decrease in the revenue of Rs. 1,15,776-12-3.

90. In giving effect to the new arrangement the Sirkar was quite prepared for a considerable decline in the sales though it might have been fairly expected that this loss would have been more than compensated by the enhanced selling price, but the alarming deficiency above noticed was so much opposed to all reasonable anticipation and the quantity of salt, actually purchased from the Sirkar stores, was so exceedingly disproportionate to what may justly be assumed as the requisite consumption of the population of the country that no other conclusion can be arrived at than that the illicit manufacture of salt in this State and the smuggling into it of foreign salt have been carried on to a very large extent.

91. The high price at which salt is now sold, alike by the British Government and the Native State, has doubtless given a great impetus to home manufacture for which the nature of the country affords peculiar facilities, and the Cochin territory is so

intermixed with Travancore and the British District of Malabar that the detection of the illicit traffic in this article between these places and Cochin is rendered one of no small difficulty.

92. Steps were nevertheless taken to combat the evil as far as possible. The Sirkar officials were urged to greater vigilance, and extra Peons were employed during the hot months of the year at such places as afforded the greatest opportunities for the clandestine manufacture of salt, and it is gratifying to find that these measures have produced a very favorable effect on the revenue from this source for the year under report which shows an increase of Rs. 95,330-10-6.

93. Further measures are in contemplation which, it is believed, will place the salt revenue in a still more satisfactory condition.

94. It is to be regretted that the private manufacture of salt is legalized in the District of Malabar with the sole reservation that the sales are to be made to Government alone, a condition which is, no doubt, too frequently evaded to the prejudice of the interests of this Sirkar. The attention of the Collector of Malabar has been recently drawn to this subject and it is extremely desirable either that the existing law be annulled or that more stringent measures be adopted to prevent the produce of the Malabar salt pans being smuggled into this Territory.

95. In consequence of the great decrease in the sale of salt in 1041 there was, at the end of that year, a quantity on hand sufficient to meet the demands of the following year, and hence no Bombay salt was purchased in that year, but a small quantity of country salt was purchased the cost of which was Rs. 194-9-5; a decrease is therefore apparent in the expenditure on account of salt purchases of Rs. 65,027-10-6.

96. The increased consumption of this article during 1042 has, however, proportionately raised the cost of conveyance from the depôt at Mallipoorum to the different Banksalls causing an increase, under this head, of Rs. 3,337.

EDUCATION.

97. Among the Educational establishments of this Sirkar the English School at Ernacollum demands the first notice. The influx of boys into this School, after its new organization by Mr. A. F. Sealy M. A, the present Head Master, has impressed the Sirkar with the necessity of providing new and more adequate accommodation.

98. The sum of Rs. 26,920 was sanctioned for the erection of a building on a scale worthy of the first School in the country, and the Corner stone of a new School was laid on the 9th December last by His Highness the Maha Rajah in the presence of the Public Officers of the State and of several visitors and also of a large assemblage of the people.

99. During the year under review the School appears to have made steady progress. The number of boys on the Register has been greater, another class has been formed to meet this increase, making in all nine classes, and an additional teacher has been appointed. The range of studies has also been wider.

100. The following table furnished by the Head Master shows the state of the Register in December 1867 compared with that at the close of 1866.

	In Decr. 1866.	In Decr. 1867.
Brahmins	32	42
Ellayatha	1	1
Elavars	2	3
Konganies	6	8
Mahometans	2	3
Naidus	0	2
Nanjanader	9	9
Nambiar	1	1
Nambieri	0	1
Pandi Sudras	1	2
Pesharadi	1	1
Protestants	3	2
Roman Catholics	43	38
Sudras	61	75
Syrians	4	8
Unni	2	1
Vellalar	1	3
Warriers	3	4
Total.	172	204

101. The increase is principally among the Brahmin and Sudra students, those castes forming the great bulk of the population of Ernacollum and consequently most largely availing themselves of the benefits of education afforded to them by the Sirkar.

102. The first Class, which is under the tuition of the Head Master himself, has advanced considerably in Algebra and Euclid and is studying up to the Matriculation standard. But as a competent knowledge of one of the vernacular languages is an indispensable qualification for passing that test Malayalim has been added to the curriculum of instruction, and a portion of each week is devoted to its especial study.

103. To the subjects taught in Class II Algebra and Euclid have been added, and the students of this class participate, with those of the first, in the study of Malayalim.

104. It is gratifying to notice that private encouragement has not been wanting to stimulate the pursuit of learning in this School, several Gentlemen of British Cochin, who have evinced a great interest in the welfare of the School, having liberally subscribed towards the establishment of a few Scholarships. Honorable mention must also be made in this Report of a prize offered by A. Sankara Iyen, First Judge of the Trichoor Court, for the best translation from English into Malayalim of passages in prose and poetry.

105. The usual half yearly Examinations were held in June and December 1867 and were conducted by some of the principal officers of this Sirkar and several European residents of the Town of Cochin. These examinations were continued for many consecutive days and were sufficiently searching to test the proficiency of the students in every branch of study, and the result may be pronounced satisfactory.

106. A liberal amount has been sanctioned by the Sirkar for prizes which will no doubt create a wholesome emulation among the youths and urge them to greater efforts in the prosecution of their studies.

107. The receipts and disbursements of the School for the year 1867, irrespective of the salaries of the Master and Teachers, stand thus:—

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.			
By School Fees.....	434	0	0	To Books & Stationery	830	11	4
„ Fines	71	7	4	„ Furniture & repairs	14	0	1
„ Sale of Books.....	558	6	9	„ Contingencies	42	14	8
„ Balance for 1866..	264	3	1	„ Balance in hand...	440	7	1
Rupees..	1328	1	2	Rupees..	1328	1	2

108. From the balance in hand Rs. 409-5-4 had been employed in paying the salaries of teachers whose appointments were awaiting confirmation, but this sum has since been re-imbursed to the School.

109. The receipts from Fees appear to have increased by one third over those of the previous year, whilst it is equally satisfactory to find that the Fines, though larger by a small sum, are comparatively less considering the increased number of boys, an indication of a higher state of discipline.

110. The Teachers' Library and also the Lending Library, which are maintained in connection with this School, have proved useful adjuncts in the work of education. It is proposed to add a better selection of books to the latter Library so as to render it more attractive to the scholars for whom it is intended.

111. Vaccination has been made compulsory on youths seeking admission to the School, and the rule seems to have worked extremely well, it having been voluntarily submitted to with scarcely an exception, and the boys have enjoyed a remarkable immunity from the dreaded epidemic.

112. Since the date of the last report an English School has been established at Chittoor. With this exception the number of the District Schools remains unchanged.

113. The Trichoor School, which is now under the charge of Mr. Kelly, the late Assistant Master of the Ernacollum School, has made creditable progress; the number of boys has increased very considerably and two more teachers have been appointed to meet the additional work.

PUBLIC WORKS.

114. The Shoranoor Bridge, a work of the greatest importance and magnitude yet undertaken by this Government, was fast approaching completion at the close of the year under report.

115. The expenditure on this work, during the year, was Rs. 37,485-2-2 against Rs. 31,628-3-10 in the previous year. The entire charges incurred up to the close of the year 1042 amounted to Rs. 3,25,955-6-4.

116. The conclusion of this work will release a large annual sum which may be advantageously employed in perfecting the communications of the country and in other public works of undoubted utility, the want of which has long been felt.

117. The extension of the Madras Railway to Cochin, which has been so long under contemplation, will soon, it is hoped, be an accomplished fact. For some months past the officers of the Railway Company have been surveying the line from Puttamby to Erna-collum which is likely to be the terminus.

118. It is not very clear why the Shoranoor route has been abandoned when the Railway Company had ready to their hand a costly and substantial Bridge over a wide and, in the monsoon, impetuous river, undoubtedly the most difficult and important work to be accomplished in connection with the proposed extension of the line, and which this Government had alone undertaken and placed unconditionally at the disposal of the Company.

119. The Sirkar, in sanctioning the construction of this Bridge, had specially in view the facility it would ultimately afford to the progress of the railway to this country and, in selecting the place where it now stands, had not omitted to avail itself of competent professional advice. The Sirkar cannot, therefore, but regret that the resources of the State have been taxed to so great an extent without contributing in any way to promote the project it was mainly intended to facilitate.

120. The canal between Trichoor and Moonayom, which was in a forward state of progress at the date of the last Report, is

now complete and navigable at all times of the year. The total cost of this work was Rs. 20,550-2-6 of which Rs. 1,450-2-6 were disbursed in the year under report.

121. The deepening of a portion of the Eddathoorthy Canal was also accomplished in the course of this year at a cost of Rs. 3,080-11-0 and although the work will afford facilities to the traffic with the northern Districts for a time no permanent advantage can be expected until the whole of the canal is thoroughly repaired, as in $\frac{1020}{1844-45}$, at the joint expense of the British and Cochin Governments, the territories of which it divides.

122. The total outlay on Public Works in the year under review was Rs. 1,60,283 - 6 - 1, or more than 14 per cent of the total revenue of the State, and exceeds the expenditure, in the previous year, by Rs. 34,404 - 7 - 11.

123. The following are the public works, executed or in progress during the year, and the sums expended on them.

WORKS.	Expenditure in 1042. Rupees.	Total.
The Shoranoor Bridge	37,485	
Repair of the Kunamkulam Tank	5,061	
Trichoor water communication.....	3,080	
Chittoor Irrigation works.....	2,022	
Protection of the river face of the Cochin Palace.....	2,000	
Aratoopoya Bridge	1,514	
Irrigation works at Vypeen.....	1,500	
Deepening Canal from Caranjara to Moodachal.....	1,450	
Repair of Dams at Aratoopoya &c	1,353	
Do. of Canal to Tripoontorah	1,201	
Minor Works.....	8,454	
Total on Bridges, Canals, &c..		65,120
Ernacollum School	5,000	
Repairs to Ernacollum Jail	2,038	
Wadakancherry Moonsiff's Court.....	1,669	
Banksall &c., at Tripoontorah.....	1,126	
Edooveppoo at Do.	1,071	
Salt Banksall at Nemary	942	
Minor Works.....	8,173	
Total for Offices and Public buildings.:		20,019
Pagodas.....		20,077
Palaces		31,579
Residencies		6,891
Public Bungalows, Ootperahs &c.....		12,803
Miscellaneous.....		3,789
Grand Total..		1,60,278

PORTS AND HARBOURS.

124. The capabilities of the Port of Narakal were still further tested during the S. W. Monsoon of 1867, which was unusually heavy, and shipping operations continued uninterrupted at the worst periods of the season.

125. The Statement G. in the appendix exhibits the names and tonnage of the Vessels, which resorted to the Port, with a description of their cargoes.

126. The number of the Vessels was 37 and their aggregate tonnage 19,030 giving an increase of 9 Vessels and 2,271 Tons over the preceding year.

127. The Vessels liable to Port dues were 23, aggregating 11,257 Tons, and the amount of dues collected was Rupees 1,390-4-3 being in excess of the previous year by Rupees 218-2-11.

128. It is satisfactory to find that the advantages of railway communication will at length be brought to Cochin and give a stimulus to the surrounding trade which must advance, in no small degree, the general prosperity of the place. A large direct import and export trade with Europe, through the British Port of Cochin, must gradually spring up and, when that Port is shut to the shipping during the monsoon months, the capabilities of Narakal as a safe and convenient harbour will be developed to their full extent.

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POST OFFICE.

129. The number of private letters parcels &c., conveyed through the Sirkar Unjell or Post, and the Postage levied on them are given below:

	Rs.	Postage levied.
9,908 Letters.....	Rs.	619 6 0
31 Newspapers.....	„	2 0 4
7 Books.....	„	0 15 9
19 Bangly Parcels.....	„	2 6 3

Total Rupees 624 12 4

130. The total charges of the Department amounted to Rs. 2,967-14-11, exceeding the actual receipts by Rs. 2,343,-2-7. It should be observed, however, that the great bulk of the letters &c. sent through the Unjell was on the Public service.

MILITARY.

131. There has been no change of any importance, in the year under report, in the small Force maintained by this Sirkar.

FORESTS.

132. At the close of the last report a large quantity of timber remained unsold at the Sirkar Depôts. During the year under review 904 Teak Logs and Taldoms were received at the Depôts at Ernacollum and Ponany and measured $1616\frac{2}{18}$ candies. This shows a decrease of 197 Logs, containing $459\frac{13}{18}$ candies, from the supply of the previous year.

133. As there was little demand for Teak Timber a small portion only of the Logs in the Ernacollum Depôt was sold. The number disposed of was 250, measuring $585\frac{7}{18}$ Candies, and the average price was about $17\frac{1}{4}$ Rupees per candy, the total amount realized being Rs. 9,880.

134. At Ponany 231 Logs, measuring $388\frac{5}{8}$ Candies, were sold at 18 Rupees per candy realizing Rupees 5,900-14-9, and 195 Taldoms, measuring $272\frac{5}{8}$ Candies, at 26 Rupees per candy and realizing Rupees 6,552. A few logs of rejected timber were also sold at a lower rate.

135. The Total receipts from these sales amount to Rupees 16,225-14-10 being an increase of Rupees 6,149-2-3 over those of the previous year; besides which 158 Logs, measuring 360 candies, of the estimated value of Rupees 6,202, were used for public works.

136. The Kutikanom or Seignorage levied by the Sirkar on Anjely and various descriptions of timber, felled by private individuals, amounted to Rupees 3,797-1-4 showing a small increase of Rs. 146 over the receipts of the previous year.

137. The sale of sundry goods, with other Miscellaneous sources of revenue, produced Rupees 7,664 against Rs. 6,170 in the previous year.

138. The total revenue derived, through the agency of the Forest Department, was Rupees 33,889 being in excess of that in 1041 by Rupees 10,661. The deficiency in the latter year was owing to the large stock of timber which remained on hand.

139. There is a deficiency in the revenue from the Chittoor Forests of Rs. 3,555 in consequence of the contractor having removed a smaller quantity of timber in 1042 than in the previous year, the demand for it having been less.

140. Seven elephants were caught during the year and two working elephants died.



MEDICAL.

141. The Medical Officer of the Sirkar, Dr. Whitton, has furnished two Reports accompanied by the tabular Statements H. I. and K. given in the Appendix; one on the state of the Sirkar Hospital at Ernacollum and the other on the progress of vaccination in the country.

142. From the first report it appears that a most favorable state of things exists in the Hospital. There is evidently an increasing desire on the part of the people to avail themselves of the benefit of European treatment.

143. One instance is adduced by Dr. Whitton in proof of this. A high caste Brahmin woman, suffering from a complaint which native treatment had failed to alleviate, was brought from a considerable distance to the Hospital and was treated there. As one of the first instances of the kind it deserves notice indicating, as it does, that the prejudices of the higher castes against European treatment are beginning to give way.

144. During the year 1867 194 persons were received into the Hospital as In-patients, of whom 161 were discharged, cured or relieved, 12 died, and 21 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

145. Of the deaths 10 were from dropsy, one from severe injury and one from disease of the stomach.

146. Fifteen hundred and thirty one persons were treated as out-patients of whom 1,487 were cured or relieved, 23 were reported to have died, and 27 were on the List at the end of the year.

147. Of the deaths among the out-patients eleven were from Dropsy, four from disease of the stomach and bowels and seven from diseases of the lungs and from fevers and disease of the brain.

148. Thirty two of the In-patients dieted themselves at their own expense whilst in Hospital.

149. Four cases of difficult labour were brought to the Hospital from the interior of the country and in every instance the treatment was successful.

150. From the Report on Vaccination it is observed that the increased pay allowed by the Sirkar has occasioned greater energy and efficiency on the part of the Vaccinators.-

151. A higher rate of salary was offered to those who should pass an examination in the use of Bazaar Medicines and thus qualify themselves to treat many of the milder forms of disease met with in their districts. Examinations to test their ability were held by Dr. Whitton on the 19th April, 2nd July and 2nd October, and all were found to have qualified themselves for the increased rates of pay with the exception of two. These, however, were recommended for promotion on account of their long services, zeal in their duties, and general good conduct.

152. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 9,703, showing an increase of 1,286 over the number vaccinated in the preceding year. There is reason to believe that the people are becoming gradually convinced of the value of vaccination as a safeguard against small-pox.

PRESS.

153. The value of the work done in the Sirkar Press, during the year under report; amounted to Rs. 1,539 - 15 - 8 against Rs. 865 - 4 - 9 in 1865/66.

154. The cost of the establishment is the same as it was in the previous year.

POPULATION.

155. No Census has been taken since the year $\frac{1032 \text{ M. E.}}{1856-57}$ when the population was ascertained to consist of 399,056 souls.

FINANCIAL.

156. The following Statement shows the Receipts and Disbursements for the year under report.

RECEIPTS,				DISBURSEMENTS.			
	Rs	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Amount of Land Revenue.....	590,243	8	0	Expenses of the Palace	174,010	0	0
Do. of Customs Collection...	96,537	12	3	Do. of Religious Institutions	51,168	1	1
Do. Akhary Rs. 22,752 0 3				Do. of Charitable Do. ..	44,058	2	4
Do. Opium „ 3,624 0 0	26,376	0	3	Administrative Establishment..	116,779	13	9
Do. Sale of Salt.....	150,024	6	4	Judicial Do. ..	39,134	11	10
Do. Teak Timber.....	37,867	0	6	Police Do. ..	14,580	0	0
Do. Miscellaneous Revenue	178,662	5	9	Military Do. ..	19,575	15	4
				Pensions.....	10,175	13	4
				Public Works.....	160,283	6	1
				Miscellaneous Expenses.....	197,799	11	9
				Subsidy to British Government..	200,000	0	0
Total..	1,079,711	1	1	Total..	1,027,545	11	6
Amount Balance of 1042.....	469,387	15	11	Balance to be carried to the } account of the year 1043..... }	521,553	5	6
Grand Total....	1,549,099	1	0	Grand Total..	1,549,099	1	0

157. The Miscellaneous Revenue in the year under report does not differ materially from that of the previous year, being short of it only by Rs. 1,264-6-8.

158. The expenditure under the head of Palace allowances shows an increase of Rs. 6,250. This is owing to the increase of 1,000 Rs. to the allowance of His Highness the Rajah and of Her Highness the Amah Rajah having been drawn for the whole of the year under report whereas, in 1041, it was drawn only for six months, or from the 1st of Coombhom, and also to the allowance of His Highness the 3rd Prince having commenced in the last month of 1042.

159. There is an increase, on account of establishments, of Rs. 10,506 - 1 - 10 in consequence of the increased scale of salaries to the servants of the Revenue and some other departments, sanctioned in the previous year 1041, having had effect for only four months of that year whereas it was in force during the whole of the year under report. Besides this the salaries of the 1st Judge of the Appeal Court and of the Dewan Peishcar were increased in the year under report.

160. The Miscellaneous Expenses show an increase of Rupees 29,375-15-3 which may be accounted for by the heavy extraordinary charges incurred in the year. Of the amount advanced from the Public Treasury to the State Ceremony Fund a sum of Rupees 50,000 was written off the accounts with the concurrence of the Madras Government. The expenses attending His Highness' visit to Trevandrum, and the visit of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore to the Royal family of Cochin amounted to a little more than 28,000 Rupees. The dearness of provisions involved extra charges for Pagodas to the extent of nearly 5,000 Rs. These and some other expenses such as providing new accountments for the Sepoys have caused an increase, in the extraordinary charges, of Rs. 89,206-12-1 above those incurred in the preceding year.

161. The increase under the head of Miscellaneous expenses would have been still greater if the extraordinary charges, above adverted to, had not, in a great measure, been counterbalanced by the saving in the purchase of salt.

162. The Total Revenue of the year under report exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 1,16,705. In the latter year the

total receipts were exceptionally low in consequence of the great decrease in the salt revenue, but, in 1042, the improved revenue from this source, together with increased receipts from other sources, has raised the entire revenue to 10,80,000 Rupees, that of 1040 and 1041, the two preceding years, having been Rupees 10,75,230 and Rs. 9,63,006 respectively.

163. The total disbursements, Rupees 1,027,545, show an increase of Rs. 83,352 which is chiefly attributable to the extraordinary expenditure already referred to in Para 158. The Public Works also show an increased expenditure of Rs. 34,400 and the salaries of Public Servants of Rupees 10,500. There are also some inconsiderable additions to the expenditure in other Items.

164. The cash balance at the end of the year, viz. Rupees 5,21,533-5-6, is in excess of that of the previous year by Rupees 52,165 the revenue of the year under report having exceeded the expenditure by that amount.

165. The Receipts would have been greater than the Disbursements by Rs. 1,02,165 but for the sum of Rs. 50,000 which stood to the debit of the State Ceremony Fund having been written off.

166. The total value of the goods on hand at the close of 1041 was Rs. 2,68,662. That goods of so great a value were on hand is attributable to the large quantity of salt remaining unsold at the Sirkar Depôt at Mallipoorum. The greater portion, however, of the salt was disposed of during the year under report and, at its close, there was a considerable decrease in the value of goods on hand which amounted only to Rs. 1,44,289 - 7 - 7.

HUZOOR CUTCHERRY)
Choverah in Cochin)
17th April 1868.)

T. SHUNGOONNY MENON,

Dewan.

APPENDIX.—A.

STATEMENT of original Civil suits pending, instituted, and disposed of in the 2 Zillah and 4 Moonsiff Courts of Cochin for the year 1042.

COURTS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12		13			
	Pending on the 31st Kurkuda-gom 1041.	Filed in 1042.	Re-admitted under Secs: 101, 112 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Admitted for review of judgment under Sec: 376.	Total.	Value of suits filed in 1042. Rupees.	Decreed on merits under Secs: 137, 138, 181.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Disposed of by agreement under Sec: 90.	Disposed of under Secs: 32, 101, 107, 121, 122, 166.	Total disposed of.	Transferred from one Court to another.	Average interval between dates of file and disposal. Months.	Days.	Above one year.	Above 6 months and under one year.	Under 6 months.	Total.
Anjeekaimal Court...	315	318	2	5	640	1,60,016	259	21	70	20	370	1	10	8	81	94	94	269
Trichoor Do....	216	324	6	1	547	1,66,002	268	31	108	21	428	0	6	1	2	35	82	119
Moonsiff Courts	340	4,112	6	3	4,461	1,74,757	2,016	275	1,012	327	3,630	1	2	4	5	202	623	830
Total ...	871	4,754	14	9	5,648	5,00,775	2,543	327	1,190	368	4,428	2	6	4	88	331	799	1218

APPENDIX.—B.

STATEMENT of Appeal suits pending, filed and undisposed of in the Zillah Courts of Cochin for the year 1042.

COURTS.	1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11			12		13						
	Pending on 31st Kurkadagom 1041.	Filed in 1042.	Total.	Value of Appeals in 1042 Rupees.	Decrease on merits under Sec. 347.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Disposed of by agreement under Sec. 90.	Dismissed for default under Sec. 344.	Remanded to the lower court under Sec. 349.	Total disposed of.	Transferred from one Court to another.	Disposed of under Sec. 348.			Average interval from date of file to that of disposal.	Months.	Days.	Above one year.	Above 6 Months & under one year	Under 6 Months.	Total.	Pending.
Anjeekaimal Court	66	88	154	5644	21	41	7	3	0	72	1	40	3	19	11	25	17	11	53	81			
Trichoor Ditto	20	28	48	1678	13	14	14	2	0	43	0	13	3	11	1	24	0	0	5	5			
Total	86	116	202	7322	34	55	21	5	0	115	1	53	6	30	6	24	17	11	58	86			

APPENDIX—C.

STATEMENT of Civil suits pending, filed and disposed of in the Appeal Court of Cochin for the year 1042.

Suits.	1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10			11		12			
	Pending on the 31st Kurkadagom 1041.	Filed in 1042.	Total.	Value of Appeals in 1042 Rupees.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Disposed of by agreement under Sec. 90.	Dismissed for default under Sec. 344.	Remanded to the lower court under Sec. 349.	Total disposed of.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Months.	Days.	Average interval between dates of file and disposal:			
											Disposed of under Sec. 348.					Above one year.	Above 6 Months & under one year.	Under 6 Months.	Total.
Appeals.....	38	141	179	140,449	45	49	10	4	2	110	43	19	32	6	29	16	24	29	69
Special Appeals	2	22	24	1,189	4	9	4	1	0	13	8	3	2	3	11	0	12	4	6
Re-investigation Suits.....	0	4	4	63,092	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	13	0	1	2	3
Total	40	167	207	204,730	49	58	15	5	2	129	51	22	34	6	9	16	27	35	78

APPENDIX.—D.

STATEMENT of Decrees executed and pending in 1042.

COURTS,	Decrees pending Execution.	Moved for execution.	Total.	Struck off.	Executed.	Total.	Remaining.
Anjeckaimal Zillah.....	147	243	390	133	126	259	131
Trichoor Ditto.....	50	316	366	236	79	315	51
Moonsiff Courts.....	273	1,261	1,534	571	627	1,198	336
Total....	470	1,820	2,290	940	832	1,772	518

APPENDIX—E'

STATEMENT of Institution Fees, Stamp Penalties &c. received in 1042 M. E.

	Fees.			Penalties &c.			Total.		
	Rupees.	As.	P.	Rupees.	As.	P.	Rupees.	As.	P.
Appeal Court.....	4,967	10	5	94	11	5	5,062	5	10
Anjikaimal Do.....	8,638	12	8	5,370	12	5	14,009	9	1
Trichoor Do.....	8,179	5	10	7,547	10	11	15,727	0	9
Moonsiff Courts.....	8,752	1	9	6,044	11	4	14,796	13	1
Total..	30,537	14	8	19,057	14	1	49,595	12	9

APPENDIX F.

OPERATIONS of the Criminal Courts of Cochin during the year 1042.

COURTS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32				
	Pending on the 1st Kurkadagom 1041.		Received				Total		Referred to the Appeal Court		Committed to the Session Court		Dismissed or discharged without trial under Sec: 3 Reg: 1 of 1036		Acquitted after trial		Ordered to furnish Security		Convicted and punished		Died, escaped or otherwise disposed of		Total of Columns 11 to 15		Pending		Sentence									
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Flagged	No. of Persons sentenced to rigorous or simple imprisonment not exceeding one year.	Ditto above 1 and within 3 years	Ditto above 3 and within 7 years	Ditto above 7 and within 10 years	Ditto above 10 and within 14 years	Ditto for life	Ditto for Capital punishment	Ditto sentenced to pay fine	Average No. of days between appearance and committal	Ditto No. of days between committal or reference and disposal	Under one month	More than one and under 3 months	More than 3 Months				
Appeal Court	0	0	4	23	4	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	17	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Session do	5	31	33	115	38	145	4	23	0	0	0	0	7	41	5	32	12	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	36	28	0	0	0			
Anjiki: Criminal Court	2	19	24	211	56	230	0	0	20	67	1	1	4	53	6	65	0	163	7	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	14	9	0	0	0			
Trichoor do	3	16	49	112	52	122	0	0	13	48	8	8	2	12	1	41	0	73	1	1	5	13	16	0	0	0	0	7	20	7	1	0	0	0		

APPENDIX.— G.

RETURN of Ships and Vessels arrived at, or departed from the Port of Narrakal and of the Goods Imported and Exported there from January to December 1867.

Date of Arrival	Date of Departure	Ships.	Commanders.	Nation.	Tons.	From whence arrived.	Whither bound	Goods Imported.	Goods Exported.
1867	1867	[Zaithoo box							
January 29	January 29	Schr. Mahomed Maulin	TL Diogue Fernando	English	60	Cochin	Colombo	None.	47½ Cwts Salt fish
March 6	March 16	Barque Alexandra	Thos. Tyrer	do.	407	do.	Cochin	400 Tons of Coals	None
May 31	June 3	Barque Esther	A. Donter	French	275	do.	Bordeaux	—	243 Bags Coffee 53 Bales Coir Fibre 34 Coils Coir Rope
June 1	"	S. S. Burmah	Gray	English	807	Tuticorin	Calicut	1 Bag Specie 67 Packages Sundries 25 Bags Coffee 42 Do. Black Pepper	None
" 1	"	S. S. Lord Elphinstone	W. G. Stretton	do.	441	Bombay	Colombo	—	762 Robbins Coppra 792 Bundles Coir Yarn
" 2	"	Brig Bagary	TL Koonjee Kalendar	do.	155	do.	Cochin	Resorted to Narrakal on stress of weather.	None
" 3	August 6	Barque Milbrook	Barrow	do.	32½	Calicut	Calicut	Sundry Goods	None
" 5	June 5	S. S. Cashmere	McCorkindale	do.	810	do.	Galle	1 Bag Specie 2 Basket Mangoes 1 Box private effects 13 Bales Piece Goods 2 Boxes Paper 2 Dubber Gold 2 Bags Specie 20 Bundles Tin 20 Bags Wheat 3 Baskets Mangoes None	None
" 9	"	S. S. Sir John Lawrence	H. Crocker	do.	457	do.	Colombo	—	1 Box Sample 223 Robbins Coppra 29 Do. Pepper 10 Hhds. Coconut Oil
" 16	"	S. S. Lord Clyde	S. Robinson	do.	284	Bombay	do.	—	None
" 17	"	S. S. Punjaub	J. Fatterson	do.	810	Galle	Carwar and Bombay	1 Box Cegars	72 Robbins Chillies 1 Cask Butter, 12 Bags Gram 6 Robbins Cardamoms 2 Boxes Pumps 1 in No. Boat-1 Parcel Cloth 4 Robbins Cutcheor 6 Ditto Turmeric 1 Ditto Millnary

June	17	June	18 S. S. Earl Canning	... A. Thompson	... English	441	Bombay	Colombo	94 Bundles Zinc 4 Pig Lead 5 Bales Piece Goods 2 Do. Twists 23 Bales Twists 16 Do. Piece Goods 16 Do. Copper sheets (Old) 50 Copper sheets 1 Bag Specie contg. 6,500 Rs. 6 Bales Piece Goods 4 Do. Twists 1 Do. Sundries 14 Bales Twists 1 Box Gold 20 Bales Piece Goods 1 Do. Sundries None. None. Resorted to Narrakal on stress of weather.	None. 7 Boxes wearing apparel 4 Casks } 1 Keg } Cocconut Oil 150 Robbins Wheat 80 Bags Potatoes 16 Bundles Coir Mattings 20 Robbins Chillies None. None 40 Robbins Salt fish 100 Do. Dry Prawns 1 Parcel sample 79 Bags Potatoes 38 Do. Do. 711 Do. Coir Yarn 4 Packages Private effects None 98 Cases Gum kino 2,700 Dolls & 621 Bales Coir 166 Coils Coir Rope (Yarn) 17 Bales Do. Fibre 26 Bags & 135 Cases Coffee 61 Hhds, Cocconut Oil None. 1 Box Tea wg. 10 lbs. 1,336 Bundles Coir Yarn
"	19	"	31 S. S. Burmah	... A. Gray	... do.	807	Carwar	do.		
"	27	"	27 S. S. Genl. Havelock	... C. Rodgers	... do.	213	do.	Madras		
July	4	July	4 S. S. Punjab	... J. Patterson	... do.	810	do.	Calcutta		
"	4	"	4 S. S. Arabia	... J. Ballantine	... do.	807	Tuticorin	Bombay		
"	5	"	5 S. S. Genl. Outram	... I. Hewitt	... do.	201	do.	Cochin		
"	12	"	20 S. S. Pearl	... W. Rodgers	... do.	268	do.	do.		
"	17	"	18 S. S. Elphinstone	... W. G. Sirettion	... do.	440	Calcutta	do.		
"	18	"	19 S. S. Sir Bartle Frere	... S. B. Tolputt	... do.	389	Bombay	Colombo	1,547 Bags of Rice 2 Cases Felt 10 Bales & 1 Case Piece Goods 125 Slabs Copper 1 Bag Specie contg. 2,000 Rs. 2 Cases wearing apparel 1 Box Gold 1 Package Merchandize 42 Bales Piece Goods 1 Case Ditto 60 Slabs Copper 18 Bundles Do. 51 Sheets Do. 9 Bundles Nails 1 Case Telegraph stores 28 Packages Lighthouse stores	
"	19	"	19 S. S. Arabia	... J. Ballantine	... do.	807	"	Tuticorin		
"	19	"	19 S. S. Asia	... A. Irvine	... do.	1208	Calicut	Bombay		
"	28	August	10 Barque Abdool Medjid	... J. G. Pitton	... do.	402	Carwar	London	Sundry Goods	
"	30	July	31 S. S. Sir John Lawrence	... H. Crocker	... do.	457	Colombo	Bombay		
August	1	August	1 S. S. Burmah	... A. Gray	... do.	807	Tuticorin	do.		
"	4	"	5 S. S. India	... Templeton	... do.	791	Bombay	Calcutta	1,243 Bags of Rice 1 Bag Specie contg. 1,800 Rs. 94 Bales & 4 Boxes Piece Goods 10 Slabs & 42 Packs Copper 10 Casks Pitch Tar 6 Bundles Nails 5 Boxes Sundries 2 Do. Specie	

August	4	August	5	S. S. Earl Canning	... A. Thompson	... English	441	Calcutta	Bombay	{ 18 Bags Cummin seed 41 Bags Sugar 340 Ditto Rice }	{ 15 Hhds. Coconut Oil 31 Cases Gum kino
"	4	"	4	S. S. Pearl	... W. Rodgers	... do.	266	Cochin	do.		Coaled at Narrakal
"	18	"	18	S. S. Chedubah	... Parker	... do.	538	Galle	Calicut	{ 1 Case Stationery 1 Box Tea 1 Case Books 6 Bags Oats 6 Bales & 1 Case Piece Goods 1 Box Merchandize 12 Slabs Copper 50 Bundles Hoop Iron 1 Basket Cheeroots 2 in No. Tarpaulin }	1 Parcel Canvas for ship's use
"	18	"	18	S. S. Burmah	... Gray	... do.	807	Bombay	Calcutta		None.
Septr.	2	Septr.	2	S. S. Arabia	... Ballantine	... do.	807	Calcutta	Bombay		None.
"	3	"	4	S. S. Tilly	... Platts	... do.	290	Colombo	do.	None.	2 Cases wooden Model 359 Hhds Coconut Oil 20 Do. Jingly Do. 8 Robbins Cardamoms 2 Bags Jangry
"	7	"	7	S. S. Chedubah	... W. H. Parker	... do.	538	Calicut	Colombo	{ 528 Iron Roads 6 Packages contg. 14,200 Rs. 26 Bundles Copper 186 Bales Piece Goods 1 Drum Fusce 110 Bags Sugar 65 Bags Sugar seed 1 Case Harmonium 2 Packages Books 15 Bales Gunnies 44 Packs Sugar Mill 3 Boxes Specie contg. 8,550 Rs. 2 Do. Gold 1 Case Books 5 Packages Stationery 2 Cases Lamps 1 Case Soda water 1 do. Sundries 20 Bags Sugar 10 do. Jeera 69 Bales 168 Packages } Piece Goods 9 Cases }	60 Bags Potatoes
"	19	"	21	S. S. India	... Templeton	... do.	791	Calcutta and Colombo	Calicut and Bombay		25 Casks Jangry 41 Robbins Do. 1030 Coils Rope 35 Bales Coconut Fibre 1 Parcel Sample
"	21	"	21	S. S. Govr. Higginson	... Sanders	... do.	365	Bombay	Colombo and Calcutta		None
Decr.	12	Decr.	12	Schr. Struggler	... Tl. Mal. Juan Fernando	do.	61	Cochin	Colombo	None	82 Bales Salt fish
"	13	"	31	Barque Liberator	... James Robertson	do.	445	Sunderland	Cochin	500 Tons of Coals	None

APPENDIX—II.

Annual Return of sick treated in the Sirkar Charity Hospital at Ernacollum during the year 1867.

	In Patients.						Out Patients.					
	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining
Fevers	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	99	101	99	2	0
Eruptive Fevers.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	0
Disease of the Brain.....	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	9	9	7	2	0
Do. Eye.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	0
Do. Lungs.....	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	69	70	66	2	2
Do. Stomach and Bowels.....	2	6	8	7	1	0	0	457	457	452	4	1
Do. Skin.....	0	2	2	2	0	0	4	99	103	102	0	1
Dropsies.....	7	59	66	50	10	6	9	205	214	195	11	8
Rheumatic affections.....	0	4	4	4	0	0	4	54	58	57	0	1
Veneral affections and diseases of the Genital organs.....	3	35	38	32	0	6	11	202	213	202	0	11
Abscess and Ulcers.....	11	36	47	41	0	6	6	92	98	98	0	0
Wounds and Injuries.....	0	6	6	4	1	1	3	51	54	53	0	1
Other Diseases.....	1	17	18	18	0	0	2	148	150	147	1	2
	26	163	194	161	12	21	42	1494	1536	1487	22	27

APPENDIX.— I.

Return of Surgical Operations performed in the Sirkar
Charity Hospital at Ernacollum during the year 1867.

			Cured.	Died.
Abscess on the palm of the hand	1	Opened.....	1	0
Do. Lower Jaw..	1	Do.	1	0
Do. Scrotum.....	1	Do.	1	0
Cancer of the Lip.....	4	Removed.....	4	0
Do. Penis.....	2	Amputated.....	2	0
Carbuncle.....	1	Incised.....	1	0
Diseased Arm.....	3	Amputated.....	3	0
Do. Leg.....	2	Do.	1	0
Dislocation of the Jaw.....	1	Reduced.....	1	0
Do. Shoulder.....	1	Do.	1	0
Do. Wrist.....	1	Do.	1	0
Delivery.....	4	By forceps.....	4	0
Fistula in ano.....	1	Opened.....	1	0
Foreign body from the Nostril..	9	Removed.....	9	0
Fracture of the Arm.....	1	Adjusted.....	1	0
Do. Clavicle.....	1	Do.	1	0
Do. Thigh.....	1	Do.	1	0
Hernia.....	2	Reduced.....	2	0
Hemorrhoids.....	2	Removed by ligature.	2	0
Hydrocele.....	9	Tapped.....	9	0
Necrosis of the clavicle.....	1	Removed.....	1	0
Nails of both great toes.....	2	Extracted.....	2	0
Phymosis.....	9	Circumcised.....	9	0
Paraphymosis.....	3	Reduced.....	3	0
Polypus Nasal.....	6	Extracted.....	6	0
Retention of Placenta.....	1	Removed.....	1	0
Sinuses of the groin.....	2	Opened.....	2	0
Stricture of the urethra.....	5	Dilated.....	5	0
Tumours.....	8	Removed.....	8	0
Wound on the Arm.....	1	Sutured.....	1	0

APPENDIX.—K.

ANNUAL Return of Persons Vaccinated in the Cochin Territories during the year 1867.

Vaccinators.	District.	Hindoos.		Christians.		Mahomedans		Total of Persons Vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Head Vaccinator Ramalingum.....	Cannianoor....	420	300	247	137	68	12	1174	982	192
1st Class Vaccinator Terrivien.....	Shelakurah....	354	230	226	187	230	46	1273	953	320
Do. Kurrapen.....	Thallapally... .	410	172	194	187	97	58	1118	936	182
Do. Ramalingum.....	Mugundaporum	336	247	220	192	87	32	1114	986	128
2nd Do. Appavoo.....	Matencherry ..	320	251	210	192	87	78	1138	986	152
Do. Mooniapen.....	Chittoor.....	224	179	198	127	110	82	920	820	100
Do. Manika.....	Yennamakel..	240	204	306	209	92	57	1108	913	195
Do. Shree Vygunda Numbee..	Trichoor.....	281	222	212	280	67	48	1110	1012	98
Do. Felxian Auseppoo.....	Ernacollum....	240	192	180	94	30	12	748	648	100
		2825	1997	1993	1595	868	425	9703	8236	1467

(51)



REPORT

ON THE

Administration of Cochin.

FOR THE YEAR 1043 M. E. 1867-68 A. D.

It was intended in the present Report to adopt, as far as practicable, the Returns called for in the Order of the Madras Government Political Department, No. 256, dated the 14th September 1867, in accordance with the recommendations of the Statistical Committee at Calcutta. The details were, for the most part, not available from the records and not easily procurable, the system of accounts and of record in this country being materially different from that which has long obtained in British territory. Every effort, however, was made to collect the information embraced in the Forms received, but, as there is no reasonable prospect of presenting it in any thing like a comprehensive or reliable shape within the period appointed for submitting this Report, it has been deemed expedient to postpone the adoption of the new plan of statistics until next year.

JUDICIAL.

2. The following new Regulations were passed by His Highness the Rajah in the year under report.

I. A Regulation to abolish the Sessions Court and to amend the existing Regulations relating to the constitution of the Appeal Court and of the Zillah Courts, passed on the 1st Chingom 1043 (16th August 1867.)

II. A Regulation to provide for the limitation of suits, passed on the 27th Magarom 1043 (8th February 1868.)

III. A Regulation to provide for the admission of Counsel in Criminal Cases, passed on the 11th Methoonum 1043 (23rd June 1868.)

3. The first and second of these enactments were briefly noticed in the last Report, as they came into operation before the date of that Report, but a more particular description of their scope and objects may be properly given here.

4. The abolition of the Sessions Court had become desirable for many reasons. The power of the Criminal Courts to inflict punishment extended only to three years' imprisonment, and they were not legally competent to pass decisions in all the graver kinds of crime. Such cases were therefore committed to the Sessions Court where a second trial was held, involving needless delay and inconvenience to parties in attendance. The system was also open to the objection that the verdict of the Sessions Court was delivered by a single Judge, and that there was no provision for an Appeal in the case of a conviction. Persons residing within the local limits of the Trichoor Zillah, who were bound over to appear before the Sessions Court, were frequently subject to serious inconvenience and expense in having to travel to Ernacollum, where the Sessions were held, and to await the close of the trial.

5. The Regulation I, above cited, was not only calculated to obviate these objections and inconveniences but it effected also some important modifications in the Criminal procedure of the Courts.

6. The Criminal Courts were empowered to try and pass judgment in cases of every description, the sentences being referred for the approval of the Appeal Court if they exceeded the limits of punishment which they were competent to inflict.

7. The authority of the Appeal Court to pass final decisions in the cases referred to them was made absolute except in cases of capital punishment and of imprisonment for life which require the confirmation of His Highness the Rajah.

8. The power of the Criminal Courts to impose fines was somewhat altered by raising the amount to Rupees 500, and the punishment of whipping was limited to the infliction of 30 stripes.

9. The attention of the Sirkar had for some time been directed to the gradual reduction of the number of Judges in the Zillah Courts which, by previous enactments, was limited to a minimum of three in each Court, and one of the objects in view in framing Regulation I was to adapt the procedure to Courts composed of a smaller number of Judges. It has therefore been declared competent for a single Judge to sit for the trial and

disposal of Civil and Criminal cases, whereas under the old Regulations at least two Judges were required to constitute a Court, recourse being had to the 3rd Judge when his colleagues differed in opinion.

10. If there be more than one Judge the Regulation allows a division of labor among them under such rules as may be made by the Appeal Court, and by thus enabling each Judge to dispose of a number of cases, independently of his colleague, it greatly expedites the despatch of business. Provision is also made for occasions of difference of opinion among the Judges when they sit together for the trial of any case of especial importance.

11. At present the number of Judges in the Zillah Courts is only two.

12. This Regulation also enlarged the powers of the Appeal Court by conferring on it Original Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction in certain cases, by empowering it to transfer a criminal case from one Court to another, a power which it had previously possessed only in Civil Suits, by constituting it a Court of Appeal in Criminal Cases in which, under former enactments, no right of Appeal was recognized, by making it also a Court of revision with authority to call for the records of any Criminal Case on its own motion and to revise the sentence, if necessary, and by vesting it with the general power to make rules for regulating its own practice and that of the Courts subject to its control.

13. Regulation II passed in this year is based upon Act XIV of 1859 of the Indian Legislature, the provisions of which were adopted with some slight modifications required to render them applicable to the circumstances of this State.

14. Regulation III, before noticed, was intended to remedy a serious grievance, persons brought to trial on criminal charges having been precluded, by the former state of the law, from being assisted or from making their defence by Counsel. This disability has now been removed and the admission of authorized Agents, on behalf of the accused or of the Prosecutors, has been legalized.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

15. The following observations on the working of the Civil Courts are taken from the Report of the Appeal Court.

16. In the last Report it was remarked that the number of Original Suits continued to increase year by year, and that the

average annual increase for three years was 943. There has been a further increase of about 350 cases in the present year. This increase, like that in former years, has been entirely on the Moon-siffs' files. The files of the Zillah Courts have been comparatively light, the accession to that of the Anjeekaimal Court being only 219 and to that of the Trichoor Court 169 cases in the year, which are respectively 100 and 155 cases less than in the previous year.

17. The value of the Original Suits filed in 1043 is about Rs. 5,00,000 and may be said to be not very dissimilar to the value of the Suits in 1042, the difference being nearly 1,200 Rs. against the year under report.

18. The average value per suit in each Court has been as follows. In the Anjeekaimal Court Rs. 830, in the Trichoor Court Rs. 500, and in the Moonsiffs' Courts Rs. 46.

19. The state of business in the various Courts is on the whole satisfactory. The file of the Trichoor Court appears to the greatest advantage, there being only 75 suits remaining undisposed of at the end of the year. But the number of suits received in that Court during the year was extremely small being about a half of those admitted in 1042.

20. The following table exhibits the operation of the Courts of original jurisdiction as compared with the previous year.

Years.	Courts.	Pending	Filed.	Total	Disposed of	Remain- ing
1042	Anjeekaimal Zillah.	315	325	640	371	269
	Trichoor Do.	216	331	547	428	119
	Moonsiffs' Courts..	340	4,121	4,461	3,631	830
	Total..	871	4,777	5,648	4,430	1,218
1043	Anjeekaimal Zillah.	269	235	504	255	249
	Trichoor Do.	119	172	291	216	75
	Moonsiffs' Courts..	830	5,131	5,961	4,891	1,068
	Total..	1,218	5,538	6,756	5,362	1,392
Increase in 1043..		347	761	1,108	932	174

21. The number of Appeals against the decisions of the Moonsiffs was 201 or 6.25 per cent on appealable cases.

22. The total number of Appeals disposed of by the Zillah Courts in the year under review was 202. In 109 cases the decrees were confirmed, in 30 cases they were modified and in 63 reversed.

23. The Appeal Court decided 174 cases, or 45 more than in the preceding year and the number of cases pending at the end of the year was reduced from 78 to 63.

24. Of the decisions passed by the Appeal Court, the particulars of which are given below, 41 per cent were in reversal or modification of the decrees appealed against, and the proportion of decrees confirmed or otherwise disposed of was 59 per cent.

Courts	Con- firmed.	Reversed or modified.	Adjusted or otherwise disposed of	Total.
Anjeekaimal Court	49	48	10	107
Trichoor Do.	34	27	9	67
Total..	83	72	19	174

25. The number of Appeals and Special Appeals from the Zillah Courts during the year, as specified below, was 152 which is 10 less than in the previous year and in the proportion of 32 per cent to appealable decisions in both the Courts.

Appeals from the Anjeekaimal Court..... 72

Special Appeals 14

86

Appeals from the Trichoor Court..... 67

Special Appeals 9

66

Total..152

26. The following statement gives a comparative view of the number of Appeals, Special Appeals and cases admitted for review in the Appeal Court.

	1042					1043				
	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of	Remaining	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of	Remaining
Appeals	38	141	179	110	69	69	130	199	147	52
Special Appeals	2	22	24	18	6	6	23	29	23	6
Reviews	0	4	4	1	3	3	6	9	4	5
Total..	40	167	207	129	78	78	159	237	174	63

27. The interval between the dates of filing and disposal of suits, in all the Courts, is on the whole satisfactory as will be seen from the subjoined table. In the Anjeekaimal Court the duration has been somewhat greater than in the previous year, but the difference does not exceed 25 days.

	1042		1043	
	Average duration		Average duration	
	Months	Days	Months	Days
Appeal Court	6	9	5	22
Anjeekaimal Zillah Court	10	8	11	3
Trichoor Do.	6	1	5	18
Moonsiffs' Courts	2	6	2	3

28. The institution fees received in the year under report amounted to Rs. 31,460, and the Stamp Penalty &c. to Rs. 17,318 making a total of Rs. 48,778 which is somewhat less than that collected in 1042.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

29. The number of cases committed to the Criminal Courts in the year under report was 92 which, together with one case remain-

ing undecided in the previous year, amounted to 93. The commitments were less than those of the previous year by 41. The decrease is in both Courts but chiefly in the Anjeekaimal Court where the number has declined from 84 in the previous year to 47 in the year under report.

30. The commitments to the Anjeekaimal Court were, however, somewhat larger than those to the Trichoor Court, although it is quite evident that the nature of the offences committed within the jurisdiction of the latter are of a more serious nature, for out of 45 cases which came before the Trichoor Court 22 or nearly 50 per cent were referred to the Appeal Court for higher punishment, whereas in the Anjeekaimal Court out of 47 commitments 9 only were referred to the Appeal Court.

31. Of 31 cases referred from both the Criminal Courts 29 were disposed of by the Appeal Court and two remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

32. The number of referred cases is small when compared with the commitments during the previous year to the Sessions Court which were no less than 112 in number. This figure cannot, however, be taken as representing altogether cases of a heinous nature as the Criminal Courts were in the practice of committing to the Sessions Court cases which they themselves were quite competent to dispose of. The new system, established by Regulation I of this year, of requiring the Criminal Courts to record judgment in every case, as well as the increased power granted to them by extending the limit of fines have apparently combined to diminish the number of referred cases. The decrease may also to some extent be traced to the smaller number of commitments by the Police.

33. Of the Prisoners in the referred cases, which were disposed of, 45 were acquitted, 46 were convicted and punished and the remaining 7 died, escaped, or were otherwise disposed of.

34. Of those convicted one was sentenced to capital punishment, one to rigorous imprisonment for life, and the others to terms of imprisonment below 14 years.

35. The number of persons committed for trial to the two Criminal Courts was 237, which is less than the number in the previous year by 86. Of these 118 were convicted and punished.

36. The average number of days between commitment and disposal by the Criminal Courts in the year under report, compared with the previous year, is as under.

	1042. days	1043. days
Anjeekaimal Court	9	9
Trichoor Do.	5	7

37. The time occupied in referred Trials between the date of reference and that of final decision was, on an average, 24 days. This may be deemed by no means excessive considering that a reasonable time should be allowed in every case to permit the accused to appeal against the finding of the Criminal Court to the Court to which the trial is referred.

38. The average period between the date of apprehension, or appearance before the Police, and commitment to the Criminal Court was 31 days.

39. Of the appeals from the decisions of the Criminal Courts 14 were disposed of, the sentences being confirmed in 3 cases and modified or annulled in eleven cases.

POLICE.

40. There does not appear to have been any remarkable increase of crime, generally, during the year under report whilst the cases of murder and gang robbery reported to the Police are fewer in number.

41. The total number of charges preferred in the year before all the Police officers was 1247, or 29 more than in 1042, and the number remaining undecided at the beginning of the year under review was 13, making in all 1260 cases.

42. Of these two hundred and twenty three cases were dismissed after summary enquiry without calling for the attendance of the accused, one thousand and twenty one cases, in which 3055 persons were concerned, were disposed of after procuring the attendance of the Defendants, and sixteen cases, in which 60 persons were concerned, remained undecided at the end of the year.

43. Of the cases disposed of, as aforesaid, four hundred and four cases, in which 1404 persons were concerned, were dismissed for want of evidence and two hundred and fifty nine cases, in which 707 persons had been charged with various minor offences, were compromised by the parties and the charges withdrawn.

44. Convictions followed in two hundred and seventy four cases, and of 707 persons concerned in them 507 were punished and 200 discharged.

45. The number of cases committed to the Criminal Courts was 84 being 43 less than the commitments in the previous year. The persons concerned were 237 or 135 less than in 1042.

46. The nature of the punishments awarded to the convicted offenders was as follows.

Four hundred and sixteen persons were fined 2298 Rs. whereas in the previous year the number of persons fined was 413 and the amount of the fines Rs. 2241. The fines on 41 persons, amounting to 1293 Rupees, were inflicted in referred cases under the special orders of the Magistracy.

47. The number of persons sentenced respectively to imprisonment and to corporal punishment, as compared with the previous year, is as follows.

In 1042	Imprisonment	63	Corporal punishment	22
In 1043	Do.	67	Do.	24

48. The period of imprisonment awarded to six of the offenders exceeded one month, and the sentences in these cases as well as the punishment of whipping were inflicted under the special orders of the Magistracy.

49. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Police contrasts favorably with the results of the preceding year, being 17 days from the date of charge and 14 from that of the apprehension of the offenders. These figures were 21 and 18 respectively in 1042.

50. Eight cases of murder and of culpable homicide (including one case remaining undisposed of in the previous year) were committed to the Criminal Courts; whilst in 1042 thirteen cases were reported to the Police of which twelve were committed for trial.

51. Three cases of Gang Robbery were reported in the year under review (against four in 1042 and nineteen in 1041.) and in only two cases were there sufficient grounds for committal.

52. The negotiations, referred to in the last Report as having been entered into with the Travancore Sirkar for the establishment of a system of reciprocity for the execution of Criminal warrants and for the searching of houses of suspected persons, were concluded during the year under report and will no doubt further the ends of justice in both States by effecting the more prompt apprehension of offenders, taking refuge beyond the frontiers, and the discovery of stolen property concealed by them.

JAILS.

53. The number of Prisoners in the Jails at Ernacollum and Trichoor in the beginning of the year was 254 and the number of those received during the year was 108, making a total of 362.

54. Of this number 290 were Convicts and the rest other Prisoners.

55. During the course of the year 4 Convicts died and 61 were released. Of the Prisoners 63 were released.

56. Hence the number remaining in the Jails at the close of the year was 234, being less by 20 than in the preceding year.

57. Of the 234 prisoners 6 were females.

58. The 234 prisoners were composed of the following classes.

Brahmin	1
Sudras	19
Other Hindoos.....	137
Christians	55
Mahommedans	22

59. The periods of imprisonment awarded to the Convicts were as follows

For Life	30
From 15 to 28 years	12
From 8 to 14 years	61
From 4 to 7 years	72
From 1 to 3 years	49
Below 1 year	10

60. The expenses in the Jails, exclusive of the cost of European Medicines and Medical attendance were,

For diet and clothing	Rs. 10,719	14	0
Guarding &c.,	„ 3,078	0	0
Repairs	„ 3,511	9	5

Total Rupees 17,309 7 5

61. The following particulars are taken from a Report furnished by Dr. Whitton the Medical Officer to the Government for the Calendar year 1868.

62. The average daily number of prisoners in the Ernacollum Jail was 76, while that in 1867 was 89.

63. The health of the prisoners bears favorable comparison with that of the previous year.

64. There were in all 51 cases of sickness during the year including three cases which remained on the 1st January 1868.

65. Of these 47 were cured, 2 died and 2 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

66. Of the cases of death one was from Anasarca and one from intestinal disease.

67. There were eight cases of Small pox in the months of January and February two of which were not within the precincts of the Jail but amongst a working gang employed at Tripoonitorah. None of the Small pox cases, however, proved fatal.

68. There were no cases of Cholera, Dysentery and Typhoid fevers.

69. The erection of a new and larger Jail has been determined on and Dr. Whitton has been recommending a site in the vicinity of Ernacollum.

70. The average daily number in the Trichoor Jail was 151.

71. The total number of sick treated in the Hospital was 119.

72. There were 3 deaths in the year; one from dropsy, one from fever and the third from Diarrhœa.

73. The prevailing diseases were fevers, diarrhœa, and dysentery.

74. Improvements have been effected in the Jail which have added much to the accommodation of the prisoners, and attention has been given to ventilation.

75. There has been no alteration in the dieting or in the employment of the prisoners in either of the Jails since the last Report.

LAND REVENUE.

76. The receipts from this, the principal source of Revenue to the Sirkar, amounted, in the year under review, to Rupees 5,96,328-7-7 showing an increase, over the receipts of the previous year, of Rupees 6,084-15-7.

1039	Rs.	5,83,368
1040	"	5,93,154
1041	"	5,84,954
1042	"	5,92,243
1043	"	5,96,328

77. The increase is mainly attributable to a larger portion of the Trichoor Lake having been cultivated in the year under report than in the previous year, to fresh lands having been brought

under cultivation, and to a water cess having been collected from certain lands supplied with water from the Irrigation Works in Chittoor.

78. The increase is also attributable to several minor causes which do not call for any particular mention.

79. It is satisfactory to notice that the Coffee Estates in the Cochin Forests continue, on the whole, to progress favorably.

80. There are altogether 13 Estates viz :

1	Perumparatha	8	Padagherry
2	West Perumparatha	9	Pothoopara
3	Varlavachan	10	Lily
4	Polyumpara	11	Totaycaut
5	Coombalacoody	12	Mary Anne
6	Manalaroo	13	Sherenelly
7	Cotingady		

81. In the Perumparatha Estate of 250 Acres, now owned by the Malabar Coffee Company and managed by Mr. W. Smith, 102 Acres have been cleared and planted, 100 Acres have been cleared and made ready for planting, and 30 Acres only remain to be cleared.

82. In the West Perumparatha Estate of 160 Acres, likewise owned by the Malabar Coffee Company and managed by Mr. Smith, 80 Acres have been planted and 30 cleared, 50 Acres remaining still to be cleared.

83. The Varlavachan Estate of 250 Acres, owned by Mr. Church, is under the superintendence of Mr. George Dupen. A hundred Acres have been cleared and planted.

84. The Polyumpara Estate of 1000 Acres, leased to Mr. J. Walker, is managed for him by Mr. W. Smith. About 150 Acres have been cleared and planted and 850 Acres have yet to be cleared.

85. The Coombalacoody Estate, leased originally to Mr J. Burns, has since passed into the possession of Mr. J. Walker. Nothing, however, has yet been done on it. The extent of the Estate is 20 Acres.

86. The Manalaroo Estate of 1000 Acres was originally owned by Messrs. Norman Stewart and John Brown MacIntyre. It was subsequently purchased by Messrs. Scott Brothers & Co and has since become the property of Mr. J. H. Aspinwall. A hundred and fifty Acres have been cleared and planted.

87. The Cotingady Estate of 200 Acres, originally owned by the late Mr. J. H. Berry and subsequently transferred to Messrs. Scott Brothers & Co, is now in the possession of Mr. J. H. Aspinwall. No portion of the Estate has yet been cleared.

88. On the Padagherry Estate of 1000 Acres, and on the Mary Anne Estate of 1000 Acres, granted respectively to Messrs. J. H. Aspinwall and Hugh Crawford, nothing has yet been done.

89. The Pothoopara Estate of 800 Acres and the Lily Estate of 1000 Acres, originally leased to the late Mr. J. H. Berry and Mr. M. H. Scott respectively, are now owned by Mr. J. H. Aspinwall and managed for him by Mr. Baker. In the former Estate a hundred and fifty Acres have been cleared and planted and 57 Acres have been cleared and are ready for planting, but on the latter no work has yet been done.

90. The Totaycaut Estate measures 200 Acres of which 100 Acres have been cleared and planted and 100 Acres remain to be cleared. This Estate has not changed hands. It is still owned by the original Lessee, Totaycaut Govindo Menon, and is managed for him by a Native named Chathoo.

91. The Sherenelly Estate consists of 250 Acres of which 23 Acres have been cleared and planted and 187 Acres remain to be cleared.

92. It will be observed that the total area occupied by the Coffee Estates is 7310 Acres of which 873 Acres have been cleared and planted and 227 Acres have been cleared and are ready for planting.

93. As, however, the whole of the lands has not yet been measured there may be found, on the completion of the measurement, a little more or less than the acreage above stated.

94. The period of rent-free occupancy having expired in the case of some of the Estates the Sirkar has in the year under report, for the first time, realized a small amount from this new source of Revenue. The collections under the assessment in the year amount to Rs. 1,233-9-2.

95. In order to facilitate planting operations a road was opened from Nemary to the foot of the Hills, on which the Estates are situated, during the year.

96. A road was also traced from the foot of the Hills to the Coffee Estates by Mr. Surveyor Stables. The road is estimated by him to cost Rs. 32,796.

CUSTOMS.

97. The Customs revenue for the year was Rs. 105,962-10-2
 1042 Rs. 106,846 -1-8
 1043 „ 105,962-10-2 being less than that of the preceding
 Diff. „ 883 -7-6 year by Rs. 883-7-6.

98. The decrease was occasioned by the moiety of the Customs receipts of British Cochin, for the period intervening between the end of the British Official year and the Malabar year, not having been received in time to be included in the year's account as was the case in 1042.

99. The subjoined statement will shew the Items which make up the revenue under this head.

The moiety of the Customs receipts of British Cochin for the year ending the 31st March 1868 and the whole of the Import duty on Tobacco for the same period. Rs. 27,409 8 10

Customs receipts of the Cochin Ports for the same period „ 2,275 10 0

Amount paid by the British Government on account of the Guarantee. „ 80,814 13 2

Add Customs receipts at the Cochin Ports between 31st March and the end of the Malabar year „ 2,576 10 8

Total Rs. 113,076 10 8

Deduct moiety of the collections of British Cochin for April, May and June 1867 (Rs. 6,510-11-3) and the collections of the Cochin Ports for the same period (Rs. 603-5-3) „ 7,114 0 6

Customs revenue of 1043 „ 105,962 10 2

100. There has been no direct importation of foreign Tobacco in the year under report. A portion of the quantity imported into British Cochin found its way into this country but the exact quantity brought into it has not been ascertained.

101. The receipts from Licenses for the sale of Tobacco
 1039 Rs. 6,570-0-0
 1040 „ 6,120-0-0
 1041 „ 6,120-0-0 amounted to Rupees 8,340-0-0 being in
 1042 „ 7,960-0-0
 1043 „ 8,340-0-0 excess of the previous year by Rs. 380.

ABKARY AND OPIUM.

102. The collections under this head amounted to Rupees
 1042 Rs. 22,752-0-3 23,685-1-5. Comparing them with the
 1043 " 23,685-1-5 receipts in the previous year there is a
 Diff. " 933-1-2 small increase of Rs. 933-1-2.

103. From the Opium Farm there was an increase of
 1042 Rs. 3,624 Rupees 2,876-0-0 over the receipts from this
 1043 " 6,500 source in the previous year.
 Diff. " 2,876

SALT.

104. There was a decrease in the Salt revenue, when com-
 1042 Rs. 150,024-6-4 pared with the preceding year, of
 1043 " 139,740-1-9
 Diff. 10,284-4-7 Rs. 10,284-4-7.

105. No efforts have been spared to prevent the smuggling into this country of foreign Salt and the illicit manufacture of Country Salt but these evils continue to exist to a considerable degree.

106. It has been held by some of the Criminal Courts of Malabar that a man is at liberty to manufacture as much salt as is necessary for his own use. This ruling is liable to great abuse. Salt manufactured in such parts of Malabar as border on Cochin is introduced clandestinely into this country, and the persons engaged in such manufacture escape detection to a certain extent by taking the salt, temporarily, into the British Territory.

107. The establishment of additional Salt Banksalls, with the view of bringing the article to the homes of the inhabitants and thereby checking the evil, and the increasing of the salaries of the servants in the Salt Establishment were contemplated during the year under review; but, as these measures were only carried into effect during the current year, they will be more fully noticed in the next report.

EDUCATION.

108. An English School was opened in the Chittoor District in the year under report.

109. The District English Schools at Trichoor and Irinjalcoda continue to make creditable progress.

110. The Sanscrit, Hebrew, and Vernacular Schools have been doing much good.

111. It is, however, the English School at Ernacollum which claims more special notice.

112. The hopes entertained of this institution since its new organization are being realized.

113. It is gratifying to notice that during the year 1868 the School has been progressing steadily under the zealous exertions of its Head Master Mr. A. F. Sealy M. A.

114. There was an increase of boys and of classes and a wider range of study.

115. At the close of the year the numerical strength of the School was 241 and the boys stood distributed into ten classes as at foot.

Class I	21	Class VI	23
Class II	22	Class VII	27
Class III	23	Class VIII	25
Class IV	23	Class IX	26
Class V	24	Class X	27

116. The subjoined comparative statement of the number of boys belonging to the different sections of the community, as it stood in December 1867 and 1868, may not be altogether devoid of interest.

	1867.	1868.
Brahmins	42	51
Ellayatha	1	1
Illovens	3	5
Kamalar	0	1
Konganies	8	10
Mahommedans	3	4
Naidus	2	1
Nanjanadars	9	9
Nambiar	1	1
Numboory	1	1
Pandy Sudras	2	3
Pasharadies	1	1
Protestants	2	1
Roman Catholics	38	48
Sudras	75	86
Unni	1	1
Vellalars	3	3
Warriers	4	4

117. The increase, as might have been expected, has been greatest among the Sudras, Brahmins, and Roman Catholics.

118. There were, as usual, two examinations in the year under report, one in June and the other in November.

119. The examinations were conducted by several Officers of the Sirkar and by some European Gentlemen from Cochin, Cotta-yom and Trichoor.

120. The Master and Teachers of the School also participated largely in the examination of the boys.

121. The returns of these examinations are very encouraging. At all events they are quite up to the average as regards the proportion of marks obtained out of the maximum.

122. As in the previous year the Sirkar sanctioned the outlay of a liberal amount for prizes.

123. The receipts and disbursements of the School for the year, exclusive of the salaries of the Master and Teachers, were as hereunder.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
By Balance from 1867	31	1 9	To Books.....	1,050	14 4
„ School Fees.....	498	0 0	„ Repairs.....	6	2 0
„ „ Fines.....	79	10 6	„ Teachers' pay....	48	0 0
„ Sales of Books....	619	14 0	„ Contingencies....	128	4 4
„ Remittance from Sirkar.....	403	0 0	„ Balance in hand...	398	5 7
Total..	1,631	10 3	Total..	1,631	10 3

124. The receipts shew an increase as compared with those of the preceding year. This is accounted for by the fact of the sums expended in 1867 in paying the salaries of certain Teachers, whose appointments were awaiting confirmation, having been re-imbursed by the Sirkar to the School during the year under review.

1867 Rs.	1,328	-1-2
1868 „	1,631	-10-3
Diff. „	303	-9-1

125. The fees shew a slight augmentation and will show a greater one in 1869 as the number of boys has since increased and the rates have been raised.

1867 Rs.	434-0-0	
1868 „	498-0-0	
Diff. „	64-0-0	

126. The Teachers' and Lending Libraries, attached to the School, have been working well, and a small selection of books, which have been added to them, has increased their usefulness.

127. The Vaccination of the boys was insisted upon and all have accordingly been vaccinated.

128. The Senior Class of the School has this year, for the first time, attained the standard of the Matriculation Examination in the Madras University and of seven youths, who went up, one passed very creditably in Class I and another in Class II. "I was aware," observes Mr. Sealy in his Report, "that only a section of the class had read the whole of the required subjects and of this the upper portion of Class I. I knew that there were only a few who had reasonable chances of success. For two boys I felt very confident, but having no power to prevent unprepared candidates from presenting themselves for examination I could only advise and thus it happened that seven sent in their names as candidates of whom two at least I felt had no chance." "I trust," adds Mr. Sealy, "next year a larger number of successful candidates will have to be recorded."

129. The total cost of education in the State was Rs. 9,996-6-1.

130. The building, alluded to in the last report as intended for the School at Ernacollum, is fast approaching completion. It is calculated to afford sufficient accommodation for 300 boys.

PUBLIC WORKS.

131. The following statement shews the Public Works completed, commenced, and in progress in the year under report and the sums expended on them:

WORKS.	Expenditure in 1043.	Total. Rupees.
	Rupees.	
The Shoranoor Bridge.....	31,684	
The Road from Trichoor to Caroopadanah..	13,500	
The new Road from the Nelliampathy Hills to the Kuddaloor River.....	4,802	
The protection of the River face of the Cochin Palace.....	3,428	
The Road from Mooloorecra to Padoor....	3,000	
The Large Tank at Iranjalacoolah.....	2,714	
The Road from Wadakancherry to Kakaad...	1,811	
The Trichoor Tank.....	1,791	
The Tripoonitorah Road.....	1,424	
The Teroovanjaktlum Tank.....	1,256	
The Culverts on the Road from Mooloorecra to Padoor.....	1,000	
The Trichoor Lake works.....	1,374	
Minor Works.....	7,391	
Total outlay on Roads, Canals, Bridges &c.....		75,265
The School at Ernacollum.....	18,000	
Minor Works.....	11,103	
Total for Offices and Public buildings.....		29,103
Pagodas.....		26,510
Palaces.....		37,710
Residencies.....		7,313
Public Bungalows.....		12,219
Miscellaneous.....		3,300
Grand Total.....		191,420

132. It will be observed that the principal item of expenditure on Public Works was the Shoranoor Bridge.

133. This work was completed in the year under report; the entire cost of it is Rs. 322,771-2-1 and the Bridge is now open to the Public.

134. Arrangements have been made to ascertain the extent of traffic and the number of persons passing over the Bridge from the commencement of the current year.

135. The expediency of introducing the levy of Tolls at some of the principal Bridges in the Country is now under consideration.

136. Another item claiming attention is the English School at Ernacollum. The work was commenced in 1042 and the estimated cost was Rs. 26,920 of which Rs. 5,000 were expended in 1042 and Rs. 18,000 in the year under report but the total cost will considerably exceed the estimate.

137. The other works do not call for any particular remarks.

138. The total outlay on Public Works was Rs. 191,420 or Rs. 31,142 in excess of that of the previous year.

139. Before concluding this part of the Report it would be as well to observe that in the early part of the current year the employment of a Civil Engineer for the State was sanctioned and that Mr. J. C. Morris has been appointed to the post, and that a Public Works Department is being organized; and it is hoped and expected that under this new organization works of public utility will be prosecuted more efficiently than heretofore. The results of Mr. Morris' labors will be noticed in the next Report.

P O R T S A N D H A R B O U R S .

140. The Port of Narrakel maintained its reputation, as a port of refuge, during the Monsoon months.

141. The Statement II. in the Appendix exhibits the names and Tonnage of the Vessels which resorted to the Port with a description of their cargoes.

142. The number of Vessels was 14 and their aggregate tonnage was 8,315 Tons against 37 Vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 19,030 Tons, in the preceding year.

143. The collections on account of Port dues amounted to Rs. 755-8-0.

POST OFFICE.

144. This Establishment has been increasing in usefulness during the year.

145. The number of private letters, parcels &c. conveyed was as follows:

Letters	12,287
Newspapers	523
Books	4
Banghy parcels	44

146. The number of letters &c. sent on the Sirkar Service was as under.

Letters &c.	38,171
Newspapers.....	1,423
Books	22
Banghy parcels	292

147. The cost of the Department was Rs. 2,967-14-11 and the total receipts were Rs. 744-14-11.

MILITARY.

148. There has been no change of any importance, in the year under report, in the small Force maintained by the Sirkar.

FORESTS.

149. The management of the Forests devolved, in the year under report, on Mr. James Stevenson who was appointed Acting Conservator of Forests in the room of the late Mr. I. S. A. Kohlhoff.

150. The operations of this Department have been, on the whole, satisfactory.

151. During the year under report 1,113 Teak Logs and Talloms were received at the Depôts at Ernacollum and Ponany and measured 2,014½ Candies, showing an increase, over the previous year, of 209 Logs aggregating 337½ Candies.

152. As there was no great demand for Teak Timber the
 1012 Rs. 22,427-4-10 prices realized at the Auction sale were
 1013 " 31,950-7-0 lower than in 1012, but the quantity
 sold being larger the revenue un-
 Diff. 12,523-2-2 der this head shows an increase of
 Rs. 12,523-2-0.

153. Particulars of the sales of Timber in the year under report and of the amounts realized are given below:

857 Logs measuring 1487 $\frac{3}{4}$ Candies at the Ernacollum Dépôt	Rs. 20,238-1-3
240 Logs measuring 362 $\frac{1}{2}$ Candies at the Ponany Dépôt.....	„ 5,840-4-8
326 Logs measuring 653 $\frac{1}{2}$ Candies from the Ernacollum Dépôt used for Public Works	„ 8,872-1-1
	<hr/>
	Total Rs. 34,950-7-0

154. The number of Trees, other than Teak, Blackwood, and Ebony, which are Sirkar Monopolies, felled by private individuals, was 17,183, and the Kuttikanom or Seignorage levied by the Sirkar was Rs. 9,220-0-6 or Rs. 5,422-15-2 more than in the previous year.

155. The sale of Sundry goods, with other miscellaneous sources of revenue, yielded Rs. 9,731-12-9 against Rs. 7,664-0-0 in 1042.

156. The total revenue derived through the agency of the Forest Department was:

In 1042.....Rs.	33,889- 5-7
In 1043..... „	53,902- 4-3

Increase „ 20,012-14-8

157. The amount paid by the Chittoor Kanom Contractor for Teak Timber, removed by him from the Chittoor Forests, was Rs. 13,379 which is less than that paid by him in the previous year by Rs. 2,060.

158. Seven Elephants were captured during the year, four males and 3 females. One of the male Elephants died soon after being put into the Training cage from injuries received in the Pit. Three of the working Elephants also died.

MEDICAL.

159. The annexed extract from a Report furnished by Dr. Whitton shews the work done in the Sirkar Hospital during the Calendar year 1868.

"During the year 208 cases were treated as in-patients of the Sirkar Hospital.

"Of these 182 were discharged either cured or relieved, 6 died and 20 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

"Of the deaths 5 were from dropsy and one from disease of the stomach.

"During the same period 1892 cases were treated as out-patients.

"Of these 1856 cases were discharged, cured or relieved, 8 are reported to have died and 28 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

"Of the deaths 3 were from diseases of the stomach and bowels, 3 from dropsy and 2 from disease of the lungs.

"The total treated during the year shows an increase, as compared with the numbers treated in 1867, of 14 in-patients and 316 out-patients.

"The prevailing diseases amongst the in-patients have been Abscesses and Ulcers, Venereal affections, Dropsies, Diseases of the stomach and bowels. Amongst the out-patients the prevailing diseases have been Diseases of the stomach and bowels, Venereal affections, Abscesses and Ulcers and Dropsies.

"The increase in the number treated shows that the confidence of the people is being secured and that the advantages of the institution are appreciated by His Highness' subjects.

"No change has been made in the diet of the patients since the last Report. The establishment of servants, the supply of medicines, the bedding and furniture have been sufficient."

160. With a view to the extension of European medical aid to the people the Sirkar has sanctioned the establishment of an Hospital in the populous town of Trichoor, the building of which will be commenced during the current year.

161. From Dr. Whitton's Report on Vaccination it appears that 8,537 persons were vaccinated during the year.

162. Of these 7,663 were successful and 874 unsuccessful.

163. As compared with the previous year the Returns show a diminution of 573 successful cases.

164. The year 1867 was, however, an exceptional one in which the excess over the preceding year was 1,286.

165. There are nine Vaccinators employed by the Sirkar so that the average number of successful cases for each Vaccinator, during the year, was 851.

166. The total cost of vaccination amounted to Rs. 1,726-14-9.

P R E S S .

167. The value of the work done in the Sirkar Press, during the year under report, was Rs. 2,065-2-6 against Rs. 1,539-15-8 in the preceding year.

168. The cost of the Establishment was the same as in the previous year.

P O P U L A T I O N .

169. No Census has been taken since the year 1032 M. E. when the population was ascertained to consist of 399,056 souls.

1856-57

F I N A N C I A L .

170. The following Statement shews the Receipts and Disbursements for the year under report as compared with those of the previous year.

RECEIPTS.						DISBURSEMENTS.							
	1042			1043				1042			1043		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Land Revenue...	590,243	8	0	596,328	7	7	Expenses of the Palace	174,010	0	0	178,933	5	4
Customs Collections	95,537	12	3	96,014	11	7	Do. of Religious Institutions	51,168	1	1	78,524	14	5
Abkary.....	22,752	0	3	23,685	1	5	Do. of Charitable Do. ..	44,058	2	4	39,404	12	2
Opium	3,624	0	0	6,500	0	0	Administrative Establishment	116,779	13	9	119,592	10	0
Salt.....	150,024	6	4	139,740	1	9	Judicial Do. ..	39,134	11	10	42,382	12	6
Teak Timber	37,867	0	6	48,329	9	11	Police Do. ..	14,580	0	0	14,580	0	0
Miscellaneous Revenue.....	178,662	5	9	194,860	6	3	Military Do. ..	19,575	15	4	19,564	15	10
							Pension Do. ..	10,175	13	4	10,616	7	2
							Public Works Do. ..	160,283	6	1	191,425	7	2
							Miscellaneous Expenses ..	197,799	11	9	163,140	15	6
							Subsidy to British Government	200,000	0	0	200,000	0	0
Total..	1,079,711	1	1	1,105,458	6	6							
Amount Balance of 1042 & 1043. }	469,337	15	11	521,553	5	6							
							Total..	1,027,545	17	6	1,058,166	4	1
							Balance..	521,553	5	6	568,845	7	11
Grand Total..	1,549,099	1	0	1,627,011	12	0	Grand Total..	1,549,099	1	0	1,627,011	12	0

171. In the Receipts it is only necessary to allude here to the miscellaneous Revenue, the other sources of Revenue having been already noticed.

172. The Miscellaneous Revenue shews an excess of Rupees 16,198 - 0 - 6. The excess is due to a variety of causes. Foremost among them are the larger sales of sundry goods in 1043 than in 1042, the increased collections under the head of Kuttikanom or Seignorage on timber felled in the Sirkar Forests by private individuals, the re-payment into the Treasury in 1043 of the unexpended portions of advances made to the Forest Department during the last 3 or 4 years, and the compensation, made to this Government by the British Government, for wastage in Salt imported from Bombay in 1042 and 1043, which was credited only in the Account of 1043.

173. In the Disbursements the first item which needs notice is that of the Palace Expenses. The expenditure shews an increase of Rs. 4,923-5-4. This is owing to the augmentation of the allowances of Their Highnesses the 2nd and 3rd Princes, to the allowance of the 3rd Prince having been paid during the whole of the year, under report, whereas it was paid only for one month of the preceding year, and to an allowance having been granted to His Highness the 4th Prince.

174. The expenses on account of Religious Institutions appear to have considerably increased. The increase is however more apparent than real. It is necessary to explain that the established expenses for Devasoms or Pagodas amount to Rs. 81,168 - 0 - 0 but, as the prices of all commodities have greatly increased since the time of fixing the above amount, the cost of the provisions required for the Pagodas is necessarily much greater, and accordingly for some years past the amounts paid in excess of the established rate have been entered under the head of "Charges Extraordinary." Considering it, however, advisable to have all charges, incurred on account of Pagodas, entered under one head the amounts so paid in the year under report were transferred from the Head of "Charges Extraordinary" (in the annual account current) to that of Devasoms and hence the expenditure shews the large excess of Rs. 27,356-13-4.

175. The decrease of Rs. 4,653-6-2 under the head of Charitable Institutions is mainly attributable to rice and other articles having been cheaper in 1043 than in 1042.

176. The increase of Rs. 2,812-12-3 in the cost of the Administrative Establishment is owing chiefly to the entertainment of some additional Teachers in the English School at Ernaocollum and to the opening of an English School in the Chittoor District.

177. The increase of Rs. 3,248-0-8 in the Judicial Establishment is the result of the augmentation of the salaries of the 1st and 3rd Judges of the Appeal Court, of the Registrar of the Appeal Court, of the 1st Judge of the Trichoor Zillah Court and of the Moonsiffs generally.

178. The items, under the heads of Police Establishment, Military, and Pensions, shew little or no variation and call therefore for no remark.

179. The next item to be remarked upon is "Public Works." The expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by Rupees 31,142-1-0. The excess is mainly attributable to the repairs of Roads and Canals and to the erection of Public Buildings.

180. The last item which demands explanation is "Miscellaneous Expenses." Although some expenses were increased in the year under report on the occasion of the visit paid to His Highness the Rajah by His Excellency the Governor of Madras they were less than those incurred in the previous year in the interchange of visits between Their Highnesses of Travancore and Cochin. Moreover certain items of expenditure, hitherto included in Miscellaneous Expenses, were, in the year under review, transferred to their proper head as explained in Para 174 of this Report. To these and a few minor causes is to be attributed the diminution in the Miscellaneous expenses of the year.

181. The total Revenue in the year under review was Rs. 1,105,458-6-6 which is greater than that of the previous year by Rs. 25,745-5-5.

182. The Disbursements amounted to Rs. 1,058,166-4-1, against Rs. 1,027,545-11-6, in the preceding year shewing an increase of Rs. 30,620-8-7.

183. The total Revenue of the year is in excess of the expenditure by Rs. 47,292-2-5.

184. Hence the cash balance in the Treasury at the end of the year shews an increase of Rs. 47,292-2-5.

185. If to the above be added the amount invested in Government Securities and goods on hand the total amount to the credit of the Sirkar may be taken at Rupees 1,964,543 as shewn in the margin.	
Cash balance..... Rs.	568,845-7-11
Government Securities ..	1,250,000-0-0
Value of Goods..... ..	145,697-8-1
	<hr/>
Total.	1,964,543-0-0

HUZOOR CUTCHERRY }
Ernacollum in Cochin }
25th May 1869. }

T. SHUNGOONNY MENON,

Dewan.

APPENDIX:—A.

STATEMENT of Original Civil suits pending, instituted, and disposed of in the 2 Zillah and 5 Moonsiff Courts of Cochin for the year 1043.

Courts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12		13						
	Pending on the 31st Kurkadam 1042.	Filed in 1043.	Re-admitted under Secs. 101 112 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Admitted for review of judgment under Sec. 376.	Total.	Value of suits filed in 1043. Bh: Rs.	For Plaintiff.	Decreed on merits under Secs: 137, 138, 181. For Defendant.	Disposed of by agreement under Sec: 90.	Disposed of under Secs: 32, 101, 107, 121, 122, 126.	Total No. disposed of.	Transferred from one Court to another.	Months.	Average interval between dates of file and disposal. Days.	Balance remaining.						
															Pending above one year.		Do. above 6 months and under one year.		Do. under 6 months		Total.
Anjeekaimal Court.....	269	219	1	15	504	1,81,850	133	40	56	26	255	0	14	8	74	63	112	249			
Trichoor Do	119	169	1	2	291	84,698	122	35	50	9	216	0	6	13	0	2	73	75			
Moonsiff Courts	830	5,107	15	9	5,961	2,32,969	2,756	465	1,318	352	4,891	2	2	3	29	125	914	1,068			
Total...	1,218	5,495	17	26	6,756	4,99,517	3,011	540	1,424	387	5,362	2	7	18	103	190	1,099	1,392			

APPENDIX:—B.

STATEMENT of Appeal Suits pending, filed, and disposed of in the Zillah Courts of Cochin for the year 1043.

Courts.	1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11			12		13				
	Pending on the 31st Kurkadagom 1042.	Filed in 1043.	Total.	Bp. Value of Appeals filed in 1043. Rs.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant	Disposed of by agreement under Sec. 90	Dismissed for default under Sec. 344.	Remanded to the lower Court under Sec. 349.	Total.	Transferred from one Court to another	Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Disposed of under Sec. 348.	Average interval from date of file to that of disposal	Months	Days	Pending, above one year	Do. Above 6 months and under 1 year	Do. under 6 months	Total.
Anjeekaimal Court...	81	130	211	10,965	83	74	24	2	1	184	0	87	24	46	6	22	0	2	25	27	
Trichoor Do.	5	71	76	4,526	15	30	14	0	5	64	1	22	6	17	2	25	0	0	12	12	
Total...	86	201	287	15,491	98	104	38	2	6	248	1	109	30	63	4	23	0	2	37	39	

APPENDIX.—C.

STATEMENT of Civil suits pending, filed, and disposed of in the Appeal Court of Cochin for the year 1043.

SUITS.	1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10			11		12			
	Pending on the 31st Kurkadam from 1042.	Filed in 1043.	Total.	Value of Appeals filed in 1043. Bh: Rs.	Disposed of on merits under Sec. 347.		Disposed of by agreement under Sec: 90.	Dismissed for default. under Sec: 344.	Re-anded to the lower Court under Sec. 349.	Total	Confirmed	Disposed of under Sec. 348.		Months. Average interval between dates of file and disposal.		Balance remaining.			
					For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.						Modified	Reversed	Days.	Pending above one year.	Do. above 6 months and under one year.		Do. under 6 months	Total.
Appeals	69	130	199	1,20,435	66	66	13	1	1	147	66	38	28	6	7	14	8	30	52
Special Appeals....	6	23	29	2,097	15	6	1	1	0	23	15	3	3	3	2	0	0	6	6
Re-investigation....	3	6	9	5,145	1	1	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	2	14	1	2	2	5
Total...	78	159	237	1,27,677	82	73	16	2	1	174	83	41	31	5	22	15	10	38	63

APPENDIX:—D.

STATEMENT of Decrees executed and pending in 1043.

COURTS.	Decrees pending execution on the 31st Kurkadgom 1042.	Moved for execution	Total	Struck off	Executed	Total	Remaining
Anjeekaimal Zillah	131	228	359	136	83	219	140
Trichoor Do.	51	285	336	201	75	276	60
Moonsiff Courts	336	1,488	1,824	643	728	1,371	453
Total....	518	2,001	2,519	980	886	1,866	653

APPENDIX:—E.

STATEMENT of Institution Fees, Stamp Penalties &c. received in 1043 M. E.

	Fees.			Penalties.			Total.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Appeal Court.....	5,074	15	6½	16	2	9½	5,091	2	4½
Anjeekaimal Do.....	8,351	8	6½	3,274	10	0	11,626	2	6½
Trichoor Do.....	6,359	12	4½	5,257	4	6½	11,617	0	11½
Moonsiff Courts.....	11,674	5	0	8,770	7	10½	20,444	12	10½
Total..	31,460	9	6	17,318	9	3	48,779	2	9

APPENDIX:—G.

STATEMENT of Convicts and Prisoners in the Gaol in 1043.

	In Gaol at the commencement of the year.	Admitted during the year	Total	Released &c.,				Remaining
				Died	Escaped	Released	Total	
Convicts.....	216	74	290	4	0	61	65	225
Prisoners.....	38	34	72	0	0	63	63	9
Total..	254	108	362	4	0	124	128	234

APPENDIX:—H.

RETURN of Ships and Vessels arrived at, or departed from the Port of Narrakal, and of the Goods Imported and Exported there from the 1st January to the 31st December 1868.

Date of Arrival	Date of Departure	Ships.	Commanders.	Colour.	Tons.	From whence arrived.	Whither bound.	Goods Imported.	Goods Exported.
1868 March 16	March 17	Schr. Packia Letchmy	Tindel Bastian	...	British 37	Cochin	Colombo	None.	902 Bundles Dry fish 8 Casks Coconut Oil 3 Cases Gum
May 21	May 21	S. S. Cashmere	Dickinson	...	do. 810	Bombay	Calcutta	{ 5 Packages Specie Rs. 10,800 168 Do. Piece Goods & Twists 3 Empty Boxes.	121 Bundles Dry fish 6 Robbins Cardamoms 1 Case Telegraph Stores 5,316 Bags Coffee 50 Rolls Coir Matting 103 Bales Cotton 215 Cases Dry Ginger 2,502 Dholls } Coir Yarn 175 Bales } 318 Coils Coir Rope 108 Bags Coffee 103 Coils Coir Rope 1,552 Dholls Coir Yarn 490 Bales Coir Yarn and None [Fibre]
June 2	June 24	Ship Parisian	H. Watt	...	do. 710	Cochin	London	None	
" 2	" 29	Schr. A. D. Gilbert	W. Hedge	...	do. 177	Cochin	London	None	
" 5	" 6	S. S. Busheer	Lewis	...	do. 538	Carwar	Galle	None	
" 6	" 6	S. S. Sectia	Hamlin	...	do. 911	Calcutta	Carwar & Bombay	52 Bags Sugar	127 Cases Merchandize 14 Do. Cardamoms
" 19	" 22	S. S. Tully	Parker	...	do. 290	Bombay	Cochin	Landed at Narrakal 700 Barrels of Govt. ammunition and sailed to Cochin for the repair of her Engines. 2 Boxes Specie 1 Case Sextant 25 Packages Piece Goods 1 Case Lamp 1 Do. Glass ware 4 Casks Wine 21 Bags Sugar 7 Packs Copper & Brass Sheets	
" 20	" 29	S. S. Sectia	Hamlin	...	do. 911	Carwar	Galle		None

June	24	June	29	Ship Fatel Karim ...	Na: Abdolla Jaffa ...	British	420	Jedda	Calcutta	Watered at Narrakal 300 Bags Rice and Seeds ✓ 1 Box Plated ware 25 Slabs Tin 67 Packages Machinery 190 Sheets Copper 28 Bundles do. 37 Packages Metal 6 Boxes and Packages Gold 40 Bales and Pkges Piece Goods 1 Box Brass Conductor 2 Do. Sundries 27 Casks Tobacco 10 Bales Gunnies 8 Packages Specie Rs. 20,150	None
July	2	July	2	S. S. Cashmere ...	Dickinson ...	do.	810	Calcutta	Bombay	148 Bales Piece Goods & Twists 19 Packages Sundries 149 Do. Metal 333 Bags Grain 1 Case Telegraph Stores 1 Do. Sundries	35 Robbins Cardamoms 89 Dubbers Ghee 89 Robbins Copprah 19 Casks Coconut Oil 3 Boxes & 5 Pkges. Sundries 2 Cases Wooden figures 1 Do. Coffea 4 Do. Cigars
"	19	"	19	S. S. Cashmere ...	Dickinson ...	do.	810	Bombay	Calcutta	39 Robbins Cardamoms 1 Box Tiger & Monkey skins 68 Robbins Copprah 29 Dubbers Ghee 11 Bags Turmeric 1 Bale Twists 1 Bundle Tin 1 Case Merchandize	4 Rolls Cotr Matting 219 Bags Potatoes 1 Parcel Towels 2 Boxes Curiosities 57 Packages Pepper
"	19	"	19	S. S. Tilly ...	Parker ...	do.	290	Cochin	Bombay	251 Bales & Pkges Piece Goods 160 Bags Coored 50 Do. Muthu seed 13 Cases & Pkges Sundries	Re-exported the 700 Barrels of ammunition imported on the 19th June last
August	6	August	6	S. S. Scotia ...	Hamlin ...	do.	911	Tuticorin	Bombay	33 Packages Sundries	72 Bags Potatoes 1 Parcel Plans 1 Case Cloth 1 Parcel Tel. Stores
"	22	"	22	S. S. Panjaub ...	H. Browne ...	do.	700	Bombay and Calcut	Tuticorin		

APPENDIX:—I.

Annual Return of Sick treated in the Sirkar Charity Hospital at Ernacollum during the year 1868.

	In Patients						Out Patients					
	Remained	Admitted	Total	Discharged	Died	Remaining	Remained	Admitted	Total	Discharged	Died	Remaining
Fevers.....	0	5	5	5	0	0	0	84	84	84	0	0
Eruptive Fevers.....	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Diseases of the Brain.....	2	2	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	0
Do. Eye.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	30	0	0
Do. Lungs.....	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	70	72	69	2	1
Do. Stomach and Bowels.....	0	18	18	17	1	0	1	706	707	702	3	2
Do. Skin.....	0	5	5	5	0	0	1	92	93	92	0	1
Dropsies.....	6	32	38	29	5	4	8	160	168	159	3	6
Rheumatic affections.....	0	3	3	2	0	1	1	52	53	49	0	4
Venereal affections and diseases of the Genital organs.....	6	37	43	40	0	3	11	240	251	247	0	4
Abscess and Ulcers.....	6	68	74	63	0	11	0	174	174	173	0	1
Wounds and Injuries.....	1	5	6	6	0	0	1	52	53	53	0	0
Other Diseases.....	0	10	10	9	0	1	2	200	202	193	0	9
	21	187	208	182	6	20	27	1865	1892	1856	8	28

APPENDIX:—K.

RETURN of Surgical Operations performed in the Sirkar Charity Hospital at Ernacollum for the year 1868.

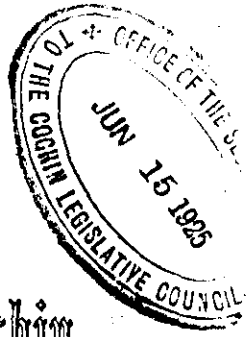
			Cured	Died
Abscess on the Abdomen.....	1	Opened	1	0
Do. Face.....	3	Do.	3	0
Do. behind the ear..	2	Do.	2	0
Do. back.....	1	Do.	1	0
Do. Scrotum	1	Do.	1	0
Do. Thigh.....	2	Do.	2	0
Do. Throat	1	Do.	1	0
Cancer of the lip	5	Removed	5	0
Do. Penis	1	Amputated....	1	0
Delivery.....	3	By forceps....	3	0
Diseased leg.....	2	Amputated....	2	0
Do. Big Toe	2	Do.	2	0
Dislocation of the Jaw.....	1	Reduced	1	0
Do. Shoulder.....	1	Do.	1	0
Fracture of the Arm	7	Adjusted	7	0
Foreign body from the Nostril..	22	Removed	22	0
Epulis	1	Do.	1	0
Hernia	2	Reduced	2	0
Hydrocele	5	Tapped	5	0
Phymosis	18	Circumcised ..	18	0
Paraphymosis	2	Reduced	2	0
Polypus Nassi	3	Extracted	3	0
Ranula	3	Removed	3	0
Sinuses of the groin	2	Opened	2	0
Stricture of the urethra	2	Dilated	2	0
Tumours	6	Removed	6	0
Wound on the palm of the hand	3	Sutured	3	0

APPENDIX:—L.

ANNUAL Return of Persons Vaccinated in the Cochin Territories during the year 1868.

Vaccinators.	Districts.	Hindoos.		Christians.		Mahomedans.		Total of Persons Vaccinated by each vaccinator	Successful.	Unsuccessful.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Head Vaccinator Ramalingum	Cannianoor ...	311	213	283	156	50	42	1055	961	94
1st Class Vaccinator Terrivien	Shelakurah ..	311	262	146	115	45	37	916	810	106
Do. Kurrapen.....	Thalapally ..	269	209	238	154	39	18	927	837	90
Do. Ramalingum	Mugundaporum	309	220	213	163	107	70	1082	976	106
2nd Do. Appavoo	Cochin ..	230	177	283	177	30	23	925	837	88
Do. Moonispen	Chittoor ...	338	271	158	111	61	40	979	875	104
Do. Manika.....	Yennamakel ...	223	198	243	163	23	18	868	764	104
Do. Shree Vygunda Numbee ..	Trichoor ..	255	184	243	159	35	25	901	816	85
Do. Felixian Ausepoo	Ernaacollum ...	243	178	238	184	25	16	884	787	97
		2489	1912	2045	1382	415	294	8537	7663	874

(52)



REPORT

ON THE

Administration of Cochin.

FOR THE YEAR 1044 M. E. 1868-69 A. D.

In this report a first attempt is made to adopt, as far as possible, the Forms proposed by the Statistical Committee at Calcutta and a careful selection has been made of those which are particularly useful for administrative purposes and would be generally useful to the public. It is to be observed that the Returns given in the appendix are not, in every instance, complete and strictly accurate. Those which relate to the extent of the geographical divisions of this territory, to charitable and ecclesiastical institutions, agriculture and stock, mines and manufactures must be, from their nature, necessarily imperfect, although no pains have been spared to secure as near an approximation as possible to correctness, but it is hoped that greater accuracy will be attained in future years as the method of rendering the Returns by the subordinate Officers improves by practice and more reliable facts are collected.

LEGISLATIVE.

2. No Regulations were passed by His Highness the Rajah in the year under report.

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

3. The subjoined Statement, furnished by the Appeal Court, shows the number of Original Suits pending, filed, disposed of and

remaining in the year under review as compared with the number in the previous year.

COURTS.		Pending.	Filed	Total.	Disposed of.	Remain- ing.
1043.	Zillah Courts	388	407	795	471	324
	Moonsiffs' Courts ..	830	5,131	5,961	4,893	1,068
	Total..	1,218	5,538	6,756	5,364	1,392
1044	Zillah Courts	324	488	812	494	318
	Moonsiffs' Courts ..	1,068	4,361	5,429	4,405	1,024
	Total..	1,392	4,849	6,241	4,899	1,342

4. It will be observed that the number on the files of the Zillah Courts has slightly increased, whilst in the Moonsiffs' Courts the number of Suits admitted in the year exhibits a decrease of 770 cases.

5. A part of this decrease is owing to the temporary cessation of the work of the Moonsiff's Court at Irinjacoda, towards the end of the year, occasioned by the suspension of the Moonsiff.

6. Of 6,241 Suits, including those received during the year and those pending at the close of the previous year, in both the Zillah and Moonsiffs' Courts, 4,899 Suits were decided. Of the latter 538 cases were with-drawn or struck off without trial, 3,169 were decided exparte or by direct admissions of the Defendants and the remaining 1,192 were contested cases; of these 735 were adjudged in favor of the Plaintiffs, 318 in favor of the Defendants, and 139 partly in favor of the Plaintiffs and partly in favor of the Defendants.

7. The number of Original Suits pending at the end of the year was 1,342, being 50 less than what remained at the close of the previous year, but the Appeal Court justly remark that this decrease is not satisfactory as there ought to have been a still greater reduction of the files considering the decrease in the original suits already noticed.

8. The total value of Original Suits instituted was very near five lacs of Rupees in 1043. In the year under review it amounted to Rs. 5,82,625 or upwards of eighty thousand Rupees in excess of the former year.

9. The average value of a Suit in the Zillah Courts was Rs. 774-6-8 and in the Moonsiffs' Courts Rs. 56-11-0.

10. The Suits instituted in the different Courts may be classified as follows:—

Suits for money on written promise or on contracts or on account stated.....	3,942
Suits for rent.....	163
Suits for personal property or for the value thereof.....	328
Suits for damages for defamation or other injury.....	23
Suits relating to real property.....	348
Other Suits.....	45
Total....	4,849

11. The number of Appeals against the decisions of the Moonsiffs was 231, or nearly 25 per cent of the decisions in contested cases, and exceeded the appeals in the previous year by 30.

12. The appeals received, together with those which were pending at the beginning of the year, amounted to 270 of which 243 were disposed of. In 106 cases the decrees were confirmed, in 34 cases they were modified, and in 64 cases they were reversed.

13. The following comparative Statement gives the number of Appeals and Special Appeals admitted and disposed of by the Appeal Court in 1043 and 1044.

COURTS.		Pending	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remain- ing.
1043	Appeals.....	69	130	199	147	52
	Special Appeals....	6	23	29	23	6
	Total..	75	153	228	170	58
1044	Appeals.....	55	131	186	120	66
	Special Appeals....	6	59	65	59	6
	Total..	61	190	251	179	72

14. The number of regular appeals preferred, during the year under report, against the decisions of the two Zillah Courts was 131. Of these 62 were appeals from the Zillah Court of Trichoor against 103 decisions in contested cases and 69 from the Anjikaimal Zillah Court against 168 decisions. Hence the appeals from the Trichoor Court are in the proportion of about 60 per cent and those from the Anjikaimal Court of 41 per cent of the decisions in contested Suits.

15. The result of the regular appeals disposed of by the Appeal Court was as follows, 38 per cent of their decisions were in reversal or modification of the decrees appealed against:—

Confirmed.....	58
Reversed.....	22
Modified.....	24
Remanded.....	6
Adjusted or otherwise disposed of.....	10
Total..	<u>120</u>

16. There has been an increase in Special Appeals of 36 cases, the number admitted in the year under report being 59 against 23 in the previous year.

17. The number of Special Appeals disposed of was 59, of which 33 were dismissed or amicably adjusted between the parties, and in 26 cases the Appeal decrees were reversed or modified.

18. The average duration of cases disposed of in the several Courts, both Original and Appellate, during the year as compared with 1043 will be seen from the following table. It represents the time occupied in the disposal of contested as well as uncontested cases.

	1043		1044	
	Average duration.		Average duration.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
APPEAL COURT.				
Appeals and Special Appeals	5	22	4	7
ZILLAH COURTS.				
Appeals.....	5	22	1	18
Original Suits.....	10	20	8	1
MOONSIFFS' COURTS.				
Original Suits.....	2	3	1	28

19. These results show generally an improvement in all the Courts especially as regards appeals. With respect, however, to Original Suits it will be observed that although the duration of suits in the Zillah Courts is somewhat less than in the previous year it is still capable of considerable reduction, particularly as the files of these Courts do not appear to be heavy.

20. The institution fees collected in the Original and Appellate Courts in the year under report amounted to Rupees 34,168 and the Stamp Penalty to Rs. 18,800 making a total of Rs. 52,968 which is larger than in the previous year by Rs. 4,183.

21. Of 300 Civil Miscellaneous Petitions to the Appeal Court, which are inclusive of those pending from the previous year, 247 were disposed of and 53 remained.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

22. The tabular statements, given in the Appendix, contain full information on every subject connected with the operations of the Criminal Courts.

23. The number of cases committed to the Criminal Courts by the Police and the Magistracy was 87 which is somewhat less than that of the previous year though there is a difference in the relative number of the commitments to the two Courts. In 1913 the commitments to the Anjikaimal Zillah Court were 47 and those to the Trichoor Court 45 but, in the year under review, the commitments to the former Court were 57 and to the latter 30.

24. The number of committed cases, together with those which remained on the Calendar of the previous year, amounted to 92 of which 86 were decided by the Criminal Courts and 6 remained at the end of the year.

25. The cases referred to the Appeal Court by the two Criminal Courts were only 10 whereas, in the previous year, the number amounted to 31. Of the 10 cases alluded to three were referred from the Anjikaimal and seven from the Trichoor Court, confirming the experience of past years that the crimes committed within the jurisdiction of the latter are of a more heinous description than in that of the former.

26. All the referred cases were disposed of by the Appeal Court with the exception of one received just before the close of the year.

27. The number of persons committed for trial to the Criminal Courts was 250 which exceeds the number in 1043 by 13. The number dealt with by the Criminal Courts, exclusive of those persons whose cases were referred to the Appeal Court, was 214 of whom 117 were acquitted and 97 convicted and punished.

28. In referred trials, in which sentences were passed by the Appeal Court, 6 persons were acquitted and 20 convicted.

29. The proportion of persons acquitted to those convicted by the Appeal and Criminal Courts together was as 20 to 100.

30. There were two commitments for perjury during the year but none for forgery. It would be erroneous to conclude from this that no instance of forgery had occurred, and the number committed for perjury represents but a very small proportion of the offences of this nature actually committed. It is true that it is often difficult to obtain such proof as would sustain a criminal conviction, and although a Civil Court might be justified in discrediting a document on evidence which might be considered as affording sufficient presumption of its being spurious it is seldom that the same evidence would be sufficient to warrant a criminal prosecution. The Civil Courts, in their decisions, might be influenced frequently by a mere preponderance of evidence or probabilities which might, by no means, be conclusive for purposes of conviction by a Criminal Court where much stronger evidence is always insisted upon.

31. As there exists at present no compulsory registration of deeds the Appeal Court recommend that the system of registration, which is now in operation in British India, may be adopted with such modifications as the circumstances of this country may require. There is no doubt that such a system of registration would exercise a salutary check upon the crime of forgery, more effective perhaps than any penal law, that it would relieve the Courts of much embarrassment in the determination of contested Civil Cases and facilitate the administration of justice. The subject is engaging the earnest attention of the Sirkar.

32. As regards perjury, a larger number of cases might certainly be successfully prosecuted to conviction but the sufferers seem generally reluctant to take criminal proceedings in such cases.

33. It is essential, however, that the law should be respected and that no encouragement should be given to treat it as a dead letter by a too frequent impunity. The enforcement of the law, with sufficient severity to create a deterrent effect among the masses, is very desirable, and it is also hoped that the Civil Courts, which try suits in the first instance, will avail themselves, more largely than at present, of the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code which empower them to commit persons, guilty of perjury or forgery, to the Criminal Courts on their own motion.

34. There was no case during the year which called for capital punishment. There was one case of Murder pending at the close of the previous year and two prisoners concerned in it were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life. The sentences of imprisonment, awarded in the year in all other cases, ranged from seven days' simple imprisonment to rigorous imprisonment for ten years. The other punishments were as follows. :—

Flogged.....	2
Do. in addition to imprisonment.....	2
Fined.....	30
Do. in addition to imprisonment.....	16
Ordered to find security.....	5

35. The interval between the dates of appearance of the accused before the Police and committal to the Criminal Courts averaged 15 days, while the average in the previous year was 31 days.

36. The average number of days, between commitment and disposal by the Criminal Courts, was 13 which is greater than in the previous year by five days.

37. The time occupied in referred cases between the dates of reference and of disposal averaged 49 days. This, as noticed in the last report, cannot be considered excessive as a reasonable time must be allowed to the prisoners, in every case, to appeal or claim a hearing against the sentences recorded against them by the Criminal Courts.

38. There were 15 appeals against the sentences of the Criminal Courts in behalf of 42 prisoners. The sentences were quashed in the case of 14 persons and confirmed or modified in that of the remaining 28.

POLICE.

39. The total number of cases which came before the various Police Officers was 1,456 or 209 more than in the previous year, and the number remaining undisposed of, at the beginning of the year under review, was 16 making, in all, 1,472 cases.

40. Of these cases 247 were dismissed summarily without calling for the attendance of the accused, 1,204 cases, involving 2,961 persons, were disposed of after summonses had been issued to the defendants, and 21 cases, in which 58 persons were concerned, remained undecided at the end of the year.

41. Of the cases disposed of, as aforesaid, 542 cases, in which 1,214 persons were concerned, were dismissed for want of evidence and 293 cases, in which 507 persons had been charged with various petty offences, were compromised by the parties.

42. The number of cases committed to the Criminal Courts was 84 which corresponds exactly with the commitments in the previous year. The offenders connected with them were 251 or 14 more than in the previous year.

43. Convictions took place in 285 cases and of 989 persons, implicated in them, 655 were punished and 334 discharged.

44. The nature of the punishments awarded was as follows:

Six hundred and one persons were fined in the aggregate sum of Rs. 2,776, whereas in the previous year the number of persons fined was 416 and the amount of the fines Rs. 2,298. The fines on 111 persons, amounting to Rs. 1,298-8, were inflicted in referred cases under the special orders of the Magistracy.

45. The number of persons sentenced respectively to imprisonment and to corporal punishment, as compared with the previous year, is as follows:—

	Imprisonment	Corporal punishment
In 1043	67	24
„ 1044	48	6

46. The periods of imprisonment awarded to ten of the offenders were in excess of one month, and these sentences as well as the punishment of whipping, which the subordinate Magistrates were not competent to inflict, were carried out under the orders of the Dewan and Dewan Peishcar in referred cases.

47. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Police Officers shows a slight improvement being 15 days from the date of charge and 12 from that of the apprehension of the offenders. These periods were respectively 17 and 14 days in the previous year.

48. Four cases of murder were reported to the Police during the year, of which one was dismissed for want of evidence and the remaining three were committed to the Criminal Courts. In the previous year seven cases and in 1042 thirteen cases of murder or of culpable homicide were reported to have occurred, and all these were committed for trial to the Courts.

49. Four cases of Gang Robbery were complained of in the year under review but in only two cases were there sufficient grounds for committal, and the others were dismissed. The number of cases of this kind of offence reported in the preceding year (1043) was three, in 1042 four, and in 1041 nineteen.

50. The cost of the Police averaged Rs. 62-3-7 per man on the whole force and 7 pies per head of the population.

51. Fires have occurred to a great extent in the Trichoor and Chittoor Districts.

52. At Trichoor 138 huts in the Sepoy lines and 348 houses of native christians in the bazaar were consumed, and the loss of property is estimated at Rs. 50,000. Only one life was lost by this conflagration. It is contemplated to afford relief to the sufferers by means of pecuniary advances, repayable within a limited period, to enable them to rebuild their dwellings.

53. In the Chittoor District the loss from fire, during the year under report, did not exceed Rupees 800 but, in the previous year, the value of property destroyed was very considerable, and the Sirkar granted advances to the extent of Rs. 15,175 to enable the sufferers from the fire to tile their houses, the amount being repayable without interest in three years.

54. The houses in these Districts are, for the greater part, thatched, and precautionary measures against fire are but little resorted to by the lower classes. The destructive effect of the fires, which are of frequent occurrence, is increased by the very high winds which prevail there in the dry season.

JAILS.

55. The number of Prisoners in the Jails at Ernacollum and Trichoor at the beginning of the year was 266 and the number of those received during the year was 322 making a total of 588.

56. Of this number 295 were released, 2 escaped, 11 died, 1, who was sentenced in 1043, was executed in the year under review and 279 remained at the close of the year:

57. Of the 279 prisoners in Jail at the close of the year 13 were Civil debtors, 19 prisoners under trial, and the remaining 247 were convicts of whom 7 were females.

58. The returns received from the Appeal Court do not contain any classification, as to caste, of the prisoners in the Jails, and the Court has been requested to supply this deficiency in future Returns.

59. The sentences awarded to the convicts are as follows:—

Rigorous imprisonment for life	32
Ditto for more than 7 years	83
Ditto for more than 2 years	87
Ditto for more than 6 months	18
Ditto for not more than 6 months	14
Simple imprisonment for more than 7 years ..	1
Ditto for more than 6 months	4
Ditto for not more than 6 months	8
	247

60. The expenses in the Jails, exclusive of the cost of European medicines and medical attendance, were

For diet and clothing	Rs. 10,846	15	11
Guards &c.	„ 3,078	0	0
Repairs.	„ 3,531	5	10

Total Rupees 17,456 5 9

61. From the Report of Dr. Whitton, the Medical Officer to the Cochin Government, the following particulars are gathered.

62. ERNACOLLUM JAIL:—During the year 59 cases of sickness amongst the prisoners in the Ernacollum Jail were admitted into the Hospital. Numerically the principal diseases were, Diarrhœa 15, Fevers 9 and Abscesses 6.

63. One case of sporadic cholera occurred in March last, a mild case which yielded to treatment. Smallpox was entirely absent owing probably to the fact of all the prisoners having been vaccinated, and there were no cases of typhoid fever and dysentery.

64. There were but two deaths, one from colic and one from diarrhæa.

65. No change was made during the year in the diet or employment of the prisoners. Both are no doubt suitable judging from the healthy and robust appearance of the men.

66. The construction of a new and commodious Jail at Erna-collum, on a site recommended by Dr. Whitton, will be undertaken in the course of the current year.

67. TRICHOOR JAIL:— The number of sick prisoners admitted into the Jail Hospital at Trichoor during the year was 141. The prevailing diseases were, Intermittant fevers 27, Wounds 25, Dysentery 16, Abscesses 10.

68. Eight deaths occurred in this Jail during the year.

69. The prisoners were engaged for a great portion of the year in repairing roads in jungly districts, and the diseases are attributable to the nature of the localities in which they were employed rather than to any insalubrity in the Jail itself.

70. The ventilation in the Trichoor Jail is reported to be now very good but the Jail is still in an overcrowded state.

71. No cases of smallpox, typhoid fever or cholera have occurred amongst the prisoners in this Jail.

72. The average daily number of Prisoners in the Erna-collum Jail was 115 and of those in the Trichoor Jail 152.

LAND REVENUE.

73. The figures given in the margin show the actual collections in each of the last five years in this branch of revenue. The receipts of the year under report are greater than those of the previous year by Rs. 4,393-6-7.

1040	Rs.	5,83,154	tions in each of the last five years in this branch
1041	"	5,84,854	of revenue. The receipts of the year under re-
1042	"	5,90,243	port are greater than those of the previous year
1043	"	5,96,328	
1044	"	6,00,721	by Rs. 4,393-6-7.

74. This increase is chiefly due to the increased area of land under cultivation, the greater yield of the Nelliampathy Coffee estates, and the extended operations in the Trichoor Lake.

75. It will be observed that the progressive increase of late years has been maintained and that, with comparatively favourable seasons, the area of cultivation in the country may still be largely extended.

76. The rain-fall during the year was generally favorable for agriculture, and as compared with recent years was seasonable and plentiful. The public health, generally speaking, was decidedly good.

77. It is to be regretted that murrain prevailed in many parts of the Moogoondapuram and Cannianore Districts and proved very fatal to cattle. The mortality, however, did not seriously impede the progress of agriculture.

78. The price of all kinds of produce was on the increase. The rates for rice, the staple which chiefly enters into the consumption of the mass of the population, had an upward tendency and although the pressure, created by high prices, must have been widely felt the rates were very remunerative to the cultivator and greatly in excess of the general commutation rates on which the existing revenue demand was calculated. Labor, however, was in fair demand, wages were high, and there is no reason therefore to suppose that the poorer part of the population suffered any exceptional distress.

79. The importation of rice was unusually large, and there is every prospect of a steady advance in this direction, while the exportation was less than in the previous year.

80. A detailed statement of the thirteen Coffee Estates in the Cochin Forests was furnished in the last Report, ten months ago, and as there has not been much clearing and planting since that period it is scarcely necessary to recapitulate the details already given.

81. The Sirkar has every desire to afford facilities for the transit of the produce of these estates to a port of shipment. The construction of a road from the foot of the Nelliampathy Hills to the Coodaloor frontier, on the high way to Palghaut, has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 9,642-8-2, and the work is in a forward state of completion.

82. The improvement of communication to the Coffee Estates from the foot of the Hills has also engaged the attention of the Sirkar, and plans and estimates for the necessary works have been called for from the Civil Engineer.

CUSTOMS.

83. The Customs' revenue for the year was Rs. 115,099-11-5,
 1043 Ra. 105,862-10-2 being in excess of that of the previous year by
 1044 .. 118,099-11-5
 1917. .. 9,137-1-3 Rs. 9,137-1-3.

84. The following statement shows how the revenue has been derived:—

The moiety of the Customs receipts of British Cochin for the year ending 31st March last and the whole of the Import duty on Tobacco for the same period Rs. 45,917-12-7

Receipts of the Cochin Ports for the same period..... „ 7,260-14-1

Amount paid by the British Government }
 on account of the Guarantee..... } „ 57,321- 5-4

Rs. 110,500- 0-0

Receipts at the Cochin Ports between 31st }
 March and the end of the Malabar year 1044. } „ 6,792- 2-7
 Export duty on Pepper..... „ 384- 3-6

Total Rs. 117,676- 6-1

Deduct receipts of the Cochin Ports between }
 31st March 1868 and the end of the Malabar } „ 2,576-10-8
 year 1043..... }

Customs revenue of 1044.....Rs. 115,099-11-5

85. In the year under report, as in the previous year, there was no direct importation of foreign tobacco into the Ports of this Sirkar. The quantity required for consumption in the country apparently finds its way into the local markets from British Cochin.

86. The receipts from Licenses for the sale of tobacco
 1040 Ra. 8,120 amounted to Rs. 8,655-0-0 being an in-
 1041 .. 8,120 crease of Rs. 175 over those of the previous
 1042 .. 7,960 year.
 1043 .. 8,840
 1044 .. 9,652

ABKARRY AND OPIUM.

87. The collections on account of the Abkarry farm show an
 1043 Ra. 23,663-1-3
 1044 .. 29,009-2-6 increase of Rs. 5,321-0-11 in the year under review
 1917. .. 5,324-0-11 over those of the previous year.

88. In 1039 the receipts amounted to Rs. 29,606. In 1040, owing probably to the restrictions imposed by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Verapoly upon the sale or use of arrack by native Christians, the revenue fell to Rs. 17,377. It has since, however, been gradually but steadily increasing. In 1041 it amounted to Rs. 18,867, in 1042 to Rs. 22,752, in 1043 to Rs. 23,685, and now it has risen almost to the level of 1039.

89. The Opium Farm yielded Rs. 8,450, being in excess of the receipts of the previous year by Rs.

1043	Rs.	8,500	
1044	"	8,450	
		1,950	1,950.

SALT.

90. There was a slight increase in this branch of revenue in the year under report as compared with the previous year.

1043	Rs.	1,39,740-1-8	
1044	"	1,42,663-2-6	
Diff.	"	2,923-0-9	

91. There is reason to believe that the permission, accorded to the inhabitants of the District of Malabar to manufacture salt for private consumption, still continues to operate to the detriment of the Sirkar revenue by offering facilities for the clandestine introduction of salt into this country.

92. During the year, however, the salaries of the servants of the Salt Department were increased, and four additional Banksalls were established, to which may be attributed the small increase that has been realized. It is hoped that there will be a further increase in the current year.

93. The cost to the Sirkar for the purchase of salt shows an increase of Rs. 5,638 although the quantity purchased in the year (92,021 Indian Maunds) was somewhat smaller than that purchased in 1043 (100,407 Indian Maunds.) This is owing to the enhanced price of salt at Bombay.

EDUCATION.

94. The particulars given under this head in former reports had reference to the English Calendar year, but they are now furnished for the Malabar year 1044 in order to bring them into harmony with the other portions of this Report.

95. The English School at Trichoor and the minor Schools at Chittoor and Irinjalacoda are making steady progress, whilst the Sanscrit, Hebrew, and Vernacular Schools are a source of advantage to many classes.

96. The report received from the Head Master of the principal School at Ernacollum is very gratifying.

97. There has been a small increase in the number of students. At the date of the last report there were 241 boys forming ten classes. Since then 37 have been admitted and a smaller number has left, and there are at present 256 students distributed into eleven classes as follows:—

Class I	17	Class VII	26
Class II	23	Class VIII	21
Class III	22	Class IX	24
Class IV	24	Class X	23
Class V	23	Class XI	26
Class VI	27		

98. The following Alphabetical list shows the castes or sections of the people to which the pupils belong:—

Brahmins	64
Ellayatha	1
Iloovens	6
Konkanies	9
Mahomedans	2
Maravars	2
Naidoos	2
Nanjanadars	7
Namboory	1
Pandy Sudras	3
Protestant	1
Roman Catholics	52
Sudras	88
Syrians	7
Unny	1
Vellalars	5
Warriers	6

Total. . 256

99. It will be observed that the Brahmins, Sudras, and Roman Catholics, who form the larger sections of the population, avail themselves principally of the benefit of the instruction afforded in this School.

100. It is satisfactory to state that the attendance, as shown by the register, is very regular, few cases of absence without leave having occurred and absence with leave having been rare.

101. The following comparative statement presents at one view the receipts and disbursements of the School for the years 1043 and 1044 exclusive of fixed salaries:—

RECEIPTS.					DISBURSEMENTS.								
	1043			1044				1043			1044		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
By Fees	474	12	0	674	12	0	To Books &c.....	1347	0	11	907	9	4
„ Fines... ..	31	15	6	73	12	0	„ School furni- ture &c.}	6	0	4	10	3	10
„ Sale of Books ...	746	13	3	611	6	0	„ Teachers' sala- ries.....}	286	5	4	0	0	0
„ Sirkar remit- tances	403	0	0	0	0	0	„ Contingencies ...	61	1	4	109	0	0
Total Rs....	1706	8	9	1359	14	0	Total Rs....	1700	7	11	1026	13	2

102. The above statement shows an apparent balance of Rs. 333 but, taking the balances at the close of the two preceding years into account, the sum in hand at the end of 1044 will be Rs. 644.

103. The increase under the head of fees is due mainly to the higher rates levied since February 1869, but this item will doubtless be progressive in proportion to a more enlarged appreciation of the value of education and a consequent accession to the number of students.

104. It is an encouraging feature in the discipline of this school that, notwithstanding the increased number of pupils and the higher rates of fees, there is a diminution in the amount of fines.

105. Irrespective of the expenditure already stated supplies of books, stationery, and globes have been ordered from England at a cost of upwards of Rs. 1,200 which has been defrayed direct by the Sirkar. These supplies are remarkable for their general excellence and the comparatively low rates at which they were obtained.

106. The Book Depôt in connection with the Ernacollum School is now tolerably well supplied. The stock, however, is not large enough to furnish the District Schools, and arrangements are being made to enlarge it to meet the requirements of all the Sirkar Schools.

107. At the close of the year under report the subjects for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University for December 1869 were being studied in the first class. Several candidates were expected to go up for this Test, and the Head Master was hopeful that some of them had a very fair prospect of success.

108. It is worthy of record that, during the year, a fund has been raised wholly by the students and teachers of the School to assist poor and deserving scholars in their education. It is called the "Ernacollum School Educational Fund," and there are at present 74 subscribers who elect their own Committee of management. Twenty of the poorer scholars now receive various small sums to help them to bear the incidental expenses of the school.

109. This cannot but be regarded as a step in the right direction and a gratifying evidence of the growth of a proper spirit among the pupils, and the Sirkar has cheerfully assented to the formation of the Fund.

PUBLIC WORKS.

110. The following statement exhibits the sums expended on the principal Works commenced, completed, or in progress during the year under report.

WORKS.	Expenditure in 1864.		Total.	
	Rupees.	A. P.	Rupees.	A. P.
Road from Ernacollum to Tripoon- torah.	10,000	0 0		
Renewing the eastern face of the tank attached to the Irinjaleoda Pagoda.	3,942	9 9		
Metalling the road from Jews' Town to the British frontier at Calvetty.)	3,572	12 0		
Metalling the high road from the foot of the Nelliampathy Hills to the British frontier.)	3,000	0 0		
Deepening the Canal at Narrakal. . .	2,700	0 0		
Constructing Bridges, culverts &c., on the road leading from Trichoor to Oolloor and Caroovanoor.	2,351	3 5		

	Rupees.	A.	P.	Rupees.	A.	P.
Metalling the road from the Trichoor Pagoda to the Bungalow occupied by the Officer Commanding Trichoor and the road through the Poothenpottah Bazaars, and constructing drains on either side	2,000	0	0			
Repairing the road from Tattamangalom to Polachy	2,000	0	0			
Road Works from the British frontier at Errattacolum to Munnoor	2,000	0	0			
Deepening the Canal from Edamancad to Sherraye for irrigation purposes	1,950	0	0			
Metalling the road from the Mutancherry Palace to the British frontier at Cherlye	1,500	0	0			
Repairing the road from Caroonoor to Carroopudanah	1,500	0	0			
Repairing the road from Wadakan-chary to Kakad	1,500	0	0			
Renewing the Poothenthode Bridge on the high road to Tripoontorah	1,000	0	0			
Ernacollum Roads	1,000	0	0			
Road from Moolooreara to Padoor	1,000	0	0			
Minor Works under Rs. 1000	8,701	12	2			
Total outlay on Roads, Bridges and Canals				49,721	5	4
OFFICES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.						
District Cutcheries	12,141	2	0			
Jails and Tannahs	3,531	5	10			
Ernacollum School	18,920	2	0			
Pagodas	20,871	5	10			
Palaces	29,010	0	11			
Residencies	14,554	7	7			
Travellers' Bungalows, &c.,	9,930	1	3			
Miscellaneous	8,213	14	0	1,17,172	7	5
Grand Total Rs.				1,66,893	12	9

111. The total outlay on Public Works in the year under report was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 21,527.

112. The Public Works' Department was only fairly organized at the latter end of 1044 M. E. and several important works, which will be vigorously prosecuted under the superintendence of the Civil Engineer Mr. Morris, will find a place in the next report.

PORTS AND HARBOURS.

113. The capabilities of the Port of Narrakal have been still further tested during the year under report. Several Vessels resorted to it during the S. W. Monsoon, and it has proved a harbour of refuge when the Port of Cochin and the other adjacent parts of the coast were unapproachable.

114. The large number of Vessels chartered for the Abyssinian expedition had, in the previous year, withdrawn a considerable portion of the steam traffic coming annually to Narrakal but, since the termination of the expedition, the Port has been steadily regaining its normal condition.

115. The tonnage of the Port has increased and the Mails have been landed from the British India Steamers, at the worst periods of the Monsoon, without the smallest interruption.

116. The number of Vessels which arrived at the Port during the year was 25 and their aggregate tonnage was 15,484 Tons against 14 Vessels and 8,315 Tons in the preceding year.

117. The collections on account of Port dues amounted to Rupees 833-15-0.

POST OFFICE.

118. The number of communications &c., sent on the public service in this and the previous year, is as follows:—

	1043.	1044.
Letters.....	38,171	43,134
Newspapers.....	1,422	95
Books.....	22	219
Banghy parcels....	292	491

119. The number of private letters and parcels conveyed by the post is given below:—

	1043.		1044.
Letters.....	12,287	.....	12,891
Newspapers.....	523	.....	804
Books.....	4	.....	15
Banghy parcels.....	44	.....	89

120. The total receipts from the latter source amounted to Rs. 827-4-4, and the cost of the Department to Rs. 3,061-10-8.

MILITARY.

121. There has been no change worthy of notice in the small Force maintained by the Sirkar.

FORESTS.

122. The operations of this Department during the year under review show a decided improvement over the past year.

123. In 1044, 1352 Teak Logs and Taldoms, measuring 2,600 Candies, were received at the Depôts of Ernacollum and Ponany showing an increase over the previous year of 239 Logs aggregating 586 Candies.

124. - The quantity of Teak Timber sold in the year was
 1043 Rs. 34,950-7-0 56 Candies in excess of that sold during
 1044 „ 46,136-1-1 the previous year, which amounted to
 Diff. „ 11,185-10-1 Candies 2,466.

125. In consequence of this increase and of a slight improvement in the price there is an excess in receipts from the sale of Teak Timber of Rs. 3,339-13-9.

126. No Blackwood logs had been sent to the Depôts for some years previously to 1044 M. E. but, in that year, 103 Logs, measuring 313¹²/₁₆ Candies, were received and sold at the rate of Rs. 25 per Candy and realized Rs. 7,845-12-4.

127. The increase in the total receipts from the sale of Timber is therefore Rupees 11,185-10-1.

128. The number of trees, other than Teak, Blackwood, and Ebony which are Royalties, felled by private individuals was 11,359, and the Kutikanom or Seignorage levied thereon by the Sirkar was Rs. 8,656-8-0 being Rs. 563-8-6. less than in the previous year.

129. The sale of sundry goods and other miscellaneous sources of revenue yielded Rs. 5,909-13-1 against Rs. 9,731-12-9 in 1043, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,821-15-8.

130. The total revenue derived through the agency of the Forest Department was :—

In 1043	Rs.	53,902-4- 3
In 1044	„	60,702-6- 2.
Increase	„	<u>6,800-1-11.</u>

131. The amount paid by the Chittoor Kanom contractor for Teak Timber, removed by him from the Chittoor Forests, was Rs. 12,680 which is less than that paid by him in the previous year by Rs. 690.

132. Ten Elephants were captured during the year of which six were males and four females. Nine elephants, 6 males and 3 females, died.

MEDICAL.

133. Hitherto the Reports of the Medical Officer have been for the calendar year, and the last report had reference to the year 1868. The present statement of the working of this Department embraces the whole of the Malabar year 1044 or from the 15th August 1868 to the 14th August 1869. In consequence of this arrangement much that was recorded in the last review is included in the period which is now reported upon.

134. During the year under review 233 cases of sickness were admitted for treatment as in-door patients in the Sirkar Hospital at Ernacollum, and 2,090 were treated as out-door patients.

135. The in-door patients were all of them natives of different castes, but among the out-door patients there were 216 East Indians.

136. The principal diseases amongst the in-door patients were Ulcers, Anasarca, and Syphilitic diseases. Of the first mentioned 73 cases came under treatment, of the second 42 cases, and of the last 23.

137. Of the out-door patients the prevailing diseases were, numerically, Verres 386, Diarrhæa 191, Constipation 163, Ulcers 157, Syphilis 89, Abscesses 75, and Rheumatism 52.

138. Six deaths occurred amongst the in-door patients, four from Anasarca, one from Hepatitis and one from Dysentery.

139. Twelve deaths are recorded amongst the out-door patients, two from Bronchitis, two from Erysipelas, two from Anasarca, two from Anæmia, and one from each of the following diseases namely Cholera, Colic, Hepatitis, and Dysentery.

140. The number of sick resorting to the Hospital has very largely increased, and this affords a most gratifying proof that the institution is gradually securing the confidence of the people.

141. The health of the Town of Ernacollum has been very good during the period to which the present Report refers. Only one case of sporadic Cholera has been under treatment, and the patient recovered. No other case of the kind has come to notice, nor has a single instance of small-pox or typhoid fever been heard of.

142. No change has been made since the last Report in the diet of the patients; and the Medical Officer reports that it is suitable and that the establishment of servants and the supply of food have been sufficient.

143. The work of the new Hospital at Trichoor, referred to in the last Report, is progressing; and a more commodious building, in lieu of the present Civil Hospital at Ernacollum, is under contemplation.

144. The Sirkar Apothecary, Mr. Gunther, a very deserving officer, has done good service during the year and conducted himself to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer in charge of the Hospital and of the Sirkar.

145. From Dr. Whitton's Report on vaccination it appears that the number of successful operations performed during the year was 6,920, showing a monthly average of 64 successful cases for each of the nine Vaccinators.

146. The results in British Cochin do not, it is stated, come up to this average; but the Sirkar Vaccinators have been particularly warned not to look to numbers merely and that their promotion will depend chiefly on the success of their work.

147. The appointment of an itinerant Superintendent to examine the cases operated upon by the Vaccinators, as recommended by the Civil Surgeon, is under consideration.

148. The total cost of vaccination in the year amounted to Rs. 1,716.

PRESS

149. The value of the work done at the Sirkar Press, during the year under report, was Rs. 3,829-0-1 against Rs. 2,065-2-6 in the previous year.

150. The cost of the establishment remained unchanged at Rs. 1,116.

151. A new Albion Press and a quantity of Printing materials were obtained from England at a cost of Rs. 413-6-0.

POPULATION.

152. The population, according to the Census taken in the year $\frac{1032}{1856-57}$ M. E., was 399,056; but the present number of the inhabitants may be fairly assumed to be considerably above this figure.

153. A new Census has therefore become necessary.

FINANCIAL.

154. The following Statement shows the Receipts and Disbursements for the year under report as compared with those of the previous year:—

RECEIPTS.					DISBURSEMENTS.				
	1043		1044			1043		1044	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Land Revenue...	5,96,328	7 7	6,00,721	14 2	Expenses of the Palace	1,78,933	5 4	1,83,326	10 8
Customs Collections	96,014	11 7	1,14,715	7 11	Do. of Religious Institutions	78,524	14 5	81,132	2 4
Abkary.....	23,685	1 5	29,009	2 4	Do. of Charitable Do. ..	39,404	12 2	40,559	15 0
Opium.....	6,500	0 0	8,459	2 4	Administrative Establishment	1,19,592	10 0	1,31,971	12 9
Salt.....	1,39,740	1 9	1,42,663	2 6	Judicial Do. ..	42,382	12 6	46,774	6 8
Teak Timber	48,329	9 11	58,816	4 2	Police Do. ...	14,580	0 0	14,580	0 0
Miscellaneous Revenue.....	1,94,860	6 3	2,02,831	14 10	Military Do. ..	19,564	15 10	21,196	15 1
					Pension Do. ..	10,616	7 2	10,560	9 9
					Public Works Do. ...	1,91,425	7 2	1,66,893	12 9
Total..	11,05,458	6 6	11,57,217	0 3	Miscellaneous Expenses ..	1,63,140	15 6	3,31,735	17 6
Amount Balance of 1042 & 1043.)	5,21,553	5 6	5,68,845	7 11	Subsidy to British Government	2,00,000	0 0	2,00,000	0 0
					Total..	10,58,166	4 1	12,28,682	0 6
					Balance..	568,845	7 11	4,97,380	7 8
Grand Total..	16,27,011	12 0	17,26,062	8 2	Grand Total..	16,27,011	12 0	17,26,062	8 2

155. The regular sources of revenue having been already noticed under their appropriate heads it is only necessary to refer here to the Miscellaneous Revenue which shows an excess of Rupees 7,971-8-7.

156. This excess is chiefly due to the discount, amounting to Rs. 6,963, on the purchase of Promissory Notes of the Government of India of the value of Rs. 1,50,000, to the repayment into the Treasury of a portion of the advances made in previous years for the rebuilding of Villages destroyed by fire, and to the amount of compensation, made to the Sirkar for wastage in Salt imported from Bombay, having been larger in the year under report than in 1043.

157. These items of Extra Revenue would, in the aggregate, exceed the actual difference of Rs. 7,971-8-7 between the Miscellaneous Revenue of 1043 and 1044 before alluded to, but it must be observed that there has been a decrease in the sale of sundry Goods in the latter year, and that the repayment of unexpended balances by the Forest Department, and other items which made up the Miscellaneous Revenue of the former year, are absent in the receipts of 1044.

158. In the Disbursements, the Palace Expenses exhibit an increase of Rs. 4,393-5-4. This is owing to the increased allowances of Their Highnesses the 4th and 5th Princes and to the allowance of the sixth Prince having been paid for the whole of the year under report, whereas they were paid only for the latter portion of the previous year, and to an allowance having been settled on the Seventh Prince during the year 1044.

159. An increase of Rs. 2,607-3-11 appears under the Head of Religious and of Rs. 11,55-2-10 under that of Charitable Institutions. This increase was occasioned by the higher prices paid in the year under report for provisions for the different Pagodas, as well as for the Ootperrahs, Hospitals, and other Charitable Institutions.

160. The increase of Rs. 12,379-2-9 in the cost of the Administrative Establishment is attributable to increase of salaries to officers in the Educational and Marrummut Departments and to some other public servants.

161. The cost of the Judicial Establishment has likewise been enhanced by an increase to the salaries of the 1st and 3rd Judges

and of the Registrar of the Appeal Court, by the establishment of a Moonsiff's Court at Trichoor, and by additions to the salaries of the other Moonsiffs and their subordinates, and by the appointment of additional Peons for the Appeal Court.

162. A similar enhancement of salaries will account for the increase in the Military Establishment.

163. The Police and Pension Establishments have undergone little or no variation and call for no remarks.

164. The cost of Public Works undertaken during the year was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 24,531. The completion of the Shoranoor Bridge in 1043, upon which exceptional expenditure had been incurred in previous years, will account for the decrease of expenditure in the year under report.

165. Although the charges under the head of Bridge Works have been reduced by the large sum of Rs. 29,836, and though smaller sums have been expended on Pagodas, Palaces, Ootperrahs, Jails &c. than in the previous year there has been an increase of expenditure in other important directions aggregating Rs. 23,741.

166. The item of Miscellaneous Expenses exhibits an increase of Rs. 1,68,594-12-0 over the past year. It must be remarked, however, that Rs. 1,50,000 were invested during the year under report in Government Securities, and that increased expenditure was incurred in the purchase of provisions for Prisoners and of cauljans for public buildings. Advances were also made for the rebuilding of certain villages in the Chittoor District, which had been destroyed by fire, and a sum was paid to the Artist Mr. Jensen for the Portraits of His Highness the Rajah and other Members of His Highness' family.

167. The total Receipts of the year 1044 exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 51,758-9-9.

168. The Disbursements show an increase of Rs. 1,70,515, but this figure is more apparent than real for, as already explained, Rs. 1,50,000 were expended in the purchase of Government Paper so that the actual excess over the previous year amounts only to Rs. 20,515.

169. The total Revenue of the year is less than the expenditure by Rs. 71,465-0-3, hence the cash balance in the Treasury shows a corresponding decrease at the end of the year. But the Receipts would have been in excess of the Disbursements by Rs. 78,534-15-9 and the Cash Balance in the Treasury would have amounted to Rs. 6,47,380-7-8 but for the investment of Rs. 1,50,000 already referred to.

170. The total amount to the credit of the Sirkar at the close of the year under report, as shewn in the margin, is Rs. 20,52,658-2-9.

Cash Balance in the Treasury	Rs. 4,97,380- 7-8	
Government Securities	„ 14,00,000- 0-0	
Value of Stock.....	„ 1,55,277-11-1	
Total...	„ 20,52,658- 2-9	

HUZOOR CUTCHERRY }
Ernacollum in Cochin
 9th April 1870.

T. SHUNGOONNY MENON,

Deewan.

I.

Area, cultivated and uncultivated, and Communications.

Principal geographical divisions of territory.	Total area, in square miles.				Unappropriated cultivable waste, in acres.			Communications mileage of		
	Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made roads 1st 2d 3d classes.	Rail-roads.
		Culturable.	Unculturable.							
Cochin State, .....	.850	81	200	1,131	51,840	21	51,819	River communication 136 miles, Canal ditto 58 miles.	256	None.

II.

Character of the surface.

Nature of different tracts	Area of each tract	Where situated.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
	Miles Furlongs		
Mountains and elevated tracts	281 0	In the Cannianore, Moogondapoorum, Trichoor, Tallapilly and Chittoor Districts.	Soils red earth, laterite, and granite. Products Coffee and timber.
Plains.....	670 0	Do. Do.	Soils red earth, black and white sand, and mud. Products, Rice, Raggee, Oil seeds, Cocoanuts, Arecanuts, Ginger, Pepper, Coffee, Yams of various kinds, Plantains, Fibres &c.
Forests.....	100 0	Do. Do.	Red earth, laterite, white and black sand. Products, Jungle woods.
Rivers.....	50 0	In the Cochin and Cannianore Districts.	
Lakes.....	20 0	In the Moogondapoorum, Trichoor, and Tallapilly Districts.	
Marshes.....	None.	None.	
Total...	1131 0		

III.

Climate.

Places at which observations taken, and year for which taken.	AVERAGE TEMPERATURE IN THE SHADE.																																						
	August 15th to 31st 1868.			September 1868.			October 1868.			November 1868.			December 1868.			January 1869.			February 1869.			March 1869.			April 1869.			May 1869.			June 1869.			July 1869.			August 15th to 31st 1869.		
	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	10 P.M.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	10 P.M.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	10 P.M.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	10 P.M.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	10 P.M.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	10 P.M.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	10 P.M.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	10 P.M.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	10 P.M.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	10 P.M.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	10 P.M.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	10 P.M.			
Cochin.....	82.2	81.0	79.6	80.5	80.7	79.1	81.3	80.8	80.1	81.1	82.2	79.7	81.0	82.2	79.5	81.4	83.2	80.5	82.3	83.9	81.6	85.0	86.6	84.4	86.1	86.5	83.9	84.4	85.2	83.3	79.2	79.7	78.0	79.2	79.5	77.3	78.7	78.9	77.4
For the year 1044 M. E. 1868-69 or from 15th August 1868 to the 15th August 1869.	RAIN FALL IN INCHES.															PREVAILING WINDS.																							
	August 15th to 31st 1868.	September 1868.	October 1868.	November 1868.	December 1868.	January 1869.	February 1869.	March 1869.	April 1869.	May 1869.	June 1869.	July 1869.	August 15th to 31st 1869.	Total.	15th August 1868 to December 1868.			January 1869 to May 1869.			June 1869 to August 1869.																		
	Cochin.....	1.32	8.36	7.48	1.79	9.90	0	2.50	.87	10.33	8.76	31.61	17.31	3.11	102.84	N. W.			W.			S. W.																	

IV.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

Native States.

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Popula- tion.	Supposed gross Revenue	Military force.	Transit duties or not	Principal articles of production including manufactures and mines
Cochin	In subsidiary alliance with the British Government.	In money	399056 Souls according to last Census taken in 1857	11,57,217	348	None.	Paddy, Rice, Cocoanuts, Coconut-oil, Coir, Coffee, Pepper, Timber, Arekanuts, Buffalo and Deer horns, Hides.

V.

Principal Male Members of the Royal family of Cochin.

Names	Present Position	Caste or race and religion	Age.	How Educated	How Employed	Has Sunnud authorizing adoption or not	Family follows primogeniture or not	Has Male heirs or not	Remarks.
His Highness Rama Wurmah.....	Rajah of Cochin	Caste Kshetreeh. Religion Hindoo.	34	Private tuition in Malayalim and Sanscrit.	In Government the State	Holds a Sunnud authorizing adoption.	Succession devolves on the eldest male members of the Family	Has Male heirs	
His Highness Veeracarala Wurmah..	Rajah of Cochin	Do. Do.	23	Do. Do. In Malayalim, Sanscrit and English.	Being Educated				
His Highness Rama Wurmah.....	Prince of Cochin	Do. Do.	21	Do. Do. Do.	Do.				
His Highness Veeracarala Wurmah..	Prince of Cochin	Do. Do.	19	Do. Do. Do.	Do.				
His Highness Rama Wurmah.....	Prince of Cochin	Do. Do.	17	Do. Do. Do.	Do.				
His Highness Ravee Wurmah.....	Prince of Cochin	Do. Do.	16	Do. Do. Do.	Do.				
His Highness Veeracarala Wurmah..	Prince of Cochin	Do. Do.	15	Do. Do. Do.	Do.				

N. B. There are ten infant Princes whose names are not here enumerated.

VII.

FISCAL.

The Survey and Settlement

Settlement.

Nature of Settlement	Area in Miles	Annual Revenue assessed			Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs.	As.	P.		
Settled in perpetuity.....	796 $\frac{13}{16}$	3,44,426	13	3	In 1079 M. E. " 1055 " " 1052 "	
" for 30 years or upwards.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	28	9	2		
" for 10 years and under 30.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,811	14	1		
" under 10 years.....	19 $\frac{3}{8}$	6,708	6	0		
" in progress.....	15 $\frac{3}{16}$	19,016	5	6		
Total....	850	3,71,992	0	0	"	
Settlement previously made including full records of rights.....	846	3,69,354	11	6	"	
• Ditto without such records.....	0	0	0	0	"	
Settlement during the year.....	4	2,637	4	6	"	

VI.

Population.

DISTRICT.	Inhabited houses.		Population.					Population as per Census of 1932.										Occupation.		Prevalling languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.	Remarks.
	No. of Masonry and other kind of dwellings.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	No. per square mile.	Area in square miles.	Hindoos.				Christians.	Jews.	Mahomedans.	Total.	Grand Total.	Agriculturists.	Non agriculturists.			
				Male.	Female.				Brahmins.	Sudras.	Other Castes.	Total.										
Cochin.....	72314	125400	128636	74167	70853	399056	352	1181	17184	71416	201250	289850	88920	1790	18496	109206	399056	122484	276572	Malayalim and Tamul.		

VIII.
FISCAL.
Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue, last year.				Revenue this year.				Cost of collection.		Net collections during the year.		Outstanding balances.		Number of sales for arrears of Revenue.		Revenue of estates sold.		Cause of increase or decrease of Revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.		Realized.		Assessed.		Realized.												
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.											
From settled estates bearing } revenue in past year	3,69,354	11 6	3,62,700	7 10	3,69,354	11 6	3,63,762	0 5	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	The increase of Rs. 4393-6-7 over the receipt of the previous year is owing to increased yield of the Coffee Estates, and extended area of cultivation generally.
Settled estates added to revenue } roll during present year.....	0	0 0	0	0 0	2,637	4 6	2,637	4 6	35,460	3 2	3,30,939	1 9	5,592	11 1	0	0 0	0	0 0	
Settled estates taken off revenue } roll during present year.....	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	
Collections from Government } Estates	2,33,675	2 8	2,33,627	15 11	2,34,368	12 2	2,34,322	9 3	0	0 0	2,34,322	9 3	46	2 11	0	0 0	0	0 0	
Income from sales of Govern- } ment Estates	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	
Miscellaneous Land Revenue } not included in above.....	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	
Total...	6,03,029	14 2	5,96,328	7 9	6,06,360	12 2	6,00,721	14 2	35,460	3 2	5,65,261	11 0	5,638	14 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	

X.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. (CRIMINAL.)

STATEMENT of offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each offence by the Courts in Cochin in the year 1044 M. E.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	No. of offences committed during year.	No. of persons under trial during year,	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Murder	1	2	0	0	2	
Attempt at Murder	3	8	0	4	4	
Culpable Homicide and causing disappearance of evidence of Murder	1	4	1	3	0	
Attempt at Suicide	1	1	0	1	0	
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.	6	10	2	8	0	
Abetment causing grievous hurt..	1	1	0	1	0	
Dacoity	4	11	2	5	4	
Robbery	1	4	1	3	0	
Theft.	26	69	31	29	9	
House-breaking	1	1	0	1	0	
Assault	13	60	42	18	0	
Riot	1	8	1	7	0	
Voluntarily causing hurt.	2	2	2	0	0	
Attempt at theft	1	1	0	1	0	
Mischief	4	16	9	7	0	
Theft and assault.	1	1	0	1	0	
Forcible possession of property ..	7	25	21	4	0	
Giving false evidence	2	2	1	1	0	
False complaint	2	2	1	1	0	
Criminal intimidation	1	2	0	2	0	
Disobedience of lawful orders. ...	1	2	2	0	0	
Mischief by killing or maiming } cattle.	2	7	5	2	0	
Attempt at false personation	1	4	0	4	0	
Receiving stolen property	4	13	3	10	0	
Total.	87	256	124	113	19	

XI.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL.)

STATEMENT showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the State of Cochin for the year 1044 M. E. 1868.-69.

Class of Tribunal	Number of persons dealt with					Persons disposed of					Remaining at end of year	Average number of days during which each case lasted	Number of witnesses who attended	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial during previous year		Received by transfer	Total	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped, or transferred				
		By arrest	By summons or recognizance											
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	22	87	2809	0	2918	235	1753	655	219	0	56	15	3200	
Dewan Peishcar exercising full Magisterial powers.....	29	0	17	0	46	0	17	0	29	0	0	159	49	
Dewan acting as Chief Magistrate....	0	0	55	0	55	2	48	0	3	0	2	16	55	
Total Magistracy....	51	87	2881	0	3019	237	1818	655	251	0	58	63	3304	
Zillah Courts.....	6	250	0	0	256	0	117	97	27	0	15	13	500	
Appeal Court.....	3	27	0	0	30	0	6	20	0	0	4	49	0	
Grand Total....	60	364	2881	0	3305	237	1941	772	278	0	77	125	3804	

XII.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. (CRIMINAL.)

STATEMENT showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the State of Cochin for the year 1044 M. E. 1868-69.

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT,	Number of persons punished.					Remarks.
	By Subordinate and local paid Magistrates.	By Dewan Peishcar exercising full Magisterial powers	By Dewan acting as Chief Magistrate.	By Zillah Courts.	By Appeal Court.		Total.
Fined	502	62	34	36	0	684
Imprisoned	37	1	10	37	15	100
Flogged	0	2	3	2	0	7
Ordered to find Security	0	0	3	5	0	8
Imprisoned and fined	0	0	0	11	5	16
Do. flogged	0	0	1	6	0	7
Death	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total persons punished...	539	65	51	97	20	772
DETAIL OF SENTENCES OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT.						
FINES.						
Not exceeding Rupees 5	429	4	13	2	0	508
" " " 50	13	56	19	43	0	131
" " " 200	0	2	2	1	5	10
" " " 1,000	0	0	0	1	0	1
Exceeding " 1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of fines...	502	62	34	47	5	650
Total amount of fines	2851-8-0	0	0	1254	900	5005-8-0
Amount realized	2045-8-0	0	0	904	0	2959-8-0
Amount paid to the injured parties by way of compensation or amend	0	0	0	0	0	0
SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT.						
Not exceeding 15 days {Rigorous	0	0	0	0	0	0
{Simple	28	0	0	6	0	34
" " 6 months {Rigorous	0	0	1	17	0	18
{Simple	9	1	9	12	0	31
" " 2 years {Rigorous	0	0	6	13	2	15
{Simple	0	0	0	1	0	1
" " 7 years {Rigorous	0	0	0	4	12	16
{Simple	0	0	0	1	0	1
Exceeding 7 years {Rigorous	0	0	0	0	4	4
{Simple	0	0	0	0	0	0
For life... .. {Rigorous	0	0	0	0	2	2
{Simple	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total... {Rigorous	0	0	1	34	20	55
{Simple	37	1	9	20	0	67

XIII.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. (CIVIL.)

STATEMENT shewing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts of Cochin in the year 1044 M. E.

Description of claims.		No. of cases in different Courts.*				Remarks
		Moonsiffs' Courts	Zillah Courts.	Appeal Court	Total.	
CIVIL COURT CASES.						
Money du●	On written promise for sum certain }	3,107	217	0	3,324	
	On unwritten promise for do. }	358	15	0	373	
	On account stated	118	8	0	126	
	Money paid or received	34	6	0	40	
	For goods sold and delivered	67	0	0	67	
	For breaches of Contract } not included in above. }	8	4	0	12	
	Rent	151	12	0	163	
	Recovery of personal property } or value thereof. }	322	6	0	328	
Damages	For injuries to person	0	1	0	1	
	„ injuries to property.	11	0	0	11	
	„ defamation	6	5	0	11	
	Suits relating to ejectment	88	80	0	168	
	Suits to redeem immoveable property.	38	74	0	112	
	Suits for foreclosure or sale of mort- } gaged property }	0.	3	0	3	
	Declaration of right to property.	32	18	0	50	
	For division of property.	4	11	0	15	
	For maintenance.	0	2	0	2	
	Suits not included in above.	17	26	0	43	
Total.		4,361	488	0	4,849	

XIV.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. (CIVIL.)

STATEMENT shewing value of suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of Cochin in the year 1044 M. E.

Value of suits	No of suits disposed of in different Courts.				Remarks
	Moonsiffs' Courts.	Zillah Courts.	Appeal Court.	Total value of suits.	
IN CIVIL COURTS.					
Not exceeding Rupees 5	202	0	0	710-13- 5	
" " " 20	1,482	0	0	17,935-10- 1	
" " " 100	2,068	0	0	97,967- 3- 6	
" " " 200	653	0	0	89,666- 4- 7	
" " " 500	0	298	0	1,37,847- 9- 7	
" " " 5,000	0	188	0	2,20,580- 4-11	
" " " 10,000	0	6	0	39,246- 6-10	
Exceeding Rupees 10,000	0	2	0	26,250- 5- 4	
Total	4,405	494	0	6,30,204-10- 2	

XVI.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS. (CIVIL.)

STATEMENT shewing the business of the Civil Appellate Courts of Cochin in the year 1044. M. E.

CLASS OF COURTS	Cases on the file			Appeals withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial	Decided on trial			Remanded for further investigation	Total	Cases pending at end of the year	Average duration of each Appeal tried	Remarks.
	Remaining of last year	Instituted	Total		In favor of appellant							
	In whole	In part	In favor of Respondent.									
APPELLATE COURTS OF DISTRICT.												
Zillah Courts.....	39	231	270	31	64	34	106	8	243	27	48	Days
CHIEF COURT.												
Appeal Court. { Regular Appeals from District or Zillah Courts.....	55	131	186	11	22	24	57	6	120	66	151	
{ Special Appeals.....	6	59	65	7	20	2	28	2	59	6	85	
Total.	100	421	521	49	106	60	191	16	422	99	95	

XVII.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (Civil.)

STATEMENT shewing the execution of Decrees of the Civil Courts of Cochin in the year 1044 M. E.

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of Decrees passed during the year.	No. of applications for execution			No. of Decrees completely executed	No. of Decrees partly executed	No. of cases in which there was no execution	Pending at the end of the year	No. of cases in which specific performance was enforced	No. of coercive processes in execution.				Remarks.
		Pending from last year.	Filed	Total						Sale of real property	Sequestrations of real property	Sale of personal property	Imprisonment	
Moonsiffa' Courts . . .	4,191	453	1,661	2,114	744	153	903	536	0	65	83	23	534	
District or Zillah Courts	657	200	572	772	153	121	289	209	0	73	85	63	151	
Total . . .	4,848	653	2,233	2,886	897	274	1192	745	0	138	168	86	685	

XIX.

PRISON.

STATEMENT Shewing the sickness, Mortality, &c. of Prisoners in each Prison of Cochin during the year 1044.

NAME OF EACH JAIL.	Rank of Medical or other officer in charge.	Average percentage of mortality during the last 10 years.	Character of Jail buildings (and state whether crowded or otherwise in present year.)	Superficial feet within Jail walls to each Prisoner.	Cubic feet inwards to each Prisoner.	Daily dietary of each Prisoner in lbs distinguishing different kinds of grain &c.	Average weight.			Sick in Hospital.			Average No. in Hospital during the year.	Released on account of sickness.	Died from all causes.	Total died and released without cure.	Percentage of deaths to average strength.	Percentage to average strength of deaths and releases for sickness taken together.	Explanation and Remarks.			
							Average number in Jail during the year.	Of each Prisoner when sentenced.	Of each Prisoner released on expiry of sentence.	Of each Prisoner at beginning of the year.	Of each Prisoner at end of the year.	Remained at end of last year.								Received this year.	Discharged, cured, or transferred.	Remaining.
DISTRICT JAILS.																						
Ernacollum.....	Apothecary	2	Crowded	0	0	{ Rice 1 1/2 lbs besides Plantains, Chenna, Brinjall, Pumpkins, Fish &c. 1 1/2 lbs of Rice and 3 Pies.	115	0	0	0	0	13	440	447	6	8	0	3	3	2.6	0	
Tpichoor	Dresser.....	7.27	Crowded	119	257.4		152	0	0	0	0	13	139	136	8	8.7	0	8	8	5.33	5.33	

XX.

PRISONS.

STATEMENT showing the employment and earnings of working Prisoners in the Prisons of Cochin in the year 1044.

CLASS OF JAILS.	Average No. of Prisoners liable to labour during the year.													Amount expended on raw materials, tools &c. &c.	Amount received by sale of manufactures &c.	Net amount credited to Government.	Average annual cash earnings of each Prisoner liable to labour.	Average annual cash earnings of each Prisoner actually employed on manufactures &c.	No. of Prisoners under education in Jail.		
	Employed.				Intramural Manufactures &c.																
	On Jail service.	In Jail gardens.	On Jail buildings.	On labor outside Jail.	Here detail Employment																
DISTRICT JAILS.																					
Ernacollum	2	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	84	0	0	0	0	0	
Trichoor	4	6	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	132	Rs. 150	0	0	Rs. 36	0	0

XXI.
PRISONS

STATEMENT shewing sex, age, previous convictions and education of Prisoners under Sentence in the Prisons of Cochin on the last day of the year 1044.

CLASS OF PRISON.	Sex			Age							No. of times Convicted				Education						
	Males	Females	Total	Under 12 years	12 and under 16	16 and under 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	Above 60	1st Conviction	2nd Conviction	3rd Conviction	More than 3 times convicted	Uncertain	No. who can read only	No. who can read and write	No. well educated	No. of foregoing who received their instruction in Jail	Language and character in which they read and write.
DISTRICT JAIL. Ernacollum	103	2	105	0	1	2	50	31	12	8	1	96	6	3	0	0	18	6	0	0	Malayalim
Trichoor	156	5	161	0	2	1	44	46	39	14	15	139	15	6	1	0	12	25	0	0	Malayalim and Tamil
Total . . .	259	7	266	0	3	3	94	77	51	22	16	235	21	9	1	0	30	31	0	0	

XXII.

PRISON.

STATEMENT shewing previous Trades, Professions &c. and social relations of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of Cochin on the last day of the year 1044 M. E.

		No. of Individuals.	
Traders &c.	Agriculturists	74	
	Labourers	101	
	Watchmen	7	
	Fishermen or Boatmen	4	
	Masons	0	
	Workers in Metals	0	
	Shop-keepers	26	
	Writers	1	
	Weavers	5	
	Non-professional	3	
	Toddy-drawers	5	
	Millers	3	
	Menials	4	
	Drummers	2	
	Barbers	2	
	Washermen	2	
Carpenters	6		
Umbrella makers	1		
Total ..		246	
Unmarried		69	
Widower or widow		31	
Social relations	Married.	One wife or husband	137
		Two Ditto	9
		More than two Ditto	0
	Have children.	Not more than 3	119
More than 3		56	

XXIII.
POLICE.

STATEMENT showing the Police Force entertained in the State of Cochin for the year 1044 M. E. 1868.-69.

Regular organized Police, including Town Police, subject to rules of Regular Police.											Village and Town Police not subject to rules of regular Police.														
Total number of all grades during the year		Detail of number at end of year.					Average annual pay			Total cost including contingencies															
Remaining last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.	Discharged or deserted.	Remaining at end of present year.	European officers.	Native officers.	Men	Number for whom fire-arms are provided.	Number for whom swords or other cutting instruments are provided.	Number for whom Batons are provided.	Of each European officer.	Of each Native officer.	Of each mounted man.	Of each Foot man.	Paid by Imperial Government.	Paid by individuals and offices.	Paid by local funds.	Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total cost.	Total number of Police, Regular and Irregular.	Grand Total of cost of Police of all descriptions.	
															Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	
261	3	1	2	261	0	29	232	0	6	208	0	0	275-2-9	0	62-3-6	22,416	0	0	1,122	64	0	0	0	1,383	22,416

XXIV.

POLICE.

STATEMENT showing distribution of Regular Police Force in the State of Cochin for the year 1044 M. E. 1868-69.

General distribution of Officers and men.				Number of sub-divisions under an European-officer	Number of sub-divisions under a superior Native officer or Thannals	Total number of Police posts	Average of each European officer's charge		Average of each Native officer's charge		Average distance of each village from nearest Police post	Average distance of each post from the next on the main lines of road	Remarks
ARMED GUARDS ON TREASURIES.	Guarding Jails	At Head Quarters of Districts (not on Police duty) and absent on leave	Remaining available for Police duty				Area in miles	Population	Area in miles	Population			
34	0	26	210	0	57	57	0	0	162	57,008	Miles 8	Miles 6	

XXV.
POLICE.

STATEMENT showing general result of Police Operations in regard to each great class of crime usually dealt with by the Police in the State of Cochin for the year 1044 M. E. 1868-69.

CLASS OF CRIME.	Persons arrested without Warrant.						Cases prosecuted by information before Magistrates.						
	No. of persons arrested.	Released without trial.	Acquitted including released on Appeal or at Sessions.	Ordered to find security.	Finally convicted.	Average number of days occupied by each case.	Number of informations lodged.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted.	Number ordered to find Security.	Number convicted.	Number committed to the Criminal Courts.	Number remaining at the close of the year.
Offences against public justice	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	98	69	0	5	22	2
Offences relating to coin or Stamps... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murder } For sake of robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murder } From other motives	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	0	0
Culpable homicide... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Suicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other serious offences against the person not connected } with attacks on property }	0	0	0	0	0	0	608	1318	954	0	249	91	24
Public and local nuisances	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	41	29	0	12	0	0
Offences against property, accompanied with personal } violence or preparation for hurt }	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	138	108	0	19	11	0
Theft by house-breaking or house-trespass, without per- } sonal violence... .. }	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	129	92	1	6	7	23
Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	389	225	2	68	85	9
Receiving stolen property	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	1	0	0	11	0
Mischief of serious character	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	145	115	0	26	4	0
Belonging to gang of dacoits, robbers or thieves ... ?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vagrancy and bad character	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	1	0	7	0	0
Breach of special Laws cognizable by Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	36	5	0	29	2	0
Minor offences not cognizable by Police, but prosecuted } by information before Magistrates }	0	0	0	0	0	0	445	692	453	0	231	9	0
Total...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,472	3,019	2,055	3	652	251	58

XXVI.

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Army attached to the State of Cochin for the year 1044 M. E. 1868-69

ARM OF SERVICE	Total number of fighting Officers and men.							Detail of Force at end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each.				Total cost including contingencies.		
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalid.	Discharged, deserted &c.	Remaining at end of year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No of Guns	No. of Men.			Paid camp-followers and non-combatants.	European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned Officers.	Fighting men		Camp followers.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.							Fighting men.	Rs.
Native { Artillery	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	4	0	0	2	15	0	Rs. 0	Rs. 0	Rs. 108	Rs. 60	Rs. 0	Rs. 1,259-9-0
Native { Infantry	311	38	0	7	7	4	6	332	4 Companies.	0	0	5	40	285	2	0	Rs. 225-9-7	Rs. 78-5-0	Rs. 60	Rs. 54	Rs. 22,441-12-5
Total..	328	38	0	7	7	4	6	349	4	4	0	5	42	300	2	0	Rs. 225-9-7	Rs. 186-5-0	Rs. 120	Rs. 54	Rs. 23,701- 5-5

XXVII.

MILITARY.

STATEMENT showing religion, races, and classes of the Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the State of Cochin for the year 1044 M. E. 1868-69.

Classification according to religion, races &c.	Average age.	Average height.	Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
Hindoos (Nairs)...	26	feet. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs. 110	

XXVIII.

AGRICULTURE

Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate.

TERRITORY.	Paddy	Wheat	Other food grains	Oil seeds	Cocoanuts	Raggy	Chamma	Green gram	Horse gram	Urid or Ooloonoo	Cotton	Fibres	Coffee	Arecaut tree	Vegetables	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
STATE OF COCHIN.....	1,66,427	0	56,000	19,000	1,20,000	4,960	29,000	2,000	10,000	10,000	1,000	80	10,333	89,080	37,000	5,54,880

XXIX.

STOCK.

DISTRICTS.	Cows and Bullocks	Horses	Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats	Pigs	Carts	Ploughs	Boats
Cochin.....	4,937	1	0	616	458	0	128	2,178
Cannianore.....	13,942	25	0	1,165	184	0	25,696	797
Moogundapoorum.....	49,768	2	0	3,721	339	127	40,143	1,050
Trichoor.....	28,613	26	2	1,250	422	224	22,631	370
Tallapilly.....	25,139	20	4	1,406	1,237	82	11,923	21
Chittoor.....	26,742	122	317	4,950	272	411	13,374	1
Cranganore.....	3,781	8	0	488	69	0	896	616
Total....	1,52,922	204	323	13,596	2,981	844	1,14,791	5,033

THE SIRKAR PRESS.

Number of Newspapers.						Periodicals.								Books Published in the year.				Other works	
Daily.		Bi or tri-weekly.		Bi-Monthly.		Monthly.		Quarterly.		Yearly.		Occasionally.		English.		Malayalim.		English.	Malayalim.
English.	Malayalim.	English.	Malayalim.	English.	Malayalim.	English.	Malayalim.	English.	Malayalim.	English.	Malayalim.	English.	Malayalim.	No. of Books.	No. of Copies.	No. of Books.	No. of Copies.	No. of Copies.	No. of Copies.
0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	150	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,259	10,654

XXXIII.

RETURN of Vaccine Operations in the State of Cochin for the year 1044. M. E. 1868-69.

	Number of Oper- ators	Persons treated			Cost of operations during the year	Total Number of successful oper- ations recorded to date.	Remarks.
		Successful	Unsuccessful	Total			
Cannianoor.....	1	808	83	891	Rupees 1,117 or 2 annas and 10 pies for each successful case.		
Thallapally.....	1	765	93	858			
Shellakurah.....	1	766	91	857			
Mugundaporum...	1	839	95	934			
Cochin.....	1	773	107	880			
Chittoor.....	1	794	92	886			
Yennamakel.....	1	671	97	768			
Trichoor.....	1	754	75	829			
Ernacollum.....	1	750	89	839			
Total....	9	6,920	822	7,742			

XXXIV.

RETURN of Ships and Vessels arrived at, or departed from the Port of Narrakul and of the Goods Imported and Exported there from January to December 1869.

Date of Arrival.		Date of Departure.		Vessels.	Commanders.	Colours.	Tons.	From whence arrived.	Whither bound.	Goods Imported.	Goods Exported.
Febry. March	22 7	Febry. March	24 8	Schr. Straggler Schr. Rival	Theodosius Manoel Sara Modely	British Do.	62 59	Cochin Tellicberry	[Rombo Neer Co- Colombo	None. None.	162 Bundles Dry fish Ditto Ditto 84 Pipes 7 Puncheons 206 Hhds. } 12 Breakers } 16 Casks } 166 Bales Cotton } 9 Do. Cow-hides } 15 Do. Native Coffee } 203 Cases } 61 Bags } Plantation Coffee
May	30	June	24	Barque Alphinrose	A. Beich	Do.	326	Cochin	London	40 Tons Coal	
"	30	"	11	Schr. Ernest	B. Jacobsen	North German	298	Cochin	Hamburg	None.	1,018 Bales } 9,338 Dholla } Coir Yarn 15 Bales Do. Fibre 57 Coils Do. Rope 6 Pkges Neigherry Tea 33 Cases Tamarind 221 Hhds. Coconut Oil 133 Coils Coir Rope 1,382 Bales } 7,764 Dholla } Coir Yarn 220 Coils Do. Rope 4 Bales Do. Fibre 3 Cases Croton seed 55 Bales Cotton 3 Cases Bees wax 14 Bales Cow Hides 146 Packets Cowries 29 Do. Nuts 243 Hhds. Coconut Oil 16 Breakers Do. Do.
"	30	July	1	Barque Bantuther	J. Conaring	British	306 ⁸³ / ₁₀₀	Cochin	—	8 Kegs Paints 14 Barrels Coal Tar 750 Bundles Iron Hoops 26 Pipes } In shooks 4 Do. } 4 Do. Beer	

June	5	June	8	S. S. Burmah	A. Gray	British	697	Calcutta	Bombay	{ 16 Sheets Punched Brass [Pulp 16 lbs Copper tacks for Coffee	1 Parcel Sample
"	5	"	9	S. S. Lord Clyde	Hewitt	Do.	281	Bombay	Cochin	9 Deck passengers landed 2 Cases Corks 1 Do. Iron work	None.
"	11	"	12	S. S. Asia	J. Paterson	Do.	1,612	Bombay	Calcutta	81 Bales Piece Goods and Twists 3 Slabs Tin 5 Bales Merchandize 3 Cases Do. 20 Bundles Copper 2 Cases Specie 1 Do. Silk goods. 8 Cases Telegraph Stores	1 Box Native Cups 76 Bundles Dry fish 100 Bags Potatoes 1 Box Specie 1 Do. Lantern
"	17	"	17	S. S. Oriental	Day	Do.	1,007	Calicut	Bombay	50 Bags Sugar 5 Cases Claret 20 Cases Vermouth	3 Robbins Cardamoms 2 Parcel Sundries
"	25	July	11	Barque Douglas	McGaffie	Do.	322	Chittagong	—	6,400 Bags Rice ✓	None.
"	26	June	26	S. S. Burmah	Hutchinson	Do.	697	Bombay	Tuticorin	{ 2 Packs Gold 105 Bales Piece Goods & Twists 140 Packs Metal &c. 500 Bags Rice 137 Do. Sugar 2 Cases Brass Plates	{ 5 Casks Coconut Oil 137 Coils Coir Rope 841 Bales Do. Yarn 254 Bags Coffee 121 Do. Potatoes 340 Bundles Dry fish 3 Robbins Cardamoms 2 Parcel Samples
"	28	July	4	S. S. Ethiopia	McCollum	Do.	718	Tuticorin	Carwar	{ 3 Packages Telegraph Stores 1 Case Books 795 Empty Bags 1 Parcel Samples	1 Parcel Model 1 Case Instruments
July	6	"	6	S. S. Armenia	McKintosh	Do.	789 ⁶⁷ 160	Bombay	Calcutta	None.	None (seeking for cargo)
"	10	"	10	S. S. Oriental	Day	Do.	1,007	Bombay	Tuticorin	{ 2 Boxes Gold 288 Packs Sundries	{ 63 Bundles Dry fish 151 Robbins Do. 180 Bags Potatoes
"	17	"	17	S. S. Himalaya	Atkinson	Do.	912	Tuticorin	Calicut	{ 1 Hhd. Sherry 1 Parcel Books 1 Do. Hides 5 Packages (a Hand carriage) 3 Hhds. Claret 3 Cases Coffee Pulper 1 Parcel Sample 6 Packages Sundries 340 Bags Rice ✓ 2 Bales Gunnies 1 Case Telegraph Stores	23 Robbins Dry Chilly 2 Do. Garlic
"	17	"	20	Ship Uthl Rahmany (Suroakur)	Nussoroodeen Azeemo- [deen Azeemodeen]	Arab	704	Jedda	Calcutta	None.	{ 895 Dholls Coir Yarn 98 Pieces of wood 2 Bundles Silk Cotton

July	24	July	24	S. S. Ethiopia	... McCollum	... British	719	Calicut	Tuticorin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Iron Chain 1 Box Specie 3 Cases Books 3 Do. Samples 105 Bales Piece Goods 75 Packages Sundries 1 Do. Silk 206 Do. Copper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 Bags Potatoes 1 Do. Specie 163 Robbins Fish 161 Do. Prawn 161 Bags Potatoes 2 Elephant Tusks 1 Box Specie
"	30	"	30	S. S. Asia	... Paterson	... Do.	1,208	Tuticorin	Calicut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 751 Bags Rice 3 Packages Hardware 1 Case Coffin Ornament 2 Do. Books 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 Casks Coconut Oil 1 Case Cigar 2 Do. Samples of wood 1 Do. Portrait 8 Do. Dresses 61 Bags Potatoes 243 Bundles Fish
August	7	August	7	S. S. Himalaya	... Atkinson	... Do.	902	Calicut	Tuticorin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 Packages Sundry Goods 103 Bales Piece Goods & twists 5 Boxes Specie 5 Slabs Zinc 11 Cases Medicines 3,034 Bags Rice 125 Bags Sugar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 47 Do. Dry Prawn 2 Parcel Samples 1 Table
"	13	"	14	S. S. Burmah	... Lewis	... Do.	697	Tuticorin	Calicut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 Parcel Sundries 15 Packages Machinery 1 Parcel Medicine 300 Bags Coffee 2 Packages Gold Coin 1 Box Ammunition 1 Package Brass Nails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Parcel Samples
"	22	"	22	S. S. Asia	... Paterson	... Do.	1,208	Calicut	Tuticorin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 Do. Ghatty Onions 5 Slabs Tin 1 Case Tools 11 Do. Oilmanstores 5 Do. Hardware 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 56 Bags Potatoes 1 Do. Specie 660 Do. Dry fish 470 Do. Coir Yarn 1 Do. Samples
Novr.	12	Novr.	13	Schr. Advira Letchmy	P. Savery Moothoo	... Do.	66	Cochin	Colombo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 28 Bundles Dry fish
"	14	"	15	Schr. Hamidoo	Manuel Anthony	... Do.	87	Cochin	Colombo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do. Do.
"	18	"	19	Brig Hydross	Mummi Bava	... Do.	108	Cochin	Colombo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19 Old fishing boats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
"	15	"	23	Barque Miranda	F. Stephens	... Do.	694	Cardiff	Cochin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 300 Tons Coal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None