

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
COCHIN

FOR

THE YEAR 1095 M. E.

(16th August 1919 to 15th August 1920)



ERNAKULAM:

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE				PAGE
INTRODUCTORY NOTE ...	i		Tramway ..		26
Chapter I.			IV. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE		
GENERAL AND POLITICAL ...	1		Anchal ...		27
Chapter II.			Railway ...		ib.
FINANCIAL REVIEW ...	8		Marine ...		28
Chapter III.			Stamps ...		ib.
LEGISLATION ...	7		Customs ...		ib.
Chapter IV.			V. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS		
ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CHANGES			Police ..		ib.
Account Department ...	10		Criminal Justice ...		30
Land Revenue Department ...	ib.		Jails ...		32
Co-operative Societies ...	11		Civil Justice ..		33
Agriculture and Fisheries ...	ib.		Registration ...		34
Abkari ...	12		VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF		
Forests ...	ib.		Vital Statistics ...		36
Anchal ...	12		Medical Relief ...		ib.
Jails... ..	ib.		Sanitation and Conservancy ...		37
Stamps ...	ib.		Vaccination ...		38
Police ...	ib.		VII. RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS		
Law and Justice ...	14		Devaswams ...		39
Registration ...	ib.		VIII. PUBLIC WORKS ...		41
Medical Department ...	15		IX. MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT...		42
Sanitation ...	ib.		X. INSTRUCTION ..		ib.
Devaswams ...	ib.		XI. MISCELLANEOUS		
Public Works ...	16		General Administration ...		47
Mechanical Department ...	ib.		Departmental Tests Examination		ib.
Instruction ...	ib.		Military ...		ib.
Industries ...	ib.		Arms and Ammunition ...		48
Chapter V.			Petroleum ...		ib.
ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS			Factories ...		ib.
I. LAND REVENUE...	17		Press Regulation ...		49
Land Records ...	18		Motor Vehicles Regulation ...		ib.
Wards' Estate ...	ib.		The Sirkar Press ..		ib.
Boundary disputes ..	ib.		Stationery ...		ib.
Agriculture ...	ib.		SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS		
Co-operative Societies ...	19		Ethnography ...		ib.
II. SALT AND ABKARI			Archæology ...		ib.
Salt... ..	20		The State Museum ...		50
Abkari ...	21		Industries ...		ib.
Tobacco ...	22		Cranganur ...		51
Opium and Ganja ...	23		Newspapers and Magazines ...		52
III. FORESTS AND TRAMWAY			Chapter VI.		
Forests ...	ib.		CONCLUSION ...		53

APPENDIX

				PAGE					PAGE
Chapter I.					Police	...	7 and 8	...	ix
STATEMENTS					Judicial (<i>Criminal</i>)		9 to 11	...	x
General	1	...	..	ii	Jails	...	12	...	xii
Chapter III.					Judicial (<i>Civil</i>)	..	13 to 15	...	xiii
Legislation	2	...		iii	Registration	..	16 and 17	...	xvii
Chapter V.					Vital Statistics	..	18	..	xix
Season and rainfall	3	...	..	vii	Medical Relief..		19	...	ib.
Staple food grains	4	...		viii	Public Works	...	20	...	xx
Agricultural stock	5	...	...	ib.	Education	...	21 to 25	..	ib,
Abkari	6	...		ib.	Military	..	27	..	xxii

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

COCHIN is a [Native State on the west coast of India, bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency on the north, north-west and north-east; a small portion of the south-west is washed by the Arabian Sea; and the State of Travancore forms the southern boundary. It lies between 9°48' and 10°50' N. lat., and 76°5' and 76°58' E. long., and has an area of 1417½ square miles according to the cadastral survey of the State, of which about 605 square miles are forests. The forests contain teak, ebony, blackwood and other valuable species of trees. The State enjoys the benefit of both the south-west and north-east monsoons.

2. The population of Cochin, according to the Census of 1911 is 9,18,110. of whom 4,57,342 are males and 4,60,768 females. The majority, 67.06 per cent. are Hindus, Christians forming 25.38 per cent. and Mahomedans 6.95 per cent. There is also a small community of Jews numbering 1,175. More than half the population is employed in agriculture. Rice is the staple food of the people.

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

4. His Highness Sri Sir Rama Varma, G. C. I. E., Maharaja of Cochin, was born on the 6th October 1858 and ascended the Musnad on the 21st January 1915. His Highness the Maharaja's cousin His Highness Raja Sri Sir Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., the late ruler of the State who abdicated on the 7th December 1914 and has retired into private life, was born on the 27th December 1852. Her Highness Ikkayu Thampuram, Senior Rani, was born on the 19th June 1841, and Rama Varma, Elaya Raja, on the 30th December 1861. There are, besides, 104 male and 115 female members in His Highness the Maharaja's family.

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

REPORT
ON THE
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M. E. 1095.

(16th August 1919 to 15th August 1920)

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

PERSONNEL.

THE principal events of the year were the following:—

(a) *The Delhi tour of His Highness for attending the Ruling Chiefs' Conference.*—His Highness accompanied by the Diwan and party left Ernakulam on the 24th October 1919 and arrived at Delhi on 1st November 1919. After attending the Conference His Highness left Delhi on 9th November 1919 and reached Madras on 6th December 1919 after visiting many places of importance and interest on the way. Leaving Madras on 11th December 1919, His Highness arrived at Ernakulam on 13th December 1919. Important events.

(b) *Peace Celebrations.*—The Government of India having decided that peace celebrations should take place throughout India on the 13th December 1919, celebrations were held throughout the State on a scale worthy of the occasion. Saturday, the 13th December 1919, and Monday, the 15th, were declared public holidays and on Sunday, the 14th instant, public services of thanks-giving for the restoration of peace were held in all places of worship. Feeding of the poor at Government expense was conducted on a large scale in the towns of Ernakulam and Mattancherri and also in many other places of less importance in the State. Streets, public offices, private dwellings and shops were decorated with flags, festoons, etc., and illuminated on a grand scale, while public processions were formed with the photographs of Their Majesties on elephants. School children were given a treat.

(c) *New Year and Birthday Honors.*—In recognition of the services of M. R. Ry. T. V. Kasturiranga Iyer Avergal, the Diwan Peishkar, as Controller of Civil Supplies and M. R. Ry. K. J. Guna Pai Avergal as Town Council President, Mattancherry, the Government of India were pleased to confer on them the title of 'Rao Sahib' in the year. Dr. G. N. Coombes was admitted to the membership of the Order of the British Empire in recognition of his war work.

2. The Hon'ble Lala Ram Sarn Das, C. I. E., a Rais of Lahore, was entertained as a State Guest during his stay at Ernakulam on the 13th April 1920 Distinguished visitors.

CHAP. I.

and the next day at Trichur on his way back from Rameswaram. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar was also treated as a State Guest when he came to preside over a Pulaya conference in Tripunithura in the same month.

The Ruling
Family.

3. Six male and six female members were born and two male members died during the year in His Highness the Maharaja's family.

The British
Resident.

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

The Diwan.

5. M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur T. Vijayaraghava Charya Avergal, M. A., M. B. E. continued to be the Diwan.

CHAPTER II.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

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

Introduction.

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus	Net surplus
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1090	46,20,155	44,59,793	1,60,362	13,62,636
1091	48,17,536	44,71,082	3,46,454	17,09,090
1092	46,36,098	43,46,571	2,89,527	19,98,617
1093	53,99,835	47,19,113	6,80,722	26,79,339
1094	53,03,643	52,84,275	19,368	26,98,707
1095	63,21,179	59,47,640	3,73,539	30,72,247

7. Although the expenditure for the year was in excess of that of the previous year by close upon seven lakhs, the increased revenue realised in the year besides enabling the Darbar to meet the additional demands went further to augment the net surplus of Rs. 26,98,707 to the credit of the State at the close of 1094 to Rs. 30,72,247 at the close of 1095, against Rs. 30,18,107 anticipated in the Revised Estimate for the year.

8. The budget estimate of revenue and expenditure for the year worked to a surplus of Rs. 3,78,400, the anticipated receipts and expenditure being Rs. 53,69,800 and Rs. 49,91,400 respectively. The revised estimate anticipated a surplus of Rs. 3,19,400 on the basis of a total revenue of Rs. 61,67,800 and a total expenditure of Rs. 58,48,400. But the actual financial transactions of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 3,73,539, the actual gross revenue and expenditure being Rs. 63,21,179 and Rs. 59,47,640 respectively.

Total receipts
and expenditure.

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

RECEIPTS.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS	ACTUALS OF	BUDGET	ACTUALS OF	ACTUALS OF	ACTUALS OF
	1095	ESTIMATE OF	1094	1093	1092
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	12,15,146	11,42,600	11,60,115	11,85,545	11,62,541
Forests ...	5,11,443	5,15,000	5,44,126	5,07,649	3,97,044
Excise * ...	18,19,432	17,61,900	14,92,272	16,98,833	12,28,530
Stamps ...	6,24,788	5,20,800	5,91,423	4,95,616	5,19,071
Railway ...	9,74,638	8,00,000	8,92,456	8,87,643	7,93,489
Other receipts ...	11,75,732	6,29,500	6,23,241	6,24,549	5,35,423
Total of service heads	63,21,179	53,69,800	53,03,643	53,99,835	46,36,098

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

EXPENDITURE.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	ACTUALS OF	BUDGET	ACTUALS OF	ACTUALS OF	ACTUALS OF
	1095	ESTIMATE OF	1094	1093	1092
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	2,35,267	2,27,100	2,26,362	2,13,988	2,02,912
Palace ...	3,92,000	3,92,000	3,92,000	3,92,000	3,92,000
Subsidy ...	2,00,089	2,00,100	2,00,099	2,00,089	2,00,089
Excise including customs	2,20,554	2,54,400	4,86,577	3,74,759	1,84,791
Forests ...	1,90,660	1,81,800	2,50,851	2,34,944	2,22,413
Tramway ...	1,50,074	1,50,300	1,20,349	1,19,806	1,23,604
General Administration.	1,08,158	95,700	95,982	96,632	92,996
Law and Justice ...	2,13,594	1,95,300	1,98,218	1,95,985	1,93,932
Police ...	1,23,897	1,19,000	1,20,259	1,11,564	1,12,800
Education ...	7,85,444	7,65,900	6,59,646	5,88,736	5,50,428
Religious and Charities...	68,808	70,400	82,100	73,627	67,231
Medical and Sanitation.	3,97,016	4,17,000	2,64,239	2,92,308	3,05,080
Pension and Gratuity ...	90,301	91,000	87,385	83,516	81,987
Public Works ...	11,87,940	7,06,400	7,64,047	6,68,487	5,70,754
Railway ...	6,12,396	4,00,000	5,38,570	4,35,013	3,99,078
Other Expenditure ...	9,71,442	6,25,700	7,97,551	6,37,659	5,86,476
Total of service heads	59,47,640	49,91,400	52,84,275	47,19,113	43,46,571

SERVICE
HEADS.
Receipts.

10. The total receipts under service heads for the year amount to Rs. 63,21,179, the highest on record, as against Rs. 53,69,800, anticipated in the Budget Estimate and Rs. 61,67,800, in the Revised Estimate. Compared with the actuals of the previous year viz., Rs. 53,03,643, the revenue for 1095 showed an increase of Rs. 10,17,536. Practically, the whole of this increase was due to a series of windfalls under 'Miscellaneous', 'Abkari and Ganja', 'Railway', 'Land Revenue', 'Stamps', 'Education' and 'Registration'. The increase under 'Miscellaneous' alone amounted to 4.18 lakhs being solely due to the profits realised on account of the sale of Burmah rice. The increased consumption of arrack etc., swelled the receipts under 'Abkari and Ganja' by Rs. 2,75,346. Under 'Land Revenue' there was an increase of Rs. 55,031, mainly on account of the sale proceeds of accretion lands. The increase under 'Railway' amounting to Rs. 82,182, was the outcome of increased traffic. The Stamp Revenue showed an increase of Rs. 23,355, owing to the increased sale of court fee and general

stamps while the increase under 'Registration' (Rs. 17,540) was the result of greater facilities afforded for registration by the opening of new registry offices, etc., in the year. Owing to the opening of new schools and additional classes the receipts under 'Education' also increased by Rs. 33,124.

The only head showing an appreciable decline is 'Forests' the decrease being Rs. 32,683, caused chiefly by the less sale of Parambikulam teak and other forest growth.

11. The total expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 59,47,640 against Rs. 49,91,400, the Budget, and Rs. 58,48,400, the Revised Estimates for 1915. The actuals of the previous year came only to Rs. 52,84,275, and thus the expenditure for the year under report was in excess of that of the previous year by Rs. 6,63,365. The expenditure for the year is the highest on record and is mainly due to the fact that advantage was taken of the windfalls under receipts to execute some important works which had been postponed from year to year for want of funds, 'the Public Works' alone showing an increased expenditure of Rs. 4,23,893, and 'Education' coming next with an increase of Rs. 1,25,798, due to the opening of new schools and additional divisions of classes as well as to the payment of special grants and revision of pay of the officers in the Department. Other noteworthy increases were under 'Medical' (Rs. 1,11,350), 'Railway' (Rs. 73,826), 'Agriculture and Fisheries' (Rs. 64,147), 'Scientific, etc. Department' (Rs. 42,751), 'Miscellaneous' (Rs. 30,536) and 'Tramway' (Rs. 29,725). The large increased expenditure under 'Medical' was due to the liberal revision of the pay of the Medical Officers, a more liberal supply of medicines in all rural dispensaries and the special grants made for improving the housing and water supply of the Pulayas. The increased cost of maintenance swelled the expenditure under 'Railway' while the rise under 'Agriculture and Fisheries' was mainly due to the land acquisition charges for a Coconut Experimental Station to be opened. The increase under 'Scientific, etc. Department' was due to the appointment of a full time Superintendent of Industries and his staff, the increased operations of the Pottery Works and the reorganisation of the Government Trades School. The purchase of additional machinery for the workshop at Chalakudi accounted for the increase under 'Tramway,' while the enhancement and extension of scarcity allowance paid to the poorer Government servants increased the expenditure under 'Miscellaneous'.

SERVICE
HEADS.
Expenditure.

Against these increases there were decreases notably under 'Excise' (Rs. 2,66,007) due to the reduction in the price at which salt was purchased and under 'Forests' (Rs. 60,191) due to the less payment of collection charges on Parambikulam timber and to the less number of elephants captured and of original buildings constructed.

12. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 16,86,123, against Rs. 13,80,821, anticipated in the Budget and closed with a cash balance of Rs. 17,86,507, against Rs. 21,97,521, anticipated in the Budget and Rs. 22,36,728 in the Revised Estimates of the year. The closing balance consisted of the actual cash balance in the several treasuries of the State to the extent of Rs. 10,60,309 and the balance in the current account with the National Bank of India, Ltd., Cochin, amounting to Rs. 7,26,198. In addition to this there were investments of surplus balance amounting to Rs. 8,04,343 of which Rs. 3,35,798 lay in Fixed Deposits in the National Bank of India, Ltd., Cochin, and Rs. 3,00,000 in the Bank of Madras, Cochin, Rs. 52,600 in the war bonds of 1945—55, Rs. 48,445 in the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills, Rs. 7,500 in the Vaniampara Rubber Co. shares

Opening and
closing balances.

and Rs. 60,000 in the Cochin Tanneries, Ltd. The actual cash balance to the credit of the State at the end of 1095 was therefore Rs. 25,90,850, (Rs. 17,86,507 in cash and Rs. 8,04,343 in securities).

State Loans. 13. Out of the 4% Debenture Loan of 10 lakhs of rupees there was a balance of Rs. 10,100 to be repaid at the beginning of the year under report. Of this a sum of Rs. 100 was repaid during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 10,000 which amount being due to a minor can be paid only when the minor attains his majority. The temporary loan of two lakhs of rupees which was taken from the National Bank of India at the latter part of 1094 for advances in connection with the purchase of Burmah rice for sale to the public was repaid during the year under report.

Liabilities of the State. 14. The following statement compares the financial position of the State at the end of the year with that at the commencement of the year:—

DETAILS.		AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.	AT THE END OF THE YEAR.
<i>Liabilities.</i>		Rs.	Rs.
4 per cent State Loans	...	10,100	10,000
Temporary Loan	...	2,00,000	..
Deposits including Devaswam Fund, Town Fund, Palace Fund, Provident Fund, etc.	...	8,88,760	9,20,763
Remittances pending adjustment	...	3,51,745	3,46,089
Advances repayable	...	1,108	12,208
Total	...	14,51,713	12,89,063
<i>Assets.</i>			
Advances recoverable	...	7,36,838	16,04,408
Remittances pending adjustment	...	1,14,927	1,60,240
Departmental balances	...	7,377	5,812
General balance investments	...	16,05,155	8,04,343
Cash balance	...	16,86,123	17,86,507
Total	...	41,50,420	43,61,310
Net surplus	...	26,98,707	30,72,247

Net surplus. 15. The State had at the end of the year a net asset of Rs. 30,72,247 after providing for all liabilities, against Rs. 26,98,707 at the beginning of the year. The anticipated assets at the end of the year, according to the revised estimate for 1095, were Rs. 30,18,107, so that the actual accumulated assets were Rs. 54,140 more than the revised estimate.

CHAPTER III.

LEGISLATION.

THE following Regulations were passed during the year:—

Regulations
passed.

- (1) Regulation I of 1095—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Revenue Recovery Regulation IV of 1083.
- (2) Regulation II of 1095—A Regulation to amend the British Post Office Regulation VII of 1076.
- (3) Regulation III of 1095—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Registration Regulation V of 1084.
- (4) Regulation IV of 1095—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Forest Regulation III of 1080 as amended by Regulation VII of 1093.
- (5) Regulation V of 1095—A Regulation to provide for legalising civil marriages between persons professing Christianity in Cochin State (The Cochin Christian Civil Marriage Regulation).
- (6) Regulation VI of 1095—A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to Vakils (The Cochin Vakils' Regulation).
- (7) Regulation VII of 1095—A Regulation to facilitate the collection of debts on successions and afford protection to parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons (The Cochin Succession Certificate Regulation).
- (8) Regulation VIII of 1095—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Registration Regulation V of 1084.
- (9) Regulation IX of 1095—A Regulation to make better provision relating to insolvency in Cochin (The Cochin Insolvency Regulation).
- (10) Regulation X of 1095—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Public Canals and Backwaters Navigation Regulation I of 1092.
- (11) Regulation XI of 1095—A Regulation to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of Census of the Cochin State during the year 1096.
- (12) Regulation XII of 1095—A Regulation to make provision for the protection of Inventions and Designs (The Cochin Patents and Designs Regulation).

(13) Regulation XIII of 1095—A Regulation to define, regulate and amend the law relating to marriage, inheritance, succession, family management partition and adoption of the Nairs (The Cochin Nair Regulation).

(14) Regulation XIV of 1095—A Regulation to provide for the prevention, arrest and eradication of plant pests and plant diseases in Cochin (The Cochin Plant Pests and Plant Diseases Regulation).

(15) Regulation XV of 1095—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation I of 1081.

(16) Regulation XVI of 1095—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation III of 1091.

(17) Regulation XVII of 1095—A Regulation to make provision for the care of the persons and property of minors (The Cochin Guardian and Wards Regulation).

(18) Regulation XVIII of 1095—A Regulation to make provision for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

(19) Regulation XIX of 1095—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation I of 1085.

(20) Regulation XX of 1095—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Civil Procedure Code.

Proclamations issued.

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

(1) Proclamation dated 1st Thulam 1095 to provide for the trial of offences under the Registration Ordinance 1917.

(2) Proclamation dated 5th Dhanu 1095 to provide for regulating the temporary landing of foreigners at the Port of Malipuram.

(3) Proclamation dated 5th Dhanu 1095 to legalise the apprehension of deserters from His Majesty's Indian Army.

Rules issued under the Regulations.

18. The following rules were also issued under the various Regulations in force during the year:—

(1) Rules under the Cochin Motor Vehicles Regulation I of 1094.

(2) Rules under section 14 of the Cochin Motor Vehicles Regulation to regulate the movement of motor vehicles brought into Cochin State temporarily.

(3) Rules for the grant of loans for the improvement of agriculture in the State.

(4) Rules under section 43 of the Cochin Co-operative Regulation IV of 1088 for the deposit of security amounts of the Government officers in Co-operative Societies.

(5) Rules under the Cochin Nair Regulation XIII of 1095.

(6) Rules under section 15 of the Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation I of 1081 to regulate renewal work in respect of lands belonging to Devaswoms whose management is assumed by the Sirkar under the Regulation.

(7) Rules under section 31 of the Cochin Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation III of 1091 to amend the Engineer's examination rules,

(8) Rules under sections 10, 18, 24 and 29 of the Cochin Abkari Regulation to regulate the storage, sale, possession and transport of intoxicating drugs.

(9) Rules under section 6 of the Opium Regulation VIII of 1076 for the working of the opium farm of the State.

(10) Rules under section 5 of the Cochin Fisheries Regulation for the control and management of inland fisheries and fisheries in the backwaters.

(11) Rules under section 5, sub-section (5), of the Cochin Fisheries Regulation III of 1092.

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

(1) The revision of the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation.

(2) The Revision of the Companies Regulation.

(3) The Prevention of Juvenile Smoking.

(4) The Primary Education Regulation.

(5) A Regulation for the recruitment of labourers in the State.

(6) Probate and Administration Regulation.

(7) The Lunacy Regulation.

(8) The Negotiable Instruments Regulation.

(9) Amendment to the Succession Certificate Regulation.

(10) Amendment to the Civil Courts Regulation.

(11) The Land Conservancy Regulation.

20. In addition to the above bills, the Darbar had also under consideration the advisability of regulating in respect of the following matters :—

(1) Transfer of Property.

(2) Easements.

(3) Specific Relief.

(4) Revision of the Civil Procedure Code.

(5) Amendment to the Cochin Court Fees Regulation.

(6) Court of Wards Regulation.

(7) Revision of the Statute Book.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CHANGES.

ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

MR. M. I. Virkkey continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year as Comptroller of Accounts. A temporary staff, consisting of a Superintendent on Rs. 100—120, two auditors on Rs. 25—30 and Rs. 20—25 and a peon on Rs. 9 was entertained for one year from 1st Edavam 1095 to cope with the increased work of the department. An auditor on Rs. 20 was sanctioned for a period of six months for the verification of security deposit accounts and re-writing of security registers. One of the senior auditors was deputed for duty in connection with the audit of the Delhi tour accounts and in his place an additional hand on Rs. 20 was entertained from 13th Kumbham to the end of Medam 1095. The services of an auditor were also lent to audit the accounts of the Koodalmanickam Devaswan.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

22. M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib T. V. Kasturi Renga Iyer Avl., continued to be in charge of the department till 4th Medam 1095 when he went on privilege leave for three months and 29 days. During this period, Mr. P. Danodara Menon, the Secretary to the Diwan, acted as Diwan Peishkar. During the course of the year, the post of the Personal Assistant to the Diwan Peishkar was abolished and the control of Civil Supplies was entrusted to Mr. H. W. M. Brown, the Superintendent of Excise Revenue.

On account of the general increase of pay granted to some of the low paid officers of the State, the pay of some of the clerks, copyists, typists and clerical attenders of the department underwent revision.

The number of processes issued for the collection of revenue showed considerable decrease. The collection work was as usual very satisfactory.

Erosions of the sea on the Cranganore coast caused considerable damage to the coast-lying villages of Mukundapuram and Cranganore Taluks. Preventive measures are still under correspondence with the Madras Government.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

23. Eight more Panchayats were constituted and the same number invested with judicial powers in the year. The total number of Panchayats in the State at the close of the year was 58 of which 27 have judicial functions. The Panchayats continued to do their duties very efficiently.

The question of regulating the Panchayat finance and the introduction of the principle of elective system among these bodies still remained under consideration when the year closed.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

24. Mr. R. A. Gayathrinatha Iyer continued to be the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. During the course of the year, the Department was thoroughly reorganised and strengthened. An honorary Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies was also appointed in the year. There were 67 co-operative societies at the beginning of the year. Ten societies were newly registered. There were thus 77 societies at the end of the year, all of them in working order except two. The Central Bank has continued to make satisfactory progress.

The amendments to the rules that were under consideration for regulating the deposit of security amounts of Government officers in co-operative societies so as to restrict such transactions to the Central Bank were finally approved and published in the year.

The rules issued by the Government for the settlement of disputes touching the business of societies by arbitrators having been found to require revision, proposals were submitted by the Registrar in the matter. These and the question of amending the Co-operative Societies Regulation so as to make provision for the recovery of dues from members by resort to the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Regulation remained under consideration when the year came to a close.

The second Co-operative Conference of all the Societies was held at Trichur under the presidency of Rao Sahib C. Karunakara Menon of Perinthalamana. It was a great success.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

25. Mr. I. Raman Menon continued to be in charge of the department except for the short period of one month and 21 days from the 26th Edavam 1095 when he was on privilege leave. During this period the Registrar of Co-operative Societies was in charge.

The development of the Central Farm which was organised in 1092 continued to make real progress. It is fast becoming a model farm affording concrete lessons in agriculture and its allied activities to the agricultural population of the State. The pupil teachers of the Sirkar Training School at Trichur were given practical lessons in agriculture in the Farm as in previous years.

The Superintendent's proposals in regard to the opening of an agricultural school in the Central Farm were sanctioned and the acquisition of the sites required for the Coconut Experimental Station in the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk was ordered. The enquiry ordered into the existing conditions of tenancy, tenure and taxation with the view of improving agriculture in the State was dropped as separate action is being taken in all required directions.

The experimental depots opened by the Darbar at Irinjalakuda and Kunnankulam for the sale of timber to the agriculturists in the State at cheap cost, for making agricultural implements did not prove popular and they were therefore ordered to be closed.

Towards the close of the year a committee was appointed by the Government to consider in a comprehensive manner all the existing drawbacks of kole cultivation and to suggest possible remedies after taking evidence of prominent cultivators and others interested in kole lands. The committee finished its sittings when the year closed. Its report has since been received.

The reports of the Special Engineer appointed for investigating into the schemes for the improvement of drainage and irrigation facilities have been received and are under consideration.

The Darbar scholar in horticulture having returned after finishing his course of training, the Public Gardens in Ernakulam and Tripunithura were placed under his charge in the year under review.

The rules under the Fisheries Regulation that were under consideration in 1094 were finally passed and issued in the year and the Fishery Department was re-organised and strengthened so as to cope with its increasing work. The new rules and the revision of the department were brought into force from the beginning of 1096.

Five rural shows were held in the year with the aid of Government grant by private bodies and they were successful.

MINOR IRRIGATION.

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

ABKARI.

27. Mr. H. W. M. Brown continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year. The temporary warehouse at Ernakulam for the supply of arrack continued to be maintained during the year. To cope with the increase of work in the Superintendent's office and to add to the efficiency of the department as a whole, the Superintendent's office staff was strengthened and a revision of pay was sanctioned to the establishment and to the subordinate executive staff of Aminadars and peons. The question of framing a regulation to check the growing evil of juvenile smoking was under consideration during the year and a regulation to the effect was since passed. The proposal to introduce the same low rate of treetax in the northern Taluks as prevails in the southern Taluks which was under consideration was dropped for the time being.

FORESTS.

28. Mr. K. Govinda Menon continued to be in charge of the department during the year. The Veterinary Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mr. K. N. Eapen, who had been temporarily deputed to the department to look after the elephants, was reverted to his permanent post. The Forest Training School at Trichur was maintained during the year. To ensure better management, the village reserves, which had been under the dual management of the Land Revenue department,

and the Forest department, were placed entirely under the control of the former.

ANCHAL.

29. Mr. J. I. Chandy continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year. The department was reorganised with effect from the second quarter of the year by the creation of two Anchal Inspectors' posts and an increase of pay was sanctioned to the establishment. The posts of Mail Overseer and Record Clerk were abolished. Ten letter boxes were newly planted during the year. The reciprocal hundi system continued to work satisfactorily. An agreement was also come to with the Travancore Darbar regarding the reciprocal V. P. service. The system has since begun to work.

JAILS.

30. The District Magistrate was *ex-officio* Inspector-General of Prisons during the year. Mr. A. C. Augustus continued to be the Superintendent of the Central Jail throughout the year except for a period of two months when he was on leave and Mr. Labouchardiere, the Jailor, acted for him. The number of prisons in the State increased from 8 to 9. There was no change in the staff attached to the Central Jail. The population of the Central Jail decreased during the year, though the number of youthful offenders and K.D.s was on the increase. Arrangements are being made for the separation of juvenile old offenders and those convicted for the first time. The administration of the Jails continued to be satisfactory.

STAMPS.

31. No new stamps were introduced during the course of the year. The only kinds of stamps that were printed locally were special adhesive labels, three annas section papers, and one anna hundi forms. As the stock of Anchal cards ran short and as there was delay in getting fresh supply, the stock of Anchal service cards, which was not appreciably availed of for official communications, was converted to ordinary Anchal cards and issued for public use. The use of service cards for official correspondence was thus stopped. There was no change in the system of manufacture and sale of stamps.

POLICE.

32. Mr. M. A. Chakko continued to be the Superintendent of Police during the year except for two months from 11th Medam 1095, when he was on privilege leave and Mr. V. B. Vaidyanatha Iyer, the Additional District Judge of Anjikaimal, acted as Superintendent. A temporary staff consisting of 2 Sub-Inspectors, 3 Head Constables and 43 Constables was entertained from the 15th of Kumbham till the end of Meenam to prevent the illicit export of rice and paddy.

During the year the department of Police was reorganised and the number of Divisional Inspectors was reduced from 3 to 2 and of charging stations from 17 to 16. The entire prosecution work was entrusted to the senior Prosecuting Inspector, the junior's post having been abolished. The conduct of the Police continued to be satisfactory. There was an appreciable decrease in the number of grave crimes and no case of piracy was reported during the year. The work of the department continued to be satisfactory.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

33. Mr. Justice P. I. Varugis who was on privilege leave from 5th Karkadagam 1094, rejoined duty on 11th Chingam 1095 and he was afterwards placed on special duty from 18th Dhanu to 1st Meenam 1095 in connection with the Christian Succession Bill. On both the occasions Mr. Joseph Thaliath M. A., Bar-at-law, was appointed to act as puisne judge. Mr. V. B. Vaidyanatha Iyer continued to be the temporary additional District Judge till 10th Medam 1095 and Mr. E. K. Ayyakutty, District Munsiff of Wadakkanchery, was appointed as temporary second additional District Judge of Anjikaimal from 20th Thulam 1095 till the end of the year. Owing to the congestion of work in the Ernakulam District Munsiff's Court, an additional Munsiff's Court was established there from 1st Chingam 1095. The Cranganore Munsiff was invested with civil powers to try original suits also from the beginning of the year and the civil and criminal jurisdiction over the Mukundapuram Taluk except the village of Edavilangu was transferred on 5th Edavam 1095 from the Anjikaimal to the Trichur Division.

Mr. C. V. Antony, Registrar of the Chief Court, continued to act as District Magistrate. The Anjikaimal First Class Magistrate's Court was abolished with effect from 10th Kanni 1095, and Mr. V. Achyutha Menon, the Sub-Magistrate of Kanayanore, was invested with first class powers to try such cases as might be transferred to him by the Chief Court or the District Magistrate. The Chittur Sub-Magistrate's post was abolished and the Registrars of Chittur and Nemmara were invested with magisterial powers during the year under report. Also during the year the magisterial department was reorganized in which the sub-magistrates were placed in two grades, one on Rs. 150 and the other on Rs. 125.

Mr. K. Achutha Menon, who continued to act as Government Advocate and Law Officer, was confirmed in that office with effect from 1st Meenam 1095.

LAW COMMITTEE.

34. The Law Committee underwent some notable changes during the year under report. For more effectually carrying out the objects with which the Law Committee was appointed, the Committee was enlarged, the number of members being raised from three to twelve, and the powers of the Committee were extended by giving it the right of criticising the bills referred to it by the Government and of submitting proposals of new legislation for the consideration of the Government. To help the Committee in discharging its functions a paid Secretary was also appointed. The Committee thus reorganised was of considerable service to the Government and the large number of enactments passed during the year under report was due to its co-operation.

REGISTRATION.

35. Mr. A. R. Venkiteswara Iyer continued to be the Superintendent of Registration throughout the year. The temporary registry offices at Vatakkumkara and Mulanthuruthy were made permanent. To give relief to the Trichur Registrar an experimental registry office was opened exclusively for the Trichur Town. The District Registrars of Chittur and Nemmara were invested with magisterial powers and a joint Registrar was appointed temporarily during the second half of the year to afford relief to the Registrar-Magistrate of Chittur.

There was a steady increase in the number of registrations as well as in the receipts of the department. The working of the department continued to be satisfactory.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

36. Dr. G. N. Coombes continued to be in charge of the department. The number of institutions remained the same as in the previous year. Though the Itinerating dispensary in the Chittur Taluk was abolished, a new dispensary was opened at Mulanthuruthy in the course of the year. Extensive improvements were made in the General Hospital, structural alterations and additions being effected in the main building and a new block to accommodate 60 more patients being completed. In effecting these improvements special attention was paid to up-to-date sanitary arrangements. Improvements were also made in the Women's Hospital, Mattancherry, where a caste ward was completed and an in-patients' ward to accommodate 12 more beds is under construction.

The department was reorganised in the year. The post of the Special Assistant was abolished and that of another Civil Surgeon in addition to the existing one was created. Increased grants were also made to improve the pay of medical subordinates, assistant surgeons recruited chiefly from among medical graduates being given a starting salary of Rs. 100 and sub-assistant surgeons being placed on a time-scale similar to that of the Madras Medical service. The strength of sub-assistant surgeons on the reserve staff was also increased.

During the year, the Lunatic Asylum was placed under the charge of a sub-assistant surgeon, the post of the Superintendent being abolished. Provision was also made in the year for building a new Leper Asylum on up-to-date lines at Anapara near Trichur and the work was taken in hand and considerable progress made.

SANITATION.

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

Improvements to the towns of Ernakulam and Mattancherry to the extent marked out in the programme for the year were carried out. The bigger scale of improvements to be carried out is still engaging the consideration of the Darbar. The preliminaries for the improvement of the Kunnankulam Town were also completed in the year with the acquisition of the necessary lands. Amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes also claimed the attention of the Darbar. A Pulaya colony was founded at Chalakudy and before the close of the year 40 families were housed in the colony. Land acquisition proceedings were also set on foot to found a Central Poor House for the whole State within a convenient distance from the capital of the State.

DEVASWAMS.

38. There were no changes in the general constitution and organisation of the department during the year. Mr. K. Kelar Thirupad was confirmed as the Superintendent of Devaswams and Oottupuras and was granted combined privilege leave and furlough from 12th Meenam 1095. Mr. A. K. Vengu Iyer, the Superintendent of Land Records, was appointed to act as Devaswam Superintendent during the period.

CHAP. IV.

The management of the Vadakkemadhom Brahmaswam at Trichur was taken over by the Government under the provisions of the Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation.

Four of the Oottupuras were abolished from the beginning of the year and the remaining ones were readjusted and the pathivus thereof revised.

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

PUBLIC WORKS.

39. Mr. G. E. Browning continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

40. The organisation of the Mechanical department remained the same as in the previous year.

INSTRUCTION.

41. Mr. F. S. Davies, the permanent Director of Education, was in charge of the department throughout the year. The educational policy of the State was generally guided and controlled by the provisions of the Cochin Education Code. A committee of official and non-official gentlemen was appointed to revise the Code. Its report has not yet been received.

There was a decided increase in the number of schools and in the number of pupils attending them. Three incomplete High Schools became fully developed, Form V was opened in five other High Schools, three of them being Girls' High Schools, two Girls' Lower Secondary Schools were raised to the standard of High Schools by opening Form IV in them and four Anglo-Vernacular Primary Schools were raised to Lower Secondary Schools. The Namburi School at Trichur was raised to the standard of a High School. The teaching profession was made more attractive by raising the pay of the last grade in the superior service from Rs. 100—125 to Rs. 125—150, by raising the pay of the primary teachers from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 and by fixing the starting salary of graduate teachers at Rs. 50—60 and that of women graduates at Rs. 75—100. An additional Lecturer on Rs. 125—150 in English and Sanskrit Translation was appointed in the Ernakulam College, all the Tutors of which were placed on a scale of Rs. 75—100.

The course of training in the Training School was reduced from two years and one year to one year and six months respectively. The School Final Examination and the examination for trained and untrained teachers were ordered to be held twice a year in April and October. The education of depressed and backward classes was greatly encouraged by the offer of special scholarships, by the opening of new schools in their centres and by the free distribution of meals, cloths, books, etc. Women clerks were as far as possible posted to the Girls' High Schools.

INDUSTRIES.

42. Mr. David A. Nagavkhar, Headmaster of the Government Trades School, Trichur, was in charge of the department of Industries till 28th Medam 1095 when Mr. G. Subbuswami Iyer took charge of the department as a full timed officer with Ernakulam as head quarters. The vacancy in the Advisory Board caused by the resignation of Rao Sahib Namperumal Chetty was filled up by the nomination of Mr. K. Kochugovinda Marar, President of the Trichur Town Council.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

I. LAND REVENUE.

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

44. The total area under cultivation during the year was 502,446 acres, Occupation and cultivation. 207,384 under wet or paddy and 295,062 under dry, as against 502,230 acres in 1094. The increase is due to the assignment of wastes, porambokes and forest exclusions. An extent of 16,490 acres was under Kole cultivation, as against 15,741 acres in the previous year. The increase is due to the fact that all the blocks were cultivated during the year without leaving any for storage of water for irrigation purposes.

45. The total current demand for the year under Land Revenue proper Current demand, was Rs. 10,79,086, as against Rs. 10,78,570 in 1094. The increase is due to new assignments. The demand under 'Land Revenue Miscellaneous' was Rs. 59,650, as against Rs. 61,277 in 1094. The difference is as explained in the last year's report due to the fluctuating nature of the items under this head. The demand under 'Capital' was Rs. 77,281, as against Rs. 24,960 in 1094. The increase is due to the sale of accretion lands in the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk and of the G. blocks in the Mukundapuram Taluk.

46. The aggregate demand under 'Land Revenue' amounted to Collection. Rs. 12,16,017 of which Rs. 12,15,073 was collected and Rs. 162 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 782 at the end of the year, as against Rs. 747 in 1094. The percentage of collection to the current demand was 99.97.

47. The arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Arrears. Rs. 1,563, as against Rs. 1,125 in 1094, of which Rs. 441 was collected and Rs. 74 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,048 at the end of the year.

48. The total revenue collected under all heads of Land Revenue Total Land Revenue. amounted to Rs. 12,15,146, as against Rs. 11,60,115 in 1094 or 99.8 per cent of the total demand as in previous years.

49. The total expenditure under 'Land Revenue' including that on Expenditure. 'Co-operative Societies' amounted to Rs. 2,35,267, as against Rs. 2,23,362 in 1094. The increase is due mainly to the contribution made on account of the new Panchayats opened in 1094.

50. The total number of cases involving coercive measures was 4,023, as Coercive measures. against 5,260 in 1094. Out of these, 3,969 were only demand notices and 43 distraints. There were 7 cases of sale of moveable property, 3 cases of Nadupattom and 6 cases of sale of land.

51. Eight new Panchayats were organised during the year, thus bringing Village Panchayats. the total number to 58.

CHAP. V.

LAND RECORDS.

Maintenance of
land records.

52. The Land Records staff continued to attend to work of the same nature as in the previous years. The work of verification of survey marks was as usual satisfactory, but the attention paid to their repair and renewal was not adequate. A Survey school for training of candidates for appointment as village officers was maintained in Trichur for 4½ months from 1st Makaram 1095. 104 candidates appeared, of whom only 34 passed.

WARDS' ESTATE.

53. The Zemindar of Ramapatnam Estate in the Pollachi Taluk of Coimbatore District having died, leaving only a boy of 8 years old to succeed to his properties, steps were taken by the Darbar to assume the management of the Estate lands in the State.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

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

AGRICULTURE.

Government
Farms.

55. The development of the Central Farm which was opened in 1092 continued to engage careful attention. The works of the eastern tank were finished; those of the circular tank were nearing completion when the masonry works on the eastern side collapsed. The cottages for the Farm servants and the office building in the northern block were completed. The construction of the cattle stalls is making fair progress. The planting of avenues and the filling up of gaps were continued. The orchards were well looked after and they received a few new additions. Besides paddy, different kinds of cereals, pulses and root crops were introduced and successfully cultivated in the Farm. Sugar-cane and vegetables were grown on a farming scale and the results were very satisfactory. Bannanas and plantains of all kinds indigenous to Malabar were also grown over a fair extent and they found a ready sale. The experimental work on paddy with different kinds of manures begun in 1093 was continued. Nothing definite can be said of them as yet.

Agricultural
help.

56. The department gave help to the agriculturists in diverse ways. Besides the issue of manures from the Government depots at cheap cost with advice as to their application, demonstrations were held by the department in tillage operations with the improved ploughs manufactured in the Central Farm. The supply of seeds and seedlings of fruit trees was continued. Advice was freely given to the ryots in the matter of cultivation of pepper, sugar-cane, rubber and coffee and in checking diseases of the arecanut and the cocoanut palm. A number of lectures was delivered by the staff of the department at different centres on important agricultural subjects in addition to the pamphlets issued and the articles contributed to the Government Journal on Agriculture, Industries and Co-operation. Grants were also given to institutions that undertook to maintain approved bulls for breeding purposes in accordance with the rules laid down for the purpose.

Diseases of
crops.

57. As in the previous year, the mahali of the arecanut trees and the cocoanut leaf disease were the chief diseases which the department had to deal with in the year under report. Stem bleeding disease was reported from a few places in the Taluks of Cochin-Kanayannur and Mukundapuram. The insect

pests that were found attacking the crop were the caterpillar of a Limaceodid Moth, Parasu Lepida and the swarming caterpillar. The diseases of the arccanut and the cocoanut trees were as usual cured by spraying operation and remedies were suggested for controlling the insect pests which had their desired effect.

58. The receipts under 'Agriculture' amounted to Rs. 9,217, as against ^{Revenue and} Rs. 7,577 in 1094, and the expenditure to Rs. 99,950, as against ^{expenditure,} Rs. 39,951 in 1094.

59. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was allotted as usual under 'Agricultural Loans' ^{Agricultural} of which a sum of Rs. 6,150 was advanced during the year. ^{loans.}

60. The public gardens continued to be under the management of the ^{Gardens.} Agricultural department except those attached to the Springfield and Elk Hill Palaces at Coonoor which were under the supervision of Mr. F. H. Butcher, the Curator of the Government Botanic Gardens and Parks at Ootacamund. Towards the close of the year the Hannington Mandapam Gardens at Trichur were transferred to the control of the Town Council. The condition of the gardens was satisfactory.

61. There was no change in the administration of Fisheries which was ^{Fisheries.} conducted on the same lines as in 1094. The total revenue realised from back-water fisheries amounted to Rs. 19,962, as against Rs. 14,541 in 1094.

62. The planting of avenues was carried on in accordance with the ^{Avenues.} programme laid down for the purpose. The old avenues were well looked after. The new plantings numbered 4,493, against 2,765 in 1094. The total revenue derived from avenues amounted to Rs. 7,151, as against Rs. 3,621, and the total expenditure to Rs. 7,738, as against Rs. 6,135 in the previous year.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

63. Ten societies were registered during the year, as against 12 in the ^{Registration.} previous year. All the societies were in working order except the two co-operative stores at Tripunithura and Chalakudy.

64. The number of members at the beginning of the year was 7,325 ^{Members.} which rose to 9,138 at the end of the year.

65. The total receipts from subscriptions amounted to Rs. 96,842 as ^{Share Capital.} against Rs. 78,684 in 1094.

66. The total amount of deposits outstanding at the end of the year was ^{Transactions.} Rs. 2,86,625, as against Rs. 2,09,062 in 1094. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 82,299 was deposited by the members themselves. Loans to the value of Rs. 5,99,818 were disbursed during the year, as against Rs. 4,64,649 in 1094. With the sum of Rs. 2,81,055 outstanding repayment at the commencement of the year, the total amount for collection was Rs. 8,80,873 of which Rs. 5,07,402 was repaid leaving a balance of Rs. 3,73,471 at the close of the year. Repayments continued to be satisfactory.

67. As in previous years, most of the loans issued by the agricultural ^{Purpose of} societies were for productive and useful purposes. These amounted to ^{loans.} Rs. 1,88,023. A sum of Rs. 57,078 was advanced for paying off debts and Rs. 2,392 for non-productive purposes.

CHAP. V.

Financial.

68. The total receipts of all the societies amounted to Rs. 8,36,529, as against Rs. 5,95,445 in the previous year and the total expenditure was Rs. 8,27,745, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 8,774 at the end of the year. The total profit earned by the societies amounted to Rs. 44,080, against Rs. 28,648 in the previous year, of which a sum of Rs. 7,816 was carried to the reserve fund for investment in the Central Bank.

Interest.

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

II. SALT AND ABKARI.

SALT.

Purchase of salt.

70. During the year under report, the facilities for the transport of salt from Bombay much improved and the contract for the year was wholly for the supply of Bombay salt. A quantity of 1,57,283 maunds of salt was delivered by the contractor out of the total quantity of 1,70,000 maunds contracted for. An additional quantity of 27,453 maunds of Tuticorin salt imported under cover of certificate granted for supply in 1094 was also purchased from the contractor for that year. The total quantity of salt purchased during the year, therefore, is 1,84,736 maunds. The difference between the quantity of Bombay salt contracted for and that actually delivered during the year is 12,717 maunds. Of this quantity of 12,717 maunds, 8,397 maunds was the total ordinary wastages on 1,57,283 maunds and the balance of 4,320 maunds represents the loss during transit owing to the sinking of a Pattamar. The wastage in respect of the delivery of 27,453 maunds of Tuticorin salt purchased was 3,103 maunds, the actual excess salt thus imported during the year by the contractor for 1094 being 30,556 maunds. Full duty on all transit wastages except on the 4,320 maunds lost through the sinking of the ship was realised at Re. 1—4—0 per maund. On the Bombay salt it amounted to Rs. 10,496—4—0 which, as usual, was credited to the Darbar. The duty on 3,103 maunds, the wastage on Tuticorin salt, viz., Rs. 3,878—12—0, was paid to the Madras Government. The question of crediting this as well as similar amounts which was pending decision by the Madras Government for a long time was decided, allowing the Darbar to credit such amounts to itself in future. But the question of refund of all such amounts hitherto realised by the Madras Government is still under correspondence. In respect of the 4,320 maunds lost in the sea, the contractors have been exempted from payment of duty.

Sale of salt.

71. The year opened with a balance of 1,29,653 maunds of salt in stock. Adding to this the quantity delivered by the contractors and including the excess quantity purchased from the contractor for 1094 and also the excess quantity of 23 maunds found on the emptying of godowns at Malipuram depot, there was a total quantity of 3,14,482 maunds for disposal, as against 3,25,949 maunds in the previous year. Besides the sale of salt conducted at the Malipuram Depot direct to merchants as usual, sales were also conducted through the agencies of the Town Councils to meet the wants of the public. A quantity of 2,13,894 maunds was sold direct to merchants and 1,200 maunds through the Town Councils of Ernakulam and Trichur. A further quantity of 16,289 maunds imported in excess of the quantity required was returned to the contractor for 1094

after levying the duty only thereon, the contractor being allowed to dispose of it as a special case. Including a quantity of 200 maunds sold to the Agricultural department and 4,600 maunds to the Fish-Curing Yard at Narakkal, the total quantity disposed of during the year was 2,36,183 maunds, as against 1,96,140 in the previous year, or an increase of 40,043 maunds of salt. There was also a go-down wastage of 69 maunds written off in the year, as against 156 maunds in 1094. Deducting these quantities amounting to 2,36,252 maunds, the year closed with a balance of 78,230 maunds in the Malipuram Depot. The consumption of salt in the year per head of population was 20.76 lbs, as against 17.22 lbs in 1094. The increase in consumption was due to the fact that Bombay salt which is more popular became available at a cheap price. The total value of salt sold during the year was Rs. 5,25,637 including the value of salt supplied to the Fish-Curing Yard, as against Rs. 5,31,674 in 1094.

72. The Fish-Curing operations showed some increase due to the abundance of fish in the proper seasons, the quantity of fish cured in the year being 36,456 maunds, as against 31,635 maunds in 1094. The receipts and expenditure on account of the Yard were Rs. 3,330 and Rs. 5,535 respectively, the transactions resulting in a deficit of Rs. 1,695, as against Rs. 3,242 in 1094. There is considerable decrease in the deficit resulting from the concessional rates at which salt is sold to the curers. Fish-Curing Yard.

73. The number of salt cases detected fell from 202 in 1094 to 99 in the year under report. The decrease is due to the fact that the price of salt having more or less been assimilated with that in the neighbouring territory, there was not the same inducement for smuggling as in 1094. Breaches of Salt Law.

ABKARI.

74. There was no change in the Abkari administration during the year. As in the previous year the arrack for the State continued to be supplied from the Distillery at Trichur. The temporary warehouse at Ernakulam which receives its stock from the Distillery formed the source of supply to the southern Taluks of Kanayannur, Cochin and Cranganur; while the other Taluks received their supplies direct from the Distillery. Owing to a sudden jump in the consumption of arrack throughout the State, the stock at the warehouse had to be replenished by 1,000 proof gallons purchased from Messrs. Parry & Co's Distillery at Nellikuppam, to meet the increased demand. As the price of jaggery required for the manufacture of arrack in the Distillery advanced considerably during the year and the contractor was found losing heavily owing to the low contract rate and the increased quantities of arrack he was called upon to manufacture, Government had to help him with a special contribution of Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of jaggery. Working of the Excise system.

75. The total demand under arrack and toddy for the year amounted to Rs. 5,79,945, as against Rs. 4,13,712 in 1094. The increase under toddy alone was Rs. 1,50,078 and was chiefly due to the better conditions of labour and improved wages. Adding to this current demand of Rs. 5,79,945 the balance of Rs. 9,861 pending collection at the beginning of the year, the total demand for the year stood at Rs. 5,89,806. Of this, a sum of Rs. 9,305 was written off as irrecoverable and the balance with the exception of a sum of Rs. 15,986 was collected during the year. Revenue.

76. The total collection under excise duty amounted to Rs. 2,79,732 including Rs. 6,452 apportioned to Cranganur, as against Rs. 1,79,017 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 1,00,715. 51,553 cocoanut trees, 7,635 palmyra trees and 5,161 sago trees were licensed under the Tree-tax Rules for the supply of toddy in the whole State. The tree-tax amounted to Rs. 94,473, as against Rs. 80,994 in the previous year. Adding to this a sum of Rs. 130 pending recovery at the close of the previous year, the total demand stood at Rs. 94,603. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 20 was written off and the whole of the balance was collected during the year. 125 cocoanut trees were licensed for the supply of toddy for the manufacture of bread, as against 163 in the previous year and the fees realised on this account amounted to Rs. 575. The decrease in the number of trees applied for was due to the enhancement of tree-tax on bakery trees. The number of trees licensed for the manufacture of jaggery was 25,521, as against 23,087 in 1094 and the fees realised therefrom amounted to Rs. 9,088, as against 8290 in the previous year. 20 foreign liquor retail licenses, as against 19 in 1094, were issued in the year for a fee of Rs. 100 each. No wholesale licenses were applied for during the year. 3 foreign liquor taverns were also sold in auction, as against the same number in the previous year and the rentals secured amounted to Rs. 830, as against Rs. 505 in 1094. One license for Rs. 50 for the sale of foreign liquor in the Ernakulam Railway Refreshment Room, 10 licenses for the possession and sale of medicated wines for a fee of Rs. 20 each and 46 occasional arrack and toddy shop licenses on account of fairs, festivals, etc., for an aggregate fee of Rs. 229 were also issued during the year.

77. The consumption of arrack for the several Taluks of the State was as particularised below:—

		1095	1094
		30° U. P.	30° U. P.
Northern taluks.	Trichur	15,942.0	10,678.0
	Talapilli	3,098.0	2,026.0
	Chittur	4,290.0	4,191.0
	Total	23,330.0	16,895.0
Southern taluks.	Cochin-Kanayanur	44,186.5	23,797.5
	Mukundapuram	23,134.0	14,980.0
	Cranganur	2,949.0	1,654.0
	Total	93,599.5	57,326.5

or 65,519.65 gallons proof, as against 40,128.55 gallons proof in 1094.

Breaches of
Abkari Law.

78. 523 Abkari cases were detected during the year, as against 607 in the previous year. Including the 32 pending cases of the previous year, the total number for disposal was 555. Of these, 540 were disposed of leaving 15 cases pending at the close of the year.

TOBACCO.

Revenue.

79. 21 A class and 865 B class shops were sold in auction as usual as against 20 A class and 833 B class shops in 1094. The shops in question fetched a total rental of Rs. 1,84,171 including Cranganur, as against Rs. 1,62,322 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 21,849. The whole of the demand was collected during the year except a sum of Rs. 1,299 of which a sum of Rs. 157 was written off as irrecoverable.

Breaches of
Tobacco Law.

80. The number of tobacco cases reported during the year was 105, as against 126 in the previous year. Including the two cases pending at the

beginning of the year, the total for disposal was 107, of which 105 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2 pending at the close of the year.

OPIUM AND GANJA.

81. The contract for the lease of opium and ganja farms was sold in auction for Rs. 32,100 for opium and Rs. 20,000 for ganja including Cranganur, as against Rs. 19,000 and Rs. 7,025 respectively in the previous year. The whole of the demand was collected during the year. These drugs were obtained as usual from the Madras Government stores. The Government issue price of opium (cost price and duty) and ganja continued to be Rs. 50 and Rs. 17—8—0 per seer respectively as in the previous year. 2,004 seers of opium and 845 seers of ganja were sold during the year, as against 1,428 seers and 1,181 seers respectively in 1094.

Revenue.

82. 57 opium cases were detected during the year, as against 28 in 1094. Of these, 54 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 3 pending at the close of the year.

Beaches
Opium Law.

83. The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 18,26,913 as against Rs. 14,94,664, the actuals of 1094, or an increase of Rs. 3,32,249. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 4,86,587, the actuals in 1094, to Rs. 2,20,553, owing to the decrease in the cost price of salt purchased during the year from Bombay. The net revenue of the department during the year is thus Rs. 16,06,360, as against Rs. 10,08,007 in the previous year.

Financial re-
sults of Excise
administration.

III. FORESTS AND TRAMWAYS

FORESTS.

84. The extent of reserved forests at the end of 1095 was a little over 598 square miles, the decrease of 225 and odd acres in the area being chiefly due to the exclusion during the year of some portions fit for cultivation.

Area.

85. The State forests continued to be worked on contract system. In the case, however, of old topplings lying about in worked coupes, uprooted and standing dead trees and standing elavu, cheeni and a few other trees of the soft-wood species, the seigniorage system was resorted to. The method of exploitation remained the same as in the previous year. Mature trees of marketable species were previously marked by the department and these the contractors felled and collected. The exploitation of major forest produce was mainly carried out by departmental contractors. The extraction of firewood from the fuel coupes was on the system of coppices with standards. Bamboos were allowed to be removed on a large scale under special contracts. To a limited extent, their removal was effected under the permit system. The monopoly for the collection and removal of the minor forest produce was given on contract as usual. The old coupes B/7, D/7, D/10 and D/11 of the O. W. C. Range were worked for timber and no new coupes were opened. Fuel was extracted from Ollukara, Puthur, Chembankadu and Karadikunnu coupes.

Selection and
working of
coupes.

86. The forests of the O. W. C. and Kodasseri Ranges continued to be worked on the plans originally framed and the Medugal Working Circle was treated according to the prescriptions sanctioned for its working. The Working Plan Officer drew up a scheme for the improvement of the forest growth in Potta, Elnad, Chelakara and other beats of the Talapilly Taluk, which is pending submission to the Government, and spent 113 days on tour, the major portion of the

Working plans.

CHAP. V.

time being taken up by the reconnoitering of nearly 40 square miles of reserved forests in the Trichur Taluk for the preparation of working plans.

Communica-
tions.

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

Forest crimes.

88. There were 39 cases pending disposal at the end of 1094 and 183 fresh cases were reported during the year, against 215 in the previous year. Of these, 84 were compounded, 65 dropped or otherwise disposed of, 22 convicted and 5 acquitted or discharged, leaving 46 cases for disposal at the end of the year.

Protection from
fire.

89. The system of fire-protection was the same as in the previous year, viz., the cutting and clearing of exterior and interior fire lines and patrol by watchers. The boundary lines and the newly demarcated lines afforded protection to the forests in the localities where these lines existed. In other localities where protection from fire was found absolutely necessary, fire-protection works to the value of about Rs. 4,300 were carried out. Accordingly the beats of Kondazhi, Medugal and Potta in Machad Range, the teak plantations in Palapilly and Chettikulam in Kodassery Range, the British boundary line along the coupes of D/1 to D/4, in O. W. C. Range, the Authanad blocks Nos. 13 and 166, the teak areas in Chittur Kanam, the Government buildings and some toplings and logs were fire-traced. Two internal fire lines from Chembukayam to Parambikulam and Chottakothu to Parayankadavu and another fire line round the sandalwood plantation in Machad were also cut. Wild fires broke out in Medugal and Chettikulam plantations, but no appreciable damage was done to the standing growth.

Sylviculture.

90. The natural re-production of teak in all the Ranges except in Chittur Kanam of the Nemmara Range is fair and promising. It is reported that in the Machad Range the rosewood seedlings that come up profusely in the wet weather disappear in the summer owing to excessive draught. The reproduction of the other superior species in the Machad, Kodassery and O. W. C. Ranges is satisfactory. An area of 30 acres in Chettikulam in Kodassery Range was stocked with teak and sandalwood during the year. The plantations in Machad and Kodassery were got weeded and the blanks therein were filled up.

Coffee.

91. The total area under coffee cultivation in the Nelliampathies during the year was 2,147 acres. An extent of 280 acres was abandoned during the year and an extent of 4 acres was newly brought under cultivation. All the areas cultivated were harvested during the year. The total yield was 3,877 bushels of cherry dried and 7,800 bushels of parchment. The number of persons permanently employed was 167 and the number of temporary hands, 42. The amount of quit rent due from the estates was Rs. 7,993 which was fully collected.

92. The extent of land assigned for cultivation of rubber till the end of the previous year was 13,293.47 acres. This includes 79 acres purchased by the Vellanikara estate in 1091 and 38.25 acres purchased by the same estate in 1092 from a private gentleman. The actual area of Sirkar forests assigned for rubber cultivation was therefore 13,176.22 acres and no additional area was granted during the year under report. The condition of the rubber plants in the Vaniampara and the Cochin Rubber estates is reported to be satisfactory. The collection

of rent on rubber lands amounted to Rs. 21,259, against Rs. 16,880 in the previous year.

93. The concessions allowed to the people by the rules framed under the Forest Regulation such as the grazing of cattle, free removal of head loads of dry fuel, split bamboos, thorns, manure leaves and other produce useful for domestic and agricultural purposes, were continued during the year. The two experimental depots opened for the sale of timber fit for agricultural implements were abolished, as they were not found to be very popular.

Privileges to ryots.

94. There were 13 elephants in charge of the department at the beginning of the year. Four elephants fell into the pits in the O. W. C. Range during the year, of which two died in the pit itself and one was liberated being too old and unserviceable. The remaining one was kraaled and trained at a cost of Rs. 670. Three elephants died during the year. There were thus 11 elephants in charge of the department at the close of the year. The expenditure incurred in repairing, padding, covering and watching elephant pits amounted to Rs. 556. The new system of treatment of elephants introduced by the Veterinary Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who was in temporary charge of the elephants, was discontinued with his reversion to his permanent post and the old method was again resorted to.

Elephants.

95. 758 candies of teak, 46 candies of rosewood, 7,760 candies of junglewood and 8,605 tons of fuel were removed by Sirkar agency; 1,262 candies of teak, 51 candies of blackwood, 14,263 candies of junglewood, 2,77,362 bamboos and fuel valued at Rs. 6,150 were removed by purchasers and consumers; and produce valued at Rs. 1,911 was confiscated. The produce disposed of from Sirkar collections amounted to 2,248 candies of teak, 750 candies of rosewood, 7,744 candies of junglewood and 8,544 tons of firewood. The tree value collected by the Tahsildars and the value of forest growth sold amounted to Rs. 17,176. There was sufficient stock of teak and rosewood in hand to meet the usual demands and the demand for junglewood and fuel was less than that in the previous year. The extraction of these was therefore limited to the probable demands and hence the decrease in the quantities collected by Sirkar agency. The sale of teak and rosewood from assigned lands was less than that in the previous year. This accounts for the decrease in the removal of these species by consumers and purchasers, and the increase in the quantity of junglewood removed is accounted for by the greater number of logs removed under the several contracts for the removal of soft woods entered into in 1095. The decrease in the amounts collected by the Tahsildars and by the sale of standing trees is due to the less extent of forest lands assigned during the year. The stock of felled and collected timber lying in the several depots at the end of the year was 42,137 candies composed of 20,645 candies of teak, 9,429 candies of rosewood and 12,063 candies of junglewood. The value of the balance stock was estimated at Rs. 17,38,911.

Gross yield and outturn.

96. The receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 5,11,443 and Rs. 1,90,660, against Rs. 5,44,126 and Rs. 2,50,851 respectively in the previous year. The net results show a surplus of Rs. 3,20,783, against Rs. 2,72,705 in the previous year. The budget and the revised estimates of receipts for the year were Rs. 5,15,000 and Rs. 6,41,000 respectively, against Rs. 1,81,800 and Rs. 2,23,340, the corresponding amounts estimated for expenditure. The fall in receipts as compared with the estimates is reported to be chiefly due to the

Financia.

CHAP. V.

less sale of teak and rosewood caused by the damage to a bridge in the tram line in the latter part of the year preventing transport of timber from the hills. The increase of expenditure over the budgetted amount and its decrease as compared with the revised estimate are respectively due to the payment of tramway transport charges on Railway fuel not anticipated in the budget and to the non-payment of charges provided in the revised budget for collection of timber required for the Public Works department. Against the net surplus of Rs. 3,20,783 has to be set off Rs. 84,145 being the net maintenance charges of the Tramway after taking credit for the receipts thereof amounting to Rs. 23,389.

General.

97. Two candidates admitted into the Foresters' course in the Forest Training School went on long leave without undergoing training. Three Forest Guards were admitted in the Forest Guards' class and trained during the year. The question of revising the rules issued under the Forest Regulation is still under consideration. Arrangements were made to continue the experimental cultivation of lac, which had been postponed for want of seed lac.

TRAMWAY.

Permanent way.

98. The total length of the permanent way opened up for traffic including the double lines on the inclines remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 52 miles, 18'4 chains. No sidings were laid during the year. The existing sidings were maintained satisfactorily.

Rolling stock.

99. As in the previous year, 7 engines were running on the line. The number of pairs of trucks on hand at the beginning of the year was 45. 7 pairs were taken out for repairs and 5 pairs repaired were sent on the line.

Traffic and total transport.

100. The division of the tram line into three sections for purposes of traffic was maintained. The number of traffic days during the year was 339, against 338 in the previous year. The transport of timber by the Tramway amounted to 12,352 candies, against 14,389 candies in the previous year, the average daily transport being 36'43 candies, against 42'57 candies in 1094. The other articles transported during the year were 8,480 tons of fuel, 521 maunds of minor forest produce and 15,290 odas. The receipts under private traffic amounted to Rs. 23,389 against Rs. 18,166 in the previous year.

Bridges.

101. The girders of bridges Nos. 198 and 184 were renewed. Bridges Nos. 223 and 100 were reconstructed and the masonry pier of bridge No. 22 was rebuilt. Bridge No. 142 at the foot of the fourth incline was overhauled. The total expenditure under 'bridges' amounted to Rs. 3,458. A new building was constructed at Komalapara to store provisions for the staff. The old moulding shop in the Chalakudi Workshop was replaced by a new one. A new engine and boiler room and a new saw mill shed in continuation of the old saw mill building were also constructed during the year. The telephone line of 48 miles was maintained in working order. The workshop executed works for other departments and private parties on a larger scale in the year under report than in any previous year. The main items of work attended to were the manufacture of furniture for all the departments of the State and of weights and measures required by the Land Revenue department. The total cost of all works amounted to Rs. 21,126. The workshop is now in a position to undertake works of larger magnitude.

Buildings.

Telephone.

Workshop.

Financial.

102. A sum of Rs. 42,540 was spent on the purchase and erection of machinery required for developing the workshop. This represents the total

expenditure under 'Capital' during the year. The expenditure on maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,07,534, against Rs. 1,07,495 in the previous year.

103. No final decision has been arrived at regarding the various development projects intimately connected with the Tramway. General.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

ANCHAL.

104. The total number of Anchal offices in the State including Cranganur was 57, the same as in the previous year. Ten letter boxes were newly planted in the year making a total of 114, as against 104 in the previous year. The length of the mail line was the same as in the previous year, viz., 351 miles excluding the 41½ miles on the Tramway. The number of articles carried by anchal during the year was 10,57,452, as against 10,51,363 in the previous year, of which 3,72,036 were Sirkar articles, and 6,85,416 private articles, as against 3,64,938 and 6,86,425 respectively in 1094. Anchal offices and letter boxes.

105. The Dead Letter Office received and disposed of 3,180 articles, as against 3,029 in the previous year.

106. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 43,970 and Rs. 44,779 respectively, as against Rs. 40,294 and Rs. 41,929 respectively in the previous year. The receipts include a sum of Rs. 191-1-2 paid by the Travancore Darbar as Hundi commission for the year 1094 according to the redistribution of the earnings made by the two States. The department worked at a loss of Rs. 809 during the year. This is mainly due to the debit to the department itself of the cost of manufacture of anchal stamps which used to be debited to the Stamp department. Financial.

RAILWAY.

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

108. The gross earnings of the Railway during the year 1919-1920, amounted to Rs. 9,74,638, as against Rs. 8,92,456 in the previous year. Deducting from this, an expenditure of Rs. 6,12,396 on account of maintenance charges (including the Company's share of the surplus profits according to the agreement) the net receipts came to Rs. 3,62,242 which represent 37·16 of the gross receipts. The net earnings gave a return of 5·04 per cent. for the year 1920 on the capital outlay of Rs. 71,79,342. Receipts and expenditure.

109. The following statement shows the net earnings on account of the Net earnings.

Railway and the percentage on the capital expenditure for the past 12 years.

YEAR	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE RS.	NET EARNINGS RS.	PERCENTAGE ON BOOKED CAPITAL	REMARKS
1908	69,74,562	2,15,143	3'08	
1909	69,80,038	2,60,923	3'73	
1910	69,79,918	2,55,520	3'66	
1911	70,22,057	2,86,437	4'07	
1912	70,25,579	3,72,575	5'30	
1913—14	70,16,138	2,85,057	4'06	
1914—15	70,93,585	2,72,707	3'84	
1915—16	71,20,473	2,07,634	2'91	
1916—17	71,13,523	3,94,413	5'54	
1917—18	71,09,538	4,52,630	6'36	
1918—19	71,66,710	4,05,913	5'66	
1919—20	71,79,342	3,62,242	5'04	

MARINE.

110. 23 steamers and 44 country crafts entered and cleared at the Sirkar Port of Malipuram during the year, as against 5 and 35 respectively in 1094. The aggregate tonnage of vessels was 63,224, as against 19,595 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 7,133 was collected as port dues, as against Rs. 1,180 in the previous year.

STAMPS.

111. The stamp revenue during the year, the highest on record, amounted to Rs. 6,24,788, as against Rs. 5,91,433 in 1094. The expenditure under '6—Stamps' during the year was Rs. 35,731, as against Rs. 37,133 in the previous year. The number of ex-officio vendors and licensed vendors was 7 and 90, as against 7 and 72, respectively in 1094.

CUSTOMS.

112. The Darbar's share of the net customs collections at the port of British Cochin during the year amounted to Rs. 1,28,954 which was realised and credited in the accounts of the year under report.

V. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

POLICE.

Strength. 113. Including the River Police staff and the Azhikode coast patrol staff, the force consisted of 86 officers and 497 men. A temporary staff consisting of 2 sub-inspectors, 3 head constables and 43 men was entertained from the 15th of Kumbham till the end of Mcenam to man the checking stations established to prevent the illicit export of rice and paddy. The total staff employed in purely executive police work numbered 83 officers and 489 men, the ratio of effective police to population and area being 1 to 1,608 persons and 1 to 2'38 square miles as against 1 to 1,689 and 1 to 2'53 respectively in the previous year. **Education.** Literacy, physical fitness, smart appearance and good character continued to be insisted on as the minimum qualification for enlistment in the force. During the year under report 2 sub-inspectors, 4 head constables and 72 recruits underwent **Armed Reserve.** training at the Police Head Quarter Office. The strength of the Armed Reserve

continued to be the same as in the previous year, viz., 1 sub-inspector, 1 drill instructor, 1 gymnastic instructor, 1 bugler, 6 head constables and 60 men, under the Head Quarter Inspector. The River Police staff and the Azhikode coast patrol staff continued to do good work during the year. The total number of departmental punishments fell from 304 in 1094 to 292 in the year under report. Good service promotions were given in 52 cases, against 37 in the previous year. Three good service entries, 23 red marks and 131 money rewards were also earned by the members of the force, against 13, 37 and 140 respectively in 1094. Including the 3 cases that were pending at the close of the previous year there were in all 29 prosecutions against the members of the force. Of these 2 ended in conviction and 27 in discharge or acquittal. Three escaped and 2 attempted to escape from police custody during the year, against 2 in 1094. They were all captured and convicted.

River Police.

Punishments.
Rewards.

Prosecutions.

Escapes and
recaptures.

114. The total number of cases reported during the year under the Penal Code and Local and Special Laws was 1,009, against 1,181 in 1094. This together with the 40 cases with which the year opened, made a total of 1,049 cases for Police investigation, against 1,199 in 1094. Of the 1,049 cases for disposal during the year, 36 were non-cognizable, 918 cognizable and 95 under local and special laws. Of these, 1,026 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 23 at the close of the year, the percentage of disposal being 97·8, against 96·6 in 1094. Including the 137 cases pending at the close of the previous year, there were 899 cases for disposal by the courts, of which 796 were disposed of leaving a balance of 103 cases at the end of the year. Of the 796 cases disposed of by the courts, 628 ended in conviction, 134 in acquittal or discharge, 5 in removal to the block register and 29 in compromise, etc. The percentage of conviction to charged cases fell from 87·4 in 1094 to 82·4 in the year under report. The average duration of charged and referred cases under the Penal Code was 14·1 and 25·3 days respectively, as against 14·5 and 26·9 in 1094. The total number of grave crimes reported and detected during the year was 655 and 462 respectively, against 779 and 557 in 1094. 8 cases of murder and 7 of culpable homicide were reported in 1095, against 6 and 12 respectively in 1094. The fall in the number of grave crimes was mainly under theft and was due to the preventive measures taken by the Police. The percentage of detection was 70·5 against 71·5 in 1094. Inclusive of the 34 cases pending at the beginning of the year, the Police had for investigation 689 cases of grave crime, of which, 466 or 67·6 per cent were charged, against 70·3 per cent in the previous year. The magistrates had for disposal 553 cases including the 87 cases pending at the beginning of the year. Of these, 493 cases were disposed of, 422 ending in conviction and 71 in acquittal or discharge. The percentage of conviction fell from 90·3 in 1094 to 85·6 in the year under report. 11 cases were declared by the Police to be maliciously false. The total loss of property involved in cases reported to the Police during the year was Rs. 21,329, against Rs. 34,607 in 1094 and the property recovered came to Rs. 13,044 or 61·1 per cent, against 63·4 per cent in 1094. The property concerned in charged cases was worth Rs. 16,291 of which Rs. 10,487 or 64 per cent was recovered, against 79 per cent in 1094. Including the 8 persons who were awaiting enquiry at the beginning of the year, 33 persons were put up under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, against 21 in the previous year. Of these, the charge against 2 was withdrawn and the case against 1 was removed from the file as there were other cases against him. Of the remaining 30 persons, 10 were bound over, 7 discharged, the case against 1 person

Crime.

Percentage of
conviction.

Grave crimes.

False cases.

Recovery of
property.Prevention of
crime.

CHAP. V.

Finger Print Bureau. was entered in the block register, and 12 were awaiting enquiry at the close of the year against 7, 5, 1 and 8 respectively in 1094. 187 finger impression slips were received for record during the year. The total number of slips on record at the end of the year was 5,346. 153 references were received during the year for search of previous convictions, of which 24 were traced, against 236 and 45 respectively in 1094.

Periodical meetings. 115. For the exchange of intelligence, periodical meetings of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Station House Officers and of Constables on beat duty were arranged.

Expenditure. 116. The total expenditure on account of Police department was Rs. 1,22,318, against Rs. 1,18,955 in 1094, and the average cost of a Policeman during the year was Rs. 219'41, against Rs. 212'02 in the previous year. The net cost per head of population was 2 annas 2'79 pies, against 2 annas 2'03 pies in 1094.

General. 117. The relations between the State police and those of the frontier stations in British and Travancore territories continued to be satisfactory, as also the relations subsisting between the magistracy and the police.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Number of Courts. 118. The Anjikaimal First Class Magistrate's court and the Chittur Subordinate Magistrate's post were abolished during the year under report, while the District Registrars of Chittur and Nemmara were invested with magisterial powers during the year. Thus the number of courts that exercised original jurisdiction during the latter part of the year was 8 Subordinate Magistrates' Courts, one District Magistrate's Court and two Sessions Courts. The District Magistrate exercised first class powers and the subordinate magistrates second class powers throughout the year, except for a portion of the year during which four of the subordinate magistrates exercised only third class powers. During the year the subordinate magistrate of Ernakulam also was invested with first class powers to try certain special cases. The three Bench Magistrates' Courts at Ernakulam, Cochin and Trichur continued throughout the year. The courts that exercised appellate and revisional powers were as in the previous year the District Magistrate's Court, the two Sessions Courts and the Chief Court.

Magistrates' courts. File and disposal. 119. Including the 146 cases pending at the beginning of the year, the magistrates had for disposal 2,889 cases, of which 2,764 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 125 cases, against 3,094, 2,948 and 146 respectively in the previous year. The Bench Magistrates had for disposal 298 cases during the year including the one with which the year opened. Of these, 277 cases were disposed of leaving 21 cases pending at the end of the year, against 360, 359 and 1 respectively in 1094. The total number of persons brought to trial before magistrates (including the 447 persons awaiting trial at the beginning of the year and excluding those who died or escaped) was 5,632 against 5,902 in 1094. Of these, 1,412 persons were convicted, 3,715, were acquitted or discharged and 105 were committed or referred to higher courts, leaving 400, awaiting trial at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction fell from 30'3 in 1094 to 27'5 in the year under report. In 29 cases complainants were ordered to pay compensation to 47 persons under section 226 of the Criminal Procedure Code or 1'27 per cent. of the persons acquitted or discharged against 1'25 in 1094. Cf

Persons tried

the 2,764 cases disposed of by the magistrates, 2,182 cases related to offences under the Penal Code and 575 to offences under Local and Special Laws. Of the 1,412 persons convicted, 494 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 46 to simple imprisonment, 10 to fine with imprisonment, 766 to fine only and 96 to whipping, against 564, 26, 15, 905 and 123 respectively in 1094. Of those sentenced to whipping, 32 were juveniles against 41 in the previous year. The total fines imposed by the magistrates during the year under report amounted to Rs. 10,071 against Rs. 16,148 in 1094. This, together with Rs. 1,100 pending realisation at the beginning of the year, made a total of Rs. 11,171 for realisation during the year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 8,962 was realised, against Rs. 14,570 in 1094, a sum of Rs. 552 was written off and a sum of Rs. 950 was cancelled in appeal, leaving a balance of Rs. 707 pending realisation at the close of the year. Of the persons on whom appealable sentences were passed by the second class magistrates, 28.8 per cent. preferred appeals, against 27.9 per cent. in 1094. The percentage of confirmation was 43.9, against 44.2 in the previous year. 75 persons appealed to the Sessions Courts from the appealable decisions of the first class magistrates. Including the 31 persons whose appeals were pending at the beginning of the year, the Sessions Judges had to deal with 106 persons, of whom appeals affecting 94 persons were disposed of, leaving 7 appeals involving 12 persons pending at the close of the year. The percentage of confirmation was 40.4 against 63.8 in 1094. The average duration of cases disposed of by the first and second class magistrates was 43.5 days and 17.2 days respectively against 58.8 and 16.8 in the previous year. 9,232 witnesses were examined by the magistrates during the year, against 9,532 in 1094. Under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code 237 cases were received during the year under report. Of these, 37 related to proceedings against witnesses, 22 to security for keeping peace or for good behaviour, 15 to disputed possession of property, 25 to frivolous or vexatious accusations, 16 to maintenance, 115 to forfeiture of bail or recognizance, 6 to nuisance and 1 to temporary orders in urgent cases under Chapter XI.

120. In the Sessions Courts there were 57 cases for disposal, against 41 in 1094. Of these, 53 were disposed of, leaving 4 cases pending at the close of the year. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Sessions Courts was 36 days in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court and 30 days in the Trichur Sessions Court, against 41 in each of the courts in 1094. The Sessions Courts examined 546 witnesses of whom 12 were detained for more than 3 days, against 478 and 8 respectively in the previous year.

121. The District Magistrate had for disposal 254 appeals, of which 249 were disposed of, against 275 and 273 respectively in 1094. The number of appellants concerned was 379, against 429 in 1094. The appeals of 378 persons were disposed of, appeals being rejected in the case of 59 persons, sentences being confirmed in the case of 166 persons, modified in the case of 14 persons and reversed in the case of 135 persons and further enquiry being ordered in the case of 4 persons, against 95, 188, 25, 110 and 7 respectively in 1094. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the District Magistrate was 22.2 days, against 19.4 days in 1094. The Sessions Judges had for disposal 48 appeals involving 106 persons against 59 appeals involving 125 persons in the previous year, of which 41 appeals involving 94 persons were disposed of, leaving 7 appeals involving 12 persons pending at the close of the year. Sentences were confirmed in the case of 38 persons,

Offences dealt with.

Fines.

Quality of work.

Duration of cases.

Witnesses.

Prevention.

Sessions Courts.

Duration of trials.

Witnesses.

APPELLATE WORK.
District Magistrate's Court.

Sessions Courts.

CHAP. V.

modified in the case of 21 persons and reversed in the case of 32 persons and appeals were rejected in the case of 3 persons. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 77 days in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court and 27 days in the Trichur Sessions Court, against 51 and 28·8 respectively in 1094. The Chief Court had for disposal 20 appeals involving 52 persons, against 28 and 38 respectively in 1094. Of these, 28 appeals involving 47 persons were disposed of, leaving 2 appeals involving 5 persons pending at the close of the year. Of the 47 persons involved in the appeals disposed of, sentences were confirmed in the case of 40 and reversed in the case of 6 and new trial was ordered in the case of one. The percentage of confirmation was 85·1, against 58·3 in 1094. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 37·9 days, against 39·84 in 1094.

122. The District Magistrate inspected all the subordinate magistrates' courts during the year. The Chief Judge inspected the two Sessions Courts and the District Magistrate's Court.

123. The expenditure under 'Criminal Justice' amounted to Rs. 54,784, against Rs. 54,653 in 1094.

JAILS.

124. Including the newly opened sub-jail at Nemmara, there were 9 prisons during the year under report against 8 in 1094, viz., the Central Jail at Viyyoor and the 8 subsidiary jails at Ernakulam, Mattanchery, Cranganore, Irinjalakuda, Trichur, Wadakkanchery, Chittur and Nemmara.

125. At the beginning of the year, the population in the Central Jail consisted of 178 convicts and 9 civil prisoners. 554 convicts, 29 undertrials and 83 civil prisoners were admitted, and 561 convicts, 28 undertrials and 78 civil prisoners were discharged during the year, leaving 171 convicts, 1 undertrial and 14 civil prisoners in the jail at the close of the year. 732 convicts passed through the Central Jail or remained in it during the year against 803 in 1094, the average daily number being 170·21 against 185·80 in 1094. Of the total number of convicts, 6 were undergoing rigorous imprisonment for life, 18 rigorous imprisonment exceeding 7 years, 83 rigorous imprisonment exceeding one year, 73 rigorous imprisonment exceeding 6 months, 532 rigorous imprisonment for 6 months and less and 20 simple imprisonment. The number of re-convicted prisoners who were classed as habituals was 194 against 178 in 1094.

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

127. The number of prisoners treated in the jail hospital was 1,500, against 1,645 in 1094. Of these, 170 were in-patients and 1,330 were out-patients against 143 and 1,502 respectively in the previous year. There was only one death in the year under report. The deceased was a civil debtor and was old and of a very weak constitution. The number of prisoners vaccinated was 136 against 170 in 1094. Of these, 74 cases were successful. The average weight of prisoners on admission and discharge was 98·80 lbs. and 105·11 lbs. respectively against 98·6 and 104·83 in 1094.

128. The daily average of convicts detailed for work was 157·26 against 170·40 in 1094. The chief industries carried on in the jail were (a) cotton

industry, (b) coir industry and (c) agricultural operations. The sale proceeds of the jail manufacture and miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 15,943 against Rs. 7,436 in 1094. The cost of raw materials purchased was Rs. 12,484 against Rs. 2,759 in 1094. The net profit was thus Rs. 3,459 against Rs. 4,677 in 1094. The high price of cotton yarn accounts for the decrease in profits.

129. The expenditure on account of the Central Jail was Rs. 43,459, against Rs. 31,677 in 1094. The gross expenditure per convict was Rs. 240, against Rs. 161 in 1094. The net expenditure, however, was Rs. 152, which shows an increase over that of 1094 by Rs. 31.

130. As in the previous year, the sub-jails were under the immediate charge of the local Sub-Magistrates. All the sub-jails continued to be under the control of the District Magistrate who is *ex-officio* Inspector-General of Prisons. At the beginning of the year, there were 58 prisoners in all the sub-jails together. There were 931 admissions and 966 discharges, thus leaving 23 prisoners at the close of the year. The total cost on account of the sub-jails was Rs. 5,071 against Rs. 4,774 in 1094.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

131. The number of courts that exercised original jurisdiction during the year was eight Munsiffs' Courts, two District Courts and 19 Village Panchayat Courts. Appellate jurisdiction was exercised by the two District Courts and the Chief Court.

132. The total number of suits instituted and appeals filed during the year was 18,263 and 903, against 18,107 and 818 respectively in 1094 and the number of disposals was 18,413 and 811 against 17,434 and 956 in the previous year.

133. The Munsiffs had 2,500 suits at the beginning of the year, received 15,930 suits and disposed of 16,066 during the year leaving as arrears 2,364 suits when the year closed. Of the 2,364 suits pending, 99 were over one year old, 489 over six months old, 416 over three months old and 1,360 below three months old, against 115, 439, 539 and 1,407 respectively in 1094. The Panchayat Courts received 2,023 small cause suits against 1,466 in 1094. This together with 138 suits pending at the beginning of the year, made a total of 2,161, of which 2,030 were disposed of leaving 131 pending at the end of the year. The District Judges had 394 suits (382 original suits and 12 summary suits under the Tenancy Regulation) at the beginning of the year, received 363 suits (333+30) and disposed of 412 suits (376+36) leaving as arrears 345 suits (339+6) at the close of the year, against 419, 490, 515 and 394 respectively in the previous year. Of the 339 original suits pending, 14 were over 3 years, 25 over 2 years, 72 over one year, 67 over 6 months and 161 below six months, against one over 8 years, 2 over 4 years, 4 over 3 years, 48 over 2 years, 77 over 1 year, 122 over six months and 128 below six months in 1094. The Munsiffs and the District Judges disposed of 4,889 and 286 contested suits respectively, against 4,185 and 317 respectively in the previous year. The average duration of contested suits has increased in the case of both original and small cause suits in all the Munsiffs' Courts. But in respect of original contested suits, it fell from 29 months and 17 days to 17 months and 29 days in the Anjikaimal District Court and rose very slightly in the Trichur District Court from 10 months and 18 days to 10 months and 19.4 days. The percentage of the appealable decisions of the Munsiffs appealed against and the percentage of such decisions confirmed on appeal were 12.09 and 55.7 against 9.38 and 56.9 respectively in the previous year. 34.04 per cent. of the decisions of the

Expenditure.

Subsidiary Jails.

Tribunals.

Litigation.

ORIGINAL LITIGATION; Munsiffs' courts.

Panchayat Courts.

District Courts.

Contested cases.

Quality of work.

CHAP. V.

Execution. District Judges were appealed against of which 60·7 per cent. were confirmed against 27·65 and 60·7 per cent respectively in 1094. Including arrears the Munsiffs and the District Judges had for disposal 19,786 and 1,027 applications respectively for the execution of decrees against 18,882 and 1,025 respectively in 1094. Of these, 18,298 and 834 were disposed of against 17,561 and 809 respectively in the previous year. The Panchayat Courts had for disposal 545 execution petitions, of which 507 were disposed of against 273 and 237 respectively in 1094.

APPELLATE
LITIGATION.
District Courts.

134. The District Judges had 241 appeals at the beginning of the year, received 624 and disposed of 564 leaving 301 as arrears at the close of the year against 388, 522, 669 and 241 respectively in 1094. Of the 301 appeals pending at the close of the year, 6 were over one year, 59 over six months and 236 below six months against 31, 69 and 141 respectively in 1094. The average duration of appeals decided after contest increased in the Anjikaimal District Court from 251 to 265 days and in the Trichur District Court from 124 to 149 days.

Chief Court.

The Chief Court began the year with 173 appeals (84 regular appeals and 89 second appeals), received 279 (128 regular appeals and 151 second appeals) and disposed of 247 (112 regular appeals and 135 second appeals), leaving as arrears 205 (100 regular appeals and 105 second appeals) at the close of the year against 164, 296, 287 and 173 respectively in 1094. The average duration of contested regular appeals and second appeals disposed of by the Chief Court was 311·8 and 257·01 days respectively against 265·9 and 244·1 days respectively in 1094. The increase is due to the disposal of old cases.

Miscellaneous
appeals.

135. The District Courts had for disposal 40 miscellaneous appeals, of which 29 were disposed of leaving 11 as arrears at the close of the year, against 63, 55 and 8 respectively in 1094. The Chief Court had for disposal 41 appeals, of which 27 were disposed of, leaving 14 as arrears at the end of the year, against 45, 36 and 9 respectively in the previous year. Including arrears, the District Courts had for disposal 100 land acquisition cases, of which 26 were disposed of.

Land acquisition
cases.Revision
petitions.

The Chief Court had 199 revision petitions for disposal, of which 160 were disposed of against 165 and 123 respectively in 1094.

Inspection,

136. Mr. T. S. Narayana Iyer, Chief Judge, inspected the District Courts during the year and the two District Judges inspected the Munsiffs' Courts under their jurisdiction except the Irinjalakuda Munsiff's court. The Munsiffs in turn inspected the registers of 9 out of the 19 Village Panchayat Courts within their jurisdiction.

Enrolment of
Vakils.

137. Seventeen graduates-in-law were enrolled as Vakils of the Chief Court, 13 were admitted as Vakils of the District Courts and the Munsiffs' court pleadership certificates were granted to 14 persons.

Financial.

138. The receipts for which credit is due to the Civil Judicial department were Rs. 3,52,560 against Rs. 3,50,843 in 1094. Against the above revenue, the Durbar incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,42,497, against Rs. 1,30,000 in the previous year.

REGISTRATION.

Registry offices

139. Including the temporary registry offices at Pazhayannur and Vatakumkara established in 1094, there were 24 registry offices at the beginning of the

year. From 1st Chingam 1095 an experimental registry office was opened exclusively for the Trichur Town, which raised the number of offices at the close of the year to 25.

140. The number of documents registered during the year was 61,618 against 57,563 in the previous year. Of these, 36,129 were compulsory and 25,489 optional, against 32,740 and 24,823 respectively in 1094. The number of wills registered was 252 against 322 in the previous year. Of these, 13 were executed by Brahmans, 108 by Sudras, 48 by other Hindus, 75 by Christians and 8 by Muhammadans. The average value of a document registered rose from Rs. 445 in 1094 to Rs. 497 in 1095.

Number of instruments.

141. Of the total number of 61,618 documents registered, 60,933 or 98·97 per cent were registered on the day of presentation against 99·35 per cent in 1094. Of the remaining 635 documents, 616 were registered within one week and 19 after one week. The number of documents refused registration was 122 against 115 in 1094. Including the 6 registration appeal cases pending disposal at the end of the previous year, the Superintendent had in all 58 appeals for disposal, of which 51 were disposed of, leaving 7 pending at the close of the year. Registration was ordered in 42 cases and the remaining 9 were dismissed, the percentage of confirmation being 17·94 against 12·12 in 1094.

Business in registry offices.

Registration appeals.

142. The department instituted no prosecutions during the year. Two complaints were lodged by private parties for the offence of false personation alleged to have been committed in the Trichur and Mundar registry offices. As suits relating to these were pending in the Trichur Munsiff's Court, no departmental enquiry was conducted in the matter. The third accused in the Cochin false personation case of 1093 was convicted by the Anjikaimal Sessions Judge and the decision was confirmed on appeal.

Prosecutions.

143. The Superintendent inspected all the registry offices twice during the year and paid surprise visits to 7 registry offices. The Diwan Peishkar visited 4 offices.

Inspection.

144. The receipts and expenditure (excluding Cranganore) amounted to Rs. 1,21,792 and Rs. 53,884 respectively, against Rs. 1,04,252 and Rs. 50,844 in 1094. The percentage of expenditure to gross receipts was 44·25, against 49·16 in 1094 and the average registration fee per document was Re. 1—12—7 against Re. 1—10—5 in 1094.

Financial.

145. Twenty companies were registered during the year. The names of these companies with their head-quarters are given below:—

Joint Stock Companies.

No.	Name.	Situation.
1.	Vellarapilly Bank Ltd.	Chowara
2.	The Kerala Central Bank Ltd.	Trichur
3.	The Talapilly Corporation Ltd.	Kunnankulam
4.	Cochin Commercial Union Ltd.	Ernakulam
5.	Chovan & Company Ltd.	do
6.	The Kerala Corporation Ltd.	Mattanchery
7.	Edakattuvayal Rice Company Ltd.	Ernakulam
8.	Cochin Tanneries Ltd.	Mattanchery
9.	Cochin Produce & Trading Company Ltd.	Aiyampilly
10.	The West Coast Fisheries and Industrial Company, Ltd.	Cranganore

No.	Name.	Situation.
11.	The Ashtanga Medical Stores Ltd.	Trichur
12.	The Indian Fertilisers Ltd.	do
13.	The Sree Ramachandra Industrial Ltd.	Edakunni
14.	The East India Trade and Plantations Ltd.	Ernakulam
15.	The Fishery & Transport Services Ltd.	Cochin
16.	The Cochin Farmers' Alliance Ltd.	Irinjalakuda
17.	The Pudukad Industrials Ltd.	Pudukad
18.	The Kunnankulam Agricultural and Industrial Company, Ltd.	Kunnankulam
19.	The Malabar Products Association.	Ernakulam
20.	The Aiyampilly Syrian Christian Association.	Aiyampilly

A sum of Rs. 5,696 was collected as fees, against Rs. 930 in 1094. Three companies, viz, The Malabar Rivers and Transport Company Ltd., K. V. M. Kamalalaya Bank Ltd., and Carriers and Trades Company Ltd. have ceased to work. Thus the number of companies working at the close of the year was 38, against 21 in 1094. Ten companies increased their paid-up capital by a total of Rs. 3,33,529, the most conspicuous of them being the Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., and the Vaniampara Rubber Co., Ltd.

VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration.

146. Compulsory registration of births and deaths under Regulation II of 1081 was in force in the same towns as in the previous year. The registration work in Municipal towns was attended to by the registrars attached to the respective town councils. The Parvathiakaran of Pothundy and the Sanitary Inspector of Kunnankulam were the ex-officio registrars of births and deaths in the towns of Nelliampathies and Kunnankulam respectively and, in the remaining towns and other villages where the Regulation has not been enforced, the work was attended to by the Parvathiakarans of the respective places. The total number of births registered during the year was 14,216 (7,289 males and 6,927 females) as against 13,742 (6,956 males and 6,786 females) in the previous year. The number of deaths during the year was 13,478 (7,134 males and 6,344 females) as against 20,112 (10,299 males and 9,813 females) in 1094. The ratio of births and deaths during the year per mille of the population (according to the census of 1911) was 15.48 and 14.68 respectively as against 14.97 and 21.91 respectively in the previous year. There was no prosecution during the year for default in giving information about births and deaths.

Public health.

147. Public health during the year was better than in the previous year. The number of deaths from cholera and small-pox in the year was 357 and 372 as against 1,697 and 2,039 respectively in the previous year.

Deaths from injuries.

148. The total number of deaths from injuries during the year was 106 as against 151 in the previous year, of which 14 were cases of suicide, 19 due to snake-bite, 15 due to injuries received from wild animals, and 58 to accidents as against 40, 20, 6 and 85 respectively in 1094.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Institutions.

149. There were 11 hospitals, 17 dispensaries and 2 asylums, thus comprising in all 30 medical institutions in the State as in the previous year.

Accommodation.

150. The total number of beds available was 356 (148 for males and 208 for women and children), as against 338 (137 for males and 201 for women and children) in the previous year.

151. The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,83,650 as against 2,84,559 in 1094. Of these, the in-patients numbered 7,151 and out-patients 2,76,499 as against 6,772 and 2,77,787 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to the number of in-patients treated during the year was 5.20 as against 5.86 in 1094.

Relief.

152. The female medical subordinates treated in all 17,932 women and 13,884 children as against 17,734 women and 12,537 children in 1094.

Work amongst women and children.

153. The principal diseases treated during the year in order of frequency were diseases of digestive system (63,628), Malaria (20,261), Skin diseases (20,182) Respiratory system except Pneumonia and tubercle of lungs (18,191), Ulcers (16,232), Anaemia (15,540), Eye-diseases (13,668), Diarrhoea (10,825), Injuries general and local (10,149) and Pyrexia (9,290).

Diseases treated.

154. 80 post-mortem examinations were held during the year for medico-legal and 8 for pathological purposes as against 74 and 8 respectively in the previous year.

Post-mortem examination.

155. There were 20 inmates in the asylum in the beginning of the year and 12 were admitted during the year. Of these 32 inmates, 10 were discharged apparently cured, 3 were handed over to relatives and 6 died. The number that remained in the asylum at the end of 1095 was 12. The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 3,531, as against Rs. 2,852 in 1094.

Lunatic Asylum.

156. The total number of inmates at the beginning of the year was 65 (44 males, 16 females and 5 children) and 107 were admitted during the year. There were thus 172 lepers in all, of whom 10 were discharged apparently well, 30 absconded, 26 died and 106 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The high mortality was due to the advanced nature of the disease itself. The cost of maintaining the institution was Rs. 10,458 as against Rs. 6,594 in 1094.

Lepet Asylum.

157. There were 4 institutions at work including the Itinerating Veterinary Dispensary. The total number of animals treated was 7,052 (6,631 out-patients and 421 in-patients) as against 8,958 (8,622 out-patients and 336 in-patients) in 1094. Of the in-patients treated, 275 were cattle, 67 horses, 62 dogs, 10 goats, 1 elephant and 6 other animals. 731 operations were performed during the year of which 117 were castrations and 67 parturition cases as against 106 and 101 respectively in 1094. The total cost of maintaining the institutions was Rs. 8,099 as against Rs. 7,734 in 1094.

Veterinary Hospitals.

158. The total expenditure on account of medical relief during the year was Rs. 2,42,866 as against Rs. 1,31,516 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

SANITATION AND CONSERVANCY.

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

Organisation and staff.

160. There were five towns under Health Officers.

Health Officers.

161. Compulsory scavenging system continued to work in some of the towns. 747 private houses were served during the year as against 761 in the previous year. The fee collections amounted to Rs. 1,611 as against Rs. 1,764 in 1094. Lighting in the towns was done departmentally.

Operations of the Department.

CHAP. V.

- Water supply. 162. Seven public tanks and 11 wells were repaired and 14 wells and 2 tube wells were newly sunk.
- Markets. 163. The number of Sirkar markets and cartstands under the custody of the department during the year was 10 and 9 as against 10 and 7 respectively in the previous year. There were also 42 private markets licensed as against 40 in 1094. The fee collections amounted to Rs. 11,587 as against Rs. 11,277 in the previous year.
- Epidemics & preventive measures. 164. The number of deaths from cholera and small-pox was 342 and 206 as against 1,697 and 2,039 respectively in 1094. There were also 2 attacks and 4 deaths from plague which, having broken out in 1094, lingered on to the first few days of 1095.
- Plague. 165. 24 vessels were inspected at Malipuram during the year against five in the previous year.
- Expenditure. 166. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 66,397 excluding Government contribution of Rs. 58,360 to the Town Councils.
- Maintenance of roads. 167. The maintenance of roads in Ernakulam, Mattancherry, Trichur and Chittur-Pathamangalam was attended to by the respective Town Councils as in the previous year. The total Government contribution to the Town Councils was Rs 58,360.
- Financial. 168. The total receipts and expenditure of the Town Councils were Rs. 1,86,775 and Rs. 1,68,114 respectively. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 18,661 by the transactions of the year.
169. A special grant of Rs. 30,000 was made for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the town of Mattancherry. A similar grant of Rs. 19,850 was given for the improvement of the Ernakulam Town.

VACCINATION.

- Staff. 170. The number of vaccinators remained the same as in the previous year.
- Supply of lymph. 171. Lymph was obtained from the King Institute throughout the year. The average cost of lymph, including the supply to the Town Councils, was Rs. 190 per mensem as against Rs. 203 in the previous year.
- Operations. 172. The number of vaccinations performed during the year, including the operations within the Town Council limits, was 40,009 (23,756 males and 16,253 females) as against 39,805 (23,557 males and 16,248 femals) in 1094. Of these, 32,640 cases or 81.58 per cent were successful, as against 33,589 or 83.81 per cent in the previous year. Of these 40,009 vaccinations, 34,173 were primary, 247½ were secondary and 5,589 were re-vaccinations, the percentage of success under each head being 87.04, 79.35 and 48.20 as against 92.05, 93.73, and 55.89 respectively in 1094.
- Expenditure. 173. The expenditure of the department for 1095, including that of Crauganore was Rs. 6,459 as against Rs. 6,419 in the previous year and the average cost of each successful case was 3 annas 2 pies as against 3 annas 10 pies in 1094.

VII. RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

DEVASWAMS.

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

(1) Group Devaswams 142 in number, (2) Cranganur Devaswams, 15 in number, including the Methala Devaswam, (3) Charitable Institutions and the management of Pandaravaka Vazhivadus, etc., and of Endowments, and (4) Pazhuvam, Elankunnapuzha and Thirumala Devaswams and the Vadakkemadam Brahmaswam at Trichur the management of which was assumed by the Sirkar during the year.

(1) Group Devaswams.

175. The total amount that fell due for collection during the year was 3,63,215 paras of paddy and Rs. 1,37,262, of which 3,22,643 paras of paddy and Rs. 1,23,115 were collected and 13,289 paras of paddy and Rs. 7,671 were written off leaving a balance of 27,283 paras of paddy and Rs. 6,476 pending collection at the close of the year. Demand, collection and balance of rent on lands.

176. The major portion of the balance pending collection is reported to be due from British and Travancore tenants and also involved in suits and disputes. The percentage of collection of paddy and money demands was 92.43 for paddy and 95.28 for money, as against 86.85 and 90.34 respectively in 1094. There were 26 cases of nadupattam and 7 cases of sthirapattam, as against 4 cases of nadupattam and 1 case of sthirapattam in 1094.

177. The total receipts of the Group Devaswams for the year amounted to Rs. 4,74,330, as against Rs. 4,34,983 in 1094. Receipts.

178. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,10,732, as against Rs. 4,02,573 in 1094. Expenditure.

179. The surplus to the credit of the Devaswams after meeting the expenditure from the receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 63,598, as against Rs. 32,402 in 1094. The difference between the surplus of 1094 given in this report and in the report of 1094 is due to certain adjustments effected in the accounts after the submission of the report for 1094. The receipts and disbursements under "debt heads" were Rs. 7,674 and Rs. 11,625 respectively, the transactions in the year under 'debt heads' resulting in a deficit of Rs. 3,951, as against a surplus of Rs. 270 in 1094. The actual surplus for the year thus amounted to Rs. 59,647, as against Rs. 32,672 in 1094. The closing balance of 1094 according to that year's report was Rs. 4,54,887. Certain adjustments since effected in the accounts reduced the above surplus to Rs. 4,54,879. The Group Devaswams, the funds of which have been formed into a common fund, had thus a total surplus of Rs. 5,14,526. Financial condition.

180. The total balance to the credit of individual Devaswams was Rs. 9,77,196. Balance to the credit of individual Devaswams.

(2) Cranganur Devaswams.

181. The year opened with a surplus balance of Rs. 26,907 to the credit of the Devaswams. The difference between the opening balance shown in this report Cranganur Devaswams.

and the closing balance in the last year's report is due to certain adjustments effected in accounts subsequent to the submission of the report for 1094.

182. The receipts and expenditure of the Devaswams for the year were Rs. 21,405 and Rs. 35,099 respectively, as against Rs. 34,425 and Rs. 23,599 respectively in 1094. The decrease under receipts is mainly due to the fact that the Bhannaram collections of the year could not be brought to account during the year. The increase under disbursements is only apparent as it includes a sum of Rs. 8,675 invested during the year. The surplus to the credit of these Devaswams at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 13,213 exclusive of investments which amounted to Rs. 28,490.

(3) Charitable Institutions.

Cottupuras. 183. Four of the Oottupuras having been abolished from the beginning of the year, their total number fell from 15 to 11. The total expenditure during the year on account of Oottupuras, Satrams, subscriptions to Charitable Institutions, etc., amounted to Rs. 41,852, as against Rs. 56,817 in 1094.

Water pandals. 184. The total number of water pandals maintained during the year inclusive of those in Cranganur was 95, as against 94 in the previous year. These were supervised by the Division Sanitary Inspectors and the Village Panchayats. The cost of their upkeep amounted to Rs. 2,438 as against Rs. 2,478 in 1094.

Expenditure. 185. The expenditure incurred by the State for Pandaravaka Vazhivadus in Sirkar temples and for contribution to religious institutions amounted to Rs. 25,428, as against Rs. 22,927 in 1094.

Endowments. 186. The endowment funds continued to be treated separately. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,89,749 and 20 paras of paddy exclusive of landed property. The receipts on account of new endowments in the year amounted to Rs. 2,159. The total amount to the credit of the Devaswams under endowments at the close of 1095 thus amounted to Rs. 1,91,908 and 20 paras of paddy exclusive of landed property. The receipts on account of interest on the endowment fund and rent on landed property amounted to Rs. 11,412, and the expenditure for conducting the endowment Vazhivadus to Rs. 9,982 thus working to a surplus of Rs. 1,430. The year thus closed with a surplus of Rs. 9,954, as against Rs. 8,524 at the end of 1094.

(4) Pazhuvam, Elankunnapuzha and Thirumala Devaswams.

Pazhuvam Devaswam. 187. The receipts and expenditure of the Pazhuvam Devaswam for the year 1095 amounted to Rs. 14,073 and Rs. 9,600 respectively, as against Rs. 8,039 and Rs. 10,539 respectively in 1094. The transactions of the year having resulted in a surplus of Rs. 4,473, the previous surplus was raised to Rs. 8,425 at the close of the year. The liability outstanding against the Devaswam at the beginning of the year was Rs. 12,000 which was reduced to Rs. 10,000 at the end of the year by the discharge of liabilities amounting to Rs. 2,000. The collection work continued to be satisfactory.

Elankunnapuzha Devaswam. 188. The receipts and expenditure of the Elankunnapuzha Devaswam for the year were Rs. 14,406 and Rs. 14,418 respectively, as against Rs. 15,124 and Rs. 14,185 respectively in 1094. The transactions of the year thus worked to a deficit of Rs. 12 reducing the surplus balance of the previous year to Rs. 4,489 at the close of 1095. The collection work was satisfactory.

189. The Thirumala Devaswam continued to work directly under the Diwan assisted by the Manager. The establishments in the Manager's office and in the temple proper were revised during the year. The High School continued to be managed by the Advisory Committee. Out of a total demand of Rs. 68,099 and 18,629 paras of paddy for the year, Rs. 35,595 and 11,015 paras of paddy were collected and a sum of Rs. 1,033 was written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 31,468 and 7,614 paras of paddy at the close of the year. The receipts and disbursements of the Devaswam including those of the Mundattuunkara Estate amounted to Rs. 1,32,636 and Rs. 1,15,625 respectively, as against Rs. 1,53,785 and Rs. 1,51,648 respectively in 1094. The transactions of the year having worked to a surplus of Rs. 17,011, the opening balance of 1095 which amounted to Rs. 11,608 rose to Rs. 28,619 at the close of the year. The investments of the Devaswam amounted to Rs. 26,825. The renewal operations are progressing satisfactorily.

Thirumala De-
vaswam.

190. The management of the affairs of the Vadakkemadam Brahmaswam at Trichur was assumed with effect from 15th Medam 1095. The receipts and expenditure of this institution for the last four months of the year excluding debt heads amounted to Rs. 23,427 and Rs. 6,582 respectively. The receipts and expenditure under debt heads including loans repaid and investments amounted to Rs. 31,862 and Rs. 16,513 respectively. The closing balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 32,194 exclusive of investments which amounted to Rs. 77,280 and 704 paras of paddy. The liabilities outstanding against this institution which are not known at present will be fixed after a detailed audit of the old accounts. Arrangements have also been made for a tenantwar demarcation of the lands after the completion of which the renewal work will be taken up in right earnest.

Vadakkemadam
Brahmaswam.

VIII. PUBLIC WORKS.

191. The department had, as usual, to carry out both State and contribution works. The expenditure on State works including establishment charges was Rs. 11,87,940, as against Rs. 7,64,047 in 1094. The value of contribution works carried out in the year was Rs. 51,454—Rs. 25,401 for Cranganur, Rs. 7,256 for Devaswams and Rs. 18,797 for other departments. The total expenditure the department had to control was Rs. 12,39,394, as against Rs. 8,34,916 in 1094. The establishment charges including contribution came to Rs. 78,775, i. e., 6.35 per cent on the total expenditure, as against Rs. 76,642 or 9.17 per cent in 1094. This does not include the temporary establishment charges which are debited to works.

Total expendi-
ture.

192. The total expenditure on communications original was Rs. 1,72,433, as against Rs. 85,979 in 1094 and on maintenance and repairs Rs. 1,71,040, as against Rs. 1,71,461 in the previous year. The important works taken up during the year were:—

Communica-
tions.

(1) Reconstructing the plate girder bridge on the Hill Palace road, (2) Dry-pitching both the sides of the Perumpuzha embankment, (3) Completing the bridge across the Korayar river on the Velanthavalam road, (4) Constructing bridges, etc., over the Perumpuzha road and (5) Outright repairs to the Shoranur road.

CHAP. V.

- Buildings.** 193. The total expenditure under the head was Rs. 5,87,720, as against Rs. 2,22,469 in 1094. The important works taken up during the year were :—
- (1) Extending the lying-in-ward of the Women and Children's Hospital, Mattancherry, (2) Extending the Ernakulam College building, (3) Constructing a cattle shed and store room in the Central Farm at Ollurkara, (4) Marble-paving the verandah round the Darbar Hall in the Hill Palace, (5) Constructing an additional ward in the Ernakulam General Hospital, (6) Constructing a Taluk office building at Wadakkancherry, (7) Constructing the Rama Varma Town Hall and (8) Constructing a Palace for Ikkavu Thampuran.
- Irrigation.** 194. The Special Engineer and staff appointed to investigate the various irrigation and drainage possibilities of the State completed the work of collection of details and submitted estimates for works. The consolidated report on the results of the investigation is awaited for passing the final orders of the Government.
195. The total expenditure under 'Irrigation' during the year was Rs. 72,791, as against Rs. 76,952 in the previous year.
- Petty construction and repairs.** 196. The total expenditure under 'Petty Construction and Repairs' was Rs. 55,283, as against Rs. 42,033 in 1094.
- Receipts.** 197. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 1,22,147, as against Rs. 1,09,900 in the previous year.

IX. MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

- Organisation.** 198. The organisation remained practically the same as in the previous year, except in the case of the establishments of the Dredger and Pulsometer. The post of the Pulsometer Fitter was abolished during the year, and the Dredger and Pulsometer were brought under one Driver.
- Plant and machinery.** 199. All the plant and machinery worked in fairly good order except the Motor Roller.
- Financial.** 200. The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 383, as against Rs. 1,206 in 1094, and the expenditure to Rs. 30,903, as against Rs. 16,872 in 1094.

X. INSTRUCTION.

- Number of institutions.** 201. The total number of Sirkar schools fell from 163 to 160. The Government Trades School and all the Rural Industrial schools were transferred to the department of Industries during the year. The number of other schools has increased by ten Primary Schools, two Lower Secondary Schools and one High School. The number of aided schools rose from 236 to 273. Fifty-two schools were newly brought on to the aided list, but aid had to be discontinued to 15 during the year.
- Strength.** 202. The total number of pupils in Sirkar and aided schools in 1095 was 34,787 and 40,991, as against 31,994 and 35,096 respectively in the previous year. No new census of the unaided and indigenous schools having been taken, the figures arrived at in the last census were adopted for 1095. The total number of pupils including those of indigenous schools was 87,215, as against 78,527 in the

previous year. The increase was due to the increase in the number of schools. The Sirkar institutions did 39·9 per cent of the education work, aided institutions did 47·0 per cent, while indigenous institutions did 13·1 per cent, as against 40·7, 44·7 and 14·6 in 1094.

203. Of the 87,215 pupils under instruction, 59,351 or 68 per cent were boys and 27,864 or 32 per cent were girls. The percentage of boy and girl pupils to the male and female population of school-going age was 86·5 and 40·3, as against 77 and 36 in 1094. Boys and girls

204. Of the 75,778 pupils under instruction in Sirkar and aided schools, 41,310 or 59·2 per cent were Hindus, 28,929 or 38·2 per cent Christians, 1,769 or 2·3 per cent Muhammedans, 210 or ·3 per cent Jews, one Parsi and 23 Brahmos, as against 57·9, 39·9, 1·9 and ·3 per cent respectively in 1094. Education among different communities.

205. The strength of the College department was 303, as against 274 in 1094. The percentage of attendance was 95·2, as against 95·3 in 1094. The results of the Intermediate Examination are shown below :— Collegiate education.

Complete passes	No. sent up		No. passed		Percentage		Remarks
	1094	1095	1094	1095	1094	1095	
Parts 1 and 2	75	95	43*	59\$	57·3	62·1	* 13 first class
Part 1 only	77	97	46	70	59·7	70·7	\$ 11 first class
Part 2 only	79	95	68	73	86	77·5	

The fee receipts of the College amounted to Rs. 19,434, as against Rs. 16,141 in 1094 and the expenditure to Rs. 34,632, as against Rs. 27,597, the net cost being Rs. 15,198 or Rs. 52 per pupil instructed as against Rs. 11,456 or Rs. 42, the corresponding figures in 1094.

206. The number of boarders in the Hindu and Christian hostels was 64 and 37, as against 64 and 30 in the previous year. The health of the boarders and their behaviour were satisfactory. Hostels

207. The second year University class was opened in the St. Thomas' College, Trichur. Its accommodation was sufficient and staff good. Its strength was 135 and it afforded some relief to the Ernakulam College. Aided College.

208. The number of High Schools rose from 25 in 1094 to 28 in 1095, of which 19 were Sirkar and 9 aided, as against 18 and 7 in 1094. The total number of pupils in the Upper Secondary forms was 2,574 (2,248 boys and 326 girls), as against 2,274 in the previous year. Upper Secondary education.

209. The strength of the High School departments of the Sirkar schools including the High School department of the Ernakulam College was 1,783 (1,540 boys and 243 girls), as against 1,603 in 1094 (1,380 boys and 223 girls). The increase was due to the opening of higher forms in many schools. The fee receipts amounted to Rs. 55,487 and the expenditure to Rs. 74,394, the net expenditure being Rs. 18,907, as against Rs. 41,283, Rs. 68,572 and Rs. 27,279 in 1094. The average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 11, as against Rs. 17 in the previous year. Sirkar High schools.

High School
Hostels.

210. The hostels at Kunnankulam, Wadakkancherri and Chittur continued to work satisfactorily. The Irinjalakuda hostel was brought under Sirkar management during the year. There were in all 113 regular boarders and 52 tiffin boarders in these hostels during the year. The health and conduct of the boarders were satisfactory.

Aided High
Schools.

211. The number of aided high schools rose from 7 to 9 and their strength from 671 to 791 (708 boys and 83 girls). The total amount of grant paid by the Sirkar was Rs. 15,988, as against Rs. 11,513 in 1094.

Hostels.

212. The boarding houses attached to the St. Albert's High School, the St. Teresa's Convent Girls' School, the C. M. S. High School, the St. Thomas' High School, the Ollur Convent Girls' High School and the Nambudiri Vidyalyam, all continued to work satisfactorily. Their total strength was 414, as against 233 in 1094. The health and conduct of the boarders were satisfactory.

School Leaving
Certificate Exa-
mination.

213. The School Leaving Certificate examination was held in 11 centres. 527 candidates appeared for the examination of whom 179 were declared eligible for public service, as against 480 and 279 in 1094. Of the 12 candidates who appeared for the special examination held for failed matriculates only one passed, as against 2 out of 6 in 1094. The receipts for School Leaving Certificate examination amounted to Rs. 6,459 and expenditure to Rs. 4,460.

Lower Sec-
ondary educa-
tion.

214. The number of schools in which lower secondary instruction was imparted rose from 53 to 61. Of these, 34 were Sirkar and 27 aided, as against 31 and 22 in the previous year.

Sirkar schools.

215. The strength of the Sirkar Lower Secondary schools was 4,226 (3,294 boys and 932 girls), as against 3,613 in 1094. The fee collections amounted to Rs. 60,161 and the expenditure to Rs. 76,344, as against Rs. 48,721 and Rs. 68,120 respectively in the previous year. The net expenditure was Rs. 16,183, as against Rs. 19,395 in 1094 and the average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 4, as against Rs. 5 in the previous year.

Aided schools.

216. The strength of the aided Lower Secondary schools was 2,555 (2,236 boys and 319 girls), as against 2,212 in 1094. The grants-in-aid given to Lower Secondary schools amounted to Rs. 19,154, as against Rs. 13,805 in 1094.

Public Exami-
nation.

217. For the Public Examination of Form III, 1,346 candidates appeared, as against 1,213 in 1094. The number passed was 798 or 62.2 per cent, as against 67.7 in the previous year.

Primary edu-
cation.

218. Including the Primary department of the Colleges, High Schools and Lower Secondary schools of the State, primary education was imparted in 1,005 schools, as against 953 in 1094. Of these, 157 were Sirkar, 272 aided and the remaining 576 unaided and indigenous schools, as against 148, 229 and 576 respectively in 1094. Of the 157 Sirkar schools, 116 were for boys and 41 for girls. Of these, 12 were purely Anglo-Vernacular Primary schools, 4 being for girls. The total strength of the Primary departments of Sirkar schools was 28,333 (17,585 boys and 10,748 girls), as against 26,045 in 1094. The fee collections from the Primary departments amounted to Rs. 40,401 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,46,194, as against Rs. 38,834 and Rs. 2,01,823 in the previous year.

Aided schools.

219. The number of aided schools was 272, as against 229 in the previous year, the strength being 37,510 (25,751 boys and 11,759 girls), as against 31,678

in the previous year. The grant distributed rose from Rs. 1,27,235 to Rs. 1,75,807. The increase is due to the rise in the number of schools, the employment of better qualified teachers and to the grant of increments of them.

220. No new census of unaided and indigenous schools was taken and ^{Unaided schools.} the figures adopted in 1094 were taken for 1095 also.

221. 5,452 candidates appeared for the Public Examination of Class IV of ^{Public Examination.} whom 3,501 were successful, which gives a percentage of 62.2, as against 72.5 in 1094.

222. The number of Night Schools rose from 30 to 31. The strength of ^{Night schools.} these schools was 2,101, as against 1,342 in the previous year.

223. A special feature of the year's administration was the increased en- ^{Education of the backward classes.} couragement given to the education of the backward classes. Several new schools specially intended for them were opened and all schools in the State were thrown open to them. Free and half-free scholarships were granted to deserving pupils of the backward classes and special scholarships were sanctioned to some for University courses. Koran and Arabic teachers were appointed in schools situated in Muhammedan centres. An allotment of Rs. 13,000 was utilised in giving free meals, clothing, etc., to the Pulaya pupils. The number of pupils under instruction rose from 9,416 to 16,688, of whom 2,902 were Pulayas.

224. Even with the transfer of the four special girls' schools to the ^{education.} department of Industries, the total number of girls' schools remained the same as that of the last year, viz., 7. Of these, 41 were Sirkar and 36 aided. The number of girls attending these schools was 24,131, as against 21,503 in 1094. Of the 41 Sirkar schools, 5 were High Schools, 3 Lower Secondary Schools and 33 Primary Schools, and of the 36 aided schools, 2 were High schools, 2 Lower Secondary Schools and 32 Primary Schools.

225. As in the previous year, there were two fully developed High ^{Girls' High schools.} schools, viz., the V. J. Girls' school, Trichur and the St. Teresa's Convent school, Ernakulam. Form V was opened in the incomplete High schools of Irinjalakuda, Tripunithura and Cranganur. The Lower Secondary Schools at Ernakulam and Ollur were raised to the standard of High Schools by opening Form IV in them. For the School Leaving Certificate examination, the V. J. G. School sent up 19 candidates of whom 13 were successful, as against 15 and 7 in 1094. From the St. Teresa's High School 13 appeared and 4 came out successful, as against 16 and 12 in the previous year.

226. The only special school was the Sirkar Training school, all the ^{Special schools.} others having been transferred to the department of Industries. The total strength of the Training school was 528, against 490 in 1094. Of these 118 were pupil teachers (79 males and 39 females) and 410 pupils of the model section. Out of 223 candidates that appeared for the Trained Teachers' Examination 55 passed. The net cost to the Sirkar on account of this institution was Rs. 20,959 against Rs. 19,326 in the previous year.

227. Of the 1,483 and 1,583 teachers in the Sirkar and aided schools ^{Qualification of teachers.} respectively 664 and 669 were trained men as against 590 and 296 in the previous year. A good many graduates including Honours men were appointed during the year.

CHAP. V.

Inspection.

228. As in the previous year the inspecting staff consisted of the Director of Education, an Inspector of Schools, two Deputy Inspectors and one Inspectress of Girls' Primary schools.

Grants-in-aid.

229. The total amount of grant paid during the year was Rs. 2,35,361, against Rs. 1,78,471 in the previous year. The increase was due to the increase in the number of aided schools, to the employment of better qualified men and women teachers to the grant of periodical increments and to the larger amounts disbursed for the improvement of accommodation in private schools. A sum of Rs. 11,874 was also spent in scholarships and stipends. In addition to the stipends paid to the students under training the following scholarships were awarded during the year. (1) Four senior University scholarships at Rs. 15 each; (2) Three literary scholarships for women at Rs. 20 each; (3) One special scholarship for a woman to study for B. A. in Madras at Rs. 15; (4) Twelve junior University scholarships at Rs. 10 each; (5) Four special scholarships to pupils of backward classes at Rs. 10 each; (6) 57 U. S. scholarships at Rs. 5 each; (7) 161 L. S. scholarships at Rs. 3 each; (8) 21 special scholarships for girls at Rs. 5 each; (9) One special scholarship to a student studying in the school of Arts, Calcutta, at Rs. 40 a month. Over and above these State scholarships and stipends, there were scholarships and prizes instituted by private gentlemen.

Co-operation with Travancore.

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

Physical education.

231. In the absence of the Inter-school Sports during the year, local sports were held in all secondary schools. The scout movement made good progress among school boys.

Finance.

232. The total receipts and expenditure for the year were Rs. 1,92,133 and Rs. 7,85,444 as against Rs. 1,59,009 and Rs. 6,59,645 in 1094. The net expenditure was Rs. 5,93,311 or Rs. 92,675 more than in 1094. Of the total expenditure, 5.5 per cent was spent on "Direction and Inspection", 60 per cent on Sirkar schools, 30 per cent on aided schools and 4.5 per cent on Miscellaneous as against 6, 61.4, 27 and 5.6 per cent respectively in the previous year. Classified according to the branches of instruction, 7.3 per cent was spent on "Direction and Inspection", 2.5 per cent on "Collegiate Education", 11.8 per cent on "Secondary Education", 64.3 per cent on "Primary Education" and 14.1 per cent on "Miscellaneous", as against 7.9, 2.3, 14.4, 57.9, and 17.5 per cent respectively in 1094.

Sri Rama Varma Sanskrit school.

233. This school was taken under departmental management during the year. Instruction was imparted in the oriental method and was confined to the study of Vedanta, Nyaya and Vyakarana. The strength fell to 24 from 30.

The hostel attached to the school provides accommodation for 24 students. The health and conduct of the boarders were satisfactory.

The Sanskrit Grandha Library was transferred to the school. The total number of books and manuscripts was 1,537, some of which are very rare and old.

234. The receipts and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 7,535 and Rs. 8,629, as against Rs. 7,570 and Rs. 7,395.

235. Mr. S. K. Subramania Iyer, Physics Lecturer, Ernakulam College, continued to be the Warden in charge of the Residential Palace. The year began with 17 wards; one more joined during the year. Seven wards left the Palace for studies outside the State bringing the total number to 11 at the end of the year. Of the three Thampurans that appeared for part I of the Intermediate examination, two passed and the Thampuran who appeared for the full examination passed, in part I only. Both the Thampurans in the Junior intermediate class were promoted. All the three who appeared for the School Final examination passed. The four Thampurans in V Form and the one in IV Form were promoted. It was decided during the year that the Thampurans may be permitted to follow any special line of studies for which they showed a special aptitude. Accordingly one Thampuran was permitted to join the Engineering College, Poona, and two, the School of Arts, Madras. The Library and Reading Room attached to the Residential Palace were made good use of by the wards.

Education of the junior members of His Highness' family. 3

236. The 15th Thampuran continued to be the Guardian of the younger members of His Highness' family throughout the year. The number of wards at the beginning of the year was 18. There were seven admissions and three withdrawals during the year bringing the strength to 22 at the end of the year. Adequate attention was paid to the physical exercise of the wards and their health was satisfactory.

Boys.

237. The Palace Girls' school was raised to the standard of a High school and was under the supervision of the 15th Thampuran. The strength at the end of the year was 70, of whom 53 were girls and 17 boys. The Library and Reading Room were made good use of by the pupils. The girls played tennis and badminton and the health of the pupils was on the whole satisfactory.

Girls.

XI. MISCELLANEOUS;

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

238. The constitution of the office continued to be the same being composed of the following departments:—Revenue, Public Works, Judicial and Local and Legislative. The pay of the establishment was revised in the course of the year and a full-time translator was newly appointed. Mr. P. Damodara Menon continued to be the Secretary to the Diwan till 4th Medam 1095 when he was appointed as acting Diwan Peishkar, and Mr. B. C. Chakko, Tahsildar of Trichur, was appointed to act.

Hazar Secretariat.

The term of the Special Officer for the sorting and printing of old important State records having ceased in the course of the year, the temporary special staff continued to work under the direct supervision of the Secretariat.

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

Telephone.

DEPARTMENTAL TESTS EXAMINATION.

240. The ninth Departmental Tests Examination of the State was held on the 6th Makaram 1095 and the four succeeding days. 18 applications were received, but only 13 candidates appeared, of whom nine were successful.

MILITARY.

241. Including the infantry and artillery, the Nair Brigade consisted of 25 officers and 249 men at the beginning of the year. There were 5 deaths and 16

Nair Brigade.

CHAP. V.

desertions or retirements and 22 admissions in the year. The strength of the force at the close of the year thus consisted of 25 officers and 250 men.

State Band, 242. The sanctioned strength of the State Band was 25, consisting of a Band master, a Jamadar, a Havildar and 22 musicians.

His Highness' Body Guard, 243. The sanctioned strength of His Highness' Body-Guard consisted of one commissioned officer, 3 non-commissioned officers and 12 troopers.

Duties of the men, 244. In the infantry, commissioned officers are armed with swords and non-commissioned officers and sepoy with muzzle-loading guns. In His Highness' Body-Guard, the commissioned officer is armed with a sword and a revolver and non-commissioned officers and troopers with swords, lances and pistols. In the artillery, there are four muzzle-loading cannons with accessories complete, and they were, as usual, used for firing salutes only. The following ammunition was received during the year, viz., 1,000 ball cartridges, 500 buck cartridges, 1,500 blank cartridges and 3,000 percussion caps. The men in the infantry serve mainly as guards for treasuries, palaces, temples and other important State buildings and also do escort duties as occasions arise.

Expenditure, 245. The total cost of the Military department was Rs. 59,531, against Rs. 59,081 in 1094.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Import permits, 246. During the year 32 licenses were issued for the import of arms and ammunition against 48 in 1094.

License for sale, 247. Under Regulation II of 1084, 67 licenses for dealing in arms and ammunition and for the manufacture and sale of fire-works were issued during the year against 63 in 1094. Of these 25 were for dealing in sulphur, caps, shot, etc., 21 for dealing in China crackers, potash, etc. and 21 for the manufacture and sale of fire-works.

PETROLEUM.

Licenses for possession and transport, 248. The number of licenses issued under the Petroleum Regulation was 15, against 11 in the previous year and a sum of Rs. 1,560 was realised towards fees, against Rs. 1,210 in 1094.

FACTORIES.

Number of factories, 249. There were 51 factories at the beginning of the year and one was registered and one closed during the year. The total towards the close of the year remained the same. They are situated as shown below:—

Situation.	Cochin	{	Oil Mills	... 9	Mukundapuram	{	Tile and Brick works...	7
			Coir factory	... 1			Rubber factories	... 2
			Saw Mill	... 1				
			Fisheries	... 1				
			Workshop and Foundry	... 3				
	Kanayanaur	{	Oil Mills	... 2	Trichur	{	Tile and Brick works	... 12
Petroleum			... 2	Rice Mills			... 4	
Saw Mill			... 1	Saw Mill			... 1	
							Spinning and Weaving Mill	... 1
							Rubber Factory	... 1
	Chittur	{	Tile and brick works	... 1	Talapilly.		Tile works	... 1
				Rice and Oil Mill			... 1	

250. The number of registered boilers was 81 at the commencement of the year and 8 were registered during the year thus making a total of 89 at the close of the year. Number of
boilers.

251. 15 accidents were reported in the year against 50 in 1921. These were of a trivial nature and were mostly due to the carelessness of the injured. Accidents.

PRESS REGULATION.

252. The number of printing presses at the commencement of the year was 29. During the year the owners of 5 printing presses viz., the 'Rama Vilasam Press' at Cochin, the 'Sathyagrah Press' and the 'St. Thomas Press' at Kananur, the 'Bharathee Bhooshanam Press' at Trichur and the 'Santha Santheesam Press' at Chittur put in their declarations. Thus the number of printing presses at the close of the year rose to 34. Number of print-
ing presses.

MOTOR VEHICLES REGULATION.

253. The number of driving licenses issued under the Motor Vehicles Regulation was 39 and the fees realised were Rs. 78, against 31 and Rs. 62 respectively in the previous year. Twelve vehicles were also registered during the year under report realising a total fee of Rs. 129. Number of
licenses.

THE SIRKAR PRESS.

254. There were no changes in the organisation and working system of the Press during the year. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 7,337 and the expenditure to Rs. 23,638, against Rs. 5,842 and Rs. 19,049 respectively in the previous year.

STATIONERY.

255. The receipts on account of the value of stationery articles supplied to Cranganur, Devaswams, Town Councils, etc., amounted to Rs. 10,037, as against Rs. 3,934 in 1921. The increase is chiefly due to the recovery during the year of the portion of the cost of stationery articles supplied to cost-recoverable departments in 1921. The increase in the number of cost-recoverable institutions and the rise in the price of stationery articles also contributed to this increase. The total expenditure on account of stationery articles was Rs. 77,151, as against Rs. 81,643 in the previous year.

SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Ethnography.

256. Mr. L. K. Ananthakrishna Iyer, Curator of the State Museum and Superintendent of Zoo Gardens, continued the ethnographical researches. Manuscripts of twelve chapters of the Anthropology of the Syrian Christians were under print and those of the remaining chapters were made ready during the year. The preparation of the third volume of the Cochin Tribes and Castes will be begun in the current year.

Archaeology.

257. The ruins and monuments of historical and archaeological interest continued to be preserved in good condition.

The State Museum.

258. The Museum comprises the following sections:—

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

259. The Museum and the Zoo were, as in the previous year, in charge of a full time Curator. There have been many valuable additions to all sections of the Museum.

260. The usefulness of the Industrial section has been extended by the improvement of the foreign section. Orders for the supply of articles were received from various parts such as Port Blair, Colombo, Central Provinces, Calcutta, etc. During the year articles costing Rs. 8,617-0-5 were exhibited and articles to the value of Rs. 5,668-8-1 were sold.

261. The number of recorded visitors during the year was 38,301. This does not represent the correct number as many have gone without entering their names in the register. The demonstration lessons given in the Museum were very much appreciated.

262. The Zoo has developed so much by birth, presentation and purchase that considerable expansion to the gardens had to be sanctioned to conveniently accommodate the inmates. The health of the animals was satisfactory.

263. The total expenditure incurred by the Darbar during the year on account of the Museum and Zoo amounted to Rs. 13,274-7-2, as against Rs. 13,403 in 1094.

INDUSTRIES.

264. Investigations into the condition of the metal work, mat weaving and weaving industries have been conducted by the Superintendent and it is expected that workable and practical proposals will soon be submitted. Arrangements for opening a factory at Chalakudy for the manufacture of stone ware pipes, glazed jars, and wall tiles, etc., are nearing completion. With the help of expert advice, the factory will soon be put in working order. The Cochin Tanneries Ltd., in which Government have subscribed one-third of the capital have acquired the necessary lands at Chalakudy and will start work in the current year. The Advisory Board held five meetings in the year and several important subjects were discussed, the chief being the rules regarding the award of Industrial scholarships and the reorganisation of the Government Trades School and the Rural Industrial Schools. Arrangements for developing the foreign section of the Industrial Museum have been made during the year.

The expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 4,733 against Rs. 1,410 in the previous year and the receipt was only Rs. 24.

Government
Trades School,
Trichur.

265. The name of the Government Technical, Commerical and Industrial School was during the year shortened into Government Trades School. The school was started with the object of training boys as skilled workmen that they might earn an independent living by the trades they learn. This object was apparently lost sight of with the result that boys got little or no practice in regular

industrial work. With a view to make their training more practical and useful, the school has been reorganised with better stipends and longer continuous hours of working.

266. The school was divided into four sections, viz., industrial section, arts section, commercial section, and vernacular commercial section with a strength of 303. The Industrial section included electroplating, carpentry, carving, bell metal, smithy, mat-making, weaving, rattan and engraving. Arrangements have been made to bestow better attention upon this section. The percentage of success in the examinations of the commercial section was only 53 as against 70 in 1924 while that of the Arts section was 79 against 69 in 1924. The receipts of the school amounted to Rs. 2,096 while the expenditure was Rs. 16,631 as against Rs. 17,385 in 1924.

267. There were 12 Rural Industrial Schools at the end of the year as ^{Rural Industrial Schools.} against 11 in the previous year and the strength of these schools has risen from 340 to 397. The working of the schools was not very satisfactory and the supply of tools and furniture to them was poor. The schools have been reorganised with a view to improve them and make them really useful. These schools were worked at a cost of Rs. 12,031 while the receipts from them amounted to Rs. 296.

268. This was brought under the department of Industries in Mithunam ^{The Girls' Industrial School, Trichur.} 1095. The strength rose from 121 to 175, exclusive of the 90 girls attending from the V. J. Girls' School, Trichur. The subjects taught are needle work, smithy, canvas work, embroidery, domestic economy, crochet lace, music, etc. The result of the public examinations was satisfactory.

269. There were five aided schools with a strength of 141 pupils, of whom ^{Aided School.} 101 were girls. All these schools were conducted by Christian agencies.

CRANGANUR.

270. Cranganur is a small principality with an area of 18½ square miles and a population of 33,193 according to the census of 1911. It is financially autonomous, but for all administrative purposes forms an integral part of the State. The Chief pays an annual tribute of Rs. 6,857 to the State.

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

Opening balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury ... Investments ... Total	Rs.	Disbursements under Service Heads Do under Debt Heads Total	Rs.	
		36,010		1,66,893	
		1,98,650		6,76,174	
		2,34,600		8,43,367	
Receipts under Service Heads Receipts under Debt Heads Total	...	Rs.	Closing balance	Rs.	
		1,87,623		Cash in the Cranganur Treasury ...	36,425
		6,81,129		Investments ...	1,73,650
		8,68,752		Total	2,60,075
Grand total	...	11,03,442	Grand total	...	11,03,442

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

272. Particulars regarding the newspapers and magazines published in the State in 1095 are given below :—

Names of Newspapers and Magazines	Language of publication	Place of publication	Daily, weekly or otherwise	Circulation (No. of copies)	Remarks
Atma Poshini	Malayalam	Kunnankulam	Monthly	520	Purely literary. Deals with subjects of general interest.
Kerala Kesari	do	Ernakulam	do	1,000	Deals with subjects of general interest. This is under temporary suspense from Vrishigom 1095.
Kerala Vyasan	do	Lokamaleswararam, Cranganur	do	1,000	Deals with subjects of general interest including politics. This is under temporary suspense from Kanni 1095.
Kyrali	do	Ernakulam	do	525	Purely literary. This is under temporary suspense.
Lakshmi Bhai	do	Trichur	do	1,050	A ladies' magazine dealing with literary and social matters only.
Lokaprakasam	Anglo-Malayalam	do	Weekly	480	Deals with all subjects including politics.
Malabar Islam	Malayalam	Mattancherry	do	1,150	Deals with political, social and mercantile matters.
Mangalodayam	do	Trichur	Monthly	600	Publishes articles on various subjects except politics.
Messenger of the Sacred Heart	do	Ernakulam	do	400	Purely religious.
Promptuarium	Latin	do	do	900	do.
Sathianadom	Malayalam	do	Weekly	700	Deals in social, religious, educational and political matters.
Sahodaran	Anglo-Malayalam	Cherayi	Monthly	700	Deals in political, religious, social and agricultural matters.
Suprabhatam	do	Trichur	Weekly	600	Deals in matters of general interest including politics.
West Coast Bulletin	English	Mattancherry	do	600	do.
Yogakshemam	Malayalam	Trichur	do	1,100	Deals in political, industrial and social questions of the Namboori community.
The Verapoly Arch Diocese Gazette	Latin, English & Malayalam	Ernakulam	At intervals	100	Purely religious.
Eucharist and Priest	Latin and English	do	Monthly	1,000	do.
Katha Kowmudi	Malayalam	Kunnankulam	do	500	Deals in stories and literary subjects.
Prathiba	Anglo-Malayalam	Cherai	do	1,000	Deals in social, religious and educational matters.
Journal on Agriculture, Industries and Co-operation	Malayalam	Trichur	Quarterly	425	Purely an educative journal on the subject of Co-operation, Agriculture and Industries.
Ernakulam College Magazine	English	Ernakulam	do	800	Deals in subjects of general interest.
Amritha Bharathy	Sanskrit. Devanagari	Tripunithura	Bimonthly	700	Deals in matters religious, social, scientific, literary and political.
Lokabandhu	Malayalam	Nemmara	Weekly	500	Deals in subjects of general interest.
Bhajakeralam	do	Ernakulam	do	500	Deals in matters social, political and subjects of general interest.

CHAPTER VI.

CONCLUSION.

ONE year has gone round since I wrote my first Administration Report. It is now time to render an account of my stewardship for the year 1095 (August 1919 to August 1920). Last year I had the advantage that my work lay all in the future and I had merely to state what the programme of work was to be. In the current year I have to record the more difficult task of performance. One soon discovers that, with the very best will in the world, it is not always possible to translate intentions into action as quickly as one would wish; but I think I may fairly claim, on the results of the year's working, that a strenuous endeavour has been made to execute the programme set out in my first Administration Report; and though in every case it may not have been possible to carry into completion the work proposed, the work done in the current year has brought the end nearer in sight.

274. This is a report for the year 1095. The strictness of official routine requires that no fact transpiring subsequent to the 16th August 1920 should be referred to here; but it is not always possible to make the growth of movements and institutions fit in with rigid artificial divisions of time. This will explain why, in the paragraphs that follow, events which may have occurred subsequent to 16th August 1920 are sometimes mentioned.

275. Let me now attempt to examine how far performance has kept pace with promise.

276. *Agricultural Development.*—The first item of the programme set out last year was the expansion and improvement of agriculture. An investigation was promised last year on the question of bringing additional lands under cultivation. This investigation has been going on throughout the current year. The report of the Diwan Peishkar and the Conservator of Forests, who were asked jointly to make an enquiry, has not yet been submitted. It is a big question as every part of the State has to be visited by both the officers before a satisfactory report can be made. Meanwhile, however, about 2,000 acres of land have been disafforested near Wadakkancherry and will shortly be made available for cultivation.

Kole cultivation is one of the subjects under this head which call urgently for improvement. During the year a committee was appointed to take evidence on the subject from the kole land-owners and ryots and to submit a comprehensive report on the existing drawbacks of kole cultivation and on the methods of rectifying it. The report of the committee was received after the close of the year. Its principal recommendation was to take up the investigation of the Chalakudy scheme by which the waters of the Chalakudy river should be diverted by a dam constructed at a point near Echipara and turned on into the bed of the Trichur lake. Orders have been passed accepting this

recommendation and several other subsidiary recommendations made by the committee. The scheme was held up in the past on account of the inability of the Travancore and the Cochin Governments, who own the river, to arrive at an agreement as to the utilisation of its waters. An agreement is now happily in sight and it is hoped that the investigation would justify the early execution of the scheme.

Reference was made last year to the investigation started by Mr. Bhole into the question of extending irrigation in the Chittur Taluk and some other parts of the State. The investigation was completed in the current year and the Chief Engineer's report was received after the close of the year. The report is now under the consideration of the Government. Several schemes have been recommended to be taken up. These involve an outlay of sums of considerable magnitude and the proposals will require careful scrutiny. The public interested in the agriculture of the State may however rest assured that the Government are keenly alive to the great possibilities of irrigation and will reach a decision as quickly as possible.

The improvement of village communications is a matter which the ryot feels only as second in importance to that of the provision of irrigational facilities. This subject has been already fully investigated and action is being taken on the results of the investigation. During the year considerable progress was made with the series of embankments and roads over the Chettupuzha and Perumpuzha lakes which cut off the rich cocoanut country in the south-west of the Trichur Taluk from the Trichur town. The work was completed and through communication opened after the close of the year.

The Government have realised the need for urgently pushing on with works for opening up other villages in every part of the State. A large sum of money has been accumulated in the past from savings in the annual budgets. The dwellers in the villages have urged repeatedly that a portion of this fund should be utilised for a vigorous policy of improvement in communications. The Government have accepted the justice of this contention and have started a liberal policy of grants for this purpose. It is realised that, when there are funds in the reserve not ear-marked for special purposes, the claims of rural areas for having new works executed out of the reserve should be admitted and it is not fair to turn them down with the stereotyped reply of 'no funds in the budget.' Roads to open up the southern area of the Cochin-Kanayanur Taluk were constructed in the current year and much more will be done in this direction in the years to follow.

The land required for starting a cocoanut experimental farm was under acquisition in the current year. The acquisition has since been completed.

277. *Industrial Development.*—Reference was made in the last year's report to the absence of a full time Superintendent who could devote his time to the investigation of the conditions of cottage industries and their improvement. This want has since been supplied in the current year and the officer appointed to the new post has taken up vigorously the question of improving village industries. Investigations were made by him into the condition of the metal workers, of the mat and the basket weavers and of handloom weavers. As a result of these investigations, proposals were submitted after the close of the year and schemes have been sanctioned for the improvement of the workers in bell-metal

and brass at Ernakulam, of the mat and basket weavers in Padiyaram, Elinjipara, Kodakara and Chalakudy and of the handloom weavers in Kuthampilly. The principle of all these schemes is to form the workers into co-operative societies and for the Government to make initial advances of money to these societies, and assist them in procuring on easy terms raw materials for their work, and disposing of advantageously their finished product. The middleman who now stands between the workman and the public, advancing money for materials on extortionate terms and buying the product at less than cost price will be eliminated. The more intelligent metal workers of Ernakulam were taken by the Superintendent of Industries to Madura and Dindigal to learn improved processes; and arrangements have been made for an expert instructor from the Government Trades School, Trichur, to go to Chalakudy to instruct the mat and basket weavers there. In the case of hand-loom weavers, arrangements have been made by the Superintendent of Industries to import yarn from Madras and to supply it at a uniform and reasonable price to the weavers.

Industrial education has occupied the major portion of the time of the new Superintendent. Government recognise that in this matter we are still far from having attained a stage when our methods may be said to be accurate and sound. The fact is, industrial education in the country is still in its infancy and the Governments that deal with it are groping in the dark and are gradually trying to find light. A re-organisation of the syllabuses and methods of work both of the Central Industrial School at Trichur and of the Rural Industrial Schools has been effected and the training has been made more practical. Better stipends have been granted and longer continuous hours of work are being enforced. A liberal scheme of scholarship for industrial education from the elementary to the advanced stages has been sanctioned. Government have decided not to stint any money in improving industrial education. Future budgets will show the full results of this new policy; but roughly it may be stated that the expenditure under this head in 1926 is four times the amount spent in 1925.

As regards larger industries, Government have assisted in the starting of a Tannery by indigenous enterprise. A factory for manufacturing stone-ware jars and pipes has been sanctioned and is in course of construction. Other schemes are also under contemplation.

278. *Commercial Development.*—The commercial development of the State mainly depends on the making of the Cochin Harbour. Meanwhile the question of the adequacy of the existing banking facilities for indigenous trade and of the means of expanding them attracted Government's attention. A large committee, mainly of non-officials, was appointed to investigate and report on the question. The committee submitted a useful report which has been under the consideration of the Government. Its main recommendation was the starting of a State aided bank at Mattancherry. Orders on this have been postponed pending the ascertainment of exact information as to this Government's financial commitment in respect of the Harbour Scheme.

279. *Education.*—Cochin has more than maintained the high place it holds in the field of education in Southern India. 86 per cent. of boys and 40 per cent. of girls of school-going age are now in school. The number of High Schools in the State has risen from 25 to 28 and the number of Lower Secondary Schools from 53 to 61. Last year I drew attention to the alarming rate at

which the educational expenditure was mounting up and said that the time had come to devise means to meet the increasing cost of education. A mixed committee consisting of leading educationists and lawyers was appointed during the year to revise the Educational Code, to suggest reforms in education and to devise means of meeting the increasing cost of education. The committee went into the subject in great detail and an admirably written report has been submitted after the close of the year. The main recommendations of the committee are (1) the amalgamation of the existing Malayalam and English Primary Schools, the transfer of the control of these schools to local bodies and the making of the instruction in these combined schools free as it already is in Malayalam Primary Schools; (2) the raising of the rate of fees in secondary schools to a level more nearly approaching that of British schools so as to make them self-supporting and limiting the number of High and Lower Secondary Schools to the existing number, unless guarantees are forthcoming that new secondary schools will be self-supporting; (3) the imposition of an educational cess in the shape of a cess on land and a tax on non-agricultural incomes; (4) the raising of the minimum pay of the primary school teacher from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 in the case of teachers who have School Final Certificates and a revision of pay of the teachers in the primary and secondary schools; and (5) a revision of the syllabuses.

These proposals have just been received and are under consideration. That they deserve serious consideration is evident from one simple fact. In last year's report it was pointed out that the expenditure on education had increased from 6'60 lakhs in 1094 to 7'65 lakhs in 1095. It has now increased to 9'05 lakhs and even this figure is sure to be exceeded by several thousands when the revised estimates come to be framed.

280. *Medical and Sanitary Improvements.*—Considerable additions were made in the course of the year to the General Hospital buildings at Ernakulam and to the Women and Children's Hospital at Mattancherry. The new ward at Ernakulam was opened subsequent to the close of the year by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon; this provides additional accommodation for 60 in-patients. New dispensaries were started during the year at Mulanthuruthy and Nanniyode and some more have been since sanctioned. The land required for a Central Poor House was under acquisition during the year; the acquisition has since been completed. A new Leper Asylum was sanctioned during the year and is under construction at Anapara near Trichur. When completed it will form quite an up-to-date modern institution for the reception of lepers. The accommodation will then be adequate for all admissions and the leper law will thereafter be amended so as to bring it into conformity with the new Act passed in British India. This will provide to the public a much larger measure of protection against leprosy than now exists. The Medical department was re-organised during the year, the number of medical men being increased and their pay raised.

Several new roads are under construction in Mattancherry opening out congested blocks. Schemes for town improvements in Ernakulam and Trichur have been under consideration during the year.

281. *Depressed Classes.*—The Pulaya "colony" at Chalakudy was completed during the year. This affords suitable accommodation in a healthy spot for 40 families of Pulaya labourers working in agricultural farms in the vicinity. Provision has also been made for giving instruction to the young men of the

colony in the three R's and in making mats and baskets, which find a ready sale at the neighbouring markets and railway stations. Similar "colonies" for Pulayas have also been sanctioned at Narakkal, Cranganur and Azhikode. A large extent of forest land has been placed at their disposal in the Mukundapuram Taluk. Similar "colonies" for the Nayadis have been sanctioned at Pazhayannur and Kunnamkulam. The grant of Rs. 10,000 for improving water supply made last year has been repeated during the year and will probably ripen into a fixed permanent grant. Even more important than the improvement of the material conditions of the depressed classes is the improvement of facilities for their education. The grant of Rs. 10,000 made last year was more than fully availed of and in the current year the revised grant is expected to go up as high as Rs. 24,000. The number of Pulayas in public schools has increased from 200 in 1919 to over 2,900. Several other backward communities such as Ezhuthassans, Naickers, Vellalers, Chittur Gounders and the Elayathus have submitted various proposals for the improvement of their condition. These representations are receiving attention from the Darbar.

282. *Social Legislation.*—The Nair Regulation which was before the public last year became law in the course of the current year. It is yet too soon to record a verdict on its working; but the results so far achieved seem to show that the new law will justify the anticipations of its promoters. The bill for promoting the education of the Nambudiris is still under consideration. The committee that was appointed last year to ascertain and draft a law of inheritance and succession for the Christians of the State has concluded its labours. Its report was received after the close of the year and the draft law framed by it has been published.

283. *Constitutional Reforms.*—The measures referred to last year as in contemplation for the increased association of the people with the Government in the task of administration have taken shape. A law for rendering Village Panchayats self-contained, administrative and legal units and for giving them increased legal and financial powers has been published. Rules for constituting Panchayats by election have also been published. A municipal law giving the State municipalities a considerable measure of financial and administrative independence has been before the public for some months. After the close of the year a Proclamation was published establishing a Legislative Council for the State with a large elected majority. A Taluk Conference was also held during the year to ascertain the day-to-day wants of villagers. The measure was attended with considerable success and it is proposed to make this a permanent institution.

284. I think it will be admitted that during the year a serious endeavour has been made to give effect to the programme outlined last year. Convention prescribes that the personality of the Ruler should be kept in the background in official records. But I feel that I cannot close this report without an expression of my gratitude to His Highness the Maharaja whose genuine desire for progress and sound judgment have been of assistance to me to a degree which the outer world will never know.

ERNAKULAM,

March 14, 1921.

T. VIJAYARAGHAVA CHARYA,

DIWAN OF COCHIN.

APPENDIX.

CHAP. I.
GENERAL.

(i) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1095 M. E.

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Residency.					
1	H. L. Braidwood Esq., I. C. S. ...	Resident in Travancore and Cochin			
2	E. C. Wood Esq., I. C. S., ...	Assistant Resident	1-1-95	23-12-95	
3	Captain A. J. H. S. Hillman, R. A. ...	do	23-12-95	31-12-95	
4	Dr. H. Campbell Perkins ...	Residency Surgeon	1-1-95	31-1-95	
5	Dr. K. Madhavan Pillay ...	do	1-2-95	16-12-95	
6	Capt. R. W. Hamilton Miller R. A. M. C. ...	do	17-12-25	31-12-95	
Palace.					
7	K. Narayana Pisharody B. A., B. L. ...	Sarvadhikariakar			Vacant till 30-7-95
8	K. Rama Varma Raja B. A. ...	Special Palace Officer	1-1-95	22-8-95	On leave from 23-8-95 to 6-11-95
9	T. Sankara Menon ...	Acting	7-11-95	31-12-25	
			23-8-95	6-11-95	
General Administration.					
10	Rao Bahadur T. Vijayaraghava charya M. A. ...	Diwan of Cochin			
11	P. Damodara Menon B. A. ...	Secretary to the Diwan	1-1-95	2-9-95	On other duty from 3-9-95
12	B. C. Chakko B. A. ...	Acting	3-9-95	31-12-95	
13	M. I. Virkkey B. A. ...	Comptroller of Accounts			
Revenue Department.					
14	Rao Sahib T. V. Kasturi Renga Iyer B. A. ...	Diwan Peishkar and Controller of Civil Supplies	1-1-95	3-9-95	On leave from 4-9-95
15	P. Damodara Menon B. A. ...	Acting as Diwan Peishkar	4-9-95	31-12-95	
16	H. W. M. Brown Esq. ...	Acting as Controller of Civil Supplies	do	do	
17	K. Govinda Menon M. A. (Oxon) ...	Conservator of Forests			
	Vacant	Mechanical Engineer in charge of Forest Tramway			
18	E. C. King ...	Tramway Assistant Engineer in charge			
19	H. W. M. Brown ...	Superintendent of Excise Revenue			
20	K. Kochuunny Menon B. A. ...	Superintendent of Stamps, etc.			On other duty as Tahsildar
21	P. Govindan Nair B. A. ...	Acting	1-1-95	25-2-95	
22	A. P. Anthony B. A. ...	do	26-2-95	1-6-95	
23	V. Kumara Menon B. A. ...	do	2-6-95	30-11-95	
24	P. J. George B. A., B. L. ...	do	51-11-95	31-12-95	
Judicial.					
25	T. S. Narayana Iyer M. A., B. L. ...	Chief Judge	1-1-95	17-5-95	On other duty as President of the Christian Succession Bill Committee from 18-5-95 to 30-7-95
26	P. I. Varughese B. A., B. L. ...	Puisne Judge	31-8-95	31-12-95	
27	Joseph Thaliath, M. A., Bar-at-Law	Acting	18-5-95	30-7-95	
28	P. Narayana Menon M. A., B. L. ...	Puisne Judge			
29	V. B. Vaidyanatha Iyer B. A., B. L. ...	District Magistrate			On other duty and on leave
30	C. V. Anthony B. A., B. L. ...	Acting			
31	M. A. Chakko B. A. ...	Superintendent of Police and Commandant, Nair Brigade	1-1-95	10-9-95	On leave from 11-9-95 to 10-11-95
			11-11-95	31-12-95	
32	V. B. Vaidyanatha Iyer B. A., B. L. ...	Acting	11-9-95	10-11-95	
33	T. M. Krishna Menon B. A., B. L. ...	District and Sessions Judge 1st grade			
34	B. K. Raghavan Nambiar B. A., B. L. ...	do 2nd grade			
35	V. B. Vaidyanatha Iyer B. A., B. L. ...	Additional District Judge	1-1-95	10-9-95	On other duty as Superintendent of Police and Commandant, Nair Brigade from 11-9-95 to 10-11-95
			11-11-95	31-12-95	
36	E. K. Ayyakutty ...	do 2nd grade	20-3-95	31-12-95	
37	A. R. Venkiteswara Iyer ...	Superintendent of Registration			
38	K. Achutha Menon B. A., B. L. ...	Government Advocate and Law Officer			Vacant till 30-7-95

N. B.—Columns 3 and 4 have been left blank in the case of officers who were holding the same appointment throughout the year.

(i) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1995 M. E.--*concl.*

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
39	A. C. Augustus	Superintendent of Central Jail	1-1-95	15-8-95	On leave for two months
40	M. B. Labouchidiera	Acting	16-10-95	31-12-95	
Miscellaneous					
41	K. Kelar Thirupad B. A., B. L.	Superintendent of Devaswams and Ottupuras	1-1-95	11-8-95	Vacant till 30-7-95 on leave from 12-8-95
42	A. K. Vengu Iyer B. A.	Acting	12-8-95	31-12-95	
43	G. E. Browning M. I. C. E., M. A. s. C. E.	Chief Engineer			
44	F. S. Davies B. A. (London)	Director of Education			
45	G. N. Coombes, Triple qualification of Edinburgh & Glasgow	Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer			
46	Vacant	Mechanical Engineer			
47	I. Raman Menon B. A., F. E. S.	Superintendent of Agriculture and Fisheries	1-1-95	25-10-95	On leave from 20-10-95 to 14-12-95
48	R. A. Gayathrinatha Iyer B. A.	In charge	15-12-95	31-12-95	
49	R. A. Gayathrinatha Iyer B. A.	Registrar of Co-operative Societies	26-10-95	14-12-95	
50	J. I. Chandy B. A.	Superintendent of Anchal			
51	P. Govinda Menon B. A.	do Census Operations	6-6-95	31-12-95	
52	G. Subbuswami Iyer B. A., L. T.	do Industries	29-9-95	do	
53	K. P. Madhava Rao B. A., M. I.	Manager, Cochin Thirumala Devaswam	1-1-95	do	

N. B.--Columns 3 and 4 have been left blank in the case of officers who were holding the same appointment throughout the year.

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagam 1995 M. E.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Act	Remarks
1	Regulation I of 1010--extending the powers of jurisdiction of the Zillah Judges	Yes	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043 which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076, and Regulation VI of 1095.
2	Do. II of 1010--for the future guidance of the Appeal Court	"	Do.
3	Do. III of 1010--for giving greater efficiency to the system of Police established in Cochin	"	Partly repealed by Regulation VIII of 1076, Regulation I of 1077, Regulation V of 1083 and Regulation VII of 1084
4	Do. IV of 1010--for constituting the Zillah Courts, Criminal Courts of the respective Zillahs, and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court, Circuit Judges, and for defining the respective powers	"	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043 which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076
5	Do. I of 1033--for the speedy administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and for the establishment of Small Cause Courts	"	Do.
6	Do. II of 1036--to clear the doubts of the Appeal Court in regard to the provisions of Regulation I of 1035	"	
7	Do. I of 1041--for the appointment of duly qualified Vakils to plead in Courts	"	Amended by Regulation II of 1071 and repealed by Regulation VI of 1095.
8	Do. II of 1041--for providing specially against criminal breach of contract on the part of artificers, workmen and labourers	"	
9	Do. I of 1042--for extending the powers vested in the Mansiffs and for defining their jurisdiction	"	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1076.
10	Do. III of 1043--providing for the admission of counsel in the criminal cases	"	Partly repealed by Regulation VI of 1095.

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of
Karkadagam 1095 M. E.—cont.

Serial No.	Description	Whether ad- apted from British Indian Act	Remarks
11	Regulation I of 1053—for prescribing rules for the confiscation of animals, conveyances, etc., used in contraband trade	Yes	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1077, partly by Regulation V of 1093 and partly by Regulation VII of 1084
12	Do. I of 1057—to amend the law relating to the Civil Courts	"	Partly repealed by Regulations II and III of 1076 and Regulation IV of 1084
13	Do. I of 1058—for the better regulation of the Police in Cochin	"	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1076
14	Do. I of 1059—The Cochin Penal Code	"	Amended by Regulations VIII of 1084, III of 1090 and VIII of 1093
15	Do. II of 1061—providing for the execution by the Courts of Cochin of decrees passed by the Civil Courts of British India and Travancore	"	
16	Do. I of 1062—providing for the restriction and control of the erection of religious buildings, etc.	No	Amended by Regulation I of 1080
17	Do. I of 1066—rendering the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act V of 1872 of the Governor-General of India in Council effectual and to prevent the solemnization of illegal marriage in this State	Yes	Repealed by Regulation V of 1095.
18	Do. I of 1067 - amending the law relating to the management of the Anchal service, etc.	"	
19	Do. II of 1070—for acquiring land for public purposes	"	Amended by Regulation I of 1074
20	Do. II of 1071—amending Regulation I of 1041	"	
21	Do. III of 1071—Cattle Trespass Regulation	"	
22	Proclamation dated 8th February 1897—for taking effective precautionary measures against the spread of Bubonic plague	"	
23	Regulation I of 1072—Epidemic Diseases Regulation	"	
24	Do. II of 1074—Survey Regulation	"	
25	Do. IV of 1074—amending Regulation II of 1070	"	
26	Do. V of 1074—The Destruction of Records Regulation	"	
27	Do. I of 1075—The Notaries Public Regulation	"	
28	Do. III of 1075—The Special Police Regulation	"	
29	Do. IV of 1075—for preventing the landing of goods at places other than Malipuram or Narukal	"	
30	Do. I of 1076—The Cochin Census Regulation	"	
31	Do. II of 1076—The Chief Court Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation IV of 1079, Regulation II of 1083, Regulation II of 1094, and Regulation VI of 1095.
32	Do. III of 1076—The Cochin Civil Courts Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation IV of 1084 and Regulation III of 1094
33	Do. IV of 1076—A Regulation for the protection of Judicial Officers	Yes	
34	Do. V of 1076—The Coffee Stealing Prevention Regulation	"	
35	Do. VI of 1076—The Prisons Regulation	"	
36	Do. VII of 1076—making better provision for the efficient working of the British Postal Department in the State	"	Amended by Regulation II of 1095.
37	Do. VIII of 1076—The Opium Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation V of 1091
38	Do. I of 1077—The Abkari Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation III of 1083, V of 1088, IV of 1089, VIII of 1089, and XX of 1095.
39	Do. I of 1079—Civil Procedure Code	"	
40	Do. II of 1079—The Limitation Regulation	"	
41	Do. III of 1079—The General Clauses Regulation	"	
42	Do. IV of 1079—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation II of 1076	No	
43	The Indian Evidence Act I of 1872	Yes	Brought into force from 1st Meenam 1080 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 2nd February 1935
44	Regulation I of 1080 amending Regulation I of 1062	No	
45	Do. II of 1080—The Court Fees Regulation	Yes	
46	Do. III of 1080—The Forest Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation VII of 1093 and Regulation IV of 1095.
47	Do. IV of 1080—The Companies Regulation	"	Partly repealed from 1084 by Regulation VI of 1083
48	Do. I of 1081—The Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation II of 1091 and Regulation XV of 1095.
49	Do. II of 1081—The Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation	Yes	Partly amended by Regulation IV of 1086
50	Do. III of 1081—The Treasure Trove Regulation	"	
51	Do. I of 1082—The Extradition Regulation	"	
52	Do. II of 1082—The Ports Regulation	"	
53	Do. III of 1082—The Ferries and Tolls Regulation	"	
54	Do. IV of 1082—The Public Gambling Regulation	"	

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of
Karkadagam 1095 M. E.—cont.

Serial No.	Description	Whether ad- apted from British Indian Act	Remarks
55	Regulation V of 1082—The Forest Steam Tramway Regulation	Yes	
56	Do. I of 1083—A Regulation for the disposal of the Appeal Suit No. I of 1080 on the file of His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal	"	
57	Do. II of 1083—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation II of 1076	No	
58	Do. III of 1083—amending the Cochin Civil Procedure Code	Yes	
59	Do. IV of 1083—The Revenue Recovery Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation I of 1091 and I of 1095
60	Do. V of 1083—The Salt Regulation	"	
61	Do. VI of 1083—The Stamp Regulation	"	Partly repealed by Regulation VI of 1095
62	Do. VII of 1083—The Factories Regulation	"	Brought into force from 1st Chingam 1084
63	The Indian Contract Act, IX of 1872 (with certain amendments)	"	by His Highness' Proclamation dated 14th August 1908
64	Regulation I of 1084—A Regulation to facilitate enquiries into matters connected with the administration of revenue and into the conduct of public servants	"	
65	Do. II of 1084—The Arms Regulation	"	
66	Do. III of 1084—The Petroleum Regulation	"	
67	Do. IV of 1084—The Civil Courts Amendment Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation IV of 1094
68	Do. V of 1084—The Registration Regulation	"	Amended by Regulations III and VIII of 1095
69	Do. VI of 1084—The Lepers Regulation	"	
70	Do. VII of 1084—The Tobacco Regulation	"	
71	Do. VIII of 1084—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Penal Code	"	
72	Do. I of 1085—The Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation	"	Partly amended by Regulations III of 1086 III of 1088, I of 1089, VI of 1089, IV of 1092 IX of 1092 and XIX of 1095
73	Do. I of 1086—The Cochin Census Regulation	"	
74	Do. II of 1086—The Cochin Criminal Procedure Code	"	Amended by Regulations III of 1089 and II of 1092
75	Do. III of 1086—A Regulation to amend Regulation I of 1085	"	
76	Do. IV of 1086—A Regulation to amend Regulation II of 1081	"	
77	Do. I of 1087—The Newspaper Regulation	"	
78	Proclamation dated 9th July 1912—to keep pending all suits for redemption of kanam and other cognate tenures and for eviction	No	
79	Regulation I of 1087—amending the Ferries and Tolls Regulation III of 1082	"	
80	Do. II of 1088—Regulation for the Registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies	Yes	
81	Do. III of 1088—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation I of 1085	"	
82	Do. IV of 1088—The Co-Operative Societies Regulation	"	
83	Do. V of 1088—A Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation I of 1079	No	
84	Do. VI of 1088—The Press and Printers Registration Regulation	Yes	
85	Do. VII of 1088—The Copyright Regulation	"	
86	Proclamation dated 21st Edavam 1088—regarding the Tenancy Bill	No	
87	Regulation I of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation I of 1085	"	
88	Do. II of 1089—The Cochin Motor Vehicles Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation I of 1094
89	Do. III of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, Regulation II of 1086	"	
90	Do. IV of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation I of 1079	"	
91	Do. V of 1089—The Cochin Village Panchayat Regulation	"	Amended by Regulations I and XI of 1093
92	Do. VI of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation I of 1085	"	
93	Do. VII of 1089—The Cochin Rubber Theft Prevention Regulation	"	
94	Do. VIII of 1089—A Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation I of 1079	"	
95	Do. I of 1090—The Cochin Naval and Military News Regulation	Yes	

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of
Karkadagam 1095 M. E.—cont.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Act	Remarks
96	Regulation II of 1090—The Cochin Tenancy Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation IV of 1091
97	Do. III of 1090—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Penal Code, Regulation I of 1059	"	
98	Do. IV of 1090—The Cochin Majority Regulation	"	
99	Proclamation dated 10th Chingam 1091—prohibiting financial and other dealings by the subjects of the State with the States at war with H. M. the King-Emperor of India	Yes	
100	Regulation I of 1091—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Revenue Recovery Regulation, IV of 1083	No	
101	Proclamation dated 7th Thulam 1091—providing for the special protection in respect of Civil and Revenue litigation in the State of Indian soldiers serving under war conditions	Yes	
102	Regulation II of 1091—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation I of 1081	No	
103	Proclamation dated 31st Medam 1091—to repatriate hostile foreigners from the State and to prohibit them from transferring property within the State	Yes	
104	Regulation III of 1091—The Cochin Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation XVI of 1091
105	Do. IV of 1091—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Tenancy Regulation, II of 1090	No	
106	Do. V of 1091—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Abkari Regulation, I of 1077	Yes	
107	Proclamation dated 21st Chingam 1092—amending Proclamation dated 29th Makaram 1085 to make better provision for the management and administration of Sirkar Devaswams	No	
108	Regulation I of 1092—The Cochin Public Canals and Backwaters Navigation Regulation	"	Amended by Regulation X of 1095
109	Do. II of 1092—The Cochin Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Regulation	Yes	
110	Do. III of 1092—The Cochin Fisheries Regulation	"	
111	Do. IV of 1092—The Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Amendment Regulation	"	
112	Do. I of 1093—The Cochin Village Panchayat Amendment Regulation	No	
113	Do. II of 1093—The Cattle Disease Prevention Regulation	Yes	
114	Do. III of 1093—The Cochin Passport Regulation	"	
115	Do. IV of 1093—The Cochin Agricultural Improvements Loan Regulation	"	
116	Do. V of 1093—The Enemy Trading Regulation	"	
117	Do. VI of 1093—The Glanders and Farcy Regulation	"	
118	Do. VII of 1093—The Cochin Forest Amendment Regulation	No	
119	Do. VIII of 1093—The Cochin Penal Code Amendment Regulation	Yes	
120	Do. IX of 1093—The Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Amendment Regulation	"	
121	Do. X of 1093—The Cochin Extradition Regulation	No	
122	Do. XI of 1093—The Cochin Village Panchayat Amendment Regulation	"	
123	Proclamation dated 15th Vrischigam 1093 promulgating a scheme for the better management of the Koodalmanikam Devaswam	"	
124	Do. dated 12th Makaram 1093 prohibiting tanning within the State	"	Prohibition withdrawn as per Proclamation dated 18th Edavam 1094
125	Do. dated 13th Meenam 1093 prohibiting the export of silver bullion and coin from the State	"	
126	Regulation I of 1094—The Cochin Motor Vehicles Regulation	"	
127	Do. II of 1094—A Regulation to amend the Chief Court Regulation II of 1076 as amended by Regulation IV of 1079	"	
128	Do. III of 1094—A Regulation to amend the Civil Courts Regulation III of 1076	"	
129	Do. IV of 1094—A Regulation to amend the Civil Courts Amendment Regulation IV of 1084	"	
130	Proclamation dated 14th Chingam 1094 to provide for the prevention of dissuasion from enlistment in the Military or Police service of His Majesty the King-Emperor	"	

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagam 1095 M. E.—cont.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Act	Remarks
131	Proclamation dated 15th Thulam 1094 to prohibit the melting of gold and silver coin in the State	No	
132	Do. dated 23rd Thulam to prohibit the export of home-grown paddy and rice	"	
133	Do. dated 24th Dhanu 1094 empowering the Special Magistrate to levy fines imposed under the Indian Defence Force Rules	"	
134	Do. dated 13th Edavam 1094 withdrawing the provisions of the Proclamation relating to skin tanning	"	
135	Do. dated 13th Edavam 1093 prohibiting alienation of karaima services in the State Devaswams	"	
136	Do. dated 17th Mithunam 1094 to restrict importation by sea into the State of living plants and seeds from foreign States*	"	* Withdrawn by Regulation XIV of 1095
127	Regulation I of 1095—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Revenue Recovery Regulation IV of 1083	"	
138	Do. II of 1095—A Regulation to amend the British Post Office Regulation VII of 1076	"	
139	Do. III of 1095—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Registration Regulation V of 1084	"	
140	Do. IV of 1095—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Forest Regulation III of 1080 as amended by Regulation VII of 1093	"	
141	Do. V of 1095—A Regulation to provide for legalising civil marriages between persons professing Christianity in Cochin State (The Cochin Christian Civil Marriage Regulation)	Yes	
142	Do. VI of 1095—A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to Vakils (The Cochin Vakils' Regulation)	"	
143	Do. VII of 1095—A Regulation to facilitate the collection of debts on successions and afford protection to parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons (The Cochin Succession Certificate Regulation)	"	
144	Do. VIII of 1095—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Registration Regulation V of 1084	No	
145	Do. IX of 1095—A Regulation to make better provision relating to insolvency in Cochin (The Cochin Insolvency Regulation)	Yes	
146	Do. X of 1095—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Public Canals and Backwaters Navigation Regulation I of 1092	No	
147	Do. XI of 1095—A Regulation to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of Census of the Cochin State during the year 1096	Yes	
148	Do. XII of 1095—A Regulation to make provisions for the protection of Inventions and Designs (The Cochin Patents and Designs Regulation)	"	
149	Do. XIII of 1095—A Regulation to define, regulate and amend the Law relating to marriage, inheritance, succession, family management, partition and adoption of the Nairs (The Cochin Nair Regulation)	No	
150	Do. XIV of 1095—A Regulation to provide for the prevention, arrest and eradication of plant pests and plant diseases in Cochin (The Cochin Plant Pests and Plant Diseases Regulation)	Yes	
151	Do. XV of 1095—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Hindu religious Institutions Regulation I of 1081	No	
152	Do. XVI of 1095—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation III of 1091	Yes	
153	Do. XVII of 1095—A Regulation to make provision for the care of the persons and property of minors (The Cochin Guardian and Wards Regulation)	"	
154	Do. XVIII of 1095—A Regulation to make provision for the prevention of cruelty to animals	"	
155	Do. XIX of 1095—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation I of 1085	No	
156	Do. XX of 1095—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Civil Procedure Code	"	
157	Proclamation dated 1st Thulam 1095 to provide for the trial of offences under the Registration Ordinance 1917	Yes	
158	Do. 5th Dhanu 1095 to provide for regulating the temporary landing of foreigners at the Port of Malipparam	"	
159	Do. 5th Dhanu 1095 to legalise the apprehension of deserters from His Majesty's Indian Army	"	

(iii) Statement of Rainfall in the Cochin State during the year 1095 M. E.

Stations	Chingam	Kanni	Thulam	Vrischigam	Dhanu	Makarau	Kumbham	Meenam	Medam	Edavam	Mithunam	Karkadagam	Total in 1095	No. of rainy days in 1095
Ernakulam	9.29	10.36	15.38	6.31	0.45	0.00	0.00	2.40	6.27	21.23	37.12	15.23	124.04	145
Mattancherry	8.31	11.22	17.10	6.20	1.23	0.00	0.00	1.26	7.21	21.90	43.28	17.22	134.98	148
Cranganur	8.21	8.86	13.46	0.88	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.24	1.29	22.61	43.74	20.29	120.81	157
Irinjalakuda	9.43	8.92	16.27	0.42	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.56	16.63	50.21	23.89	129.49	118
Trichur	8.27	8.34	17.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.53	17.20	42.53	18.22	113.33	122
Wadakkancherry	8.05	4.55	17.92	0.23	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.30	23.70	53.68	25.45	142.64	107
Chittur	6.37	4.13	17.36	0.21	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.79	1.59	26.01	13.52	72.82	163

A. Season and Rainfall.

CHAP. V.
B. Staple food
grains.

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

Articles	Price per maund of 82½ lbs.						Remarks
	Karkadagam 1094			Karkadagam 1095			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Rice husked	10	5	0	9	5	0	
Wheat	19	2	0	10	10	0	
Peas	12	3	8	9	13	0	
Dholl	14	14	5	14	14	5	
Gram	9	8	6	9	4	0	
Til or Gingell	17	9	9	17	9	9	
Green peas	12	0	3	10	4	0	
Bengal gram	13	6	3	11	9	0	

G. Agricultural
stock

(v) Statement of Agricultural stock in the Cochin State during the year 1095 M. E.

Taluk	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Asses	Sheep and goats	Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
				Male	Female				With 4 bulls	With 2 bulls	Riding	Load carrying	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cochin-Kanayannur...	1095	7,904	12,626	678	424	29	1	6,999	...	4,832	62	30	
Mukundapuram	...	27,424	20,011	3,868	3,262	36	7	7,082	...	10,472	163	679	
Trichur	...	11,213	13,194	6,828	2,107	178	89	4,065	...	7,501	420	1,110	
Talapilly	...	13,737	15,486	16,626	1,183	9	...	11,512	...	17,522	279	421	
Chittur	...	10,303	10,817	8,578	3,076	81	153	6,777	...	1,593	779	1,123	
Cranganur	...	525	2,008	87	469	...	3	869	...	204	...	15	
Total	...	71,106	74,175	36,665	10,521	335	253	36,711	...	48,125	1,708	3,881	

D. Abkari.

(vi) Statement showing the Excise Shops and the Excise Revenue of the Cochin State during the year 1095 M. E.

Taluk	Arrack		Toddy		Foreign Liquor				Ganja		Opium			Tobacco		Remarks			
	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	No. of F. L. 1 shops	No. of F. L. 2 shops	No. of F. L. 3 shops	Other F. L. shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	Other kinds of shops	Rental		No. of A. class shops	No. of B. class shops	Rental
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Kanayanur	40	Rs. 11,850	100	Rs. 12,515	4	...	3	460	21	...	21	...	9	45	4	186	...	29,635	
Cochin	53	13,516	86	14,300	3	1	2	670	31	...	31	...	6	30	1	153	...	29,425	
Cranganur	11	2,850	18	10,605	1	...	...	100	2	...	2	...	2	10	1	20	...	9,835	
Mukundapuram	62	17,005	106	8,2410	2	1	...	315	16	...	16	...	...	...	3	183	...	42,125	
Trichur	58	9,627	80	8,1965	7	1	2	1125	11	...	11	...	7	35	5	144	...	35,055	
Talapilly	25	2,914	78	3,1573	2	...	...	200	13	...	13	...	1	5	3	148	...	24,030	
Chittur	21	8,270	43	3,6215	1	...	3	100	7	...	7	...	5	25	3	81	...	14,066	
Total	270	66,032	511	51,3913	20	3	10	3,080	101	...	20,000	103	32,100	30	150	20	865	1,84,171	

(a) An excess of Rs. 12-8-2 (13 in round figure) over the original rental was secured by the resale of certain Toddy shops.

(b) A sum of Rs. 50 due on account of the license fee for the sale of Foreign liquor in the Ernakulam Railway Refreshment Room has not been included.

(c) These are Druggists' Licenses issued for bona fide medical purposes. A fee of Rs. 5 for each license was realised

(vii) Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police during the year 1095 M. E.

E. Police.

Description of officers	Number	Pay of the grade	Total cost	Punishment			Reward		Education		Remarks
				Dismissal	Black marks, degradations, suspensions, etc.	Judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent	1	425-750	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First grade Inspector	1	150-200	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second grade do	1	125-150	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Head Quarter do	1	75-100	100+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prosecuting do	1	75-100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First grade Sub-Inspector	1	80	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second grade do	2	70	140	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Third grade do	5	60	300	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..
Fourth grade do	11	50	550	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Drill Instructor	1	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gymnastic do	1	15-20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Head Constable	1	20-30	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First grade do	10	20	200	..	3	..	..	6	..	..	..
Second grade do	10	15	150	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	..
Third grade do	22	12	264	..	8	..	..	5	..	..	..
Fourth grade do	16	10	160	..	13	..	..	4	..	..	..
Bugler	1	15	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
First class Constables	87	9	783	..	9	..	..	5	..	..	..
Second class do	132	8	1,056	1	31	..	..	12	..	..	..
Third class do	263	7	1,841	3	218	..	..	21	..	..	..
Recruits	15	6	90	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

(viii) Comparative statement of cases under the Penal Code handled by the Police during the years 1094 and 1095 M. E.

E. Police.

Cases						Persons						Property						Remarks
1094			1095			1094			1095			1094			1095			
Charged	Detected	Percentage	Charged	Detected	Percentage	Tried	Convicted	Percentage	Tried	Convicted	Percentage	Lost	Recovered	Percentage	Lost	Recovered	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
674	582	86.3	661	537	81.3	1,262	904	71.6	1,102	826	74.9	34,607	21,975	63.4	21,329	13,044	61.1	

N. B.—Divisionwar statement is not possible as there were only two during the latter half of 1095.

(*) Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Criminal Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1095 M. E.

Description of offences	Number of offences			No. of cases disposed of in 1095	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons sentenced to						Total No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died or escaped during or before trial	Term of imprisonment								Awaiting trial		committed for trial	Remarks					
	Balance from 1094	Committed during 1095	Total				Simple Imprisonment	Rigorous Imprisonment and fine	Fine only	Whipping	Under one month	From 1 to 2 months				From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Persons			Cases				
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	
1 Offences against public tranquility, such as unlawful assemblies, rioting and affray and abetment thereof	5	25	30	26	201	56	2	26	..	..	28	..	56	112	..	..	7	3	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	4	..	
2 Offences by or relating to public servants	..	6	6	5	18	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
3 Giving or fabricating false evidence and other offences against public justice	2	28	30	29	37	20	2	2	..	..	16	..	20	12	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	
4 Offences relating to coins, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Offences relating to weights and measures	..	7	7	7	10	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency, morals and other public nuisance	1	21	22	21	49	23	..	..	..	..	23	..	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	
7 Murder and abetment	1	20	21	17	40	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	4	15		
8 Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and abetment	3	13	16	15	52	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	9	18	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	16		
9 Causing death by rash or negligent acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Attempted suicide and abetment of suicide	..	4	4	3	4	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Hurt	24	961	985	940	2011	162	9	13	..	..	140	..	162	1718	..	..	4	7	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
12 Grievous hurt	5	20	25	23	53	17	..	12	..	2	3	..	17	26	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	136	45	..	..
13 Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	2	7	9	7	35	4	..	2	..	..	2	..	4	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	4	..	
14 Assault and use of criminal force	3	59	62	62	104	5	..	2	..	..	3	..	5	99	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..
15 Kidnapping	..	4	4	2	8	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..
16 Rape and attempt at rape	..	2	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..
17 Other offences affecting the human body	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Theft	41	721	762	724	1422	497	10	361	1	5	29	91	497	800	..	..	17	119	109	118	6	5	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..
19 Extortion	..	14	14	13	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	38	17	19	..
20 Robbery	7	25	32	30	64	27	..	23	..	4	..	..	27	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..
21 Dacoity	1	6	7	6	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	21	..	..
22 Criminal misappropriation	1	7	8	8	30	5	1	2	1	..	1	..	5	25	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..
23 Criminal breach of trust	2	33	35	33	37	12	..	9	..	..	..	..	12	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
24 Criminal breach of trust by public servants	2	3	5	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
25 Receiving or dealing in stolen property	4	18	22	21	24	13	1	7	..	..	4	1	13	7	..	..	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..
26 Cheating	..	6	6	7	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..
27 Mischief by fire	1	1	2	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Other mischief	4	79	83	60	192	19	3	1	..	..	15	..	19	158	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	..	..
29 Criminal trespass and other offences relating to possession of property	14	62	76	71	256	10	10	..	10	238
30 House breaking	3	42	45	44	60	37	1	81	..	2	..	3	37	12	..	..	2	..	6	11	11	1	..	..	..	..	8	5	..	..	..
31 Forgery	..	8	8	6	26	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	9	..	..
32 Criminal breach of contract
33 Defamation	3	5	8	8	13	13
34 Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	1	14	15	14	17	3	1	2	..	3	13
35 Offences against local and special laws such as smuggling &c	15	565	580	575	761	520	14	35	..	..	471	..	520	223	..	..	43	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
36 Other offences not included in the above	2	13	15	15	21	10	1	2	..	..	7	..	10	11	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	5	..	..	..
Total	147	2799	2946	2817	5741	1468	46	544	2	13	767	96	1468	3762	82	149	141	160	34	12	5	17	406	129	105

This includes the figures of Sessions Courts also

(x) Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1995 M. E.

F. Criminal

Name of Court	Number of offences reported		Number of persons dealt with							Persons disposed of							Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial				Total		Discharged without trial			Committed or referred		Persons remaining at the end of the year		
				Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	17	18	19
District Magistrate's Court	55	70	9	87	12	244	...	...	150	293	117	78	87	2	...	9	
Anjikaimal First Class	do	135	13	83	5	...	22	...	444	27	12	7	8	...	...	...
Special First Class	do	...	7	...	4	28	...	...	...	32	3	...	1	...	...	29	
Kanayanur	do	473	500	148	139	151	633	31	1053	1004	157	412	309	24	...	102	
Cochin	do	404	438	46	178	95	541	...	735	814	102	442	201	16	...	53	
Oranganur	do	234	235	25	51	27	372	4	415	454	139	132	96	5	...	22	
Mukundapuram	do	396	421	32	164	25	663	5	737	857	135	400	222	9	...	40	
Trichur	do	524	469	24	128	74	682	...	1053	834	402	240	176	11	...	55	
Talapilli	do	464	337	54	76	62	585	15	792	733	56	411	133	33	...	55	
Chittur	do	252	190	26	47	20	300	9	523	376	109	126	107	5	...	29	
Nemmara	do	...	73	...	8	...	140	5	...	153	99	26	21	...	...
Total	...	2937	2743	447	833	470	4260	69	5902	5632	1381	2334	1412	105	...	400	

(xi) Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1995 M. E.

F. Criminal

Tribunals	Number of appeals for disposal		Number of persons and cases														Remarks		
			Appeals rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry ordered			Pending	
					Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
			Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases		Persons	Cases
Chief Court	...	30	...	...	40	25	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	2
Sessions Court of Anjikaimal	...	31	...	...	24	15	8	3	22	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7
Do Trichur	...	17	3	2	14	11	13	3	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	78	2	2	78	51	21	6	38	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	17	9
District Magistrate's Court	...	254	59	57	166	110	14	6	135	72	...	...	...	...	4	4	5	5
Grand total	...	332	62	59	244	161	35	12	173	81	...	...	...	...	5	5	22	14

CHAP. V.

(xii) Statement of prisoners confined in the jails in the Cochin State for the year 1095 M. E.

G. Jails.

Stations	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and prisoners			Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the jails
		Remain- ing from the last year	Admitted during the year	Total		Past year	Present year		Rs.	A.	P.		
				Past year	Present year								
Central Jail, Viyyoor ...	1	187	666	947	853	197'76	179'56	186	48,458	13	3	2'44	2 deaths
Ernakulam Sub-jail ...	1	23	291	465	314	16'06	9'04	9	1,240	10	10	4'4	
Mattanchery do ...	1	19	119	164	138	5'2	4'1	...	947	15	5	5'4	
Cranganur do ...	1	8	81	98	89	2	2	6	402	3	11	2'1	
Irinjalacuda do ...	1	3	162	168	165	4'6	4'5	2	584	4	10	9'4	
Trichur do ...	1	6	203	184	209	4'4	3'5	6	1,228	13	0	21	
Wadakkanchery do ...	1	4	107	144	111	5'7	4'4	4	691	13	8	3'5	
Chittur do ...	1	3	42	65	45	5'7	5'9	2	344	12	0	11	
Nemmara do ...	1	...	7	...	7	...	3'7	...	42	9	3	6	

(xiii) Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1915 M. E.

TRIBUNALS	Opening balance of		Filed and received by transfer or remand during		Total of		Disposed of during		Closing balance of		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year				Average duration		Remarks					
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value		Suits relating to landed property	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No of suits above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000	Ex parte	Admitted or com- promised	Struck off the file	Otherwise dis- posed of	Value		Months	Day			
											Rs.	A. P.													Rs.				A. P.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Anjikaimal District Court	O. S. ...	276	299	274	175	550	474	251	260	299	208	9,48,896	3	2	62	99	14	3	6	4	129	33	28	7	...	231	3,98,830	7	4	15	16
	S. C. ...	6	4	34	11	40	15	36	12	4	3	1,195	10	8	...	11	...	6	5	...	...	10	...	...	...	2	1,899	11	4	3	5
Trichur do	O. S. ...	132	83	152	158	284	241	201	110	83	131	10,04,716	7	5	78	46	34	6	6	3	101	42	13	3	1	53	5,73,755	13	4	6	4
	S. C. ...	5	8	20	19	35	27	27	24	8	3	2,481	0	10	...	19	...	6	13	...	...	7	1	4	12	2,660	2	3	1	19	
Total of District Courts	O. S. ...	408	332	426	333	834	715	452	276	282	339	19,48,612	10	7	140	145	48	9	12	7	230	75	41	10	1	324	9,72,125	4	8	...	...
	S. C. ...	11	12	64	30	75	42	62	36	12	6	3,676	11	6	...	30	...	12	18	...	...	17	1	4	14	4,059	13	7	...	...
Ernakulam Principal Munsiff's Court	O. S. ...	413	297	1335	521	1748	753	1277	593	471	165	2,81,514	10	6	420	614	4	273	650	75	40	...	454	42	51	670	2,30,412	3	5	18	...
	S. C. ...	93	71	1278	691	1371	762	1225	715	146	47	33,413	5	4	...	1375	...	1275	...	...	...	897	60	19	451	25,312	9	7	...	...
	Tenancy S. C. ...	3	5	37	1	40	6	35	6	5	...	35	0	0	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	35	0	0	...	...
Ernakulam Additional Munsiff's Court	O. S. ...	...	234	...	517	...	751	...	624	...	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	S. C. ...	...	75	...	684	...	759	...	712	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenancy S. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin Munsiff's Court	O. S. ...	305	437	1702	920	2007	1357	1570	923	437	434	5,46,002	10	9	207	585	128	...	693	151	76	...	395	32	28	468	2,88,185	14	7	4	16
	S. C. ...	29	92	889	916	918	1008	826	922	92	86	35,882	3	8	...	916	...	916	...	...	...	627	24	49	222	32,078	2	6	1	26	
	Tenancy S. C. ...	...	...	6	2	6	2	6	2	...	...	7	5	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	5	1	...	17	
Irinjalakuda Munsiff's Court	O. S. ...	249	295	1505	974	1854	1269	1559	1043	295	226	2,14,731	4	9	529	417	28	276	599	70	29	...	553	32	23	437	1,93,612	7	9	3	5
	S. C. ...	71	96	1973	2437	2046	2533	1950	2407	96	126	1,24,137	3	8	...	2437	...	2437	...	...	...	1776	99	152	380	1,13,837	2	4	...	28	
	Tenancy S. C. ...	2	5	99	59	101	64	96	60	5	4	3,413	2	9	...	59	...	59	...	...	...	46	...	...	14	3,143	3	9	...	20	
Trichur Munsiff's Court	O. S. ...	104	244	1202	961	1306	1205	1062	941	244	264	3,73,655	11	8	359	518	104	174	670	80	37	...	501	57	10	273	2,46,348	9	2	2	1
	S. C. ...	44	155	2035	2122	2079	2277	1924	2127	155	140	99,865	12	8	...	2122	...	2122	...	...	...	1563	163	44	332	89,267	5	4	...	29	
	Tenancy S. C. ...	1	...	20	16	21	16	21	16	...	...	468	9	2	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	11	3	...	2	468	9	2	...	...
Wadakkancheri Munsiff's Court	O. S. ...	280	332	1185	1068	1465	1400	1133	1060	332	340	2,97,632	13	9	327	715	26	525	397	89	57	...	434	48	8	570	2,01,326	7	3	3	25
	S. C. ...	63	89	1099	1350	1162	1439	1073	1331	89	108	67,212	11	8	...	1350	...	1350	...	...	...	841	52	11	426	29,968	12	11	1	13	
	Tenancy S. C. ...	1	4	21	21	22	25	19	24	4	1	1,862	10	8	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	12	1	6	5	793	11	10	1	19	

The figures of columns 12 to 27 of the Ernakulam Additional Munsiff's Court are included in those of Principal Munsiff's Court.

(xiii) Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1095 M. E.—(cont).

TRIBUNALS	Opening balance of		Filed and received by transfer or remand during		Total of		Disposed of during		Closing balance of		Suits filed during the present year								Suits disposed of during the present year				Average duration		Remarks						
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value			Suits relating to landed property	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000	Exparte	Admitted or compromised	Struck off the file		Otherwise disposed of	Value			Months	Days
											Rs.	A.	P.														Rs.	A.	P.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
Chittur } Munsiff's Court	O. S. ...	61	82	521	475	592	557	500	453	82	104	1,53,730	8	2	54	405	16	95	291	45	44	...	159	73	19	202	1,44,558	10	10	5	7
	S. C. ...	5	23	363	541	373	564	350	552	23	12	17,797	2	10	...	541	...	541	...	...	...	310	89	41	112	18,392	14	9	1	26	
	Tenancy S. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cranganore } Munsiff's Court	O. S. ...	...	...	...	640	...	640	...	581	...	59	2,02,752	13	6	244	362	34	87	453	61	39	...	293	12	16	255	1,70,604	6	6	2	6
	S. C. ...	24	24	857	1002	891	1026	867	953	24	73	32,546	8	7	...	1002	...	1002	...	...	...	639	26	56	182	21,385	10	9	...	23	
	Tenancy S. C. ...	...	...	17	12	17	12	17	11	...	1	396	5	8	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	7	...	...	4	342	12	8	1	6	
Total of Munsiff's Courts	O. S. ...	1512	1861	7450	6076	8902	7937	7101	6218	1861	1719	20,70,070	9	1	2120	3616	340	1430	3753	571	322	...	2794	296	155	2973	14,75,048	11	6	...	...
	S. C. ...	339	625	8501	9743	8840	10368	9215	9729	625	637	4,10,856	0	5	...	9743	...	9743	...	...	...	6700	519	372	2135	2,41,242	9	5	...	...
	Tenancy S. J. ...	7	14	200	111	207	125	193	119	14	6	5,183	1	4	...	111	...	111	...	...	...	84	4	6	25	4,700	10	6	...	...
Fanchayat Courts	S. C. ...	82	139	1466	2023	1548	2161	1410	2030	138	131	31,192	0	10	...	2008	15	2020	3	...	...	1170	372	115	372	29,784	8	0	...	...
Grand total	..	2359	3032	18107	18316	20466	21348	17434	18508	3032	2840	44,69,591	1	9	2260	15652	403	13325	2786	578	552	75	10809	1202	653	5844	23,27,051	9	8	...	...

(xiv) Civil Work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1915 M. E.

TRIBUNALS	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the end of the year			Remarks
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Anjikaimal District Court ...	103	158	Rs. A. P. 4,80,694 9 4	580	493	Rs. A. P. 15,09,165 0 6	663	651	Rs. A. P. 19,90,059 9 10	525	533	Rs. A. P. 15,61,444 14 1	158	118	Rs. A. P. 4,28,614 11 9	86	22	10	
Trichur do ...	34	58	2,38,231 8 6	308	318	8,14,942 4 9	342	376	10,53,173 13 3	284	301	8,19,863 4 10	58	75	2,33,310 8 5	69	5	1	
Total ...	137	216	7,19,126 1 10	888	811	23,24,107 5 3	1,025	1,027	30,43,233 7 1	809	834	22,81,308 2 11	216	193	6,61,925 4 2	155	27	11	
Ernakulam Principal Munsiff's Court ...	152	254	55,567 2 3	3991	3483	6,92,138 11 6	4143	3,737	7,47,705 14 9	3839	3475	6,91,624 3 5	254	262	56,081 11 4	245	13	4	
Ernakulam Additional Munsiff's Court..	...	...	...	...	526	76,150 12 7	...	526	76,150 12 7	...	469	64,750 1 3	...	57	11,400 11 4	57	...	...
Cochin Munsiff's Court ...	193	305	89,833 6 8	3803	3273	8,09,343 3 2	3996	3578	8,99,676 14 10	3691	3299	8,16,193 10 6	305	279	83,483 4 4	265	14	...	
Irinjalakuda do ...	350	280	44,622 4 7	3636	3509	4,95,418 13 9	2586	3679	5,40,041 2 4	3706	3624	4,98,453 11 7	230	255	41,587 6 9	247	3	5	
Trichur do ...	164	224	28,380 0 4	2391	2739	4,20,260 3 11	3055	2963	4,48,649 4 3	2331	2742	4,19,272 15 0	224	221	29,376 5 3	219	2	...	
Wadakancheri do ...	94	194	54,685 5 11	1704	1373	2,96,048 5 9	1795	2067	3,50,722 11 8	1604	1891	2,87,005 8 6	194	176	63,728 3 2	175	1	...	
Chittur do ...	54	51	16,856 13 2	989	1119	2,35,199 4 9	1042	1170	2,52,096 1 11	992	1111	2,31,870 12 8	51	59	20,225 5 3	58	...	1	
Cranganur do ...	30	13	546 11 1	831	1853	2,92,498 7 2	861	1866	2,93,045 2 3	848	1637	2,68,044 3 1	13	179	25,000 15 2	178	1	...	
Total ...	1937	1321	2,90,540 13 0	17845	18465	33,17,558 3 7	18382	19786	36,03,099 0 5	17561	18298	32,77,215 2 0	1321	1483	3,30,883 11 7	1444	34	10	
Grand total ...	1174	1537	10,09,666 14 10	18733	19276	56,41,665 8 10	19607	20313	66,51,332 7 8	18370	19132	56,58,523 4 11	1537	1681	9,92,809 2 9	1599	61	21	

CHAP. V.
H. CIVIL.

(xv) Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1095 M. E.

Trials	Opening balance										Filed during										Total										Disposed of during										Closing balance										Value of appeals filed during										How disposed of										Average duration									
	Past year					Present year					Past year					Present year					Past year					Present year					Past year					Present year					Past year					Present year					Past year					Present year																								
	Rs.			A.		P.		Rs.			A.		P.		Past year			Present year		Past year			Present year		Past year			Present year		Past year			Present year		Past year			Present year																																										
	Rs.			A.		P.		Rs.			A.		P.		Past year			Present year		Past year			Present year		Past year			Present year		Past year			Present year		Past year			Present year																																										
Chief Court	Appeals	76	84	125	138	201	212	117	112	81	100	6,24,206	4	1	4,95,966	6	8	71	68	12	10	17	21	9	6	8	7	0	8	25	0	10	11																																															
	Second appeals	88	89	171	151	259	240	170	135	89	105	52,419	10	8	52,405	9	9	72	76	22	12	27	17	12	10	36	20	0	8	4	0	8	17																																															
	Total	164	173	296	279	460	452	287	247	173	205	6,76,625	14	9	5,48,372	0	5	144	144	34	22	44	38	21	16	44	27	...	...	...	...	...																																											
Anjikaimal District Court	A. S.	276	171	282	332	558	503	387	347	171	156	98,752	5	7	1,27,205	2	9	190	191	59	55	89	67	23	17	26	17	0	5	13	0	4	26																																															
Trichur	do	A. S.	112	70	240	292	352	362	232	217	70	145	42,833	10	9	74,221	10	6	191	123	34	43	48	37	5	3	4	11	0	4	9	0	4	29																																														
	Total	388	241	522	624	910	865	669	564	241	301	1,41,586	0	4	2,01,426	13	3	381	314	93	98	137	104	28	20	30	28	...	...	...	...	...																																											
	Grand total	552	414	818	903	1370	1317	956	811	414	506	8,18,211	15	1	7,49,799	13	8	525	458	127	120	181	142	49	36	74	55	...	...	...	...	...																																											

(XVI) Statement showing the registration of documents in the several Registry offices of the Cochin State during the years 1994 and 1995 M. E.

Names of Registr Offices	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration was refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks
	1094	1095	Mortgages		Sale-deeds		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous		1094	1095	1094	1095	1094	1095	1094	1095	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Cochin	3,124	3,517	973	947	891	918	13	10	12	7	1,235	1,635	3,111	3,509	23,85,487	12 1	16	10	1	...	...
Ernakulam	3,036	3,401	926	1,027	718	792	16	16	16	17	1,360	1,549	3,029	3,393	10,10,089	9 9	19	13	...	...	2
Tripunithura	2,190	2,386	750	777	527	556	16	13	4	14	893	1,026	2,180	2,309	11,51,227	7	11	19	2	...	2
Mulanthuruthi	1,238	1,141	449	452	346	357	7	2	2	7	429	323	1,235	1,188	3,47,025	5 11 1/2	4	6	...	...	5
Vellarapilli	998	1,059	471	464	246	252	2	2	21	12	258	323	996	1,049	2,58,657	2 ...	2	...	1	...	5
Kuzhupilli	2,203	2,497	783	683	566	579	18	14	26	51	860	1,080	2,197	2,394	12,14,383	13 1	7	16	...	...	2
Cranganur	3,203	3,732	1,036	1,266	852	956	6	8	27	20	1,231	1,482	3,204	3,728	15,04,882	5 8	4	7	...	...	2
Mala	1,968	2,042	744	680	553	670	1	5	20	12	610	675	1,969	2,040	5,04,237	10 8	1	3	...	...	...
Chalakudi	3,500	3,984	1,311	1,346	1,139	1,323	8	6	11	9	1,037	1,300	3,503	3,991	3,27,306	2 4 1/2	1	...	...	...	...
Vadakumkara	982	1,554	372	513	256	456	2	4	10	11	342	570	981	1,553	2,48,242	13 10	1	...	...	...	...
Irinjalakuda	4,171	3,826	1,682	1,343	1,001	895	11	7	11	19	1,466	1,562	4,165	3,823	12,47,164	7 4 1/2	7	1	...	...	...
Kattur	1,864	2,159	701	711	500	517	8	6	17	11	638	914	1,863	2,157	5,25,351	4 5	1	1	...	...	...
Nellayi	3,342	3,273	1,222	1,115	1,067	1,037	4	6	11	2	1,028	1,063	3,341	3,270	10,29,850	2 ...	2	2	...	...	...
Trichur	4,935	3,857	2,030	1,429	1,379	1,232	31	14	25	8	1,470	1,144	4,927	3,853	21,78,077	7 8	10	7	...	...	...
Trichur Town	...	1,317	...	460	...	271	...	7	...	13	...	557	...	1,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oorakam	2,315	2,535	903	853	614	647	12	10	7	1	779	1,019	2,314	2,534	6,46,588	11 9	3	3	...	...	...
Enamavu	3,119	3,452	1,077	1,072	780	891	18	15	66	55	1,178	1,419	3,116	3,450	13,67,418	13 4	3	4	...	...	...
Mundur	2,673	2,629	1,035	871	795	811	10	13	40	40	787	894	2,674	2,628	10,20,541	3 11	1	3	...	...	...
Pazhanji	2,100	2,367	870	754	473	637	33	11	54	31	610	924	2,099	2,368	5,44,180	...	1	...	...	...	...
Kunnankulam	2,902	3,164	1,032	1,022	652	678	28	20	95	68	1,094	1,375	2,397	3,163	9,38,259	2 11	5	1	...	...	...
Wadakkancherri	2,177	2,504	771	746	691	796	7	11	24	23	684	923	2,174	2,502	7,29,139	13 1	2	4	...	...	...
Chelakara	1,790	1,335	464	348	589	463	20	15	12	6	696	503	1,783	1,335	9,22,547	4 11	5	3	...	...	...
Pazhayannur	774	1,143	258	247	173	345	9	13	7	12	327	426	770	1,141	5,30,198	15 7	3	3	...	...	...
Chittur	2,187	2,343	644	688	534	603	16	21	77	58	916	969	2,183	2,348	25,05,732	10 9	3	1	...	...	...
Nemmar	851	580	206	164	229	190	11	4	11	11	334	211	852	577	9,32,578	12 4	...	2	...	...	...
Total	57,653	61,707	20,721	20,103	15,611	16,952	322	253	611	513	20,388	23,886	57,563	61,618	2,54,72,225	C 11	115	122	16	30	...

I, Registrar.

CHAP. V.

I. Regis-
tration.

(xvii) Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the years 1094 and 1095 M. E.

Description	1094					1095					Remarks.				
	Number of deeds	Value of property Rs. A. P.		Fees realised Rs. A. P.		Number of deeds	Value of property Rs. A. P.		Fees realised Rs. A. P.						
1	2	3		4		5	6		7		8				
Mortgage deeds ...	20,694	90,94,774	2	3	32,889	13	0	20,075	95,25,562	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	34,944	9	0	* The correct total comes to Rs. 95,110—5—0, but out of this Rs. 3,353—7—0 relate to Cranganur funds and hence the balance of Rs. 91,756,—14—0 only is shown. † This does not include the receipts on account of Cranganur.
Sale deeds ...	15,581	76,92,311	0	1	24,899	2	0	16,919	1,00,34,799	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,923	0	0	
Wills ...	322	...	...	...	1,281	0	0	252	...	...	...	1,018	0	0
Money bonds ...	611	3,04,485	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,011	0	0	514	2,79,645	2	11	938	0	0	
Miscellaneous documents ...	20,355	83,80,654	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	35,029	6	0	23,858	1,07,67,246	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	38,999	10	0	
Total ...	57,563	2,54,72,225	0	11	* 91,756	14	0	61,618	3,06,07,253	11	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,05,823	3	0	
Fees for copies of registered documents ...	...	...	...	...	2,962	15	0	...	...	...	...	4,192	6	0
Search fees ...	...	...	...	...	3,452	4	0	...	...	...	...	3,812	0	0
Miscellaneous receipts ...	...	...	...	...	6,079	14	0	...	...	...	...	7,964	10	3
Total ...	...	...	...	...	12,495	1	0	...	...	...	...	15,969	0	3
Grand total ...	...	...	...	...	1,04,251	15	0	...	...	...	...	1,21,792	3	3
Deduct expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	50,844	4	9	...	...	...	...	53,884	5	0
Net savings ...	...	...	...	...	53,407	10	3	...	...	...	...	67,907	14	3

(xviii) Statement showing the Vital Statistics in the Cochin State for the year 1095 M. E.

J. Vital Statistics.

Serial number	Name of Taluk or Town	Population	Births				Deaths				Ratio per 1000 of the population				Remarks
			Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Births		Deaths		
											Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	Cochin-Kanayanur Taluk	2,20,125	2,838	2,897	40	...	4,520	3,283	...	1427	12'89	13'12	20'58	14'91	
2	Ernakulam Town	21,195	474	390	...	94	549	359	...	190	22'36	17'93	25'90	16'09	
3	Mattancherry Town	23,508	627	553	...	74	880	527	...	353	26'67	23'52	37'43	22'42	
4	Mukundapuram Taluk	1,93,930	2,265	2,450	185	...	3,584	3,121	...	463	11'65	12'63	18'48	16'09	
5	Trichur Taluk	1,46,182	2,458	2,766	308	...	1,454	1,168	...	286	16'81	18'92	9'94	7'99	
6	Trichur Town	23,574	890	726	...	154	940	467	...	178	37'33	30'80	29'87	19'81	
7	Talapilli Taluk	1,65,114	2,592	2,582	...	10	5,201	2,762	...	2439	15'69	15'61	31'49	16'73	
8	Chittur Taluk	76,583	768	923	161	...	1,486	893	...	543	10'03	12'13	18'75	11'66	
9	Chittur-Tathamangalam Town	14,704	497	572	75	...	571	443	...	128	33'80	38'90	38'83	30'13	
10	Cranganur Taluk	33,193	343	371	28	...	967	455	...	512	10'03	11'18	29'13	13'71	
	Total	9,18,110	13,742	14,216	806	332	20,112	13,478	...	6814	14'97	15'48	21'91	14'68	

(xix) Statement showing the Medical Relief afforded in the Cochin State medical institutions during the year 1095 M. E.

K. Medical Relief.

Hospital and Dispensary	Number of patients treated		Results of in-door patients				Expenditure		Daily average	Remarks
	Out-door	In-door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment	Rs.	A. P.		
Ernakulam General Hospital...	27,680	1,499	1,312	...	102	75	*1,23,921	10 4	217'23	This also includes the salary of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer and his office staff, his office contingencies, and the cost of medicines, etc., bought for the Reserve Stores. * Rs. 3,045-9-9 mo, from the Cranganur funds. † rs. 2,592-8-2, met from the Forest Tramway Department. ‡ Met by the Jail Department.
Mulanthuruthy Dispensary ...	4,265	...	...	...	...	...	950	4 8	47'00
Tripunithura do	9,555	17	17	...	...	...	3,496	5 2	71'84
Do Palace do	2,038	...	...	...	...	...	3,214	14 6	38'92
Kandakadavu Dispensary ...	11,016	...	...	...	...	...	3,280	14 6	83'13
Mattancherry Male do	9,276	...	...	...	...	...	2,442	4 2	59'33
Do Women's Hospital	16,542	1,300	1,225	...	24	51	12,916	11 1	137'10	
Narakal Dispensary	21,261	68	60	...	4	4	4,574	3 0	170'84	
Iyyampilly do	5,843	...	...	...	...	...	3,358	1 3	66'11
Cranganur do	8,203	97	82	...	9	5	+	...	66'32	
Mala do	9,132	...	...	...	...	...	2,130	5 1	61'14
Chalakydy Hospital	24,345	466	424	...	27	14	5,301	6 0	116'79	
Kuriakutty Dispensary	2,822	51	50	...	...	...	...	...	10'49
Irinjalakuda Hospital	20,051	261	225	...	19	17	5,134	12 9	133'93	
Palapilly Dispensary	8,542	...	...	...	...	...	2,597	4 9	40'57
Trichur Civil Hospital	27,196	1,391	1,130	62	125	74	19,505	2 2	195'18	
Trichur Maternity Hospital	13,113	861	796	...	23	42	7,885	4 3	95'15	
Central Jail Hospital	1,330	170	162	...	1	7	...	...	22'02
Anthikad Dispensary	9,116	...	...	...	...	...	3,280	11 8	56'20
Kunnamkulam Hospital	11,118	646	611	...	11	24	5,659	14 4	63'82	
Wadakanchery Dispensary	6,808	58	48	2	6	2	2,269	9 3	26'26	
Pazhayannur Dispensary	8,256	2	2	...	...	...	1,986	2 2	33'45
Chittur Hospital	6,397	115	101	...	11	3	3,430	18 2	40'86	
Nemmara Hospital	12,589	159	146	...	10	3	3,440	8 2	68'71	
Total	2,76,499	7,151	6,393	64	372	322	2,20,777	2 7	1,937'89	

CHAP. V.

E. Public Works.

(xx) Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year 1095 M. E.

Serial No.	Description of work.	State funds			Contribution			Total
		Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Communications ...	1,72,433	1,71,040	3,43,473	...	1,248	1,248	3,44,721
2	Buildings ...	5,61,316	26,404	5,87,720	20,263	3,632	23,895	6,11,615
3	Irrigation ...	20,484	52,307	72,791	...	...	...	72,791
4	Miscellaneous public improvements ...	27,500	3,757	31,257	17,651	169	17,820	49,077
5	Purchase and repair of tools, plant and stock ...	3,243	...	3,243	...	...	...	3,243
6	Petty construction and repairs ...	...	55,283	55,283	...	4,195	4,195	59,478
7	Refunds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Miscellaneous supervision charges on account of contribution works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Wet cultivation projects ...	263	...	263	...	...	...	263
10	Water Works ...	15,637	...	15,637	...	3,373	3,373	19,010
11	Hydro-Electric Scheme ...	442	...	442	...	...	...	442
	Total ...	8,01,318	3,03,791	11,10,109	37,914	12,617	50,531	11,60,640
12	Establishment ...	77,831	...	77,831	923	...	923	78,754
	Grand total ...	8,79,149	3,03,791	11,87,940	38,837	12,617	51,454	12,39,394

(xxi) Statement showing the classification of schools according to the agencies managing them during the year 1095 M. E.

M. Education.

Agency	1094				1095			
	Number of schools	Number of pupils			Number of schools	Number of pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
Government ...	163	20,985	11,009	31,994	160	22,217	11,970	34,187
Church Mission Societies or Protestant Missionaries ...	19	2,131	785	2,916	14	1,491	513	2,004
Roman Catholics ...	44	5,640	5,322	8,972	42	5,204	3,609	8,813
Native Priests ...	64	5,610	1,873	7,483	86	5,404	2,186	7,590
Native gentlemen ...	103	10,591	4,326	14,917	124	15,983	5,577	21,560
Masters themselves ...	6	627	181	808	7	748	276	1,024
Total ...	309	45,534	21,506	67,090	433	51,647	24,121	75,778
Unaided and Indigenious ...	576	7,704	3,733	11,437	576	7,704	3,733	11,437
Grand total ...	975	53,238	25,239	78,527	1,009	59,351	27,854	87,215

(xxii) Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population of school going age during the year 1095 M. E.

M. Education.

Taluk	Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Cochin-Kanayanur ...	20,406	19,231	18,343	9,328	89	48
Cranganur ...	2,523	2,451	2,423	960	95	39
Mukundapuram ...	14,422	14,668	9,962	4,299	69	29
Trichur ...	12,523	12,935	13,966	7,058	111	55
Talapilly ...	12,019	12,748	9,309	4,336	77	34
Chittur ...	6,611	7,082	5,348	1,893	81	26
Total ...	68,602	69,115	59,351	27,861	86.5	40.3

CHAP. V.

(xxiii) Statement showing the classification of pupils according to the caste or creed during the year 1935 M. E.

Class	Population		Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage of pupils to population		Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Hindus	3,04,002	3,11,706	45,601	46,755	36,943	14,560	12.1	4.8	31.0	31.1
Christians	1,17,848	1,15,244	17,677	17,287	19,048	12,346	16.1	10.7	107.9	71.4
Mahomedans	32,707	35,115	4,906	4,667	3,156	834	9.6	2.4	61.3	17.8
Jews	571	604	86	91	188	116	32.9	19.2	218.3	127.4
Jains	83	46	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animists	2,127	2,050	319	308	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parsis	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Brahmos	1	1	...	...	16	7	...	...	...	...
Total	4,57,342	4,60,768	68,602	69,115	59,351	27,864	12.9	6.0	86.5	40.3

M.
Education.

(xxiv) Statement showing the number and strength of special schools during the year 1935 M. E.

Schools	Number of schools	Strength	Remarks
Training school	1	410	Sirkar
Sanskrit schools	17	399	Unaided
Koran schools	79	2,218	do
Music schools	34	485	do
Hebrew schools	2	97	do
Vedic schools	19	244	2 aided and 17 unaided
Arabic schools	11	305	Unaided
Drumming schools	18	96	do
Tamil schools	2	65	do
Astrology schools	1	5	do

M.
Education.

(xxv) Statement showing the industries taught in the Industrial Schools during the year 1935 M. E.

Industries	Boys	Girls	Total
Weaving	227	3	230
Carpentry	183	...	183
Smithy	43	...	43
Carving	14	...	14
Night carving (horn work)	20	...	20
Rattan Works	35	...	35
Electroplating	12	...	12
Mat making	27	22	49
Engraving	12	...	12
Bell metal work	13	...	13
Lacquer work	19	...	19
Sloyd	220	...	220
Basket making	...	...	...
Frechand	535	242	777
Geometry	1	4	5
Design	3	2	5
Painting	7	3	10
Typewriting	28	...	28
Shorthand	87	...	87
Book-keeping	46	...	46
Correspondence	66	...	66
Commercial Geography	15	...	15
Banking	24	...	24
Vernacular Commercial	26	...	26
Needle Work	...	316	316
Embroidery	...	196	196
Knitting	...	175	175
Canvas	...	175	175
Pillow lace	...	176	176
Crochet lace	...	38	38
Music	...	13	13
Domestic Economy	...	175	175
Hygiene	...	175	175
Total	1,663	1,715	3,378

M.
Education.

CHAP. V.

(xxvi) Statement showing the particulars as to the schools maintained by the Cochin State during the year 1095 M. E.

M.
Education.

Description of schools	Number of schools		Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year		Average daily attendance		Expenditure					
	1094	1095	1094	1095	1094	1095	Collegiate	Upper Sec- dary	Lower Sec- dary	Primary	Special	Miscellaneous
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sirkar schools ...	163	160	31,594	34,787	27,681	26,295	34,632	74,394	76,344	2,46,194	40,150	34,920
Aided schools ...	236	273	35,096	40,991	30,177	26,040	...	15,988	19,154	1,75,807	24,412	...
Total ...	399	433	67,090	75,778	57,858	52,335	34,632	90,382	95,498	4,22,001	64,562	34,920

(xxvii) Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Cochin State for 1095 M. E.

N.
Military

Arms of service	Number of fighting officers and men					Total of men at the end of current year	Details of force at the end of the current year				Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force including followers	Remarks	
	At the end of the last year	Recruited this year	Casualties				Number of regiments or battalions	Number of men					
			Died	Invalided	Discharged or deserted			Number of guns	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers			Fighting men
Cavalry ...	14	3	3	14	1	3	10	2,637	Non-combatants such as clerk, cobbler, black-smith, syces and barbers are not included in the list.
Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery ...	22	...	...	...	...	22	...	4	...	2	20	2,364
Infantry ...	252	22	5	4	12	253	...	...	6	17	230	25,929
Total ...	283	25	5	4	15	289	...	4	7	22	260	30,920	